

1 DANIEL L. WARSHAW (Bar No. 185365)
dwarshaw@pswlaw.com
2 **PEARSON, SIMON & WARSHAW, LLP**
15165 Ventura Boulevard, Suite 400
3 Sherman Oaks, California 91403
4 Telephone: (818) 788-8300
Facsimile: (818) 788-8104

5
6 HASSAN A. ZAVAREEI (Bar No. 181547)
hzavareei@tzlegal.com
7 **TYCKO & ZAVAREEI LLP**
1828 L Street NW, Suite 1000
8 Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone: (202) 973-0900
9 Facsimile: (202) 973-0950

10 *Attorneys for Plaintiff and the Proposed Class*
11 *[Additional counsel appears on signature page]*
12

13 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
14 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

15 FRANCES LONG, on behalf of herself and
all others similarly situated,

16 Plaintiff,

17 v.

18 GOOGLE, LLC and GOOGLE
19 PAYMENT CORP.,

20 Defendants.

CASE NO.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 Plaintiff Frances Long (“Plaintiff”), on behalf of herself and all other persons similarly
2 situated, and through her attorneys of record, alleges the following against Defendants Google,
3 LLC (“Google LLC”) and Google Payment Corp. (“GPC”) (together, “Google” or “Defendants”),
4 based 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 DoubleU Games Co., Ltd. (“DoubleU Games”) and offered, sold, and distributed by
9 Google through its Google Play Store (“Google Play”) for consumers to download and play.
10 Google offers, sells, and distributes casino-style slot machines, casino-style table games, and other
11 common gambling games to consumers through Google Play, which, for the reasons set forth
12 herein, constitutes illegal gambling pursuant to the law of various states.

13 **PARTIES**

14 2. Plaintiff Frances Long is an adult citizen and resident of the state of Missouri.

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
20 and 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.¹

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
26

27 ¹ See [https://android-developers.googleblog.com/2020/09/listening-to-developer-feedback-](https://android-developers.googleblog.com/2020/09/listening-to-developer-feedback-to.html)
28 [to.html](https://android-developers.googleblog.com/2020/09/listening-to-developer-feedback-to.html) (last visited March 2, 2021).

1 \$5,000,000 exclusive of interest and costs, there are more than 100 putative class members, and
2 minimal diversity exists because putative class members are citizens of a different state than
3 Defendant.

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

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

10 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

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

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

22 10. Google Play presents consumers with personalized collections of Apps and games,
23 based on criteria such as the user’s past activity, actions they are trying to complete, location, and
24
25

26 ² See <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google> (last visited January 28, 2021).

27 ³ See <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1652044/000165204419000004/goog10-kq42018.htm> (last visited January 28, 2021).

28 ⁴ See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Play (last visited January 28, 2021).

1 major events. These collections are curated automatically as well as by the Google Play editorial
2 team.⁵

3 11. By 2017, Google Play featured more than 3.5 million Apps. Google subsequently
4 purged many Apps from Google Play, but the number of Apps has risen back to over 3 million.⁶

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

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

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

15 15. Likewise, Google mandates that App developers who distribute their Apps on
16 Google Play must use Google Play’s billing system as the method of payment if they offer in-app
17 purchases of digital goods, and to pay a service fee from a percentage of the purchase.¹¹ Google
18 is contractually obligated to these App developers to facilitate a transaction between the developers
19
20
21

22 ⁵ See <https://developer.android.com/distribute/google-play> (last visited January 28, 2021).

23 ⁶ See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Play (last visited January 28, 2021).

24 ⁷ *Id.*

25 ⁸ See <https://support.google.com/googleplay/answer/1061913?hl=en> (last visited January 28,
2021).

26 ⁹ See <https://play.google.com/about/play-terms/index.html> (last visited January 28, 2021).

27 ¹⁰ See https://payments.google.com/payments/apis-secure/get_legal_document?ldo=0&ldt=buyertos&ldr=us (last visited January 28, 2021).

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

1 and end users, for which it earns a commission.¹² Specifically, Google retains a service fee from
2 sales of Apps and in-app purchases offered through Google Play equivalent to 30% of the payment.
3 The developer, here, DoubleU Games, receives 70% of the payment.¹³

4 16. The Apps referenced herein could not be downloaded by Google consumers, and
5 Google consumers would not be able to make in-app purchases in these Apps, without Google's
6 offering and distributing of the Apps (and selling of coins through in-app purchases) through
7 Google Play.

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

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

18 19. Google and DoubleU Games are both responsible for the creation or development
19 of the Apps at issue here. Google reassures its developers that they will work together as a team:
20
21
22

23
24 ¹² See <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1652044/000165204419000004/goog10-kq42018.htm> (last visited January 28, 2021).

25 ¹³ See <https://support.google.com/googleplay/android-developer/answer/112622?hl=en> (last visited January 28, 2021).

26 ¹⁴ See <https://ads.google.com/home/campaigns/app-ads/> (last accessed February 10, 2021).

27 ¹⁵ See *id.*

28 ¹⁶ <https://play.google.com/about/developer-distribution-agreement.html> (last visited February 10, 2021).

¹⁷ See *id.*

1 “Your innovation is what drives our shared success, but with it comes responsibility. These
2 Developer Program Policies, along with the Developer Distribution Agreement, ensure that
3 together we continue to deliver the world’s most innovative and trusted apps to over a billion
4 people through Google Play....”¹⁸

5 Casino-Style Apps Offered Through Google Play

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

8 21. Google sells, offers, and distributes several free-to-play casino-style games (*i.e.*,
9 slot machines and casino-style table games) developed by DoubleU Games through Google Play
10 for consumers to download and play, including DoubleU Casino, Take 5 Slots, Hello Vegas Slots,
11 and DoubleU Bingo (“DoubleU Games Apps”).

12 22. When a consumer downloads and initially opens one of DoubleU Games Apps, the
13 consumer is given free “coins” or “chips” to start with, *i.e.*, 100,000 or 1,000,000, to play the game.
14 The DoubleU Games Apps work essentially like a casino slot machine or other Las Vegas-style
15 games like blackjack, roulette, poker, keno, bingo, and other card and gambling games. A loss
16 results in a loss of coins or chips, but the consumer has an opportunity to win additional coins or
17 chips. Ultimately, the consumer will run out of coins or chips and will be prompted to use real
18 money to purchase additional coins or chips for the chance to continue playing the game.

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

21 24. Paying money in a game for a chance to win more playing time violates the anti-
22 gambling laws of the twenty-five states that are at issue in this case. *See* Ala. Code § 13A-12-20
23 (Alabama); Ark. Code Ann. § 16-118-103 (Arkansas); Conn. Gen. Stat. § 53-278a (Connecticut);
24 OCGA § 16-12-20 (Georgia); 720 ILCS 5/28-1 (Illinois); IC §35-45-5-1 (Indiana); KRS 528.101
25 (Kansas); Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 137, § 1 (Massachusetts); MN ST § 609.75 (Minnesota); MS ST §
26

27 _____
28 ¹⁸ *See* <https://support.google.com/googleplay/android-developer/topic/9858052?hl=en> (last
visited February 10, 2021).

1 87-1-5 (Mississippi); Mo. Rev. Stat. § 572.010 (Missouri); MT Code § 23-5-112(14) (Montana);
 2 N.H. Rev. Stat. § 647.2 (New Hampshire); N.J. Stat. § 2C:37-1 (New Jersey); N.M. Stat. § 30-19-
 3 1 (New Mexico); N.Y. Penal L. 225.00 (New York); Ohio Rev. Code § 2915.01 (Ohio); Or. Rev.
 4 Stat. § 167.117 (Oregon); S.C. Code § 32-1-10 (South Carolina); S.D. Codified Laws § 22-25A
 5 (South Dakota); Tenn. Code § 39-17-501 (Tennessee); 13 V.S.A. § 2141 (Vermont); Va. Code §
 6 18.2-325 (Virginia); Wash. Rev. Code § 9.46.010 (Washington); W. Va. Code §61-10-5 (West
 7 Virginia).

8 25. In 2019, people in the United States lost approximately \$3.5 billion playing “free-
 9 to-play” Apps like the DoubleU Games Apps.¹⁹ Despite the fact that these DoubleU Games Apps
 10 do not offer an opportunity to win real money or prizes, the money spent by consumers to purchase
 11 additional coins or chips to continue playing the Apps can lead to devastating consequences for
 12 those who get addicted.²⁰

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

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

21 . . .

22 According to [another study], the purchase of virtual credits or virtual items makes
 23 the activity of [free-to-play] casino gaming more similar to gambling. Thus, micro-
 24 transactions²¹ may be a crucial predictor in the migration to online gambling, as
 25 these players have now crossed a line by paying to engage in these activities.
 26 Although, [sic] only 1–5% of [free-to-play] casino gamers make micro-
 27 transactions, those who purchase virtual credits spend an average of \$78. Despite

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

²⁰ *See id.*

²¹ “Microtransactions, often abbreviated as MTX, are a business model where users can purchase virtual goods with micropayments. Microtransactions are often used in free-to-play games to provide a revenue source for the developers.” *See* <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microtransaction> (last visited February 9, 2021).

1 the limited numbers of social casino gamers purchasing virtual credits, revenues
2 from micro-transactions account for 60% of all [free-to-play] casino gaming
3 revenue. Thus, a significant amount of revenue is based on players' desire to
4 purchase virtual credits above and beyond what is provided to the player in seed
5 credits.²²

6 27. Most of the revenue earned from these casino-style Apps (*i.e.*, 80-90%) is made
7 from a small portion (*i.e.*, about 3%) of their players, who are specifically targeted because of the
8 large amounts they will spend.²³

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

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

13 In a regular casino, they would have seen that she didn't have the income to be
14 spending \$400k. Further, she asked them nearly a dozen times to cut her off, told
15 them she had a problem, that she couldn't stop spending. And what did they do?
16 They just gave her free chips and encouraged her to keep spending. That wouldn't
17 happen in a real casino. This is a wild west; this is a lawless land.²⁴

18 29. Governments across the world have acted to limit the availability of micro-
19 transaction-based games of chance (like the DoubleU Games Apps) due to their similarity to games
20 of chance found in actual casinos.²⁵ Regrettably, such games have avoided regulation in the United
21 States, resulting in thousands of consumers spending millions of dollars to become addicted to

22 ²² Hyoun S. Kim, Michael J. A. Wohl, *et al.*, *Do Social Casino Gamers Migrate to Online
23 Gambling? An Assessment of Migration Rate and Potential Predictors*, Journal of gambling
24 studies / co-sponsored by the National Council on Problem Gambling and Institute for the Study
25 of Gambling and Commercial Gaming (Nov. 14, 2014), available at
26 <http://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2Fs10899-014-9511-0.pdf> (citations omitted).

27 ²³ King5, *supra* note 19.

28 ²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ In late August 2014, South Korea began regulating "social gambling" games, including
games similar to the DoubleU Games Apps, by "ban[ning] all financial transactions directed" 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.htm](https://www.pokernews.com/news/2014/09/korea-shuts-down-facebook-games-19204.htm) (last visited Feb. 11, 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.*

1 these unlawful games that they downloaded from Google Play, while Google earns a substantial
2 profit.

3 30. Since Google is responsible, in part, for the creation or development of the DoubleU
4 Games Apps and provides the *sole* means by which DoubleU Games can offer, distribute, and sell
5 its DoubleU Games Apps to Google consumers (*i.e.*, through Google Play), Google functions as
6 an information content provider for the subject DoubleU Games Apps.

7 31. Accordingly, Google actively enables, permits, promotes, and profits from illegal
8 gambling.

9 **The History of Civil Remedy Statutes for Recovery of Gambling Losses**

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

16 33. “England’s *Statute of Anne*...provided for a recovery action by the losing gambler,
17 or any other person on the gambler’s behalf, for gambling debts already paid.”²⁸ It stated, in
18 pertinent part, that:

19 [A]ny Person . . . who shall . . . by playing at Cards, Dice, Tables, or other Game
20 or Games whatsoever, or by betting on the Sides or Hands of such as do play any
21 of the Games aforesaid, lose to any . . . Person . . . so playing or betting in the whole,
22 the Sum or Value of ten Pounds, and shall pay or deliver the same or any Part
thereof, the Person . . . losing and paying or delivering the same, shall be at Liberty

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

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

27 ²⁸ 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).

1 within three Months then next, to sue for and recover the Money or Goods so lost,
 2 and paid or delivered or any Part thereof, from the respective Winner . . . thereof,
 with Costs of Suit, by Action of Debt²⁹

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

9 35. These states have similar statutes that prohibit profiting from unlawful gambling
 10 activity and provide a statutory civil cause of action to recover money paid and lost due to
 11 gambling: Ala. Code § 8-1-150; Ark. Code Ann. § 16-118-103; Conn. Gen. Stat. § 52-554; OCGA
 12 § 13-8-3; 720 ILCS 5/28-8; IC 34-16-1-2; KRS 372.020; Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 137, § 1; MN ST §
 13 541.20; MS ST § 87-1-5; Mo. Rev. Stat. § 434.030; MT Code § 23-5-131; N.H. Rev. Stat. § 338:3;
 14 N.J. Stat. § 2A:40-5; N.M. Stat. § 44-5-1; N.Y. Gen. Oblig. Law §§ 5-419, 5-421; Ohio Rev. Code
 15 § 3763.02; Or. Rev. Stat. § 30.740; S.C. Code § 32-1-10; S.D. Codified Laws § 21-6-1; Tenn.
 16 Code § 28-3-106; 9 V.S.A. § 3981; Va. Code § 11-15; Wash. Rev. Code § 4.24.070; and W. Va.
 17 Code § 55-9-3 (“Civil Remedy Statutes for Recovery of Gambling Losses”).

18 **Facts Specific to Plaintiff**

19 36. In or around 2013, Plaintiff downloaded one of DoubleU Games Apps, DoubleU
 20 Casino, on her Android devices from Google Play. Plaintiff initially played DoubleU Casino
 21 games for free, but eventually purchased coins through in-app purchases (paid directly to Google)
 22 so she could continue playing. Plaintiff purchased coins in increments of between \$39.99 and
 23 \$99.99 on multiple occasions. One week prior to filing of this Complaint, Plaintiff made a \$59.99
 24 coin purchase to Google to continue playing DoubleU Casino games.

25
 26
 27 _____
 28 ²⁹ An Act for the Better Preventing of Excessive and Deceitful Gaming, 1710, 9 Ann. c. 14, § 2 (Eng.).

1 37. Accordingly, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, seeks
2 to recover money paid and lost due to gambling on the DoubleU Games Apps pursuant to state
3 law, as set forth herein.

4 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

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

8 **Multistate Class:**

9 All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on one of the DoubleU
10 Games Apps and reside in Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois,
11 Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana,
12 New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, South
13 Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and West
14 Virginia.

13 **Alabama State Class:**

14 All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the DoubleU Games
15 Apps and reside in Alabama.

15 **Arkansas State Class:**

16 All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the DoubleU Games
17 Apps and reside in Arkansas.

18 **Connecticut State Class:**

19 All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the DoubleU Games
20 Apps and reside in Connecticut.

20 **Georgia State Class:**

21 All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the DoubleU Games
22 Apps and reside in Georgia.

23 **Illinois State Class:**

24 All persons who paid money to Google for coins to wager on the DoubleU Games
25 Apps and reside in Illinois.

25 **Indiana State Class:**

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

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

Kentucky State Class:

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

Massachusetts State Class:

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

Minnesota State Class:

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

Mississippi State Class:

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

Montana State Class:

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

New Hampshire State Class:

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

New Jersey State Class:

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

New Mexico State Class:

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

New York State Class:

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

Ohio State Class:

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

///

///

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

Oregon State Class:

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

South Carolina State Class:

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

South Dakota State Class:

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

Tennessee State Class:

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

Vermont State Class:

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

Virginia State Class:

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

Washington State Class:

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

West Virginia State Class:

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

39. Excluded from the Class are DoubleU 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 appeal of any judgment entered.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4 f. Whether Defendants have been unjustly enriched under applicable state
5 laws; 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 DoubleU Games 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
14 Class in mind. Plaintiff has no conflicts of interest with the Class. Plaintiff's counsel are
15 competent and experienced in litigating class actions, including extensive experience in consumer
16 protection 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
22 cases would proceed. Individual litigation increases the time and expense of resolving a common
23 dispute concerning Defendants' actions toward an entire group of individuals. Class action
24 procedures allow for far fewer management difficulties in matters of this type and provide the
25 unique benefits of unitary adjudication, economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision over
26 the entire 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
7 this 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
15 Civil Remedy Statutes for Recovery of Gambling Losses, which are materially uniform in the
16 states of Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts,
17 Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New
18 York, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington,
19 and West Virginia. In the alternative, Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of each State Class
20 under the Civil Remedy Statute for Recovery of Gambling Losses enacted under the law of each
21 state.

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

25 a. Ala. Code § 8-1-150(a) (“Any person who has paid any money or delivered
26 any thing of value lost upon any game or wager may recover such money, thing, or its value by an
27 action commenced within six months from the time of such payment or delivery.”);
28

1 b. Ark. Code Ann. § 16-118-103(a)(1)(A)(i) (“Any person who loses any
2 money or property at any game or gambling device, or any bet or wager whatever, may recover
3 the money or property by obtaining a judgment ordering the return of the money or property
4 following an action against the person winning the money or property.”);

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

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

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

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

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

1 h. Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 137, § 1 (“Whoever, by playing at cards, dice or other
2 game, or by betting on the sides or hands of those gaming, except for gaming conducted in licensed
3 gaming establishments pursuant to chapter 23K, loses to a person so playing or betting money or
4 goods, and pays or delivers the same or any part thereof to the winner, or whoever pays or delivers
5 money or other thing of value to another person for or in consideration of a lottery, policy or pool
6 ticket, certificate, check or slip, or for or in consideration of a chance of drawing or obtaining any
7 money, prize or other thing of value in a lottery or policy game, pool or combination, or other bet,
8 may recover such money or the value of such goods in contract....”);

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

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

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

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

1 \$500 and no more than \$5,000; and (3) join as a defendant any person having an interest in the
2 illegal gambling device or illegal gambling enterprise.”);

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

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

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

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

27 q. Ohio Rev. Code § 3763.02 (“If a person, by playing a game, or by a wager,
28 loses to another, money or other thing of value, and pays or delivers it or a part thereof, to the

1 winner thereof, such person losing and paying or delivering, within six months after such loss and
2 payment or delivery, may sue for and recover such money or thing of value or part thereof, from
3 the winner thereof, with costs of suit.”);

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

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

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

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

28

1 days; (3) If by a creditor of the loser, within twenty-four (24) months from the end of the ninety
2 (90) days.”).

3 v. 9 V.S.A. § 3981 (“A person who pays money or other valuable thing lost
4 at a game...may recover the value thereof of the person to whom it was paid in a civil action, if
5 commenced within one month from the time of payment.”);

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

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

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

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

24 54. By purchasing coins from Google to wager on the DoubleU Games Apps, Plaintiff
25 and each member of the Multistate Class gambled and lost money within the meaning of the Civil
26 Remedy Statute for Recovery of Gambling Losses.

27 55. Google has profited and continues to profit from gambling activity in violation of
28 the Civil Remedy Statute for Recovery of Gambling Losses by: (1) providing marketing guidance,

1 tools, promotional offers and more to help drive discovery of DoubleU Games Apps and in-app
2 purchases; (2) contributing to the creation and development of DoubleU Games Apps; and (3)
3 offering and distributing the DoubleU Games Apps through Google Play and selling in-app
4 purchases for the DoubleU Games Apps in exchange for a significant percentage of the money
5 paid and lost by Plaintiff and the members of the Class to gamble using the DoubleU Games Apps.

6 56. Plaintiff and the members of the Class are, therefore, entitled to recover from
7 Google the amounts they lost when gambling on the DoubleU Games Apps through Google Play.

8 **COUNT II**

9 **UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

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

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

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

22 60. Google has profited immensely by providing marketing guidance, tools, and
23 promotional offers to DoubleU Games.

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

26 62. These profits were a benefit conferred upon Google by Class members when
27 purchasing coins to wager on the DoubleU Games Apps.

28

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

4 **REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

5 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Multistate Class and State
6 Classes, respectfully requests that the Court grant certification of the proposed Multistate Class
7 and State Classes, including the designation of Plaintiff as the named representative of the
8 Multistate Class and respective State Classes, the appointment of the undersigned as Class
9 Counsel, and the designation of any appropriate issue classes and/or subclasses, under the
10 applicable provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 23, and that the Court enter judgment in Plaintiff's favor
11 and against Google, as follows:

12 A. Injunctive and other equitable relief as is necessary to protect the interests of
13 Plaintiff and Class members, including but not limited to, an order prohibiting Defendants from
14 engaging in the wrongful and unlawful acts described herein;

15 B. An award of compensatory, consequential, and general damages, including nominal
16 damages, as allowed by law in an amount to be determined;

17 C. An award of statutory damages and punitive damages, as allowed by law in an
18 amount to be determined;

19 D. An award of restitution or disgorgement, in an amount to be determined;

20 E. An award of attorneys' fees, costs, and litigation expenses, as allowed by law;

21 F. Prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded; and

22 G. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

23 ///

24 ///

25 ///

26 ///

27 ///

28

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the Class of all others similarly situated, hereby demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

DATED: March 5, 2021

By: /s/ Daniel L. Warshaw

DANIEL L. WARSHAW

Daniel L. Warshaw (Bar No. 185365)
PEARSON, SIMON & WARSHAW, LLP
15165 Ventura Boulevard, Suite 400
Sherman Oaks, CA 91403
Telephone: (818) 788-8300
Facsimile: (818) 788-8104
Email: dwarshaw@pswlaw.com

Hassan A. Zavareei (Bar No. 181547)
Andrea R. Gold*
TYCKO & ZAVAREEI LLP
1828 L Street NW, Suite 1000
Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone: (202) 973-0900
Facsimile: (202) 973-0950
Email: hzavareei@tzlegal.com
agold@tzlegal.com

Jeff Ostrow*
Jason H. Alperstein*
Kristen Lake Cardoso*
KOPELOWITZ OSTROW
FERGUSON WEISELBERG GILBERT
1 West Las Olas Blvd., Suite 500
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301
Telephone: (954) 525-4100
Facsimile: (954) 525-4300
E-Mail: ostrow@kolawyers.com
alperstein@kolawyers.com
cardoso@kolawyers.com

Counsel for Plaintiff and the Proposed Class

** Pro Hac Vice Forthcoming*

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable [class action lawsuit database](#)
