2 3 4	Alan Kang, Esq. (Bar No. 235080) AK LAW, A.C.P.C. 333 City Blvd. West, 17 th Floor Orange, CA 92868-5905 Telephone: (714) 388-6937 Facsimile: (855) 820-1099 Email: alan@aklawsc.com Adam M. Moskowitz (pro hac vice forthcoming adam@moskowitz-law.com Howard M. Bushman (pro hac vice forthcoming howard@moskowitz-law.com Joseph M. Kaye (pro hac vice forthcoming) joseph@moskowitz-law.com THE MOSKOWITZ LAW FIRM, PLLC 2 Alhambra Plaza Suite 601 Coral Gables, FL 33134 Telephone: (305) 740-1423	
12	[Additional Counsel on Signature Page]	
13 14 15	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA SAN JOSE DIVISION	
16 17 18 19	JEANETTE MERCADO, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, Plaintiff, v. EBAY INC., a Delaware Corporation,	No. CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA'S UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW, CALIFORNIA'S CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES ACT, AND QUASI-CONTRACT, RESTITUTION, UNJUST ENRICHMENT
	Defendant.	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
21		CLASS ACTION
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
		-1-

4 5

6

7 8

10 11

12

13

14 15

16

17 18

19 20

21 22

23

24

25

26

27 28

Plaintiff Jeanette Mercado, on behalf of herself and other similarly situated consumers, hereby brings this action against eBay Inc. for violations of California's Unfair Competition Law ("UCL"), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq., Consumers Legal Remedies Act, California Civil Code §1750, et seq. (the "CLRA"), and for quasi-contract/restitution/unjust enrichment.

INTRODUCTION

- 1. In the midst of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, while federal, state, and local governments around the country declare states of emergency and issue mandates for citizens to stay home and practice social distancing in order to avoid spreading the highly contagious novel coronavirus that causes an often severe and sometimes fatal respiratory infection, unscrupulous sellers opportunistically prey upon the public by gouging prices of essential items—like N-95, N-100 and surgical masks; hand sanitizer and gel; disinfectant sprays like Lysol; disinfecting wipes; toilet paper; gloves; paper towels; baby formula; baby wipes; tampons; and diapers—to unconscionably profit off of vulnerable and fearful consumers during these unprecedented times. Not only is such gross misconduct unfair and inhumane, it is a criminal offense that constitutes a per se violation of California's Unfair Competition Law. See Cal. Penal. Code §§ 396(h), (i).
- 2. While eBay now publicly states that it is trying to stem the use of eBay's platform by sellers who have charged, and continue to charge, gouging rates to consumers across the country, eBay's very business model not only allows but encourages such price gouging, to eBay's financial benefit: in addition to charging fees for initially listing items, eBay charges a "final value fee" when items actually sell, which is calculated as a percentage of the total amount of the sale. 1 Thus, the higher the sale price, the more profit eBay stands to earn.
- 3. California has been at the front lines of the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. Indeed, on February 3, 2020, Santa Clara County—where eBay is headquartered—was the first in the state to declare a state of emergency after its first confirmed COVID-19 infection. On March 4, 2020, Governor Newsom declared a State of Emergency per Government Code § 8625(c), and thereafter instructed all "individuals living in the State of California to stay home or at their place

https://www.ebay.com/help/selling/fees-credits-invoices/selling-fees?id=4364#section2 (last accessed May 3, 2020).

of residence," and to "[c]onsider on-line ordering for food and other supplies." By March 13, 2020, the United States of America declared a state of emergency pursuant to the National Emergencies Act.³

- 4. Further, the CDC has advised all Americans to "[o]rder food and other items online for home delivery or curbside pickup (if possible)," and to "[o]nly visit the grocery store, or other stores selling household essentials, in person when you absolutely need to," as "[t]his will limit your potential exposure to others and the virus that causes COVID-19."
- 5. Due in large part to the widespread coronavirus shutdowns, and with product scarcity pervading brick-and-mortar establishments, online retailers have enjoyed unparalleled demand from consumers who need to obtain essential supplies without leaving their homes. It was against this dire backdrop that Senator Edward J. Merkey (D-Massachusetts) stated that internet-based retailers "have a particular responsibility to guard against price gouging in current circumstances as consumers—who are finding the shelves of local brick-and-mortar stores bare, and who may wish to avoid venturing into crowded stores and shopping malls—turn to the internet."⁵
- 6. In short, the COVID-19 pandemic has sparked a profound shift in how the global market operates. In light of the conditions the pandemic created—where consumers are ordered to stay home and warned that venturing out into the public can be as dangerous as a game of Russian roulette—Plaintiff and the Class are left with no choice but to purchase essential goods like N-95, N-100 and surgical masks; hand sanitizer and gel; disinfectants like Lysol; disinfecting wipes; toilet paper; gloves; paper towels; baby formula; baby wipes; tampons; and diapers from online marketplaces like eBay.⁶

24 <u>Gu idance 03.16.20.pdf</u> (last accessed May 3, 2020); see als https://covid19.ca.gov/img/Executive-Order-N-33-20.pdf (last accessed May 3, 2020).

3https://www.fema.gov/news-release/2020/03/13/president-donald-j-trump-directs-fema-support-

²https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/CDPH%20Document%20Library/Self_Isolation_Gu_idance_03.16.20.pdf (last accessed May 3, 2020); see also

³https://www.fema.gov/news-release/2020/03/13/president-donald-j-trump-directs-fema-support-under-emergency-declaration (last accessed May 3, 2020).

²⁶ https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/daily-life-coping/essential-goods-services.html (last accessed May 3, 2020).
5 https://www.markey.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/letter%20to%20Bezos%20re%20coronavirus%20

⁵https://www.markey.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/letter%20to%20Bezos%20re%20coronavirus%20price-gouging.pdf (last accessed May 3, 2020).

⁶ For these reasons, the Court should reject any attempt by eBay to enforce any restrictive provisions of the take-it-or-leave it contract against its customers, especially during this emergency

7. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated to 1 hold eBay accountable for permitting price gouging to run rampant across its platform in order to 2 3 enrich itself at the expense of vulnerable consumers in California and nationwide. **JURISDICTION AND VENUE** 4 8. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) 5 because this case is filed as a class action under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23 and the 6 7 aggregate amount in controversy exceeds the sum of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and a substantial number of members of the nationwide class are citizens of a state different than 8 9 eBay. 9. 10 Venue is proper in this district and division under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a) because a 11 substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims asserted herein occurred in this judicial district. Further, eBay resides in this district and is subject to personal jurisdiction in the 12 Northern District of California. 13 Pursuant to Local Rules 3-2(c) and 3-5(b), a substantial part of the events or 10. 14 15 omissions giving rise to the claims asserted herein occurred in Santa Clara County, where eBay is located, and this case should be assigned to the San Jose division, pursuant to Local Rule 3-2(e). 16 **PARTIES** 17 11. Plaintiff Jeanette Mercado is a resident and domicile of Orange County, California, 18 and thus a citizen of California. 19 12. 20 Defendant eBay, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal office at 2025 Hamilton Avenue, San Jose, California 95125. eBay is thus a citizen of California. 21 22 13. eBay may be served through its registered agent, CT Corporation System, 818 West 23 Seventh Street, Suite 930, Los Angeles, California 90017. 14. Venue is proper in this Court since this action has a substantial connection to this 24 25 forum because all of eBay's conduct as alleged herein emanated from its principal place of business in Santa Clara County, California. 26 27 FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS 28 time in our country, as unconscionable, contrary to public policy, and unenforceable.

2

3

5

6

7

8

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

- California's anti-price gouging statute, Cal. Penal Code § 396, strictly prohibits 18. price gouging during a declared emergency, and was enacted because "some merchants have taken unfair advantage of consumers by greatly increasing prices for essential consumer goods and services." Cal. Penal Code § 396(a). The legislature acknowledged that "[w]hile the pricing of consumer goods and services is generally best left to the marketplace under ordinary conditions, when a declared state of emergency or local emergency results in abnormal disruptions of the market, the public interest requires that excessive and unjustified increases in the prices of essential consumer goods and services be prohibited." *Id*.
- 19. To discourage price gouging, and make the prohibition effective and enforceable, California's anti-price gouging statute prohibits raising the price of many consumer goods and

https://www.ebayinc.com/stories/news/we-are-actively-removing-price-gouging-prohibiteditems-from-ebays-marketplace/ (last accessed May 3, 2020).

https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/personal-protective-equipment-infection-control/n95respirators-and-surgical-masks-face-masks (last accessed May 3, 2020).

https://www.cnn.com/2020/03/23/business/3m-ceo-n95-masks-target/index.html (last accessed May 3, 2020).

services by more than 10% after an emergency has been declared, rendering presumptively unlawful any price increases above that threshold. Specifically, the governing statute provides in pertinent part:

Upon the proclamation of a state of emergency declared by the President of the United States or the Governor, or upon the declaration of a local emergency by an official, board, or other governing body vested with authority to make that declaration in any county, city, or city and county, and for a period of 30 days following that proclamation or declaration, it is unlawful for a person, contractor, business, or other entity to sell or offer to sell any consumer food items or goods, goods or services used for emergency cleanup, emergency supplies, medical supplies, home heating oil, building materials, housing, transportation, freight, and storage services, or gasoline or other motor fuels for a price of more than 10 percent greater than the price charged by that person for those goods or services immediately prior to the proclamation or declaration of emergency.

Cal. Penal Code § 396(b). Such price increases are only permitted under California Penal Code § 396(b) if they are "directly attributable to additional costs" imposed on the seller by an upstream supplier or due to "additional costs for labor or materials used to provide the services [] during the state of emergency or local emergency." *Id*.

- 20. Not only is a violation of California's price gouging law a misdemeanor offense, punishable by imprisonment up to a year, or a fine of up to \$10,000, or both, it is a per se "unlawful business practice and an act of unfair competition within the meaning of Section 17200 of the Business and Professions Code." *Id.* §§ 396(h)–(i).
- 21. The price protections set forth in California Penal Code § 396 were triggered no later than February 3, 2020, when Santa Clara County declared California's first state of emergency relating to COVID-19. From that point forward, price increases anywhere in California exceeding the 10 percent statutory threshold were presumptively unlawful. Subsequently, Governor Newsom declared a statewide State of Emergency on March 4, 2020, and the United States federal government followed suit and declared a national state of emergency on March 13, 2020. While § 396(b) provides that a prohibition on price gouging lasts 30 days after each declared emergency, through Executive Order N-44-20, Governor Newson extended California's price gouging prohibition for all products covered by § 396(b) until September 4, 2020, in accordance with § 396(g) (providing that prohibition on price gouging may be extended "for additional 30-day periods, as needed, by a local legislative body, local official, the Governor, or the Legislature, if

deemed necessary to protect the lives, property, or welfare of the citizens.").

22. According to E Commerce Bytes, April 30, 2020:¹⁰

Ecommerce platforms are under scrutiny for their listings of high-demand items at exorbitant prices as people complain of price gouging during the coronavirus outbreak - including lawmakers and regulators. Online sellers have both defended the practice as capitalism's supply-and-demand model and condemned the practice as exploitive during a public health crisis. . . .

The poster child of "price gouging" was the seller profiled in the New York Times in early March who reportedly bought up nearly 18,000 bottles of hand-sanitizer to sell on eBay. He donated the bottles after a backlash, and the state Attorney General began an investigation. To some who are outraged about the items and prices turning up on marketplaces, it feels like platforms are swatting at listings that violate the bans, such as eBay's ban on face masks and other items.

23. To avoid adverse publicity while at the same time allowing price-gouging to flourish on its platform, eBay took what it knew to be superficial and ineffective steps to end acknowledged price-gouging on its platform. Beginning on March 5, 2020, eBay reported that it had "implemented a ban on certain items listed on our site, which includes blocking new listings and removing existing ones that sell: masks including N95/N100 and surgical masks; hand sanitizers/gels; and disinfecting wipes. This week, we expanded the restricted items list to include toilet paper, baby formula and baby wipes, tampons and diapers, which will only be permitted for sale by business sellers in a fixed price format. In addition, we have added a price gouging reporting tool, allowing people to report items that violate our policies in real time." ¹¹

- 24. eBay knows that its "ban" is insufficient and ineffective to halt the rampant price gouging that pervades its platform: while it has sought to remove "millions" of listings violating the "ban," any such action failed to effectively stop the ongoing price gouging where on any given day it hosts over 1.3 *billion* listings. ¹²
- 25. eBay's business model incentivizes it to turn a blind eye to price gouging in most cases: in addition to charging fees for initially listing items, eBay charges a "final value fee" when

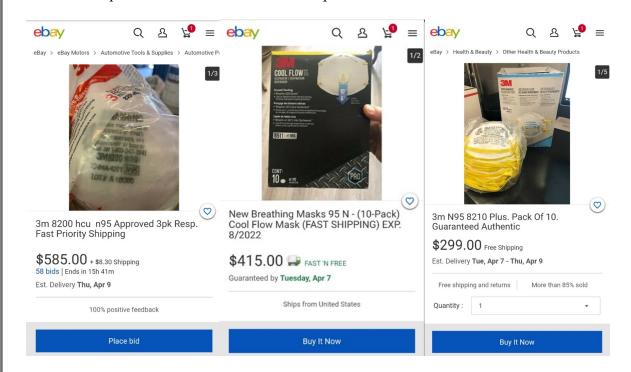
¹² <u>*Id.*</u> (last accessed May 3, 2020).

¹⁰ https://www.ecommercebytes.com/C/abblog/blog.pl?/comments/2020/3/1585061795.html/1/0 (last accessed May 3, 2020).

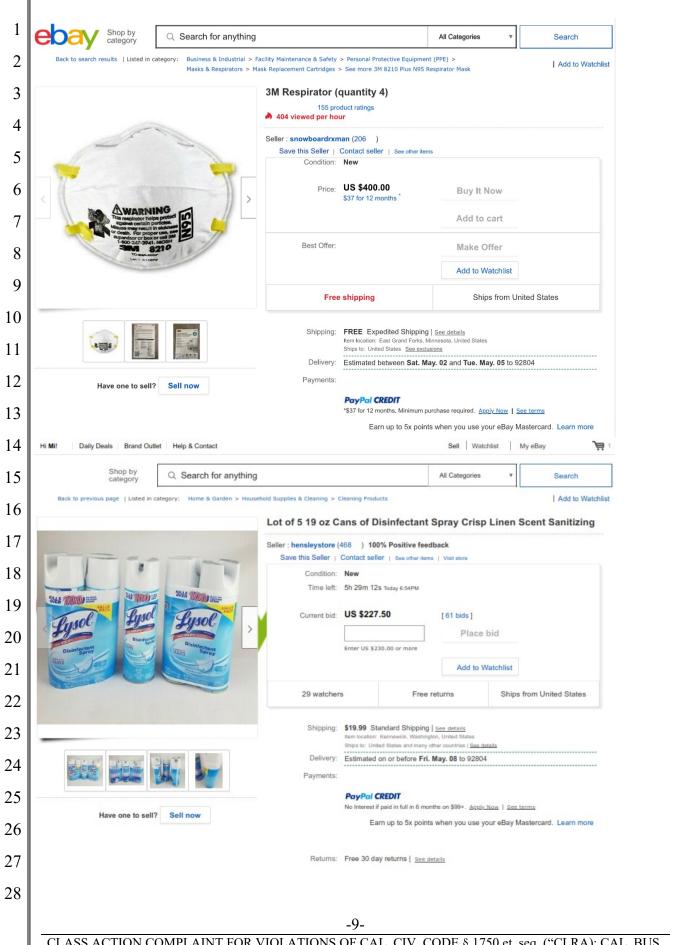
https://www.ebayinc.com/stories/news/we-are-actively-removing-price-gouging-prohibited-items-from-ebays-marketplace/ (last accessed May 3, 2020).

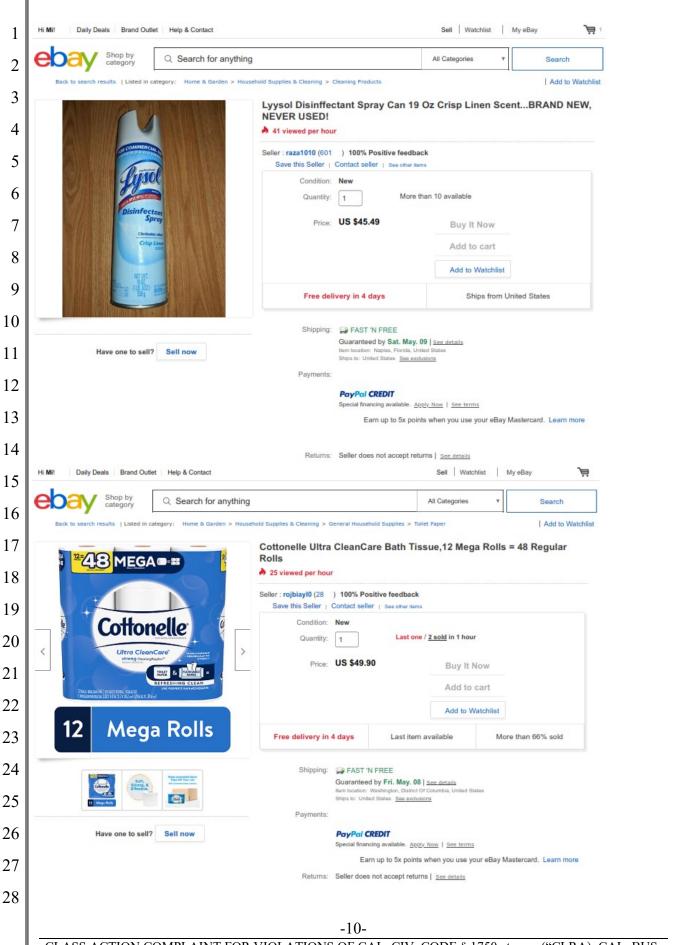
items actually sell, which is calculated as a percentage of the total amount of the sale. ¹³ Thus, the higher the sale price, the more profit eBay stands to earn.

26. For this reason, even months after eBay implemented its ban, there are many examples of essential products such as n95 masks continuing to be sold on eBay for exorbitant and unconscionable prices. Below are but a few examples:



¹³ https://www.ebay.com/help/selling/fees-credits-invoices/selling-fees?id=4364#section2 (last accessed May 3, 2020).





https://www.nasdaq.com/articles/ebay-ebay-q1-earnings-and-revenues-top-estimates-2020-04-29

28

(last accessed May 3, 2020).

⁻¹¹CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF CAL. CIV. CODE § 1750 et. seq. ("CLRA); CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 17200

-12-

(last

- (c) Whether those sales occurred after qualifying declared states of emergency in California under California Penal Code § 396;
- (d) Whether and the extent to which a reasonable consumer would be mislead by eBay's actions regarding the prices charged in those sales;
- (e) Whether and the extent to which a reasonable consumer would be mislead by eBay's actions regarding its purported screening for and "ban" on price-gouging;
- (f) Whether and the extent to which consumers in California were and are being harmed by eBay's actions;
- (g) The extent to which eBay was enriched unjustly by its actions; and
- (h) Whether Plaintiffs are entitled to injunctive relief and the appropriate scope of any equitable relief.
- 35. **Typicality:** Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of all Class members because, among other things, all Class members were comparably and similarly injured by eBay's wrongful conduct alleged herein. Plaintiffs, like all Class members, purchased essential products from eBay at prices that were unlawfully inflated during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- 36. Adequacy: Plaintiff is willing and prepared to serve the Court and the proposed Classes in a representative capacity. Undersigned Counsel have served as Lead Counsel in some of the largest consumer class actions in the country. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Classes and has no interests that are adverse to, or which materially and irreconcilably conflict with, the interests of the other members of the Classes. The self-interests of Plaintiff are co-extensive with and not antagonistic to those of absent Class members. Plaintiff will undertake to represent and protect the interests of absent Class members. Plaintiff has engaged the services of counsel indicated below who are experienced in complex class litigation and life insurance matters, will adequately prosecute this action, and will assert and protect the rights of and otherwise represent Plaintiff and the putative Class members.
- 37. **Injunctive and declaratory relief:** By way of the conduct described in this Complaint, defendant has acted on grounds that apply generally to the proposed Class.

Accordingly, final injunctive relief or corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate respecting the Class as a whole.

- 38. **Superiority:** A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, and no unusual difficulties are likely to be encountered in its management. Even if members of the proposed Class could sustain individual litigation, the injuries suffered by individual Class Members are, though important to them, relatively small compared to the burden and expense of individual prosecution needed to address eBay's conduct. Individualized litigation presents a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. In contrast, a class action presents far fewer management difficulties; allows the hearing of claims that might otherwise go unaddressed; and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court.
- 39. Nature of Notice to the Proposed Classes. The names and addresses of all Class Members are contained in the business records maintained by eBay and are readily available to eBay. The Class Members are readily and objectively identifiable. Plaintiffs contemplate that notice will be provided to Class Members by e-mail, mail, and published notice.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA'S UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW (CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 17200) (on hehalf of Plaintiff and the California Class)

(on behalf of Plaintiff and the California Class)

- 40. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations in paragraphs 1–39 as if set forth herein in full.
- 41. California's Unfair Competition Law ("UCL"), Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq., proscribes acts of unfair competition, including "any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice."
- 42. Any violation of California Penal Code § 396 "constitute[s] an unlawful business practice and an act of unfair competition within the meaning of Section 17200 of the Business and Professions Code." Cal. Penal Code § 396(i).

As set forth herein, eBay violated California Penal Code § 396(b) because, after

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

43.

- 44. On information and belief, the increased prices paid for the Protected Products offered and sold on the eBay platform were not directly attributable to additional costs imposed on eBay by the suppliers of the Protected Products, and eBay offered and sold many Protected Products in excess of 10 percent even when accounting for any additional costs and the markup eBay customarily applies to the Protected Products. § 396(b).
- 45. All products available on eBay.com are offered for sale or sold by eBay, and thus eBay is liable under California Penal Code § 396(b), and the UCL, for all unlawful prices on its platform. Consumers purchasing third-party supplied products interact almost exclusively with eBay, which, functioning as the seller for the purposes of § 396(b), controls virtually all aspects of the transaction including, in some cases, the price itself. Even with respect to products priced by third-party suppliers, eBay functions as the seller for purposes of § 396(b), because it is the entity that offers the products for sale and controls the transaction.
- 46. eBay is thus liable to Plaintiff and the other members of the Classes under either or both the "unlawful" and "unfair" prongs of the UCL.
- 47. In the alternative, or in addition, eBay is liable under the UCL for products priced by third-parties because eBay (a) furnished the means for the violation of § 396(b) and (b) aided and abetted the third-party suppliers through active participation in their wrongdoing.

2

3

5

7

11

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

- Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations in paragraphs 1–39 as if set forth
- California Civil Code §1750, et seq. (the "CLRA"). Plaintiff's CLRA claim, which courts have previously held applies to eBay, rises and falls with her UCL claim. See, e.g., Rosado v. eBay, Inc., 53 F. Supp. 3d 1256 (N.D. Cal. 2014). This is also true even where there is no direct transaction or contractual relationship between eBay and Plaintiff or other members of the Classes. See, e.g., Johnson v. Nissan N. Am., Inc., 272 F. Supp. 3d 1168, 1183–1184 (N.D. Cal. 2017).
- 52. Plaintiff is a consumer as defined by California Civil Code §1761(d). The essential Protected Products at issue in this lawsuit—including N-95, N-100 and surgical masks; hand sanitizer and gel; disinfectants like Lysol; disinfecting wipes; toilet paper; gloves; paper towels; baby formula; baby wipes; tampons; and diapers—are "goods" within the meaning of the CLRA.
- 53. Defendant eBay violated and continues to violate the CLRA by engaging in the following practices proscribed by California Civil Code §1770(a) in transactions with Plaintiff and the Classes that were intended to result in, and did result in, the sale of Protected Products, which

1	are "consumer food items or goods, goods or services used for emergency cleanup, emergency		
2	supplies, medical supplies, home heating oil, building materials, housing, transportation, freight,		
3	and storage services, or gasoline or other motor fuels" at prices "10 percent greater" than the price		
4	eBay charged "immediately prior to the proclamation or declaration of emergency," Cal. Penal		
5	Code § 396(b):		
6 7	(5) Representing that goods or services have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities that they do not have or that a person has a		
8	sponsorship, approval, status, affiliation, or connection that the person does not have ***		
9	(7) Representing that goods or services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular style or model, if they are of another		
1011	(14) Representing that a transaction confers or involves rights, remedies, or obligations that it does not have or involve, or that are prohibited by law.		
12	54. In addition, eBay's purported screening for and purported "ban" on price-gouging		
13	activity on its platform violated and continues to violate the Act by "[r]epresenting that [the		
14	Protected Product" has been supplied in accordance with a previous representation when [it has]		
15	not. California Civil Code §1770(a)(16).		
16	55. Pursuant to California Civil Code §1782(d), Plaintiff and the Class seek a Court		
17	order enjoining the above-described wrongful acts and practices of Defendant.		
18 19	THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION QUASI-CONTRACT/RESTITUTION/UNJUST ENRICHMENT (on behalf of Plaintiff and the National Class)		
20	56. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations in paragraphs 1–39 as if set forth		
21	herein in full.		

22

23

24

25

26

27

- 57. eBay has exploited vulnerable consumers by selling, and offering for sale, products at excessive prices during COVID-19 pandemic. Facing retail scarcity, and official warnings as to the risks of public interaction, consumers have turned to eBay as a lifeline to obtain goods vital to their safety, health, and well-being. California law, and basic principles of equity and fair dealing, prohibit sellers from capitalizing on such exigencies to charge consumers excessive prices.
- 58. By selling consumer goods, emergency supplies, medical equipment and other essential products at excessive and inflated prices during the COVID-19 pandemic, eBay was

1	unjustly enriched. For instance, eBay profited on the sale of every n95 mask sold notwithstandin		
2	that they are supplied by third-parties because eBay retains a portion of the transaction proceeds		
3	All of these inflated profits were conferred by California consumers, and retained unjustly by eBay		
4	59. In selling goods at excessive prices during a public health crisis, eBay knew that it		
5	was overcharging consumers, that consumers would be harmed, and that by retaining the sale		
6	proceeds eBay would be unjustly enriched.		
7	60. It is inequitable for eBay to retain these financial benefits to the detriment of		
8	Plaintiff and the Class.		
9	61. In the event Plaintiff is determined to lack an adequate remedy at law, eBay is		
10	required to make restitution in equity pursuant to the common law of unjust enrichment.		
11	PRAYER FOR RELIEF		
12	WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for a judgment:		
13	A. Certifying the Classes as requested herein;		
14 15	B. Awarding injunctive relief as permitted by law or equity, including enjoining Defendan		
16 17	 C. Awarding restitutionary and other appropriate equitable relief to Plaintiff and the proposed Class members; 		
18	D. Awarding attorneys' fees and costs; and		
19	E. Affording such further relief as may be just and proper		
20			
21	JURY TRIAL DEMAND		
22	Plaintiff demands a jury trial on all issues so triable.		
23	Dated: May 4th, 2020.		
24	Respectfully submitted,		
25	By: <u>/s/ Alan Kang</u>		
26			
27	Alan Kang, Esq. (Bar No. 235080)		
28	AK LAW, A.C.P.C. 333 City Blvd. West, 17 th Floor		
	-18-		

1	Orange, CA 92868-5905
2	Telephone: (714) 388-6937 Email: <u>alan@aklawacpc.com</u>
3	Adam M. Moskowitz
4	(pro hac vice forthcoming) adam@moskowitz-law.com
5	Howard M. Bushman (pro hac vice forthcoming)
6	howard@moskowitz-law.com Joseph M. Kaye
7	(pro hac vice forthcoming) joseph@moskowitz-law.com
-	THÊ MOSKOWITZ LAW FIRM, PLLC
8	2 Alhambra Plaza Suite 601
9	Coral Gables, FL 33134 Telephone: (305) 740-1423
10	
11	Jeffrey R. Sonn, Esq. (pro hac vice forthcoming)
12	Fla. Bar. No. 773514 jsonn@sonnlaw.com
13	Sonn Law Group
14	One Turnberry Place 19495 Biscayne Blvd. Suite 607
15	Aventura, FL 33180 Tel. 305-912-3000
16	Fax: 786-485-1501
17	Andrew S. Friedman, Esq. (pro hac vice forthcoming)
18	afriedman@BFFB.com Francis J. Balint, Jr., Esq.
19	(pro hac vice forthcoming) fbalint@BFFB.com
	Bonnett Fairbourn Friedman & Balint, P.C. 2325 E. Camelback Rd., Suite 300
20	Phoenix, AZ 85016
21	Telephone: (602) 274-1100 Facsimile: (602) 274-1199
22	Counsel for Plaintiff and the Classes
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	
	10