

1 THE RESTIS LAW FIRM, P.C.
2 William R. Restis, Esq. (SBN 246823)
3 william@restislaw.com
4 550 West C Street, Suite 1760
5 San Diego, California 92101
6 Telephone: +1.619.270.8383
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9 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
10 **FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

11 **TIMOTHY G. FAASSE**, an Individual,
12 **JEFFREY HANSEN**, an Individual,
13 Individually and on Behalf of All Others
14 Similarly Situated,

15 Plaintiffs,

16 v.

17 **COINBASE, INC.**, a Delaware
18 Corporation,

19 Defendant.

Case No:

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR:

**(1) CALIFORNIA’S UNCLAIMED
PROPERTY LAW, CAL. CIV.
PROC. CODE §§ 1500, et seq.**

**(2) UNLAWFUL AND UNFAIR
BUSINESS PRACTICES, CAL.
BUS. PROF. CODE §§ 17200;**

(3) CONVERSION

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiffs Timothy G. Faasse (“Faasse”) and Jeffrey Hansen (“Hansen”)
2 individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, allege the following based
3 upon personal knowledge as to themselves and their own acts, and on information and
4 belief as to all other allegations, based on investigation of counsel. Plaintiffs believe
5 that substantial evidentiary support will exist for the allegations set forth herein after a
6 reasonable opportunity for discovery.

7 **I. INTRODUCTION**

8 1. Imagine writing a cashier’s check to a friend. The bank withdraws funds
9 from your account, but your friend never cashes the check. Does the bank get to keep
10 the funds? The law clearly says no. But this is exactly what has happened with
11 Cryptocurrencies sent through Coinbase.com, owned and operated by Coinbase, Inc.
12 (“Coinbase” or “Defendant”).

13 2. Coinbase users can send Bitcoin, Ethereum, Litecoin and Bitcoin Cash
14 (collectively “Cryptocurrencies”) to an email address. Plaintiffs and the Class were sent
15 an email from Coinbase stating they had Cryptocurrency, with a link to create a
16 Coinbase account to redeem it. But until 2017, most people never heard of a “bitcoin”
17 or cryptocurrency, so most of these emails were disregarded. And most of the
18 Cryptocurrency went unclaimed.

19 3. But instead of notifying Plaintiffs and the Class they had unclaimed
20 Cryptocurrencies, or turning those Cryptocurrencies over to the State of California as
21 required by California’s Unclaimed Property Law (the “UPL”, CAL. CIV. PROC. CODE
22 § 1500 *et seq.*), Coinbase kept them.

23 4. Accordingly, this class action seeks to recover these unclaimed
24 Cryptocurrencies and deliver them to the intended recipients, as well as all “forks”
25 thereof (*e.g.* Bitcoin Cash fork of Bitcoin), and “airdrops” related thereto (*e.g.*, ERC20
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1 airdrops of Ethereum related tokens). For members of the Class¹ whose email addresses
2 have gone stale, Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief ordering their unclaimed
3 Cryptocurrencies turned over to the State of California in accordance with California’s
4 UPL to prevent unjust enrichment of Defendant. Finally, Plaintiffs seek injunctive relief
5 ordering Defendants to comply with the UPL in future.

6 5. Plaintiffs bring these class claims pursuant to the UPL, and as “unlawful”
7 and “unfair” business practices in violation of California’s Unfair Competition Law (the
8 “UCL,” CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200 *et seq.*) and for conversion.

9 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

10 6. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the Class Action
11 Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d).

12 7. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(a) because
13 Defendant resides within this District. Venue is also proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C.
14 §1391(b) because many of the acts and transactions giving rise to the violations of law
15 complained of herein occurred in this District.

16 8. Intradistrict Assignment: Defendant is headquartered in San Francisco
17 County, and the acts and transactions complained of herein occurred in San Francisco
18 County.

19 **III. PARTIES**

20 9. Plaintiff Faasse is a citizen of the United States and resident of the State of
21 Michigan, and a resident of Kent County. On or about October 20, 2013, Faasse was
22 sent 0.10 Bitcoin through Coinbase.com to his email address. Faasse received no other
23 notifications from Defendant. In February 2018, Faasse was reminded of the transfer
24 by the sender of his unclaimed Bitcoin. Faasse then opened the email in an attempt to
25

26 ¹ As described in Paragraph 19 herein, the Class pled herein is “All persons and
27 entities who were sent Cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin, Ethereum and Litecoin
28 through Coinbase.com to their email address, and who never claimed such
Cryptocurrency.”)

1 claim his Bitcoin, but the email link had gone stale. Faasse intends to use Coinbase.com
2 if his Bitcoin is restored.

3 10. Plaintiff Hansen is a citizen of the United States and the State of
4 California, and a resident of the County of San Diego. On or about September 14, 2013,
5 Hansen was sent 0.01 Bitcoin through Coinbase.com to his email address. Hansen
6 received no other notifications from Defendant. In February 2018, Hansen was
7 reminded of the transfer by the sender of his unclaimed Bitcoin. Hansen then opened
8 the email in an attempt to claim his Bitcoin, but the email link had gone stale. Hansen
9 intends to use Coinbase.com if his Bitcoin is restored.

10 11. Defendant Coinbase, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place
11 of business in San Francisco, California. Coinbase describes itself as “the world’s most
12 popular way to buy and sell bitcoin, ethereum, and litecoin.” According to published
13 reports, Defendant has over 13 million users across the globe, surpassing the user base
14 of some of the largest stock brokers such as Charles Schwab.

15 **IV. SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS**

16 12. Coinbase provides its users an easy way to send Cryptocurrencies without
17 needing technical knowledge of how they work. One feature Coinbase provides is to
18 send Cryptocurrencies from a Coinbase account to an email address.

19 13. Coinbase users are shown a screen at the Coinbase.com website that allows
20 them to determine how much Cryptocurrency they want to send and to whom. The users
21 enter a destination email address (the email addresses of Plaintiff and the Class) and
22 click send.

23 14. For Coinbase users sending Cryptocurrency to another Coinbase user’s
24 email address, the Cryptocurrency is automatically deposited in their account. As such,
25 these persons are not members of the Class. But when users send Cryptocurrency *via*
26 email to someone without a Coinbase account, the recipient gets an email instead.

1 15. The emails received by Plaintiff and the Class stated, in substantial part,
2 that “[email address of sender] just sent you [amount of Cryptocurrency] (worth [fiat
3 amount] using Coinbase. ... Click [Coinbase.com web link] to sign in and claim this
4 amount.” But unless Plaintiff and the Class opened a Coinbase account, they were
5 provided no other way to redeem the Cryptocurrencies.

6 16. Plaintiff and each member of the Class never redeemed their
7 Cryptocurrencies.

8 17. In addition, Plaintiff and the Class were not provided any follow up emails
9 reminding them to redeem their Cryptocurrencies or any other notice that Coinbase was
10 holding Cryptocurrencies on their behalf.

11 18. Defendant kept, and continues to keep, unredeemed Cryptocurrencies sent
12 *via* email through Coinbase.com.

13 **V. CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

14 19. Plaintiffs bring this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of
15 Civil Procedure 23(a) and(b)(3) for the following Class of persons:

16 “All persons and entities who were sent Cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin,
17 Ethereum and Litecoin through Coinbase.com to their email address, and
18 who never claimed such Cryptocurrency.”

19 Excluded from the Class are Defendant herein and any person, firm, trust, corporation,
20 or other entity related to or affiliated with any defendant, as well as any judge, justice
21 or judicial officer presiding over this matter and members of their immediate families
22 and judicial staff. Also excluded from the Class are any members whose unclaimed
23 Cryptocurrency is the subject of an individual action against Defendant.

24 20. Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend the Class definition if further
25 investigation and/or discovery indicate that the Class definition should be narrowed,
26 expanded, or otherwise modified.

FIRST COUNT

VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA’S UNCLAIMED PROPERTY LAW

27. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint, as though fully alleged herein.

28. California law governs the dispute between defendant Coinbase and Plaintiffs and the Class.

29. This Count is brought pursuant to California’s Unclaimed Property Law, CAL. CIV. PROC. CODE § 1500, *et seq.* on behalf of Plaintiffs and all Class members whose Cryptocurrency has been unclaimed for 2 years from the date of filing of this Action.

30. The legislative intent of the UPL is “that property owners be reunited with their property.”

31. Defendant Coinbase is a “banking organization”, “business association”, and/or “financial organization” subject to the requirements of the UPL. CAL. CIV. PROC. CODE § 1501.

32. Plaintiffs and each member of the Class are “owners” of Cryptocurrencies sent to them *via* email through Coinbase.com. *Id.*

33. Defendant is a “holder” of Plaintiffs and the Class’ Cryptocurrencies. *Id.*

34. The Cryptocurrencies sent to Plaintiffs and the Class *via* email through Coinbase.com are “property” subject to the UPL.

35. Defendant was and is required to give notice to Plaintiffs and the Class not less than two years nor more than two and one-half years after Plaintiffs and the Class were first notified by email that they had been sent Cryptocurrencies through Coinbase.com, that their Cryptocurrencies, as well as any interest and dividends thereon were subject to the UPL, and would be transferred to the State of California if

1 unclaimed. Defendant failed to notify Plaintiffs and the Class in the manner required
2 by the UPL, or at all.

3 36. Defendant was and is required to make annual reports to the California
4 State Controller that include the contact information (*i.e.*, email addresses) of Plaintiffs
5 and the Class and the Cryptocurrencies being held by Coinbase on their behalf. This
6 allows the State of California to attempt to contact Plaintiffs and the Class to reunite
7 them with their unclaimed Cryptocurrencies. Defendant failed to make such annual
8 reports to the Controller as required by the UPL, or at all.

9 37. Under the UPL, the State of California takes possession of unclaimed
10 property to prevent businesses holding it from selling it and using the proceeds for its
11 their own purposes. Coinbase frustrated the purpose of the UPL by failing to make
12 required notices to Plaintiffs and the Class, the California State Controller, and/or by
13 retaining the Cryptocurrencies sent to Plaintiffs and the Class for Defendant's own use
14 and benefit.

15 38. Accordingly, Plaintiffs, individually, and on behalf of all Class members,
16 seek equitable, injunctive and declaratory relief requiring Defendant Coinbase to
17 comply with the UPL by notifying Class members *via* email that their Cryptocurrencies
18 are available for redemption, as well as all "forks" thereof (*e.g.* Bitcoin Cash fork of
19 Bitcoin), and "airdrops" related thereto (*e.g.*, ERC20 airdrops of Ethereum related
20 tokens) which are being held by Coinbase, and the State of California as appropriate,
21 and ordering delivery of unclaimed Cryptocurrencies to Plaintiffs and the Class, as well
22 as all "forks" thereof (*e.g.* Bitcoin Cash fork of Bitcoin), and "airdrops" related thereto
23 (*e.g.*, ERC20 airdrops of Ethereum related tokens) which are being held by Coinbase,
24 or the State of California as appropriate, in an amount to be proved at trial.

SECOND COUNT

**“UNLAWFUL” AND “UNFAIR” BUSINESS PRACTICES IN VIOLATION OF
BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17200**

39. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations contained in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint, as though fully alleged herein.

40. California law governs the dispute between defendant Coinbase and Plaintiffs and the Class.

41. California Business and Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.* prohibits acts of unfair competition, which includes “unlawful” and “unfair” business acts or practices.

42. Defendant’s failure to comply with California’s Unclaimed Property Law constitutes “unlawful” business practices in violation of the UCL.

43. Defendant’s conversion of Plaintiffs and the Class’ Cryptocurrencies as alleged herein constitutes “unlawful” business practices in violation of the UCL.

44. Defendant’s failure to notify Plaintiffs and the Class, and the State of California as appropriate, that Coinbase is holding Cryptocurrencies that belong to Plaintiffs and the Class, and failure to deliver such Cryptocurrencies to Plaintiffs and the Class, and the State of California as appropriate, constitute “unfair” business practices because:

(i) the injury to Plaintiffs and the Class outweighs any countervailing benefits to consumers or to competition, and because such injury could not be reasonably avoided by Plaintiffs and the Class; and/or

(ii) it violates established public policy as embodied in California’s Unclaimed Property Law, and the California public policies against forfeitures;

(iii) it is immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous or substantially injurious to consumers;

(iv) the gravity of the harm to Plaintiffs and the Class outweighs any countervailing benefits to Defendant or to competition.

1 sustained as a result of Defendant’s wrongdoing, in an amount to be proven at trial,
2 including interest thereon;

3 D. Awarding Plaintiffs and the Class their reasonable costs and expenses
4 incurred in this action, including attorneys fees, expert fees, witness fees and electronic
5 discovery fees as permitted by law;

6 E. Granting such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and
7 proper.

8 **VII. JURY TRIAL DEMAND**

9 Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury for all claims asserted in this Complaint so
10 triable.

11 Dated March 2, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

12 THE RESTIS LAW FIRM, P.C.

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15 /s/ William R. Restis
16 William R. Restis, Esq.
17 550 West C Street, Suite 1760
18 San Diego, CA 92101
19 Tel: +1.619.270.8383
20 Fax: +1.619.752.1552
21 Email: william@restislaw.com

22 ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFFS