69. The pattern of racketeering activity engaged in by Defendants involves schemes and artifices to defraud constituting mail fraud (U.S.C. § 1341) and wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343), all of which is "racketeering activity" as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1)(B). Defendants have engaged in these schemes and artifices with the specific intent to defraud, causing damage to the property interests of members of the class.

70. The pattern of racketeering engaged in by Defendants involves thousands of predicate acts constituting mail fraud and wire fraud, as previously set forth above. All of these acts are related to the pattern of racketeering and have taken place over many years, establishing both relatedness and continuity.

71. As a proximate result of the pattern of racketeering engaged in by Defendants, members of the class suffered damage to its property, including decreased value to their vehicles purchased from members of the enterprise, repairs, increased insurance deductibles and insurance, and the cost of loaner or replacement vehicles. Members of the class do not allege that this claim applies to any personal injuries that class members sustained because of Defendants' conduct. However, the claim does apply to economic damage caused.

COUNT II

Fraudulent Concealment and Fraud by Omission

72. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and restate each and every allegation above as if fully rewritten herein.

73. Toyota has known since at least 2002 and possibly as early as 2000, and likely much earlier, that its vehicles were subject to sudden and unintended acceleration that placed occupants of its vehicles at great risk of death. Toyota was aware that there were fatalities in its vehicles because of unintended acceleration from 2002-09. Toyota knew that the risk of losing control of a vehicle in