# Electronically FILED by Superior Court of California, County of San Mateo

|                                 |  | ON 7/21/2025   |  |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
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| 8                               | SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA  COUNTY OF SAN MATEO                                      |  |  |
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| 11                              | ROBLOX CORPORATION,  | ) Case No. 25-CIV-05440  |  |
| 12                              | Plaintiff,   | COMPLAINT FOR: (1) BREACH OF CONTRACT; (2) BREACH OF THE                                     |  |
| 13                              | v.  ARCH SPECIALTY INSURANCE COMPANY; and DOES 1-10, inclusive,  Defendants.           | COVENANT OF GOOD FAITH  AND FAIR DEALING; AND (3)  DECLARATORY RELIEF  DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL |  |
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| 16                              | Defendants.  | )  |  |
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Plaintiff alleges on information and belief as follows:

- 1. This is an insurance bad faith action arising from Defendant Arch Specialty Insurance Company's ("Arch") refusal to fully and timely pay the business interruption claim made by Plaintiff Roblox Corporation ("Roblox").
- 2. Plaintiff is a Nevada corporation with its principal place of business in San Mateo County, California.
- 3. Defendant is an insurance company authorized to transact business in the State of California, including the sale and issuance of insurance coverage to California insureds.
- 4. Venue is proper in this Court because a substantial part of the events, acts, omissions, and/or transactions complained of herein occurred in and/or originated from San Mateo County, California. Furthermore, the insurance contract at issue was made and performed in San Mateo County, California.
- 5. Plaintiff is ignorant of the true names and capacities of the Defendants named herein as Does 1 through 10, inclusive, and therefore sues these Defendants by said fictitious names. Plaintiff will amend this Complaint to allege their true names and capacities when they have been ascertained.
- 6. At all material times, each Defendant was acting as individuals or as agents and employees of the remaining Defendants and in doing the things hereinafter alleged was acting either individually or within the course and scope of said agency and with the permission and consent of its principal. The acts and conduct alleged herein of each Defendant were known to, authorized by, and/or ratified by the other Defendants.

#### **BACKGROUND ALLEGATIONS**

7. Roblox provides an online social gaming platform that enables users to create and disseminate videogames for other users to play. Roblox does not create the vast majority of games on its platform. Instead, Roblox provides tools for users to create the games on its platform and potentially monetize from them. In this way, Roblox could be analogized to a recording studio. Roblox provides the forum and equipment, but does not produce the content. The content, here videogames, is created by Roblox's users known as creators. Creators on Roblox are incentivized through the Developer Exchange ("DevEx") program, which allows qualified creators to cash out

earnings from their content on Roblox. Roblox's creator community has created a wide range of diverse experiences on the platform, ranging from obstacle courses to sports events to concert experiences, which are essential to Roblox's business. Every day, tens of millions of users across dozens of countries log on to Roblox to play games, enjoy entertainment, and connect with their friends.

- 8. Roblox generates revenue by selling a virtual currency called Robux. Roblox users purchase Robux to spend on virtual items or in experiences. Nearly all of Roblox's revenue is generated through the sale of Robux on its platform.
- 9. On October 28, 2021, at 1:37 p.m. (PDT), Roblox began experiencing issues with the performance of its online platform. When Roblox first discovered these issues, the platform was slow, but users could still access it, albeit with significant lag time. However, Roblox users soon became completely unable to purchase Robux or access the platform. It took three-days to restore full functionality to the platform, which was up and running on October 31, 2021, at 4:45 p.m. (PDT). During this period of interruption, which occurred during a peak holiday weekend, when many Roblox users make Halloween related purchases on the platform, Roblox lost millions in revenue due to the inability of its users to purchase and spend Robux.
- 10. Roblox purchased expensive insurance policies to protect itself in the event its platform experienced this type of interruption.
- 11. Roblox was insured under primary and excess insurance policies that provided insurance coverage for Cyber Incidents. The primary policy was issued to Roblox by ACE American Insurance Company ("ACE"), Policy No. D95960960, and provides a \$5,000,000 coverage limit. The first excess policy was issued to Roblox by North American Capacity Insurance Company ("North American"), Filing Policy No. C-4LPE-041679-CEPMM-2021, and provides a \$5,000,000 coverage limit excess of \$5,000,000. The second excess policy was issued to Roblox by Defendant Arch, Policy No. NPL0066337-00, and provides a \$5,000,000 coverage limit excess of \$10,000,000. The third excess policy was issued by Zurich American Insurance Company ("Zurich"), Policy No. SPR 9580866-00, and provides a \$5,000,000 coverage limit excess of \$15,000,000. In total, the policies provided \$20,000,000 in coverage to Roblox for Cyber Incidents.

12. A visual representation of the coverage available to Roblox is set forth below:

| 20M | Zurich American Insurance Company         |
|-----|---|
|     | Third Level Excess Policy                 |
|     | \$5,000,000 Limit                         |
| 15M | Arch Specialty Insurance Company          |
|     | Second Level Excess Policy                |
|     | \$5,000,000 Limit                         |
| 10M | North American Capacity Insurance Company |
|     | First Level Excess Policy                 |
|     | \$5,000,000 Limit                         |
| 5M  | ACE American Insurance Company            |
|     | Primary Policy                            |
|     | \$5,000,000 Limit                         |

- 13. Each primary and excess policy was in effect for the period of March 12, 2021 to March 12, 2022, during which time the system interruption occurred.
- 14. The insuring agreement of ACE's primary policy provides coverage for Business Interruption and Extra Expenses. The policy provides, in relevant part, that ACE will pay "the Business Interruption Loss and Extra Expenses incurred by an Insured during the Period of Restoration resulting directly from a Cyber Incident which first occurs during the Policy Period, plus after the expiration of the Observation Period, any resulting Customer Attrition Expenses and Customer Attrition Loss incurred by the Insured during the Period of Attrition[.]"
- 15. "Business Interruption Loss" is defined by the policy to mean "1. The insured's continuing normal operating and payroll expenses; and 2. The difference between the amount of the insured's net profit actually earned before income taxes and the amount of the Insured's net profit that would have been earned before income taxes had no Interruption in Service of the Insured's Computer System occurred."
  - 16. "Extra Expenses" is defined by the policy to include, "with the Insurer's prior

consent, costs incurred by an **Insured** to retain the services of a third-party forensic accounting firm to determine the amount of **Business Interruption Loss** or **Contingent Business Interruption Loss**."

- 17. The policy requires that the **Business Interruption Loss** be "determined taking full account and due consideration of such proof of loss and the trends or circumstances which affect the profitability of the business and would have affected the profitability of the business had the **Business Interruption Loss** ... not occurred, including all material changes in market conditions or adjustment expenses which would affect the net profit generated."
- The excess policies each follow the same terms and conditions of the primary policy. The insuring agreement of Arch's excess policy states that: "This Policy provides excess coverage after exhaustion of the **Underlying Limit**. Except as otherwise provided in this Policy, coverage under this Policy shall follow form to, and apply in conformance with, the provisions of the **Primary Policy** as of the inception of this Policy." Thus, Arch's policy not only "follows form" to provide coverage under the same terms and conditions as ACE's primary policy, but Arch's policy must also "apply" in the same way that ACE applies its primary policy.
- 19. After full functionality was restored to its platform on October 31, 2021, Roblox, through its insurance broker, made a claim to its insurance carriers including Defendant Arch for the losses it suffered during the period of interruption.
- 20. ACE, Roblox's primary carrier, recommended that Charles River Associates ("CRA") assist with quantifying the amount of Roblox's business interruption loss. CRA is regularly retained by insurance companies, including ACE and Arch, to calculate business interruption losses. CRA is also listed as a pre-approved panel vendor for both ACE and Arch.
- 21. Pursuant to the carrier's recommendation, CRA was retained to calculate Roblox's business interruption losses. No carrier objected to CRA's retention.
- 22. On July 14, 2022, CRA issued a report which concluded that Roblox's business interruption loss was \$15,562,848. The report was immediately provided to the carriers.
- 23. Following receipt of the CRA's report, ACE determined that the loss was a covered Cyber Incident under its primary policy and accepted CRA's findings to pay Roblox its full

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\$5,000,0000 limit. North American similarly determined that the loss was a covered Cyber Incident under its first excess layer policy and paid Roblox its full \$5,000,000 limit.

- 24. Arch, however, refused to pay its policy limit in accordance with CRA's analysis. Arch agreed that the loss experienced by Roblox was a covered Cyber Incident under its excess policy. But instead of applying the policy in the same manner as ACE, who recommended and accepted CRA's findings, Arch rejected those findings and sought to undermine Roblox's losses by retaining a second forensic accounting firm Matson, Driscoll & Damico ("MDD") to quantify the loss. MDD, under the direction of Arch, recalculated Roblox's business interruption loss at \$10,540,593.
- 25. On January 19, 2024, after significant delay, Arch agreed to pay Roblox only \$540,593, instead of the full \$5,000,000 limit that was owed under its excess policy.
- 26. Arch had no reasonable basis for refusing to pay its full \$5,000,000 policy limits. The loss analysis performed by MDD was obviously flawed, and Arch's purported reliance on the MDD analysis to underpay Plaintiff's claim was wrongful. First, MDD deliberately undervalued the amount of Roblox's loss by manipulating the growth rates used to calculate the losses during the period of interruption. Whereas CRA used a 3-month-pre-loss trend to calculate the losses, MDD used a combined 2-month pre-loss trend and 2-month post-loss lost trend. This is not a reasonable or standard practice for calculating losses. Sales often decrease in the wake of a widespread outage. It makes no sense to use post-outage sales rates to calculate what sales would have been had no outage occurred as required by the plain terms of the policy. Second, MDD improperly treated developer "DevEx" expenses as a noncontinuing expense at Arch's direction. This is not allowed under the policy. These developer expenses are continuing normal operating expenses, and Arch is required by the plain language of the policy to consider and pay for these expenses. MDD's exclusion of these expenses from its analysis is improper. Third, Arch was bound to apply the policy in the same manner as its primary carrier ACE, who recommended and adopted CRA's analysis. Arch's decision to reject that analysis is a violation of its policy. Arch knew that proceeding with MDD's analysis was improper and wrongful, but adopted it nonetheless, in order to undermine a known legitimate claim.
- 27. Following Arch's denial of benefits, Roblox, through counsel, wrote to Arch demanding payment of full benefits including Extra Expenses that were wrongfully withheld. Arch, however,

refused to conduct any additional investigation, reconsider its position, or make payment of the additional benefits that it owed.

- 28. Roblox also demanded that Arch participate in mediation pursuant to the Alternative Dispute Resolution provision of the policy. The mediation was held on May 21, 2025. The matter did not resolve, and the mediation was deemed concluded that same day. Plaintiff brought this action sixty (60) days after the conclusion of that mediation session in conformity with the Alternative Dispute Resolution provision of the policy.
- 29. As a result of the actions of Defendants, and each of them, Roblox has thus been denied policy benefits to which it is entitled.
- 30. As a result of the actions of Defendants, and each of them, Roblox has been forced to engage the services of legal counsel for the purpose of obtaining its insurance benefits and has suffered other consequential loss.
- 31. At all material times herein Defendants, and each of them, have engaged in conduct that was oppressive, fraudulent, and malicious within the meaning of Civil Code §3294, and are liable for exemplary damages in an amount to be shown at trial.

#### **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### **BREACH OF CONTRACT**

#### (Against Defendant Arch and Does 1-10)

- 32. Plaintiff refers to all preceding paragraphs and incorporates them as if set forth in full in this cause of action.
- 33. At all material times herein, Defendant Arch issued an excess insurance policy to Plaintiff providing coverage for Cyber Incidents as aforesaid.
- 34. Plaintiff has complied with all material conditions required under the terms of the policy.
- 35. On or about October 28, 2021 to October 31, 2021, Plaintiff suffered a Cyber Incident that resulted in a covered loss under the policy. Plaintiff is entitled to payment of the full policy benefits owed under the policy as aforesaid. Defendants are estopped from asserting and have waived all contractual provisions, if any, purporting to limit their obligation to pay full benefits.

- 36. At all material times herein, Defendants have failed and refused to honor their policy of insurance with Plaintiff, and Defendants are liable for breach of contract. Defendants have failed and refused to pay sums due and payable under the terms of the policy.
- 37. As a legal and proximate result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiff has been damaged as set forth in paragraphs 29 through 30 above.

#### **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

#### BREACH OF THE DUTY OF GOOD FAITH AND FAIR DEALING

#### (Against Defendant Arch and Does 1-10)

- 38. Plaintiff refers to all preceding paragraphs and incorporates them as if set forth in full in this cause of action.
- 39. At all material times herein, Defendants owed Plaintiff a duty of good faith and fair dealing with respect to the payment of Plaintiff's benefits and covenanted that they would do nothing to impair Plaintiff's right to receive the benefits of the insurance policy.
- 40. At all material times herein, Defendants violated their covenant of good faith and fair dealing by, *inter alia*, the following:
- A. Consciously and unreasonably failing to investigate or evaluate Plaintiff's claim fairly and in good faith, but, on the other hand, utilizing the information available to it in a manner calculated to provide it with a wrongful, but plausible sounding justification to deny benefits;
- B. Consciously and unreasonably setting out to create a plausible sounding basis upon which to deny Plaintiff's claim and seeking to obtain information calculated to permit it to claim that it had a plausible sounding basis upon which to deny Plaintiff's benefits;
- C. Consciously and unreasonably failing to thoroughly and fairly investigate all information reasonably available to it;
- D. Consciously and unreasonably failing to investigate all bases upon which to pay and honor Plaintiff's claim for benefits and consciously and unreasonably failing to investigate all bases to support coverage;
- E. Consciously and unreasonably delaying, refusing, and continuing to refuse to pay Plaintiff's benefits properly payable under the policy and depriving Plaintiff of its rightful benefits

with the knowledge that said delays and denials were and are wrongful and contrary to their obligations under their policy and the law;

- F. Consciously and unreasonably failing to investigate Plaintiff's claim fairly and in good faith and refusing to give Plaintiff's interests at least as much consideration as they gave to their own interests;
- G. Consciously and unreasonably failing to adopt and implement reasonable or proper standards applicable to the prompt and fair investigation and processing of Plaintiff's claim under the policy;
- H. Consciously and unreasonably refusing to pay Plaintiff's claim with the knowledge that Plaintiff's claim is payable under the policy and with the intent of saving them money at Plaintiff's expense;
- I. Consciously and unreasonably adopting a position and interpretation of the policy which it knew to be improper and was at odds with the express language of its own policy for the purpose of denying Plaintiff's benefits; and
- J. Consciously and unreasonably interpreting information available to it in such a way as would justify the reduction of benefits even though Defendants knew that such interpretation was contrary to the policy and was wrongful.
- 41. Defendants unreasonably prolonged the investigation of the claim and unreasonably withheld the full amount of benefits due under the Policy. Defendants have a pattern and practice of engaging in the same type of wrongful conduct that they engaged in with respect to Plaintiff's claim in an improper attempt to boost their own profits.
- 42. As a legal and proximate result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiff has been damaged as set forth in paragraphs 29 and 30 above. Further, Plaintiff seeks punitive damages from the Defendants, and each of them, as set forth in paragraph 31 above.

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#### THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

#### **DECLARATORY RELIEF**

#### (Against Defendant Arch and Does 1-10)

- 43. Plaintiff refers to all preceding paragraphs and incorporates them as if set forth in full in this cause of action.
- 44. Arch has refused to make available to Plaintiff the full \$5,000,000 limit of its policy for covered Business Interruption and Extra Expense losses. Plaintiff has duly complied with all the material terms and conditions of the policy and is entitled to payment of the policy limits.
- 45. An actual controversy of a justiciable nature exists between Plaintiff on the one hand and Arch on the other over Plaintiff's and Arch's rights, duties, and obligations arising out of terms, conditions, exclusions, and limitations of the Arch policy regarding coverage for losses sustained by Plaintiff in excess of the applicable underlying insurance. Plaintiff claims that it is entitled to payment of the full \$5,000,000 limits of Arch's policy. Arch has taken the position that it is not required to apply the policy in the same fashion as its primary carrier ACE and thus is only required to pay \$540,593 of its policy limits. Arch has also taken the position that none of the Extra Expense losses are payable under any policy. Plaintiff disagrees with Arch's coverage position as it is contrary to the plain language of the policy and California law.
- 46. Plaintiff desires and is entitled to a judicial declaration of the rights, duties, and obligations of Arch under its policy and a judgment that Arch is obligated to pay Plaintiff for all covered losses under the Arch policy up to its \$5,000,000 policy limits.

#### WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays as follows:

- 1. For damages according to proof;
- 2. For general damages according to proof;
- 3. For exemplary damages according to proof;
- 4. For attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein; and
- 5. For such other and further relief as the Court may find appropriate.

| 1        | Dated: July 21, 2025 | PILLSBURY & COLEMAN, LLP                    |
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| 2        |                      |   |
| 3        |                      | By: Terrence J/Coleman Ryan H. Opgenorth    |
| 4        |                      | Ryan H. Opgenorth William A. Foster         |
| 5        |                      | Attorneys for Plaintiff, ROBLOX CORPORATION |
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