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18 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
 19 **EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

20 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL  
 21 COMMITTEE,

22 Plaintiff,

23 v.

24 GOOGLE INC.

25 Defendant.

Case Number:

VERIFIED COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE  
 RELIEF, DECLARATORY JUDGMENT, AND  
 DAMAGES



**INTRODUCTION**

1  
2 1. This case is about a market-dominant communications firm unlawfully discriminating  
3 against the Republican National Committee (“RNC”) by throttling its email messages because of the  
4 RNC’s political affiliation and views. Email is an indispensable means of communication to send  
5 important information and to build communities. The RNC also relies on this crucial conduit as it  
6 engages in its core mission of conducting political activity in support of the Republican Party. This  
7 includes communicating political messaging and important Get-Out-The-Vote information to  
8 supporters, as well as maintaining relationships with individuals who have and will continue to  
9 financially support the RNC, so that the RNC can fund its political activities. To effectively reach  
10 and grow its community, the RNC takes great pains to ensure that every email it sends is to someone  
11 who requested it.

12 2. Nevertheless, Google has relegated millions of RNC emails *en masse* to potential  
13 donors’ and supporters’ spam folders during pivotal points in election fundraising and community  
14 building. The timing of Google’s most egregious filtering is particularly damning. For most of each  
15 month, nearly all of the RNC’s emails make it into users’ inboxes. At approximately the same time  
16 at the end of each month, Google sends to spam *nearly all* of the RNC’s emails. Critically, and  
17 suspiciously, this end of the month period is historically when the RNC’s fundraising is most  
18 successful. It doesn’t matter whether the email is about donating, voting, or community outreach.  
19 And it doesn’t matter whether the emails are sent to people who requested them. This discrimination  
20 has been ongoing for about ten months—despite the RNC’s best efforts to work with Google.

21 3. Throughout 2022, the RNC has engaged with Google month after month to obtain an  
22 explanation and a solution. But every explanation has been refuted and every solution has failed.  
23 Google continues to suppress the RNC’s emails, and now Google has fallen silent, refusing to discuss  
24 the issue further. The only reasonable inference is that Google is intentionally sending critical RNC  
25 emails to the spam folder because it’s the RNC sending them. Google’s discrimination has already  
26 caused the RNC to lose valuable revenue in California and the rest of the country, and Google’s  
27 conduct will continue to cost the RNC further revenue in the coming weeks as the 2022 midterm  
28 election looms, and beyond. Perhaps worse, Google’s conduct has caused the RNC to lose its ability

1 to communicate voting information and other political messaging to its supporters during the critical  
2 midterm elections. This harm is irreparable and must be stopped.

3 4. Unfortunately, this is not the first time a communications company has discriminated  
4 against people based on their political views and affiliation, but fortunately this means there are laws  
5 ready to combat this harm. In the 1800s, a pivotal form of communication was the telegraph and  
6 Western Union had a dominate market share across the country. By the late 1800s, “legislators grew  
7 ‘concern[ed] about the possibility that the private entities that controlled this amazing new technology  
8 would use that power to manipulate the flow of information to the public when doing so served their  
9 economic or political self-interest.” *NetChoice, LLC v. Paxton*, 49 F.4th 439, 470 (5th Cir. 2022)  
10 (opinion of Oldham, J.) (quoting Genevieve Lakier, *The Non-First Amendment Law of Freedom of*  
11 *Speech*, 134 Harv. L. Rev. 2299, 2321 (2021)).

12 5. “These fears proved well-founded.” *NetChoice*, 49 F.4th at 470. Even though Western  
13 Union offered to serve any member of the public, it repeatedly discriminated against messages based  
14 on the message’s political views or on the person’s political affiliation. It, for example, “discriminated  
15 against certain political speech, like strike-related telegraphs.” *Id.*; *see also* Lakier, *supra*, at 2322. It  
16 was also “widely believed that Western Union ... ‘influenc[ed] the reporting of political elections in  
17 an effort to promote the election of candidates their directors favored.” *NetChoice*, 49 F.4th at 470  
18 (quoting Lakier, *supra*, at 2322); *see also* The Blaine Men Bluffing, N.Y. Times, Nov. 6, 1884, at 5.  
19 And it was not the only time Western Union was accused of discriminating based on political views  
20 or affiliation: “Similar accusations were made about Western Union’s role in the presidential contest[]  
21 eight years earlier.” Lakier, *supra*, at 2322 n.114 (citing David Hochfelder, *The Telegraph in*  
22 *America, 1832-1920*, at 176 (2013)).

23 6. In response to these discriminatory practices, states across the country enacted  
24 nondiscrimination laws that prohibited businesses from “manipulating the flow of information to the  
25 public.” Lakier, *supra*, at 2322; *see also NetChoice*, 49 F.4th at 471. One such state was California.  
26 It passed laws requiring “common carriers” to timely transmit messages in a nondiscriminatory  
27 manner. *See* Cal. Civil Code §2168 *et seq.*

28 7. States took other measures to ban businesses from discriminating against the public.

1 States, for example, passed civil rights acts (also called public-accommodation provisions) barring  
2 businesses from discriminating based on certain classes, including political affiliation and beliefs.  
3 *See, e.g.*, Eugene Volokh, *Bans on Political Discrimination in Places of Public Accommodation and*  
4 *Housing*, 15 N.Y.U. J.L. & Liberty 490 (2022). California again is one such state. *See* Cal. Civ. Code  
5 §§51, 51.5; *see also, e.g.*, *Marina Point, Ltd. v. Wolfson*, 640 P.2d 115, 117 (Cal. 1982) (“political  
6 affiliation”); *In re Cox*, 474 P.2d 992, 1000 (Cal. 1970) (“members of the John Birch Society, or who  
7 belong to the American Civil Liberties Union”).

8 8. Despite these efforts by states (and the federal government), history has regrettably  
9 repeated itself. Once again, a dominant communications company is discriminating based on political  
10 affiliation and unlawfully controlling the flow of information to the public. At bottom, Google’s email  
11 service is a modern-day Western Union: Google offers to carry messages in the form of electronic  
12 mail. Google allows any adult to make a Gmail account and transmit and receive communications  
13 after agreeing to the same boilerplate terms of service. Google possesses a significant market share  
14 of the email industry with at least 53% of Americans having Gmail accounts. Google’s email service  
15 is an indispensable form of communication for the public to access information and to achieve  
16 vocational success. And Americans expect that when they send an email to someone who has  
17 requested it, the email will be reasonably sent and delivered in the recipient’s inbox.

18 9. Although Google’s tools for discriminating might be more sophisticated than Western  
19 Union’s, that doesn’t make it any less of a business in violation of the longstanding nondiscrimination  
20 obligations states like California have enacted. Indeed, nondiscrimination provisions have repeatedly  
21 been applied to technology more sophisticated than the telegraph. They’ve applied to the telephone.  
22 *See, e.g.*, *Goldin v. Pub. Utilities Comm’n*, 592 P.2d 289, 304 (Cal. 1979). They’ve applied to internet  
23 service providers. *See, e.g.*, Cal. Civ. Code §3101 *et seq.*; *ACA Connects v. Bonta*, 24 F.4th 1233 (9th  
24 Cir. 2022) (detailing the history of net-neutrality rules). And they’ve applied to social media and other  
25 websites. *See, e.g.*, *NetChoice*, 49 F.4th at 473-80, 493-94 (social media like Twitter, Facebook,  
26 YouTube); *Candelore v. Tinder, Inc.*, 228 Cal. Rptr. 3d 336 (Ct. App. 2018) (dating application);  
27 *White v. Square, Inc.*, 446 P.3d 276 (Cal. 2019) (finance website and application); *cf. State v. Google*  
28 *LLC*, No. 21-CV-H-06-0274, 2022 WL 1818648 (Ohio Com. Pl. May 24, 2022) (Google’s search

1 engine). Email is not “the point where the underlying technology is ... so complicated that the  
2 government may no longer regulate it to prevent invidious discrimination.” *NetChoice*, 49 F.4th at  
3 479.

4 10. The court should thus make clear that California’s nondiscrimination provisions apply  
5 to Google’s Gmail. Whether Google is categorized as a common carrier, public accommodation, or  
6 a business providing a service, California law prohibits Google’s spam filtration of RNC emails based  
7 on political affiliation and views. To conclude otherwise would mean that “email providers, mobile  
8 phone companies, and banks could cancel the accounts of anyone who sends an email, makes a phone  
9 call, or spends money in support of a disfavored political party, candidate, or business.” *Id.* at 445.

10 11. It is no answer to say, as Google surely will, that its spam filtering is not intentional.  
11 The most reasonable inference is that it is intentional. Regardless, Google’s conduct is at the very  
12 least negligent and unreasonable. And California law forbids that too. Common carrier law doesn’t  
13 require intentional discrimination. Neither do common law claims like negligent interference with  
14 prospective relations. Neither does California’s unfair practices law. In the end, Google has violated  
15 the law, cost the RNC numerous donations and substantial revenue, and irreparably injured the RNC’s  
16 relationship with its community.

17 12. The RNC therefore seeks an order of this court declaring unlawful and enjoining  
18 Google’s diversion of the RNC’s communications to its supporters that use Google’s Gmail service,  
19 and ordering all other appropriate remedies authorized by law, including compensatory, statutory,  
20 and punitive damages and attorneys’ fees.

21 **PARTIES**

22 13. Plaintiff RNC is the national committee of the Republican Party as defined by 52  
23 U.S.C. §30101(14). The RNC is incorporated in Washington D.C. and has its principal place of  
24 business there. The RNC manages the business of the Republican Party throughout the United States  
25 at the national level, including by: developing and promoting the party’s national platform; supporting  
26 Republican candidates for public office at all levels of government; developing and implementing  
27 electoral strategies; educating, assisting, and mobilizing voters; raising funds to support the party’s  
28 operations and candidates; and recognizing and coordinating with the various territorial and state-

1 level party organizations and their officers who serve as RNC members. From January 1, 2021,  
2 through September 30, 2022, the RNC has raised approximately \$296 million. The RNC uses the  
3 funds provided by its supporters to engage in interstate commerce by purchasing services in numerous  
4 states to fulfill its mission. The RNC's total disbursements in the same period were approximately  
5 \$349 million.

6 14. Defendant Google is a Delaware corporation, whose principal place of business is at  
7 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, County of Santa Clara, State of California. As the  
8 leading internet search engine provider, Google conducts business in all 50 States. Google also  
9 provides a variety of other internet-based products, including Gmail, the leading email service  
10 provider used by 41.9% of Americans.<sup>1</sup>

11 15. Google profits significantly from Gmail through advertising, among other  
12 things. See [https://about.google/intl/en\\_US/how-our-business-works/](https://about.google/intl/en_US/how-our-business-works/) (“Because of advertising,  
13 we’re able to offer our products to users around the world free of charge....”); cf. *NetChoice*, 49 F.4th  
14 at 476 (“[T]he Platforms, which earn almost all their revenue through advertising, are among the  
15 world's most valuable corporations.”). As a general matter, Google does not charge a user monetary  
16 fees to use Gmail. Any person can get a Gmail account if they meet the age requirement to create a  
17 Google Account and agree to Google’s terms of services.<sup>2</sup>

18 16. In return for its service, Google collects key information from the user. In other words,  
19 a user’s personal information is the compensation for Google’s Gmail services. Google then uses that  
20 data or sells it to third parties to use. Google also sells to third parties the ability to post or send a  
21 targeted, personalized advertisement in the user’s inbox. One example is called a “banner ad.”  
22 Through a service called “Google Ads,” Google sells to third parties the ability to post a banner ad in  
23 a user’s inbox (among other places), and thus, Google profits in part on the popularity of Gmail. See

24 <sup>1</sup> Nestor Gilbert, *Number of Active Gmail Users 2022/2023: Statistics, Demographics, & Usage*, FinancesOnline (updated  
25 Jan. 14, 2022) <https://financesonline.com/number-of-active-gmail-users/>.

26 <sup>2</sup> See <https://policies.google.com/terms?hl=en-US> (“If you meet these age requirements[,] you can create a Google  
27 Account for your convenience. Some services require that you have a Google Account in order to work—for example, to  
28 use Gmail, you need a Google Account so that you have a place to send and receive your email.”); cf. *NetChoice*, 49 F.4th  
at 474 (Platforms like Google have “represented a willingness to carry anyone on the same terms and conditions,” i.e.,  
without individualized bargaining.).

1 <https://ads.google.com/home/campaigns/display-ads/> (“Display ads can help you promote your  
2 business when people are browsing online, watching YouTube videos, *checking Gmail*, or using  
3 mobile devices and apps. The Google Display Network reaches 90% of Internet users worldwide,  
4 across millions of websites, news pages, blogs, and Google sites like *Gmail* and YouTube.”  
5 (emphases added)). These banner ads generally appear at the top of the “Promotions” and “Social”  
6 tabs of a Gmail user’s inbox.

## 7 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

8 17. This court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this matter under 28 U.S.C. §1331, 28  
9 U.S.C. §1367(a), and 28 U.S.C. §1332(a).

10 18. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) and 31 U.S.C. §3732(a).

## 11 **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

### 12 **I. Email is an indispensable means of communication for the RNC.**

#### 13 **A. The RNC uses email to fund campaigns and build a community, especially in** 14 **California.**

15 19. The RNC purchases millions of dollars in goods and services each election cycle to pay  
16 for its operations, support the campaigns of numerous Republican candidates nationwide, advocate  
17 for laws and policies consistent with its members’ interests, and litigate on related issues. To get the  
18 funds to fulfill its purpose and pay for these activities, it is essential that the RNC cultivate and  
19 maintain relationships with and mobilize its supporters. Many RNC supporters repeatedly fund its  
20 efforts through election cycles, necessitating and creating an ongoing financial relationship  
21 maintained through communications about the RNC’s efforts and needs. The ability of the RNC to  
22 reach its supporters through email is indispensable to its basic operations. This is especially true in  
23 today’s digital world, where landlines and postal mail are rapidly fading in use. And for many RNC  
24 supporters, the means of communication through which the RNC can engage with them, and can  
25 solicit their support, is Gmail.

26 20. This is true in California, specifically. California has the most registered Republicans.  
27 And in California, the RNC has eight offices and three community outreach centers: Half of the  
28 RNC’s offices and a third of its community centers are in the Eastern District of California. Like in

1 other states, the RNC has sent numerous emails to Gmail users in California who agreed to receive  
2 them. Like in other states, the RNC's emails have been sent to spam. California has ranked first in  
3 donations and money raised in 2022.

4 21. Since February 2022, the RNC has held approximately 349 events in the Eastern  
5 District of California. These events are critical to the RNC's efforts to raise funds, engage voters, and  
6 support campaigns. The RNC relies on email to inform its supporters of these events. When the RNC  
7 sends emails regarding these events, it expects that those emails will reach their recipients' inboxes.  
8 But Google at critical moments has sent those emails to the recipients' spam folders, hindering the  
9 RNC's communication with those supporters. Google's actions have impeded RNC's efforts to raise  
10 funds, engage voters, and support campaigns in the Eastern District of California, resulting in severe  
11 economic and reputational damage to the RNC.

12 **B. The RNC ensures that it sends emails only to those that request them and monitors**  
13 **whether the emails reach a recipient's inbox rather than the spam folder.**

14 22. The RNC maintains a list of people who have requested to receive emails from the  
15 RNC. The emails the RNC sends via its campaigns.rnchq.com email domain are only sent to people  
16 on this list and thus everyone who receives an email from the RNC asked to receive the email. The  
17 RNC actively updates the list, so that anyone who no longer wants to receive emails (or a certain type  
18 of email) will no longer do so. If the RNC receives a request to no longer receive a particular type of  
19 email, it removes the person from receiving the type of emails they unsubscribed from in a reasonable  
20 amount of time. If the RNC receives a request to no longer receive any emails, then the person is  
21 removed from the email list and, within a reasonable amount of time, will no longer receive any  
22 emails. Thus, the emails sent to spam at issue here are solicited—the Gmail user asked the RNC to  
23 send him or her emails.

24 23. How often a sender's emails reach a user's inbox is called the "inboxing rate." The  
25 "inboxing rate" is a critical metric to diagnose and fix issues that cause emails to go to spam. And the  
26 RNC strives to keep its inboxing rate high.

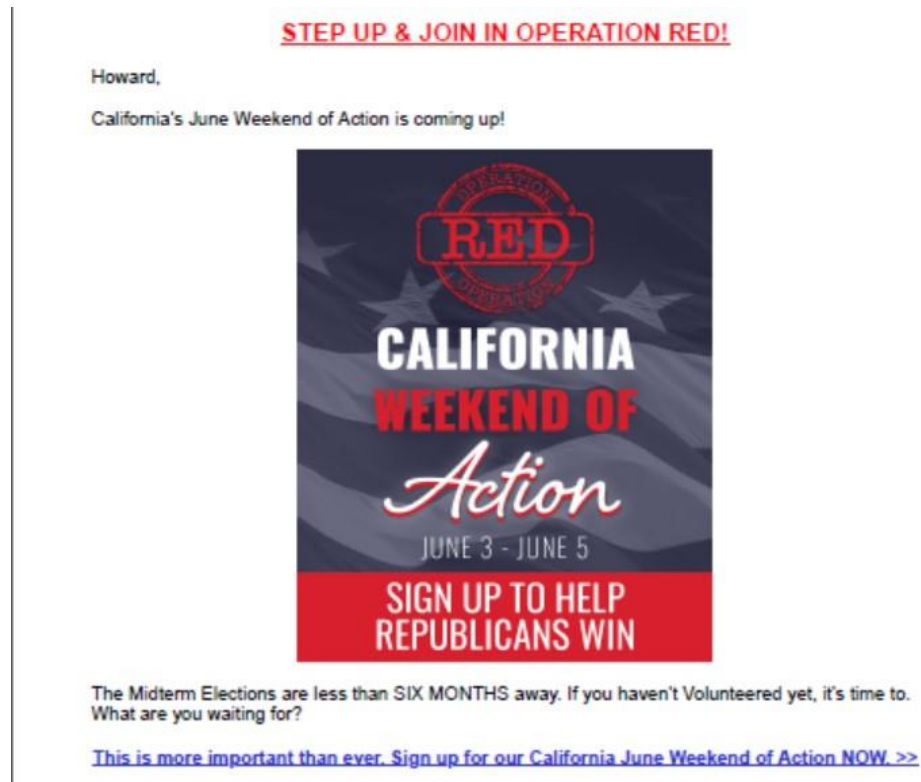
27 24. Google does not provide data on whether an email reaches a Gmail user's inbox. So, to  
28 optimize email deliverability, the RNC contracts with a leading company in the field called Validity



1 to use its email-deliverability platform Everest. According to Validity, “Everest is the absolute  
2 pinnacle of email marketing” and is one of the few programs “that gives you full control of all critical  
3 stages of email marketing.” Together, the RNC can essentially monitor whether its emails reach a  
4 user’s inbox or is filtered into spam using an industry accepted method. At a general, simplified level,  
5 the RNC, with Everest, has created numerous email addresses used specifically to determine whether  
6 an email sent by the RNC reaches an inbox or is sent to spam. When the RNC sends an email, it  
7 generally sends the email to (1) a subset of its self-created email addresses and (2) a subset of people  
8 on its email list. Because the RNC has control over its self-created addresses, the RNC can collect  
9 data on an email’s performance. With the help of Everest, a statistical analysis is performed to assess  
10 to estimate the inboxing rate of the email the RNC sent.

11 25. Thus, if Everest and the RNC calculate an inboxing rate of nearly 0%, it means that  
12 Gmail hid nearly every campaign email sent by the RNC during the relevant period of time.

13 26. Here is an example of an RNC email sent to Californians who requested emails and  
14 that Google sent almost completely to spam:



1       **II. Google has unreasonably sent RNC emails to the spam folder during critical moments in**  
2       **election fundraising and community building.**

3           27. Google has repeatedly sent RNC emails to spam contrary to the spam folder’s purpose.  
4 As a service to its users, and to increase its own profits, Google intercepts certain messages intended  
5 for its users that comprise unsolicited and unwanted bulk-emailed messages and place them in a  
6 separate folder, called the spam folder. But the spam folder’s purpose is to conceal from users  
7 unrequested and unwanted messages from unknown senders. This obviously does not apply to the  
8 RNC’s emails to its supporters, who have requested to receive the emails. Yet Google sends these  
9 emails to spam anyway.

10          28. And Google’s most egregious discrimination began in at least February 2022. That  
11 month, when the RNC began working on matters related to the 2022 mid-term election, the RNC  
12 detected that its Gmail “inboxing” rate suddenly dropped from rates consistently above 90% to nearly  
13 0% on certain days during the last week of each month. This inboxing rate of nearly 0% means that  
14 Gmail hid nearly every campaign email sent by the RNC from the Gmail users on whom the RNC  
15 financially relies. Significantly, Google’s most egregious spam filtering has repeatedly occurred  
16 towards the end of the month—the most effective and important period for these transactions between  
17 the RNC and its supporters.

18          29. This has reoccurred every subsequent month of 2022. Google has provided a series of  
19 false explanations for its spam filtering.

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30. For nearly a year, the RNC has engaged with Google, urging it to stop its interference with the RNC’s relationship with its financial supporters. In that time, the RNC has refuted each one of the serial excuses Google has offered for why it persists in blocking the RNC’s emails to its supporters, to this day. Google has now fallen silent, no longer deigning to justify its actions in the months prior to the pivotal 2022 election.

31. Upon noticing that Google was diverting nearly all of its emails to users’ spam folders in December 2021, the RNC contacted Google to discuss the issue. Google responded by suggesting that the RNC reduce the frequency of emails that it sends at the end of each month. The RNC and Google also agreed to stay in regular communication to address the issue.

32. From January 28, 2022, to January 30, 2022, the RNC again noticed a sharp decline in its Gmail inboxing rate. It again contacted Google, which did not provide any additional advice.

33. On February 14, the RNC conducted an internal test called the “A/B test.” For this test, the RNC created two versions of an email whose contents were identical—except that Version A and Version B had links to different variants of an RNC donation page. The RNC then selected two groups of different individuals—Group X and Group Y—to send the emails to; there was no overlap between the groups. The RNC sent Version A to Group X and sent Version B to Group Y. Even though no

1 recipient received two emails, Version A inboxed at the normal rate, while Version B inboxed at a rate  
2 of approximately 0% (*i.e.*, Version B went entirely to spam, while Version A didn't). The RNC  
3 replicated the test using a new email send, with an identical Version A and Version B that again only  
4 differed in the variant of the donation pages they linked to. These emails again were sent to two groups  
5 that did not overlap. The RNC observed the same result: An entire batch of one version of the email  
6 went to spam, while the other did not. This test suggests that Google is not suppressing RNC emails  
7 based on their communicative content.

8 34. Indeed, the RNC immediately informed Google of the results of its February 14 test.  
9 Although Google initially told the RNC that it would check with its product team and provide an  
10 explanation as soon as it could, Google did not respond for the remainder of the month. To this day,  
11 Google has never responded to the RNC's findings.

12 35. From February 1 to 2, and on February 21, Gmail diverted the RNC's emails to spam  
13 folders, causing its inboxing rate to fall to approximately 0%.

14 36. Finally, Google responded that the monthly crashing of the RNC's inboxing rate was  
15 due to a high number of user complaints. It also sent the RNC a list of best practices to avoid having  
16 emails labeled as spam, such as monitoring their "Postmaster's Tools" (an application that allows for  
17 email senders to view their 'reputation' with a given email provider) or checking their Email Service  
18 Provider ("ESP") for any irregularities. But Google's explanation was not true. As the RNC informed  
19 Google, it already had been actively monitoring its Postmaster Tools, and those tools showed that there  
20 were no reputational issues. The RNC also had been told by its ESP, Salesforce, that there were no  
21 irregularities causing the issue. There was also no increase in user complaints preceding periods when  
22 its inboxing rate fell to nearly 0%. From March 25 to 26, the RNC's inboxing rate again fell to  
23 approximately 0%.

24 37. On March 25, the RNC again contacted Google to notify them that the issue was  
25 reoccurring even though the RNC still had a "HIGH" reputation in Postmaster. The RNC also reminded  
26 Google that the RNC previously submitted information to Google, such as the email address from  
27 which its emails were sent, the displayed name of the sender, the subject line, and preview text using a  
28 Google form designed to collect this information to avoid mislabeling a sender's email as spam.

1 38. Eventually, Google agreed to meet again with the RNC to discuss these issues.

2 39. To provide context ahead of the meeting, the RNC sent Google an email that  
3 documented the RNC's recent efforts to adopt Google's suggestions:

4 For your awareness, we had more significant inboxing issues pop up after I  
5 emailed on Friday and throughout the weekend.... Volume was almost  
6 identical across all days and there was no change in our sending strategy.  
7 We have also not seen any rise in spam reports in ReturnPath [now called  
8 Everest] and our domains all look healthy. We've noticed that these issues  
9 tend to arise most frequently on weekends that include key events for our  
fundraising and voter contact.... Multiple emails sent over the weekend were  
expected to be top-performers but all hit spam. We are also going from  
100% inboxing to 0% inboxing; there is not much in-between.

10 40. On March 29, the RNC met with Google as planned. Google did not present the RNC  
11 with any new actionable suggestions, but Google offered to have weekly calls with the RNC to discuss  
12 the issue. The RNC accepted this offer and met with Google representatives twice. Then, Google's  
13 representative informed the RNC that she could not meet with the RNC because she had been informed  
14 that she was not legally permitted to do so.

15 41. The RNC once again experienced inboxing problems through April and May. On April  
16 25 to 27, and again on May 27 to 28, the RNC's emails to its supporters who use Gmail were predictably  
17 throttled. The RNC continued to contact Google employees and submit reports to Google, but the RNC  
18 received no answers and no solutions in return.

19 42. On June 14, Google blamed the RNC's press releases as the reason it was diverting the  
20 RNC's emails at the end of each month to Gmail users' spam folders. Again, Google's explanation was  
21 erroneous. After all, the RNC's press releases are issued from an entirely different email domain (email  
22 address) and by comparison were just 0.3% of the email volume as the RNC's main marketing domain.

23 43. Two weeks later, on June 28, the RNC's inboxing rate for Gmail users again dropped  
24 to 0%.

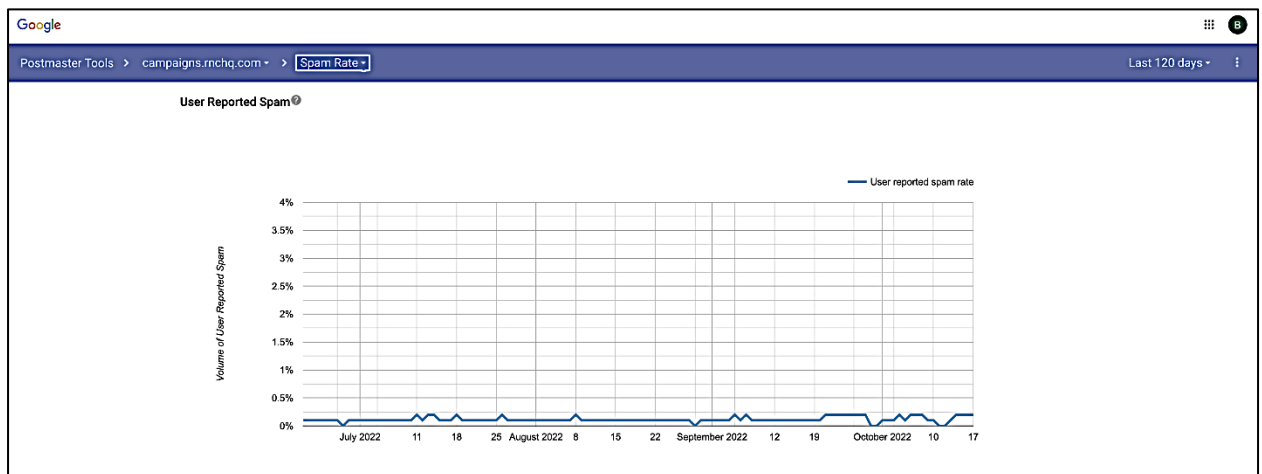
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1           44.       The next day, on June 29, Google provided two new suggestions for its discriminatory  
2 spam filtering: (1) that the RNC’s domain authentication (a system ensuring an email comes from the  
3 purported sender) was possibly at fault; and (2) that the issue could be a result of Google’s algorithmic  
4 spamming system, which collects spam reports over the course of the month and eventually causes a  
5 sender’s email to be diverted to Gmail users’ spam folders. But again, this was no comfort to the RNC.  
6 As the RNC notified Google, Salesforce had already confirmed that its authenticator was functioning  
7 properly, and the algorithmic spamming explanation was contradicted by data showing that RNC  
8 emails only received spam complaints at 0.01%, the lowest rate the RNC had observed since it began  
9 tracking the statistic.



17           45.       On July 29, the RNC’s inboxing rate fell to nearly 0%.

18           46.       On August 11, Google came to the RNC to give a training on “Email Best Practices”  
19 to the RNC’s digital department.

20           47.       Despite the RNC following Google’s best practices, the filtering reoccurred. On  
21 August 29, the RNC’s inboxing rate fell to nearly 0%.

22           48.       As the 2022 midterm elections continued to draw closer, so too did the urgency with  
23 which the RNC needed to address its ongoing issues with Gmail inboxing. On September 29, over nine  
24 months after it first contacted Google to seek a solution, the RNC sent Google an email stating:

25           We’re 40 days out from Election Day, **we do not have any new**  
26 **transparency from Google**, and we need a resolution. Can Google mitigate  
27 this spamming immediately.” After detailing how the RNC had adopted  
28 Google’s suggestions to date, the RNC noted that “despite having a  
significantly positive impact on [email] performance, this appears to have  
had absolutely no impact on the timing of this ridiculous spamming.

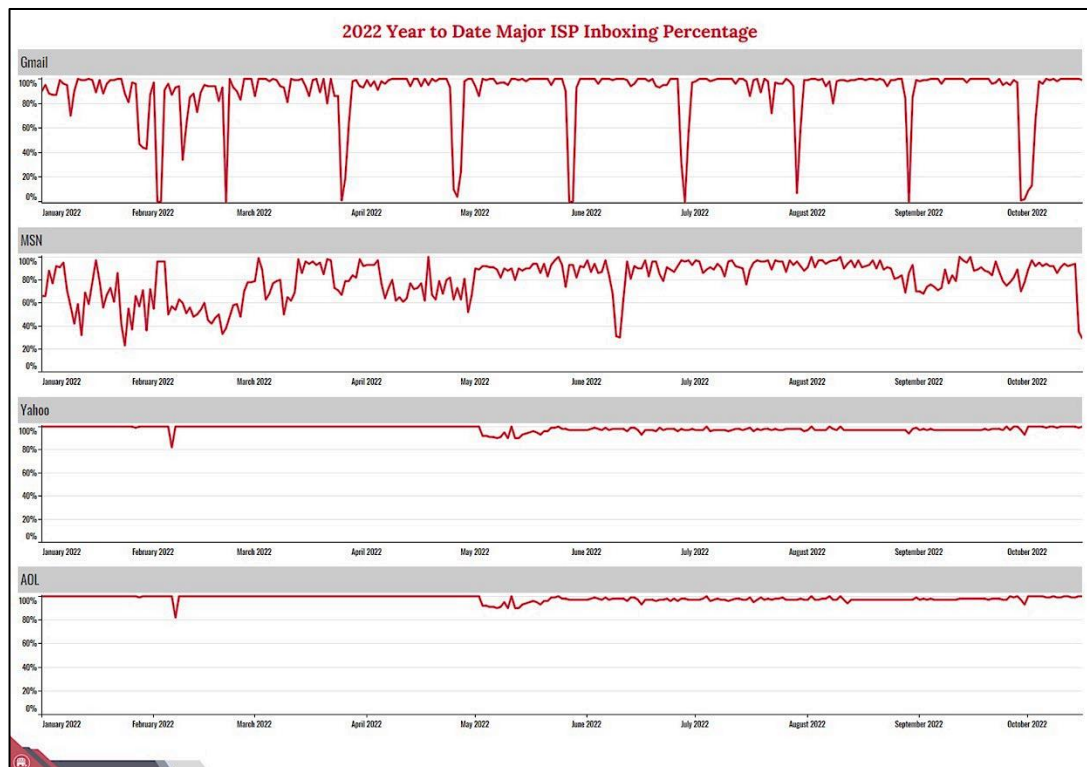
1 49. The next day, September 30, Google responded that it would be in touch.

2 50. But it hasn't. For the last three weeks, the RNC has heard nothing from Google.

3 51. From September 29 to October 2, the RNC's inboxing rate fell to nearly 0%.

4 52. In sum, Google has repeatedly intercepted and diverted the RNC's essential  
5 communications to the financial supporters on which it relies and has done so in the most critical period  
6 in the election cycle. Specifically, Google diverted and concealed as "spam" nearly all of the RNC  
7 emails to Gmail users during the following periods: February 2 to 3, and 21; April 25 to 27; May 27 to  
8 28; June 28; July 29; August 29; and September 28 through October 2.

9 53. The RNC also tracks its inboxing rate for other popular email platforms, such as  
10 Yahoo! Mail and Microsoft's Outlook Mail. Although those platforms have an identical interest to  
11 Google in limiting "spam" to their users, they did not conceal all (or nearly all) of the RNC's emails  
12 from its supporters at any point. Indeed, the inboxing rates on these platforms did not reflect *any*  
13 dramatic decrease in inboxing rates, let alone the inboxing rate of nearly 0%, that Google imposed on  
14 the RNC's emails at the close of every month in 2022.



1 54. Moreover, a recent study by researchers at North Carolina State University (“N.C.  
2 State Study”) found that Google’s Gmail labels *significantly* more campaign emails from Republican  
3 political candidates as spam than campaign emails from Democratic political candidates. Specifically,  
4 the study found that Gmail labeled only 8.2% of Democratic campaign emails as spam, compared with  
5 67.6% of Republican campaign emails. This amounts to Gmail labeling Republican campaign emails  
6 as spam at more than eight times (8x) the rate of Democratic emails.<sup>3</sup>

7 55. Google is also aware of, and has responded to, a public study establishing that it is  
8 intercepting Republican organizations’ emails at eight times (8x) the rate of similarly situated Democrat  
9 party groups.<sup>4</sup> And in response to the RNC’s repeated requests for an explanation and to cease its  
10 interference, Google has offered only a serial litany of false reasons before going silent.

11 56. Accordingly, the available evidence establishes that Google’s interception and  
12 diversion of the RNC’s emails, and the harm it is causing to the RNC, is intentional, deliberate, and in  
13 bad faith.

14 **III. The RNC is suffering ongoing and permanent harm by Google’s intentional (or negligent)**  
15 **spam filtering.**

16 57. With the midterm elections only weeks away as of the filing of this complaint, it is  
17 imperative that Google immediately ceases its practice of intentionally (or negligently) mislabeling  
18 RNC emails as spam. Google’s conduct has hindered the RNC’s ability to communicate with its  
19 constituents on important issues and impeded its community from learning about vital information on  
20 community outreach, getting out to vote, and the election and of taking advantage of those  
21 opportunities.

22 58. As a direct and proximate result of Googles’ conduct, the RNC has and continues to  
23 suffer cognizable damages amounting well over \$75,000.00. On information and belief, Google has  
24 caused hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not more, in damages to the RNC to date, and the long-term  
25

26 <sup>3</sup> Iqbal, et al., *A Peek into the Political Biases in Email Spam Filtering Algorithms During the US Election 2020 (Pre-Print*  
*Version)*, Association for Computing Machinery: World Wide Web Conference, (Mar. 31, 2022).

27 <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2203.16743.pdf>; for full version, see <https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/3485447.3512121>.

28 <sup>4</sup> See *supra*, at n.2; <https://mashable.com/article/republican-gmail-spam>.



1 consequential losses likely total in the millions of dollars. This loss of funding has caused the permanent  
2 loss of opportunities for the RNC that those funds could have supported, in addition to harming its  
3 relationships with its supporters at a time when they are particularly attuned to politics and expect the  
4 RNC to be communicating with them.

5 **COUNT I**  
6 **VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA COMMON CARRIER LAW**  
7 **Cal. Civ. Code §2168 et seq.**

8 59. Plaintiff realleges all allegations made in paragraphs 1 through 58.

9 60. Under Cal. Civ. Code §2168, Google is a common carrier because it “offers to the  
10 public to carry ... messages” through its Gmail service.

11 61. As a common carrier, Google must as far as it is able “accept and carry” any email  
12 messages offered to it at a reasonable time and place. Cal. Civ. Code. §2169.

13 62. As a common carrier, Google is obligated to deliver messages without preference in  
14 time, price, or otherwise, in the order they are received. Cal. Civ. Code §§2170 and 2208.

15 63. Google violated Cal. Civ. Code §2169 by refusing to accept and carry email messages  
16 from the RNC to Gmail users’ inboxes in the final days of each month.

17 64. Google violated Cal. Civ. Code §§2170 and 2208 by failing to deliver the RNC’s  
18 messages to users’ inboxes at the end of each month because they were being sent by the RNC.

19 65. Repeatedly, Google has unreasonably delayed or refused to carry the RNC’s messages  
20 to Gmail users’ inboxes during substantial periods at the end of each month and continues to do so.

21 66. The RNC has suffered damages, because its members who opted to receive  
22 communications via email service were prevented from participating in the RNC’s fundraising  
23 campaigns and other events. On information and belief, this likely resulted in well over \$75,000 in lost  
24 donations and has caused irreparable injury to the RNC’s reputation, goodwill, recruitment efforts,  
25 community outreach, and control over its communications. On information and belief, Google has  
26 caused hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not more, in damages to the RNC to date, and the long-term  
27 consequential losses likely total in the millions of dollars.

28 67. Under Cal. Civ. Code §2209, the RNC is entitled to recover from Google its actual  
damages, plus \$50, for the refusal and postponement of its messages.

**COUNT II**  
**UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT**  
**Cal. Civ. Code §51 et seq.**

1  
2  
3 68. Plaintiff realleges all allegations made in paragraphs 1 through 67.

4 69. The Unruh Civil Rights Act guarantees that all persons are entitled to “full and equal  
5 accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments of every  
6 kind whatsoever.” See Cal. Civ. Code §51. Any exclusionary policy that is based on “political  
7 affiliation,” “member[ship]” in a political organization, or “personal beliefs” is arbitrary discrimination  
8 proscribed by Unruh. *Marina Point, Ltd. v. Wolfson*, 30 Cal.3d 721, 726 (Cal. 1982) (“political  
9 affiliation”); *In re Cox*, 474 P.2d 992, 1000 (Cal. 1970) (“member[ship]”); *Harris v. Cap. Growth Invs.*  
10 *XIV*, 805 P.2d 873, 883 (Cal. 1991) (“personal beliefs”).

11 70. Google intentionally (or willfully) denied the RNC full and equal access to Gmail  
12 during critical end-of-month fundraising windows, when it refused to carry RNC emails to its users’  
13 inboxes.

14 71. Google has violated the Unruh Act by denying, or aiding or inciting the denial of, the  
15 RNC’s right to full and equal use of the advantages, facilities, privileges, or services Google offers to  
16 the public.

17 72. This exclusionary policy was based on the political affiliation of the RNC, to which  
18 Google is antagonistic.

19 73. Google has intentionally discriminated against the RNC because of its political  
20 affiliation.

21 74. Plaintiff prays for judgment under Cal. Civ. Code §52, including issuance of an  
22 injunction, actual damages, statutory damages of at least \$4,000 “for each and every offense,” and  
23 attorney’s fees.

**COUNT III**  
**UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW**  
**Cal. Bus. & Pro. Code §17200. et seq.**

24  
25 75. Plaintiff realleges all allegations made in paragraphs 1 through 74.

26 76. California’s Unfair Competition Law prohibits “any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent  
27 business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising and any act prohibited  
28

1 by [California’s False Advertising Law].” Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17200. Google’s acts and practices  
2 violate this statute because they are unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent.

3 77. First, Google’s conduct is unlawful because its business acts and practices violate other  
4 laws, including California’s common carrier laws, the Unruh Act, the Federal Communications Act,  
5 and common law prohibitions against negligence and interference with prospective economic relations.

6 78. Second, and independently, Google’s conduct is unfair. *See In re Adobe Sys., Inc.*  
7 *Privacy Litig.*, 66 F. Supp. 3d 1197, 1226 (N.D. Cal. 2014) (A business practice may be unfair without  
8 being “proscribed by some other law.” (citing *Korea Supply Co. v. Lockheed Martin Corp.*, 63 P.3d  
9 937, 943 (Cal. 2003))); *In re Zoom Video Commc’ns Inc. Priv. Litig.*, 525 F. Supp. 3d 1017, 1047 (N.D.  
10 Cal. 2021). That is because Google presents Gmail as an email service provider that delivers emails in  
11 a fair and good faith manner in exchange for the user’s information, which Google uses or sells to third  
12 parties. And yet, Google is surreptitiously preventing the RNC’s messages from reaching its supporters’  
13 Gmail inboxes, even though the supporters requested the RNC’s emails. Google’s business practice is  
14 “immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous or substantially injurious to consumers.” *Doe v. CVS*  
15 *Pharmacy, Inc.*, 982 F.3d 1204, 1214 (9th Cir. 2020) (quoting *Morgan v. AT&T Wireless Servs., Inc.*,  
16 99 Cal. Rptr. 3d 768, 784 (Ct. App. 2009)). The harm caused by Google’s business practices to the  
17 RNC, its community, and the public far outweighs any “reasons, justifications [or] motives” Google  
18 could have for its conduct. *Id.*

19 79. Third, and also independently, Google’s conduct is fraudulent because its users relied  
20 on Google as an email service that would allow them to send and receive emails, not knowing that  
21 Google would engage in partisan or arbitrary manipulation to prevent certain emails from reaching  
22 their inbox. Google’s users could have elected to use a different email service if they knew that Google  
23 would effectively censor the RNC.

24 80. Google’s actions in violation of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17200 prevented its users  
25 from participating in the RNC’s fundraising campaigns resulting in lost revenue to RNC. On  
26 information and belief, these immediately lost donations total well over \$75,000. On information and  
27 belief, Google has caused hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not more, in damages to the RNC to date,  
28 and the long-term consequential losses likely total in the millions of dollars. The RNC has suffered and

1 will continue to suffer irreparable injury to its reputation, goodwill, recruitment efforts, community  
2 outreach, and control over its communications.

3 81. Plaintiff prays that Google’s conduct be enjoined by this court under Cal. Bus. & Prof.  
4 Code §17203.

5 **COUNT IV**  
6 **INTENTIONAL INTERFERENCE WITH PROSPECTIVE ECONOMIC**  
7 **RELATIONS**

8 82. Plaintiff realleges the allegations made in Paragraphs 1 through 81.

9 83. To state a claim for intentional interference with prospective economic relations, a  
10 plaintiff must show: “(1) the existence, between the plaintiff and some third party, of an economic  
11 relationship that contains the probability of future economic benefit to the plaintiff; (2) the defendant’s  
12 knowledge of the relationship; (3) intentionally wrongful acts designed to disrupt the relationship;  
13 (4) actual disruption of the relationship; and (5) economic harm proximately caused by the defendant’s  
14 action.” *Roy Allan Slurry Seal, Inc. v. Am. Asphalt S., Inc.*, 388 P.3d 800, 803 (Cal. 2017).

15 84. Under California law, the defendant’s intentionally wrongful acts designed to disrupt  
16 the relationship need not be directed towards the plaintiff but may be “independently tortious *only as*  
17 *to a third party.*” *Korea Supply Co. v. Lockheed Martin Corp.*, 63 P.3d 937, 956 (Cal. 2003) (quoting  
18 *Della Penna v. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.*, 902 P.2d 740, 761 (Cal. 1995)).

19 85. Here, the RNC has existing economic relationships with its financial supporters, which  
20 entail a high probability of future economic benefit to the RNC in the form of repeat donations.

21 86. As alleged above, Defendant Google has actual knowledge of the RNC’s existing  
22 economic relationships with its financial supporters. The RNC has repeatedly informed Defendant of  
23 the economic value of these relationships and that Defendant’s wrongful acts are causing significant  
24 harm to the relationships and resulting financial harm to the RNC.

25 87. Defendant Google has offered the RNC a series of varying “explanations” as to how the  
26 RNC might prevent Google from intercepting the RNC’s emails and diverting them to Gmail users’  
27 spam folders. The RNC has obligingly altered its practices to address every one of Google’s proffered  
28 explanations. Still, despite the RNC’s diligent and targeted efforts following Defendant’s directions,  
Google has continued to intercept and divert to its users’ spam folders nearly all of the RNC’s emails

1 in the final days every month. The complete absence of reasonable alternative explanations as to why  
2 Google is intercepting and diverting RNC emails indicates that Defendant is engaging in intentionally  
3 wrongful acts designed to disrupt the existing economic relationship between the RNC and its donors.

4 88. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant Google's intentional wrongful acts as  
5 described herein, there has been an actual disruption of the RNC's existing economic relationship with  
6 supporters who are past, current, and future donors. Google has been repeatedly intercepting and  
7 diverting the RNC's communications with its financial supporters, in fact causing a measurable  
8 decrease in their donations to the RNC.

9 89. Accordingly, the facts as alleged above establish that Defendant Google is liable to  
10 Plaintiff for intentional interference with a prospective economic relationship. On information and  
11 belief, Google has caused hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not more, in damages to the RNC to  
12 date, and the long-term consequential losses likely total in the millions of dollars.

13 90. The RNC prays for damages according to proof at trial under this claim, pursuant to Cal.  
14 Civ. Code § 3333, and other applicable California laws, and for injunctive relief pursuant to Cal. Civ.  
15 Code §525 *et seq.*

16 **COUNT V**  
**NEGLIGENT INTERFERENCE WITH PROSPECTIVE ECONOMIC RELATIONS**

17 91. Plaintiff realleges the allegations made in Paragraphs 1 through 90.

18 92. California law recognizes the tort of negligent interference with prospective economic  
19 relations. *J'Aire Corp. v. Gregory*, 598 P.2d 60, 63 (Cal. 1979).

20 93. A claim for negligent interference with prospective economic relations requires that the  
21 plaintiff establish: "(1) an economic relationship existed between the plaintiff and a third party which  
22 contained a reasonably probable future economic benefit or advantage to plaintiff; (2) the defendant  
23 knew of the existence of the relationship and was aware or should have been aware that if it did not act  
24 with due care its actions would interfere with this relationship and cause plaintiff to lose in whole or in  
25 part the probable future economic benefit or advantage of the relationship; (3) the defendant was  
26 negligent; and (4) such negligence caused damage to plaintiff in that the relationship was actually  
27 interfered with or disrupted and plaintiff lost in whole or in part the economic benefits or advantage  
28 reasonably expected from the relationship." *N. Am. Chem. Co. v. Superior Ct.*, 69 Cal. Rptr. 2d 466,

1 479 (Cal. App. 1997).

2 94. To establish negligence, “the plaintiff must show that the defendant had a duty to use  
3 due care, that he breached that duty, and that the breach was the proximate or legal cause of the resulting  
4 injury.” *Brown v. USA Taekwondo*, 483 P.3d 159, 164 (Cal. 2021) (internal quotation marks omitted).

5 95. In the context of a claim for negligent interference with prospective economic relations,  
6 California courts assess whether the defendant owed the plaintiff a duty by applying the six factors  
7 outlined in *Biakanja v. Irving*, 49 320 P.2d 16 (Cal. 1958). *See J’Aire*, 598 P.2d at 63. These factors  
8 include: “(1) the extent to which the transaction was intended to affect the plaintiff, (2) the  
9 foreseeability of harm to the plaintiff, (3) the degree of certainty that the plaintiff suffered injury, (4) the  
10 closeness of the connection between the defendant’s conduct and the injury suffered, (5) the moral  
11 blame attached to the defendant’s conduct, and (6) the policy of preventing future harm.” *Id.*

12 96. As stated above, the RNC is in existing economic relationships with supporters who are  
13 past, current, and future donors that subscribe to receive RNC emails, establishing a high probability  
14 of future economic benefit to the RNC in the form of repeat political donations.

15 97. As also stated above, Google knew of these existing economic relationships, as the RNC  
16 directly informed Defendant about them.

17 98. Further, Google owed the RNC a duty to not falsely or arbitrarily label the RNC’s emails  
18 to its supporters as spam for several reasons: (1) Defendant Google’s interception and diversion of the  
19 RNC’s emails with Gmail users is necessarily a transaction intended to affect the RNC; (2) it is highly  
20 foreseeable that by engaging in such conduct, Defendant would cause harm to the RNC and in fact the  
21 RNC informed Google it was harming the RNC; (3) Defendant knew with a high degree of certainty  
22 that intercepting and diverting RNC emails to its supporters would harm to the RNC, if for no other  
23 reason than the RNC told Google that it harmed the RNC, and continues to do so; (4) Defendant’s  
24 conduct is directly connected to the injury suffered by the RNC, namely, the loss of funds from RNC  
25 supporters because Defendant prevented them from receiving crucial RNC emails; (5) Defendant’s  
26 interception and diversion of the RNC’s emails is morally blameworthy because it baselessly and  
27 secretly suppresses the political speech and income of one major political party and Google has  
28 concealed its true purpose with months of false explanations; and (6) public policy strongly supports

1 the prevention of Google’s arbitrary and self-serving interference in the economic relationships of its  
2 users and groups like the RNC with which it is apparently antagonistic due to Google’s dominance of  
3 the email market, the national interest in protecting freedom of political expression and association, the  
4 need for Americans to stay informed and provide financial support for candidates of their preferred  
5 political ideology, and the freedom of the American people to engage in the electoral process with and  
6 through political organizations free from corporate manipulation.

7 99. Defendant Google thus breached its duty to the RNC by intercepting and diverting to  
8 spam folders nearly all RNC emails to its supporters at the end of each month.

9 100. By breaching its duty, Defendant Google proximately caused substantial financial harm  
10 to the RNC in the form of cognizable lost donations. On information and belief, Google has caused  
11 hundreds of thousands of dollars, if not more, in damages to the RNC to date, and the long-term  
12 consequential losses likely total in the millions of dollars.

13 101. The RNC prays for damages according to proof at trial under this claim, pursuant to Cal.  
14 Civ. Code §3333, and other applicable California laws, and for injunctive relief pursuant to Cal. Civ.  
15 Code §525 *et seq.*

16 **COUNT VI**  
17 **UNLAWFUL DISCRIMINATION**  
18 **47 U.S.C. §202**

19 102. Plaintiff realleges all allegations made in paragraphs 1 through 101.

20 103. The Telecommunications Act defines “common carrier” as “any person engaged as a  
21 common carrier for hire, in interstate or foreign communication by wire or radio or interstate or foreign  
22 radio transmission of energy, except where reference is made to common carriers not subject to this  
23 chapter; but a person engaged in radio broadcasting shall not, insofar as such person is so engaged, be  
24 deemed a common carrier.” 47 U.S.C. §153(11).

25 104. The Act subjects certain common carriers to various nondiscrimination obligations.  
26 *See, e.g.*, 47 U.S.C. §201(b).

27 105. Governing precedent requires courts to defer to the Federal Communications  
28 Commission’s reasonable classification of services. *See Howard v. Am. Online Inc.*, 208 F.3d 741, 752  
(9th Cir. 2000); *see also Mozilla Corp. v. FCC*, 940 F.3d 1 (D.C. Cir. 2019) (explaining that lower

1 courts are still bound by *National Cable & Telecomms. Ass'n v. Brand X Internet Servs.*, 545 U.S. 967  
2 (2005)); *ACA Connects v. Bonta*, 24 F.4th 1233 (9th Cir. 2022).

3 106. The FCC does not classify email providers as common carriers subject to  
4 nondiscrimination obligations. The D.C. Circuit has upheld the classification as reasonable. *See*  
5 *Mozilla*, 940 F.3d at 18. The Ninth Circuit has adopted, if not strongly suggested, agreement with the  
6 D.C. Circuit's conclusions. *See ACA Connects*, 24 F.4th at 1241 ("We are guided by the D.C. Circuit's  
7 decision in *Mozilla* as to the scope of the FCC's regulatory and preemptive authority after the 2018  
8 reclassification.").

9 107. The RNC brings this claim under 47 U.S.C. §§206 and 207. The RNC also  
10 acknowledges that this claim is foreclosed by binding precedent and is alleging it to preserve the issue  
11 for further review or intervening Supreme Court precedent.

12 **COUNT VII**  
13 **NEGLIGENCE**  
14 **Cal. Civ. Code §2162**

15 108. Plaintiff realleges the allegations made in paragraphs 1 through 107.

16 109. Google has a duty to the public to receive, to the extent of their capacity, all messages  
17 clearly and intelligibly written, and to transmit them upon reasonable terms. *C.f. Primrose v. Western*  
18 *Union Tel. Co.* 154 U.S. 1, 14 (1894) (holding that telegraph companies bore this same duty). In  
19 California, a carrier of messages for reward also has a statutory duty to "use great care and diligence in  
the transmission and delivery of messages." Cal. Civ. Code §2162.

20 110. Google thus has a duty to receive emails sent by the RNC, and to transmit them to  
21 Gmail users' inboxes upon reasonable terms.

22 111. Google also has a duty to transmit and deliver messages sent by the RNC to Gmail  
23 users with great care and diligence.

24 112. Google did not transmit the RNC's emails to its users' inboxes on reasonable terms,  
25 or exercise care and diligence in the transmission and delivery of the RNC's emails to Gmail users  
26 because it has in bad faith, and for no accurate or reasonable reason it can explain, intercepted and  
27 diverted the RNC's emails to Gmail users' spam folders. Google's political bias or hostility to the RNC  
28



1 is not a reasonable basis for refusing to transmit the emails to its users' inbox and, in the alternative, its  
2 arbitrary or incompetent failure to deliver the RNC's emails to Gmail users' inboxes does not constitute  
3 great care and diligence.

4 113. As a result of Google's breach of its duties, the RNC was unable to communicate with  
5 its financial supporters who were Gmail users during the most critical periods of fundraising. This  
6 prevented RNC financial supporters from learning about the RNC's efforts and opportunities to support  
7 those efforts, and the RNC was harmed by not receiving donations it would have otherwise received.  
8 On information and belief, these immediately lost donations likely amount to hundreds of thousands of  
9 dollars, if not more, and the long-term consequential losses likely total in the millions of dollars.

10 114. The RNC prays for damages according to proof at trial under this claim, pursuant to  
11 Cal. Civ. Code § 3333, and other applicable California laws, and for injunctive relief pursuant to Cal.  
12 Civ. Code §525 *et seq.*

13  
14 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests that judgment be entered against Defendant, ordering:

- 15 (a) a decision that the policies and practices complained of are unlawful under  
16 state and federal law;
- 17 (b) preliminary and permanent injunctive relief to remedy Google's violations of state  
18 and federal law;
- 19 (c) an award of actual, statutory, and exemplary damages to be paid by Google;
- 20 (d) an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred in filing this action  
21 under Cal. Civ. Code §52 and other applicable laws;
- 22 (e) an award of pre- and post-judgment interest; and
- 23 (f) such further relief as the court deems appropriate.

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Date: October 21, 2022

**DHILLON LAW GROUP INC.**

By: /s/ Harmeet K. Dhillon

Harmeet K. Dhillon  
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**JURY DEMAND ON FOLLOWING PAGE**

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**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Under Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff demands trial by jury on all claims in this action of all issues so triable.

Date: October 21, 2022

**DHILLON LAW GROUP INC.**

By: /s/ Harmeet K. Dhillon

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**VERIFICATION ON FOLLOWING PAGE**

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**VERIFICATION**

I, Christian Schaeffer, declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. 28 U.S.C. §1746.

Date: October 21, 2022



Christian Schaeffer, on behalf of the  
**REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE**