FILE START

MATA

LOS ANGELES SUPERIOR COURT

JAN O B ZUTU

JUNIX A. GLARKE, CLERK

MAKLER & BAKER LLP 1 Julianna R. Makler 2 Terry L. Baker

(SBN 189138) (SBN 214365)

3 W. Carrillo Street, Suite 216 Santa Barbara, CA 93101

(805) 965-4651 Tel: 805) 965-4671

Attorneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT

DGE SISAN BRYANT-DEASON

SUPERIOR COURT IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

STUART GRANT, an individual;

Case number:

Plaintiff,

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

Song-Beverly Warranty Act Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act

TOYOTA MOTOR SALES USA, INC., a corporation; and DOES ONE through TWENTY

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Defendants.

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Plaintiff alleges that, at all times relevant:

FACTS COMMON TO ALL COUNTS

- Defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. (hereinafter "Toyota") is a duly authorized 1. corporation doing business in Los Angeles County, California.
- Plaintiff does not know the true names of the Defendants sued herein as Does One through Twenty and sues said Defendants pursuant to the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure § 474.
- On or about June 27, 2008, Plaintiff purchased a 2008 Toyota Segu 3. 5TDBY67A48S002958 ("vehicle"), which was manufactured and warranted by Toyota.

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COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

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- 4. In connection with the transaction, Toyota issued to Plaintiff an express warranty within the meaning of Cal. Civil Code § 1791.2, which is also a written warranty within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6). By the terms of the express written warranty, Toyota promised that the vehicle's material and workmanship was defect free, undertook to preserve and maintain the utility and performance of the vehicle and to provide compensation if there is a failure in utility or performance, and agreed to refund, repair, replace, or take other remedial action with respect to the vehicle.
- 5. Plaintiff purchased the vehicle primarily for personal, family or household purposes.
- 6. Subsequent to Plaintiff's transaction, the vehicle exhibited numerous defects and nonconformities covered by the warranty which substantially impair the use, value and safety of the motor vehicle to the Plaintiff.
- 7. Plaintiff delivered the nonconforming motor vehicle to Toyota's authorized repair facilities for repairs pursuant to the terms of the warranty. Toyota has failed to repair or replace the vehicle.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Express Warranty—Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act

- 8. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs.
- 9. Plaintiff is a "buyer" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(b).
- 10. The vehicle is a "consumer good" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(a).
- 11. Toyota is a "manufacturer" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(j).
- 12. Plaintiff's purchase of the vehicle was a "sale" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code 1791(n).
- 13. Toyota breached the express written warranty by failing to conform the vehicle to the express written warranty within a reasonable number of repair attempts or within the warranty period.
- 14. The above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities substantially impair the use, value, and safety of the vehicle.
- 15. Plaintiff has not made unreasonable or unintended use of the vehicle.

- 16. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1793.2(d), Toyota must refund the price of the vehicle to Plaintiff.
- 17. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(a), Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration given to Toyota.
- 18. As a direct and proximate result of said breach of express warranty, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain, incidental and consequential damages in the approximate amount of \$75,000,00 according to proof.
- 18. The failure of Toyota to comply with the express warranty was willful in that Toyota had actual knowledge of the vehicle's defects and malfunctions, knew of its legal duties under the warranty and the law, but repeatedly refused to make necessary repairs and/or provide a refund.
- 19. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(c), Plaintiff is entitled to a civil penalty of two times the amount of his actual damages.
- 20. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(d), Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees according to proof.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Implied Warranty—Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act

- 21. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 22. Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1792, the vehicle was accompanied by the manufacturer's implied warranty of merchantability.
- 23. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1793, and because of the existence of the express warranty, Toyota may not disclaim, limit, or modify the implied warranties provided by the Song-Beverly Act.
- 24. Toyota breached the implied warranty of merchantability of Civil Code §§ 1791.1 and 1792 in that the above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities render the vehicle unfit for the ordinary purposes for which it is used and it would not pass without objection in the trade.
- 25. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(a), Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration given to Toyota.

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- 26. As a direct and proximate result of said breach of implied warranty, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain, incidental and consequential damages in the approximate amount of \$75,000.00.
- 27. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(d), Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees according to proof.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Written Warranty--Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act

- 28. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 29. The vehicle is a "consumer product" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1).
- 30. Plaintiff is a "consumer" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3).
- 31. Toyota is a "supplier" and a "warrantor" as defined respectively by 15 U.S.C.§ 2301(4) and (5).
- 32. The express written warranty is a "written warranty" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6).
- 33. Toyota breached the written warranty by failing to conform the vehicle to the express warranty within a reasonable number of attempts, a reasonable amount of time or within the warranty period itself.
- 34. Prior to commencing this action, Plaintiff afforded Toyota reasonable opportunities to cure the failures and to comply with the terms of the written warranty.
- 35. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), Plaintiff is entitled to the equitable remedies of rescission and restitution and/or damages. Plaintiff revokes acceptance of the vehicle and rescinds the contract. Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration given.
- 36. As a proximate result of the breach of written warranty, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain damages, both economic and noneconomic, in the approximate amount of \$75,000.00.
- 37. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to attorney fees and expenses reasonably incurred in connection with this action.

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FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Implied Warranty-Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act

- 38. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 39. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2301(7), the breaches by Toyota of the state-law implied warranty of merchantability as set forth above also constitute breaches of implied warranties pursuant to the Magnuson-Moss Act.
- 40. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), and because of said breaches of implied warranties, Plaintiff is entitled to the equitable remedies of rescission and restitution and/or damages. Plaintiff revokes acceptance, rescinds the contract, and claims full restitution.
- As a proximate result of the breaches of implied warranty, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain, damages, both economic and noneconomic, in the approximate amount of \$75,000.00.
- 42. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to attorney fees and expenses reasonably incurred in connection with this action.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Toyota as follows:

- 1. That the contract be adjudged rescinded.
- 2. For restitution of all consideration given to Toyota.
- 3. For incidental and consequential damages.
- 4. For actual and statutory damages.
- 5. For reasonable attorney fees according to proof.
- 6. For costs and expenses incurred herein.
- 7. For such other relief as the Court deems proper.
- 8. For a civil penalty of two times Plaintiff's damages.

DATED: November 9, 2009

MAKLER & BAKER LLP

neys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT

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COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

		CM-010		
ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar	number, and address):	FOR COURT USE ONLY		
□ Julianna R. Makler (SBN 189138)	FILED			
MAKLER & BAKER LLP 3 W. Carrillo Street, Ste 216, Santa Bar				
		LOS ANGELES SUPERIOR COURT		
TELEPHONE NO.: (805) 965-4651	_{FAX NO.:} (805) 965-4671			
ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Plaintiff Stuart Grant SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LO	AS ANGELES	14N 08 7010		
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LO STREET ADDRESS: 111 North Hill Street	NO NIVOLLEO	JAN 08 2010		
MALING ADDRESS:				
CITY AND ZIP COOE: Los Angeles		JUHIX A. CLARKE, CLERK		
BRANCH NAME: Stanley Mosk Courthou	se/Central District			
CASE NAME: STUART GRANT V. TOYOT	A MOTOR SALES USA, INC.	BY DAWN ALEXANDER, DEPUTY		
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET	Complex Case Designation	CASE NUMBER C 429345		
✓ Unlimited	· — · — ·	BV468840		
(Amount (Amount	Counter Joinder	. JUDGE:		
demanded demanded is	Filed with first appearance by defenda	nt T		
exceeds \$25,000) \$25,000 or less)	(Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3,402)	DEPT:		
Items 1–6 be	low must be completed (see instructions or	page 2).		
1. Check one box below for the case type that	at best describes this case:			
Auto Tort		rovisionally Complex Civil Litigation (al. Rules of Court, rules 3.400–3.403)		
Auto (22)	Breach of Contract Manager (00)	-		
Uninsured motorist (46)	Rule 3.740 collections (09)	Antitrusl/Trade regulation (03) Construction defect (10)		
Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property	Other collections (09)	-		
Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort	insurance coverage (18)	Mass tort (40)		
Asbestos (04)	Other contract (37)	Securities litigation (28) Environmental/Toxic tort (30)		
Product liability (24)	Real Property Estimate domain/inverse			
Medical malpractice (45) Other PI/PD/WD (23)	condemnation (14)	trisurative coverage claims arising from the above listed provisionally complex case		
Non-PI/PD/VD (Other) Tort	Wrongful eviction (33)	types (41)		
Business tort/unfair business practice (0	7) Other real property (26)	nforcement of Judgment		
Civil rights (08)	Unlawful Detainer	Enforcement of judgment (20)		
Defamation (13)	Commercial (31)	liscellaneous Civil Complaint		
Fraud (16)	Residential (32)	RICO (27)		
Intellectual property (19)	Drugs (38)	Other complaint (not specified above) (42)		
Professional negligence (25)	Judicial Review	liscellaneous Civil Petition		
Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35)	Asset forfeiture (05)	Partnership and corporate governance (21)		
Employment	Petition re: arbitration award (11)	Other petition (not specified above) (43)		
Wrongful termination (36)	Writ of mandate (02)			
Other employment (15)	Other judicial review (39)			
2. This case is is not confactors requiring exceptional judicial man	nplex under rule 3,400 of the California Rul agement:	es of Court. If the case is complex, mark the		
a. Large number of separately repr		of witnesses		
b. Extensive mollon practice raising		vith related actions pending in one or more courts		
issues that will be time-consumit		es, states, or countries, or in a federal court		
c. Substantial amount of document	<u> </u>	stjudgment judicial supervision		
3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a. monetary b. nonmonetary; declaratory or injunctive relief c. punitive				
4. Number of causes of action (specify): 4				
5. This case is is is not a cla				
If there are any known related cases, file	and serve a notice of related case. (You make	ay use form CM-015.)		
_{Date:} January 8, 2009 Julianna R. Makler	> Alia	ma War		
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)		GNATURE OF PAUTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)		
Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the	NOTICE a first paper filed in the action of proceeding r Welfare and Institutions Code) (Cal. Rule	g (except smalt claims cases or cases filed as of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result		
under the Probate Code, Family Code, or Welfare and Institutions Code). (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result in senctions. • File this cover sheet in addition to any cover sheet required by local court rule.				
• If this case is complex under rule 3.400 enter parties to the action or proceeding.	t seq. of the California Rules of Court, you	must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all		
Unless this is a collections case under rule.	le 3.740 or a complex case, this cover she	Tage 1975		
Form Adopted for thandstory Use Judicial Council of California CM-010 [Rev. July 1, 2007]	CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET	Cal. Rules of Court, rules 2.30, 3.220, 3.400–3.403, 3.740; Cal. Standards of Judidial Administration, 4th, 3.10 www.courthifo.co.gov		
1 Curo in Brain early if exert		www.accesslaw.com		

CM-010

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COMPLETE THE COVER SHEET

To Plaintiffs and Others Filling First Papers. If you are filing a first paper (for example, a complaint) in a civil case, you must complete and file, along with your first paper, the Civil Case Cover Sheet contained on page 1. This information will be used to compile statistics about the types and numbers of cases filed. You must complete items 1 through 6 on the sheet. In Item 1, you must check one box for the case type that best describes the case. If the case fits both a general and a more specific type of case listed in item 1, check the more specific one. If the case has multiple causes of action, check the box that best indicates the primary cause of action. To assist you in completing the sheet, examples of the cases that belong under each case type in Item 1 are provided below. A cover sheet must be filed only with your initial paper. Failure to file a cover sheet with the first paper filed in a civil case may subject a party, Its counsel, or both to sanctions under rules 2.30 and 3.220 of the California Rules of Court.

To Parties in Rule 3.740 Collections Cases. A "collections case" under rule 3.740 is defined as an action for recovery of money owed in a sum stated to be certain that is not more than \$25,000, exclusive of interest and attorney's fees, arising from a transaction in which property, services, or money was acquired on credit. A collections case does not include an action seeking the following: (1) tort damages, (2) punitive damages, (3) recovery of real property, (4) recovery of personal property, or (5) a prejudgment writ of attachment. The identification of a case as a rule 3.740 collections case on this form means that it will be exempt from the general time-for-service requirements and case management rules, unless a defendant files a responsive pleading. A rule 3.740 collections case will be subject to the requirements for service and obtaining a judgment in rule 3.740.

To Parties in Complex Cases. In complex cases only, parties must also use the Civil Case Cover Sheet to designate whether the case is complex. If a plaintiff believes the case is complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court, this must be indicated by completing the appropriate boxes in items 1 and 2. If a plaintiff designates a case as complex, the cover sheet must be served with the complaint on all parties to the action. A defendant may file and serve no later than the time of its first appearance a joinder in the plaintiffs designation, a counter-designation that the case is not complex, or, if the plaintiff has made no designation, a designation that the case is complex.

Auto (22)-Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death

Uninsured Motorist (46) (if the case involves an uninsured motorist claim subject to arbitration, check this item instead of Auto)

Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/ Property Damage/Wrongful Death)

Asbestos (04)

Asbestos Property Damage Asbestos Personal Injury/ Wrongful Death

Product Liability (not asbestos or toxicienvirosmental) (24) Medical Malpractice (45)

Medical Malpractice Physicians & Surgeons

Other Professional Health Care Malpractice

Other PVPD/WD (23)

Premises Liability (e.g., 9lip

and fell)

Intentional Bodily Injury/PD/WD (e.g., assault, vandalism) Intentional infliction of

Emotional Distress

Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress
Other Pi/PD/WD

Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort

Business Tort/Unfeir Business Practice (07) Chil Rights (e.g., discrimination, false arrest) (not civil

harassment) (08) Detamation (e.g., slander, libel)

(13) Fraud (16)

Intellectual Property (19)

Professional Negligence (25)

Legal Malpractice
Other Professional Malpractice

(not medical or legal)

Other Non-PI/PD/WD Tort (35)

Wrongful Termination (36)
Other Employment (15)

CM-010 [Rev. July 1, 2007]

CASE TYPES AND EXAMPLES

Contract Breach of Contract/Warranty (06)

Breach of Rental/Lease

Contract (not unlawful detainer

or wrongful eviction)
Contract/Warranty Breach—Seller
Plaintiff (not freud or negligence)

Negligent Breach of Contract/

Warranty

Other Breach of Contract/Warranty Collections (e.g., money owed, open

book accounts) (09)

Collection Case-Seller Plaintiff

Other Promissory Note/Collections

Case Insurance Coverage (not provisionally

complex) (18) Auto Subrogation

Other Coverage

Other Contract (37)

Contractual Fraud

Other Contract Dispute

Real Property

Eminent Domain/Inverse Condemnation (14)

Wrongful Eviction (33)

Other Real Property (e.g., quiet title) (26) Writ of Possession of Real Property

Mortgage Foreclosure

Quiet Title

Other Real Property (not eminent domain, landlord/lenent, or

foreclosure)

Unlawful Detainer

Commercial (31)

Residential (32)

Drugs (38) (If the case involves Hegal

drugs, check this item; otherwise,

report as Commercial or Residential)

Judicial Review

Asset Forfeiture (05)
Petition Re: Arbitration Award (11)
Writ of Mandate (02)
Writ-Administrative Mandamus
Writ-Mandamus on Limited Court

Case Matter

Writ-Other Limited Court Case

Review

Other Judicial Review (39)
Review of Health Officer Order

Notice of Appeal-Labor

Commissioner Appeals CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court Rules 3.400-3.403)

Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)

Construction Defect (10) Claims Involving Mess Tort (40)

Securities Litigation (28) Environmental/Toxic Tort (30)

Insurance Coverage Claims

(arising from provisionally complex case type listed above) (41) Enforcement of Judgment

Enforcement of Judgment (20)

Abstract of Judgment (Out of

County)
Confession of Judgment (non-

domestic reletions) Sister State Judgment

Administrative Agency Award (not unpaid taxes)

Petition/Certification of Entry of

Judgment on Unpaid Taxes

Other Enforcement of Judgment Case

Miscellaneous Civil Complaint

RICO (27)
Other Complaint (not specified above) (42)

Declaratory Relief Only injunctive Relief Only (non-herassment)

Mechanics Lien

Other Commercial Complaint

Case (non-tortinon-complex)
Other Civil Compleint
(non-tortinon-complex)

Miscellaneous Civil Petition Partnership and Corporate

Governance (21)

Other Petition (not specified

above) (43) Civil Harassment

Workplace Violence

Elder/Dependent Adult

Abuse Election Contest

Petition for Name Change Petition for Reflet From Late

Other Civil Petition

Fage 2 of 2

		
SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER	. 5
Grant v. Toyota Motor Sales USA, INC.	DC 4293	40
	00-311-1	

CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION (CERTIFICATE OF GROUNDS FOR ASSIGNMENT TO COURTHOUSE LOCATION)

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
This form is required pursuant to LASC Local Rule 2.0 in all new c	vil case filings in the Los Angeles Superior Court.
Item I. Check the types of hearing and fill in the estimated length of hear	ing expected for this case:
JURY TRIAL? YES CLASS ACTION? YES LIMITED CASE? YES Item II. Select the correct district and courthouse location (4 steps — If you step 1: After first completing the Civil Case Cover Sheet Form, find the the left margin below, and, to the right in Column A, the Civil Case Cover Step 2: Check one Superior Court type of action in Column B below w Step 3: In Column C, circle the reason for the court location choice that For any exception to the court location, see Los Angeles Superior Court	TIME ESTIMATED FOR TRIAL 5 DAYS u checked "Limited Case", skip to Item III, Pg. 4): main civil case cover sheet heading for your case in r Sheet case type you selected. Thich best describes the nature of this case. It applies to the type of action you have checked.
Applicable Reasons for Choosing Courthouse Lo	cation (see Column C below)
Class Actions must be filed in the County Courthouse, Central District. May be filed in Central (Other county, or no Bodily Injury/Property Damage). Location where cause of action areae.	Coation of property or permanently garaged vehicle. Location where petitioner resides. Location wherein defendant/respondent functions wholly. Location where one or more of the parties reside.

- Location where bodily injury, death or damage occurred.
 Location where performance required or defendant resides.
- Location where one or more of the parties reside.
 Location of Labor Commissioner Office.

Step 4: Fill in the information requested on page 4 in Item III; complete Item IV. Sign the declaration.

A		C	
Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No.	Type of Action	Applicable Reasons - See Step 3 Above	
Auto (22)	☐ A7100	Motor Vehicle - Personal Injury/Property Damege/Wrongful Death	1., 2., 4.
Uninsured Motorist (46)	☐ A7110	Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death - Uninsured Motorist	1., 2., 4.
Asbestos (04)	1	Asbestos Property Damage Asbestos - Personal Injury/Wrongful Death	2.
Product Liability (24)	☐ A7260	Product Liability (not asbestos or toxic/environmental)	1., 2., 3., 4., 8.
Medical Malpractice (45)	I _	Medical Malpractice - Physicians & Surgeons Other Professional Health Care Malpractice	1., 2., 4. 1., 2., 4.
Other Personal Injury Property Damage Wrongful Death (23)	☐ A7230 assault ☐ A7270	Premises Liability (e.g., slip and fall) Intentional Bodily Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death (e.g., I, vandalism, etc.) Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress Other Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death	1., 2., 4. 1., 2., 4. 1., 2., 3. 1., 2., 4.
Business Tort (07)	□ A6029	Other Commercial/Business Tort (not fraud/breach of contract)	1., 2., 3.
Civil Rights (08)	□ A6005	Civil Rights/Discrimination	1., 2., 3.
Defamation (13)	□ A6010	Defamation (slander/libel)	1., 2., 3.
Fraud (16)	☐ A6013	Fraud (no contract)	1., 2., 3.

LACIV 109 (Rev. 01/07) LASC Approved 03-04

Auto Tort

Other Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death Tort

Non-Personal Injury/Property

dunit ("See

CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION

LASC, rule 2.0 Page 1 of 4

Non-Personel Injury/Property Damage Contract Employment Wrongful Death Tort (Cont'd.)	
Service Juffela Review. Unlewful Da	

SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER
Grant v. Toyota Motor Sales USA, INC.	

A Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No.	B Type of Action (Check only one)	C Applicable Reasons -See Step 3 Above	
Professional Negligence (25)	☐ A6017 Legal Malpractice ☐ A6050 Other Professional Malpractice (not medical or legal)	1., 2., 3. 1., 2., 3.	
Other (35)	☐ A8025 Other Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage tort	2.,3.	
Wrongful Termination (36)	☐ A6037 Whongful Termination	1., 2., 3.	
Other Employment (15)	☐ A6024 Other Employment Comptaint Case ☐ A6109 Labor Commissioner Appeals	1., 2., 3.	
Breach of Contract/ Warranty (06) (not insurance)	□ A6004 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not Unlawful Detainer or wrongful eviction) □ A6008 Contract/Warranty Breach - Seller Plaintiff (no fraud/negligence) □ A6019 Negligent Breach of Contract/Warranty (no fraud) □ A6028 Other Breach of Contract/Warranty (not fraud or negligence)	2., 5. 2., 5. 1., 2., 5. 1., 2., 5.	
Collections (09)	☐ A6002 Collections Case-Selfer Plaintiff ☐ A6012 Other Promissory Note/Collections Case	2., 5., 6. 2., 5.	
insurance Coverage (18)	A8015 Insurance Coverage (not complex)	1., 2., 5., 8.	
Other Contract (37)	□ A6009 Contractual Fraud □ A6031 Tortious Interference □ A6027 Other Contract Dispute(not breach/insurance/fraud/negligence)	1., 2., 3., 5. 1., 2., 3., 5. 1., 2., 3., 8.	
Eminent Domain/inverse Constempation (14)	A7300 Eminent Domain/Condemnation Number of parcels	2.	
Wrongful Eviction (33)	☐ A6023 Wrongful Eviction Case	2., 6.	
Other Real Property (26)	☐ A6018 Mortgage Foreclosure ☐ A6032 Quiet Title ☐ A6060 Other Real Property (not eminent domain, landlord/tenant, foreclosure)	2., 6. 2., 6. 2., 6.	
Unlawful Detainer- Commercial (31)	A8021 Unlawful Detainer-Commercial (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	2., 6.	
Unlawful Detainer- Residential (32)	☐ A8020 Uniawful Detainer-Residential (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	2., 6.	
Unlawful Detainer- Drugs (38)			
Asset Forieiture (05) Petition re Arbitration	☐ A6108 Asset Forfeiture Case ☐ A6115 Petition to Compel/Confirm/Vacate Arbitration	2., 6. 2., 5.	
(11)	- Act to Legibility combancinims agosts Acutement	2., 4.	

LACIV 109 (Rev. 01/07) LASC Approved 03-04 CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION

LASC, rule 2.0 Page 2 of 4

	A Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No.	If Case Cover Sheet Type of Action		
		☐ A6151 Writ - Administrative Mandamus	2., 8.	
l	Writ of Mandate	☐ A6152 Writ - Mandamus on Limited Court Case Matter	2.	
Ì	(02)	☐ A6153 Writ - Other Limited Court Case Review	2.	
	Other Judicial Review (39)	☐ A6150 Other Writ /Judicial Review	2., 8.	
	Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)	☐ A6003 Antitrust/Trade Regulation	1., 2., 8.	
	Construction Defect (10)	☐ A6007 Construction defect	1., 2., 3.	
no!	Claims involving Mass Tort (40)	☐ A6006 Claims involving Mass Tort	1., 2., 8.	
Litigation	Securities Litigation (28)	☐ A6035 Securities Litigation Case	1., 2., 8.	
1	Toxic Tort Environmental (30)	☐ A6036 Toxic Tort/Env/ronmental	1., 2., 3., 8.	
	Insurance Coverage Claims from Complex Case (41)	☐ A6014 Insurance Coverage/Subrogation (complex case only)	1., 2., 5., 8.	
		☐ A6141 Sister State Judgment	2., 9.	
	Enforcement	☐ A6160 Abstract of Judgment	2., 6.	
Ě	of Judgment	A6107 Confession of Judgment (non-domestic relations)	2., 9.	
Judgment	(20)	A6140 Administrative Agency Award (not unpaid taxes)	2., 8.	
₹	, ,	☐ A6114 Petition/Certificate for Entry of Judgment on Unpaid Tex	2., 8.	
5		☐ A6112 Other Enforcement of Judgment Case	2., 8., 9.	
	RICO (27)	☐ A0000 Racketoning (RICO) Osses	1., 2., 0.	
Complaints		☐ A6030 Declaratory Relief Only	1., 2., 8.	
Complaints	Other Complaints	☐ A6040 Injunctive Relief Only (not domestic/harassment)	2., 8.	
F	(Not Specified Above)	☐ A6011 Other Commercial Complaint Case (non-tort/non-complex)	1., 2., 8.	
Ç	(42)	☑ A8000 Other Civil Comptaint (non-tart/non-complex)	1., 2., 8.	
	Partnership Corporation Governance(21)	☐ A6113 Partnership and Corporate Governance Case	2., 8.	
		☐ A8121 Civil Harasament	2., 3., 9.	
Little december 12 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	. 1	☐ A6123 Workptace Harassment	2., 3., 9.	
	Other Petitions	A6124 Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Case	2., 3., 9.	
	(Not Specified Above)	☐ A6190 Election Contest	2.	
គី" រ	(43)	☐ A6110 Petition for Change of Name	2., 7.	
أسيكة وهسسا	'	☐ A6170 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law	2., 3., 4., 8.	
1.		☐ A6100 Other Civil Petition	2., 9.	
41	LACIV 109 (Rev. 01/07)	CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM	LASC, rule 2.0	

SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER
Grant v. Toyota Motor Sales USA, INC.	

Item III. Statement of Location: Enter the address of the accident, party's residence or place of business, performance, or other circumstance indicated in Item II., Step 3 on Page 1, as the proper reason for filing in the court location you selected.

REASON: CHECK THE NUMBER UNDER COLUMN C WHICH APPLIES IN THIS CASE 1, 5/12. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.			AOORESS: 17511 I	Rayen St.	, Northridge,	CA 91325
CITY: Northridge	STATE: CA	ZP CODE: 91325				

Item IV. Declaration of As-	signment: I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is
true and correct and that t	he above-entitled matter is properly filed for assignment to the Stanley Moskcourthouse in the
	District of the Los Angeles Superior Court (Code Civ. Proc., § 392 et seq., and LASC Local Rule 2.0,
subds. (b), (c) and (d)).	

Dated: January 8, 2010



- 1. Original Complaint or Petition.
- 2. If filing a Complaint, a completed Summons form for issuance by the Clerk.
- 3. Civil Case Cover Sheet form CM-010.
- 4. Complete Addendum to Civil Case Cover Sheet form LACIV 109 (Rev. 01/07), LASC Approved 03-04.

PROPERLY COMMENCE YOUR NEW COURT CASE:

- 5. Payment in full of the filing fee, unless fees have been waived.
- Signed order appointing the Guardian ad Litem, JC form FL-935, if the plaintiff or petitioner is a minor under 18 years of age, or if required by Court.
- Additional copies of documents to be conformed by the Clerk. Copies of the cover sheet and this addendum must be served along with the summons and complaint, or other initiating pleading in the case.

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LACIV 109 (Rev. 01/07) LASC Approved 03-04 CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION

LASC, rule 2.0 Page 4 of 4

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8	Attorneys for Plaintiff			
9	STUART GRANT			
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11				
12	SUPERIOR COURT IN TH	IE STATE OF CALIFORNIA		
13	FOR THE COUNTY	Y OF LOS ANGELES		
14	STUART GRANT, an individual;	Case number: BC429345		
15	Plaintiff,	FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR		
16	VS.	DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF		
17	TOYOTA MOTOR SALES USA, INC., a	Song-Beverly Warranty Act Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act		
18	corporation; and DOES ONE through TWENTY	Unfair Competition Law		
19	IWENII	OLACO A OTIONI		
20	Defendants.	CLASS ACTION		
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23	INTRODUCTION			
24	1. This lawsuit centers on the recall of more than 8.5 million vehicles manufactured by			
25	Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. These recalls have tarnished Toyota's reputation for making some			
26	of the most reliable vehicles on the road. It is the most prominent auto safety issue since reports			
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28	<i>III</i>			
		1		
	PIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR	DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF		
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- 2. Prior to January 21, 2010, Toyota maintained one of the highest customer satisfaction records. Many consumers were willing to pay premium price for Toyota vehicles, spending thousands more than they would pay for comparable vehicles from other manufacturers.
- 3. Toyota vehicles have been recalled for numerous defects an noncomformities, including sudden acceleration caused by defective floor mats and/or faulty accelerator pedals and more recently braking system failures.
- 4. Defendant Toyota knew or should have known about the widespread safety issues in the vehicles it manufactured since at least 2007, and yet it has repeatedly failed to disclose such information to California consumers. Many consumers would never have purchased Toyota vehicles had they known about these defects and nonconformities which jeopardize safety and lives. Furthermore, the widespread recalls have seriously sliced Toyota vehicles' resale values by 3.5% to 5%.
- 5. Plaintiff STUART GRANT brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly situated and on behalf of the general public as a private attorney general to stop this unlawful conduct and to provide restitution to victimized consumers.

FACTS COMMON TO PLAINTIFF STUART GRANT

- 6. Defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. (hereinafter "Toyota") is a duly authorized corporation doing business in Los Angeles County, California.
- 7. Plaintiff does not know the true names of the Defendants sued herein as Does One through Twenty and sues said Defendants pursuant to the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure § 474.
- 8. On or about June 27, 2008, Plaintiff purchased a 2008 Toyota Sequoia, VIN 5TDBY67A48S002958 ("véhicle"), which was manufactured and warranted by Toyota.
- 9. In connection with the transaction, Toyota issued to Plaintiff an express warranty within the meaning of Cal. Civil Code § 1791.2, which is also a written warranty within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6). By the terms of the express written warranty, Toyota promised that the vehicle's material and workmanship were defect free, undertook to preserve and maintain the

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utility and performance of the vehicle and to provide compensation if there is a failure in utility or performance, and agreed to refund, repair, replace, or take other remedial action with respect to the vehicle.

- 10. Plaintiff purchased the vehicle primarily for personal, family or household purposes.
- Subsequent to Plaintiff's transaction, the vehicle exhibited numerous defects and 11. nonconformities covered by the warranty which substantially impair the use; value and safety of the motor vehicle to the Plaintiff.
- 12. Plaintiff delivered the nonconforming motor vehicle to Toyota's authorized repair facilities for repairs pursuant to the terms of the warranty. Toyota has failed to repair or replace the vehicle.

FACTS RELATING TO CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- 13. Since September 2007 to the date of the filing of this complaint, Defendant Toyota has recalled 8.5 million vehicles due to possible sudden acceleration. Toyota claims the defect stems from an alleged faulty accelerator pedals and the possibility that floor mats could jam the accelerator pedal.
- As of January 26, 2010, Toyota stopped selling eight models in the United States and 14. Canada, including its popular Camry (2007-2010 model years) and Corolla (2009-2010 model years), because of possible unintended acceleration. Other recalled Toyota vehicles for this defect include the 2009-2010 Avalon, 2010 Highlander, 2009-2010 Matrix, 2009-2010 RAV4, 2008-2010 Seguoia, and the 2007-2010 Tundra.
- 15. Plaintiff is informed and believes at least 19 deaths and 341 injuries stemming from 815 separate crashes involving Toyotas and sudden acceleration.
- On February 9, 2010, Toyota recalled 437,000 hybrid cars, including its latest Prius 16. model to repair a software glitch in its antilock braking system.
- 17. These recalls have, and continue to, tarnish Toyota's reputation for making some of the most reliable vehicles on the road. It is the most prominent auto safety issue since reports surfaced in 2000 that many Firestone tires mounted on Ford Explorers failed.

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- 18. Since 2003, nine U.S. investigations by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (hereafter "NHSTA"), into sudden acceleration complaints show Toyota repeatedly ruled out many owner complaints, dismissed several concerns as posing no danger, and modified models in production without offering similar changes to vehicles already on the road. Instead, Toyota has blamed the sudden acceleration events on driver error, saying it was impossible for the electronics to malfunction. Not until the 2007 floor mat investigation did any of the complaints lead to a recall.
- 19. Since the 1990s, NHTSA had concluded that most sudden acceleration complaints were caused by drivers mistakenly hitting the gas pedal instead of the brake. When a Massachusetts man asked in April 2003 for an investigation of 1997-2000 model Lexus sedans, citing 271 complaints of unintended acceleration, NHSTA rejected his request without querying Toyota for data.
- 20. In February 2004, a nurse from Maryland asked the agency to review the 2002 and 2003 Lexus ES350 sedans, saying her throttle had malfunctioned several times and led to one crash. A month later, NHTSA launched a wider investigation into the electronic throttles on nearly 1 million Lexus and Toyota sedans, citing more than 100 complaints.
- 21. From the start, Toyota pushed NHTSA to narrowly define the problem as short bursts where the engine surged to "something less than a wide-open throttle." It compared many of the complaints to the prior sudden acceleration cases that NHTSA had previously deemed driver error. Toyota also claimed the computer could not open the throttle without the accelerator pedal being pressed, and contended even if built-in safety checks failed, stepping on the brakes would stop the car.
- 22. The recalls since September 2007 have now created a stigma of unreliability and safety concern which will be retained in all Toyota vehicles, not just those vehicles recalled. Kelley Blue Book, a leading used-car value service, is lowering its estimated prices for the recalled models by 3.5% to 5%. That's enough to lower the value of each vehicle by between \$800-\$1,500.

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- Plaintiff is a "buyer" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(b). The vehicle is a "consumer good" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(a).

Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs.

- Toyota is a "manufacturer" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(i).
- Plaintiff's purchase of the vehicle was a "sale" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code 1791(n). 27.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION Violations of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant Only

- 28. Toyota violated the Song-Beverly Act by failing to conform the vehicle to the express written warranty within a reasonable number of repair attempts or within the warranty period and failing to promptly replace the vehicle or make restitution to the plaintiff.
- 29. The above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities substantially impair the use, value, and safety of the vehicle.
- Plaintiff has not made unreasonable or unintended use of the vehicle. 30.
- 15 31. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1793.2(d), Toyota must refund the price of the vehicle to Plaintiff: 16
- 17 32. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(a), Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration 18 given to Toyota.
 - As a direct and proximate result of said violations of the Song-Beverly Act, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain, incidental and consequential damages in the approximate amount of \$75,000.00 according to proof.
 - The failure of Toyota to comply with the express warranty was willful in that Toyota had actual knowledge of the vehicles' defects and malfunctions, knew of its legal duties under the warranty and the law, but repeatedly refused to make necessary repairs and/or provide a refund.
 - Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(c), Plaintiff is entitled to a civil penalty of two times the 35. amount of his actual damages.
 - 36. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(d), Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees according to proof.

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- The vehicle is a "consumer product" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1). 38.

Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.

- 39. Plaintiff is a "consumer" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3).
- 40. Toyota is a "supplier" and a "warrantor" as defined respectively by 15 U.S.C.§ 2301(4) and (5).
- The express written warranty is a "written warranty" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6). 41.
- 42. Toyota violated the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act by failing to conform the vehicle to the express warranty within a reasonable number of attempts, a reasonable amount of time or
- within the warranty period itself. Defendant failed to cure its failure to comply with the Act.
- Prior to commencing this action, Plaintiff afforded Toyota reasonable opportunities to cure 43. the failures and to comply with the Act.
- Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), Plaintiff is entitled to the equitable remedies of 44.
- rescission and restitution and/or damages. Plaintiff revokes acceptance of the vehicle and
 - rescinds the contract. Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration given.
 - As a proximate result of the breach of written warranty, Plaintiff has sustained, and
 - continues to sustain damages, both economic and noneconomic, in the approximate amount of \$75,000.00.
 - Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to attorney fees and expenses 46. reasonably incurred in connection with this action.
 - THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION **Breach of Express Warranty** On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated
 - 47.. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
 - 48. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly
 - situated on behalf of a class of all California consumers who purchased the following Toyota
 - vehicles: 2007-2010 Carry, 2009-2010 Corolla 2009-2010, 2009-2010 Avalon, 2010
 - Highlander, 2009-2010 Matrix 2009-2010 RAV4, 2008-2010 Sequoia, 2007-2010 Tundra

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FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

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The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The members of the class are ascertainable through Defendants' records.

- At all times mentioned, on or about January 2007, Toyota utilized media. 50. professional publications and salespersons to urge the use and purchase of Toyota vehicles, including but not limited to and expressly warranted to members of the general public herein. that the vehicle and its component parts were free from latent defects or inherent risk of failure and were effective, proper and safe for their intended use.
- 51. Plaintiff and others similarly situated relied upon said express warranty representations of Toyota in the purchase of Toyota vehicles.
- Defendant breached its warranties by selling vehicles that did not conform to the promises in the warranties given to Plaintiff and others similarly situated with their purchases.
- After Plaintiff sustained the damages complained herein as a result of the defective condition of his vehicle, notice was given by Plaintiff, who has satisfied all terms of the contract and requirements, except as may be excused by misconduct of the Defendant. This complaint shall serve as further notice of damage as result of the defective condition of Toyota vehicles on behalf of Plaintiff and others similarly situated.
- Questions of law and fact of common and general interest to the class exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class. The common questions include, among others, the following:
- Whether Defendant Toyota breached the express warranty given in the sale of 2007-2010 Carry, 2009-2010 Corolla 2009-2010, 2009-2010 Avalon, 2010 Highlander, 2009-2010 Matrix, 2009-2010 RAV4, 2008-2010 Sequoia, 2007-2010 Tundra and 2010 Prius.
- Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class, as all such claims arise out of purchase of vehicles manufactured by Defendant where members of the class have been damaged by its breach of the express warranty.
- Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the members of the 56. class. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel

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experienced in the prosecution of class actions, including and especially consumer class actions.

- 57. A class action is also superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because the damages suffered by each individual member are relatively small compared to the expense and burden of prosecuting individual cases.
- 58. If individual class members were required to bring separate actions, courts throughout California would be confronted by a multiplicity of lawsuits burdening the court system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer management difficulties while providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Implied Warranty-Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- 59. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 60. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly situated on behalf of a class of all California consumers who purchased Toyota vehicles manufactured by Toyota Motor Sales in the three years preceding the filing of this lawsuit.
- The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The members of the class are ascertainable through Defendants' records.
- 62. Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1792, Toyota vehicles purchased by California consumers was accompanied by the manufacturer's implied warranty of merchantability.
- 63. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1793, and because of the existence of the express warranty, Toyota may not disclaim, limit, or modify the implied warranties provided by the Song-Beverly Act.
- 64. Questions of law and fact of common and general interest to the class exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class. The common questions include, among others, the following:

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- Whether Defendant Toyota's breached the implied warranty of merchantability of a. Civil Code §§ 1791.1 and 1792 in that the above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities render its vehicle unfit for the ordinary purposes for which it is used and it would not pass without objection in the trade.
- 65. Plaintiff's' claims are typical of the claims of the class, as all such claims arise out of purchase of vehicles manufactured by Defendant where members of the class have been damaged by its breach of the implied warranty of merchantability...
- Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the members of the class. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in the prosecution of class actions, including and especially consumer class actions.
- A class action is also superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because the damages suffered by each individual member are relatively small compared to the expense and burden of prosecuting individual cases.
- 68. If individual class members were required to bring separate actions, courts throughout California would be confronted by a multiplicity of lawsuits burdening the court system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer management difficulties while providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.
- Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(a), Plaintiff and others similarly situated are entitled to restitution of all consideration.
- As a direct and proximate result of said breach of implied warranty, Plaintiff and others similarly situated have sustained, and continue to sustain, incidental and consequential damages.
- 71. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(d), Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees according to proof.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Implied Warranty-Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- 72. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 73. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly situated on behalf of a class of all California consumers who purchased Toyota vehicles manufactured by Toyota Motor Sales in the three years preceding the filing of this lawsuit.
- 74. The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The members of the class are ascertainable through Defendants' records.
- 75. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2301(7), the breaches by Toyota of the state-law implied warranty of merchantability as set forth above also constitute breaches of implied warranties pursuant to the Magnuson-Moss Act.
- 76. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), and because of said breaches of implied warranties, Plaintiff and other similarly situated are entitled to the equitable remedies of rescission and restitution and/or damages.
- 77. Questions of law and fact of common and general interest to the class exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class. The common questions include, among others, the following:
- a. Whether Defendant Toyota's breached the implied warranty of merchantability contained in 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1) in that the above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities render its vehicle unfit for the ordinary purposes for which it is used and it would not pass without objection in the trade.
- 78. Plaintiff's' claims are typical of the claims of the class, as all such claims arise out of purchase of vehicles manufactured by Defendant where members of the class have been damaged by its breach of the implied warranty of merchantability.
- 79. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the members of the class. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in the prosecution of class actions, including and especially consumer class actions.

80. A class action is also superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because the damages suffered by each individual member are relatively small compared to the expense and burden of prosecuting individual cases.

- 81. If individual class members were required to bring separate actions, courts throughout California would be confronted by a multiplicity of lawsuits burdening the court system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer management difficulties while providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.
- 82. As a proximate result of the breaches of implied warranty, Plaintiff and others similarly situated have sustained, and continues to sustain, damages, both economic and noneconomic.
- 83. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to attorney fees and expenses reasonably incurred in connection with this action.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION Violation of the Unfair Competition Law (Business and Professions Code section 17200 et seq.) On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- 84. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- The business acts and practices of Defendant as herein above described constitute fraudulent, unfair and unlawful business practices in violation of Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq. without limitation:
- 1. Defendant's practice of failing to disclose to consumers known safety defects and nonconformities in the vehicles it manufactures to induce consumers to purchase its vehicles.
- 2. Defendants' practice of knowingly making false representations and concealing material facts about the vehicles it manufactures to induce consumers to purchase its vehicles.
- 3. Defendant's practice breached its warranties by selling vehicles that did not conform to the promises in the express warranties given to Plaintiff and others similarly situated

with their purchases, as set forth and described in the Third Cause of Action

- 4: Defendant's violations of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, Civil Code §§ 1791.1 and 1792, as set forth and described in the Fourth Cause of Action, above.
- 5. Defendants' violations of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, Civil Code §15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), and because of said breaches of implied warranties, as set forth and described in the Fifth Cause of Action, above.
- 86. The business acts and practices of Defendant as herein above described constitute unfair business practices in violation of the Unfair Competition Law in that such acts and practices are patently unfair and substantially injurious to consumers and offensive to established California public policy.
- Pursuant to Business and Professions Code §17203, Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of all members of the general public who are, has been or may be subjected to these business acts and practices of defendants hereby request injunctive relief prohibiting such practices in the future, and such other orders as may be necessary to restore to any identifiable person in interest, any money or property, real or personal, which may have been acquired by Defendant by means of such business practices. In addition, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure §1021.5, Plaintiff is entitled to recover his reasonable attorney's fees, costs and expenses incurred in bringing this action.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully prays for judgment against Toyota as follows:

On Behalf of Plaintiffs Individually:

- 1. That the contract be adjudged rescinded.
- 2. For restitution of all consideration paid.
- For incidental and consequential damages.
- For actual and statutory damages.
- For reasonable attorney fees according to proof.
- For costs and expenses incurred herein.
- 7. For such other relief as the Court deems proper.

MATA

LOS ANGELES SUPERIOR COURT

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JUNIX A. GLARKE, CLERK

Attorneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT

DGE SISAN BRYANT-DEASON

SUPERIOR COURT IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

STUART GRANT, an individual;

Case number:

Plaintiff,

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

Song-Beverly Warranty Act Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act

TOYOTA MOTOR SALES USA, INC., a corporation; and DOES ONE through TWENTY

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Defendants.

Plaintiff alleges that, at all times relevant:

FACTS COMMON TO ALL COUNTS

Defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. (hereinafter "Toyota") is a duly authorized 1. corporation doing business in Los Angeles County, California.

Plaintiff does not know the true names of the Defendants sued herein as Does One through Twenty and sues said Defendants pursuant to the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure § 474.

On or about June 27, 2008, Plaintiff purchased a 2008 Toyota Segu 3. 5TDBY67A48S002958 ("vehicle"), which was manufactured and warranted by Toyota.

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COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

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- 4. In connection with the transaction, Toyota issued to Plaintiff an express warranty within the meaning of Cal. Civil Code § 1791.2, which is also a written warranty within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6). By the terms of the express written warranty, Toyota promised that the vehicle's material and workmanship was defect free, undertook to preserve and maintain the utility and performance of the vehicle and to provide compensation if there is a failure in utility or performance, and agreed to refund, repair, replace, or take other remedial action with respect to the vehicle.
- 5. Plaintiff purchased the vehicle primarily for personal, family or household purposes.
- 6. Subsequent to Plaintiff's transaction, the vehicle exhibited numerous defects and nonconformities covered by the warranty which substantially impair the use, value and safety of the motor vehicle to the Plaintiff.
- 7. Plaintiff delivered the nonconforming motor vehicle to Toyota's authorized repair facilities for repairs pursuant to the terms of the warranty. Toyota has failed to repair or replace the vehicle.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Express Warranty—Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act

- 8. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs.
- 9. Plaintiff is a "buyer" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(b).
- 10. The vehicle is a "consumer good" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(a).
- 11. Toyota is a "manufacturer" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(j).
- 12. Plaintiff's purchase of the vehicle was a "sale" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code 1791(n).
- 13. Toyota breached the express written warranty by failing to conform the vehicle to the express written warranty within a reasonable number of repair attempts or within the warranty period.
- 14. The above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities substantially impair the use, value, and safety of the vehicle.
- 15. Plaintiff has not made unreasonable or unintended use of the vehicle.

- 16. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1793.2(d), Toyota must refund the price of the vehicle to Plaintiff.
- 17. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(a), Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration given to Toyota.
- 18. As a direct and proximate result of said breach of express warranty, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain, incidental and consequential damages in the approximate amount of \$75,000,00 according to proof.
- 18. The failure of Toyota to comply with the express warranty was willful in that Toyota had actual knowledge of the vehicle's defects and malfunctions, knew of its legal duties under the warranty and the law, but repeatedly refused to make necessary repairs and/or provide a refund.
- 19. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(c), Plaintiff is entitled to a civil penalty of two times the amount of his actual damages.
- 20. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(d), Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees according to proof.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Implied Warranty—Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act

- 21. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 22. Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1792, the vehicle was accompanied by the manufacturer's implied warranty of merchantability.
- 23. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1793, and because of the existence of the express warranty, Toyota may not disclaim, limit, or modify the implied warranties provided by the Song-Beverly Act.
- 24. Toyota breached the implied warranty of merchantability of Civil Code §§ 1791.1 and 1792 in that the above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities render the vehicle unfit for the ordinary purposes for which it is used and it would not pass without objection in the trade.
- 25. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(a), Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration given to Toyota.

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- As a direct and proximate result of said breach of implied warranty, Plaintiff has 26. sustained, and continues to sustain, incidental and consequential damages in the approximate amount of \$75,000.00.
- Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(d), Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees according 27. to proof.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Written Warranty--Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act

- 28. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- The vehicle is a "consumer product" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1). 29.
- 30. Plaintiff is a "consumer" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3).
- Toyota is a "supplier" and a "warrantor" as defined respectively by 15 U.S.C.§ 2301(4) 31. and (5).
- The express written warranty is a "written warranty" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6). 32.
- Toyota breached the written warranty by failing to conform the vehicle to the express 33. warranty within a reasonable number of attempts, a reasonable amount of time or within the warranty period itself.
- Prior to commencing this action, Plaintiff afforded Toyota reasonable opportunities to cure 34. the failures and to comply with the terms of the written warranty.
- Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), Plaintiff is entitled to the equitable remedies of 35. rescission and restitution and/or damages. Plaintiff revokes acceptance of the vehicle and rescinds the contract. Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration given.
- 36. As a proximate result of the breach of written warranty, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain damages, both economic and noneconomic, in the approximate amount of \$75,000.00.
- Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to attorney fees and expenses 37. reasonably incurred in connection with this action.

COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

A. Statts States See.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Implied Warranty--Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act

- 38. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 39. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2301(7), the breaches by Toyota of the state-law implied warranty of merchantability as set forth above also constitute breaches of implied warranties pursuant to the Magnuson-Moss Act.
- 40. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), and because of said breaches of implied warranties, Plaintiff is entitled to the equitable remedies of rescission and restitution and/or damages. Plaintiff revokes acceptance, rescinds the contract, and claims full restitution.
- As a proximate result of the breaches of implied warranty, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain, damages, both economic and noneconomic, in the approximate amount of \$75,000.00.
- 42. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to attorney fees and expenses reasonably incurred in connection with this action.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Toyota as follows:

- 1. That the contract be adjudged rescinded.
- 2. For restitution of all consideration given to Toyota.
- 3. For incidental and consequential damages.
- For actual and statutory damages.
- 5. For reasonable attorney fees according to proof.
- 6. For costs and expenses incurred herein.
- 7. For such other relief as the Court deems proper.
- 8. For a civil penalty of two times Plaintiff's damages.

DATED: November 9, 2009

MAKLER & BAKER LLP

neys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT

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COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

1 2	3 W. Carrillo Street, Suite 216	·
3	Santa Barbara, CA 93101 Tel: (805) 965-4651 Fax: (805) 965-4671	
5	GRIFFIN & ASSOCIATES	
6	David R. Griffin (SBN 76619) 501 W. Broadway, Suite 800	
7	San Diego, CA 92101 Tel: (619) 222-0888 Fax: (619)923-3680	
8	Attorneys for Plaintiff	
9	STUART GRANT	
10		
11		
12	SUPERIOR COURT IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
13	FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES	
14	STUART GRANT, an individual;	Case number: BC429345
15 16	Plaintiff,	FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF
· (vs.	
17 18	TOYOTA MOTOR SALES USA, INC., a corporation; and DOES ONE through TWENTY	Song-Beverly Warranty Act Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act Unfair Competition Law
19 20	Defendants.	CLASS ACTION
21	Deterioris.	
22	/	
23	<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	
24	This lawsuit centers on the recall of more than 8.5 million vehicles manufactured by	
25	Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. These recalls have tarnished Toyota's reputation for making some	
26	of the most reliable vehicles on the road. It is the most prominent auto safety issue since reports	
20 27	surfaced in 2000 that many Firestone tires mounted on Ford Explorers failed.	
28	surfaced in 2000 that many Phesione tires mounted on Ford Explorers failed.	
40	m ————————————————————————————————————	1
ļ	FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF	

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- 2. Prior to January 21, 2010, Toyota maintained one of the highest customer satisfaction records. Many consumers were willing to pay premium price for Toyota vehicles, spending thousands more than they would pay for comparable vehicles from other manufacturers.
- 3. Toyota vehicles have been recalled for numerous defects an noncomformities, including sudden acceleration caused by defective floor mats and/or faulty accelerator pedals and more recently braking system failures.
- 4. Defendant Toyota knew or should have known about the widespread safety issues in the vehicles it manufactured since at least 2007, and yet it has repeatedly failed to disclose such information to California consumers. Many consumers would never have purchased Toyota vehicles had they known about these defects and nonconformities which jeopardize safety and lives. Furthermore, the widespread recalls have seriously sliced Toyota vehicles' resale values by 3.5% to 5%.
- 5. Plaintiff STUART GRANT brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly situated and on behalf of the general public as a private attorney general to stop this unlawful conduct and to provide restitution to victimized consumers.

FACTS COMMON TO PLAINTIFF STUART GRANT

- 6. Defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. (hereinafter "Toyota") is a duly authorized corporation doing business in Los Angeles County, California.
- 7. Plaintiff does not know the true names of the Defendants sued herein as Does One through Twenty and sues said Defendants pursuant to the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure § 474.
- 8. On or about June 27, 2008, Plaintiff purchased a 2008 Toyota Sequoia, VIN 5TDBY67A48S002958 ("vehicle"), which was manufactured and warranted by Toyota.
- 9. In connection with the transaction, Toyota issued to Plaintiff an express warranty within the meaning of Cal. Civil Code § 1791.2, which is also a written warranty within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6). By the terms of the express written warranty, Toyota promised that the vehicle's material and workmanship were defect free, undertook to preserve and maintain the

utility and performance of the vehicle and to provide compensation if there is a failure in utility or performance, and agreed to refund, repair, replace, or take other remedial action with respect to the vehicle.

- 10. Plaintiff purchased the vehicle primarily for personal, family or household purposes,
- 11. Subsequent to Plaintiff's transaction, the vehicle exhibited numerous defects and nonconformities covered by the warranty which substantially impair the use, value and safety of the motor vehicle to the Plaintiff.
- 12. Plaintiff delivered the nonconforming motor vehicle to Toyota's authorized repair facilities for repairs pursuant to the terms of the warranty. Toyota has failed to repair or replace the vehicle.

FACTS RELATING TO CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- 13. Since September 2007 to the date of the filing of this complaint, Defendant Toyota has recalled 8.5 million vehicles due to possible sudden acceleration. Toyota claims the defect stems from an alleged faulty accelerator pedals and the possibility that floor mats could jam the accelerator pedal.
- As of January 26, 2010, Toyota stopped selling eight models in the United States and Canada, including its popular Camry (2007-2010 model years) and Corolla (2009-2010 model years), because of possible unintended acceleration. Other recalled Toyota vehicles for this defect include the 2009-2010 Avalon, 2010 Highlander, 2009-2010 Matrix, 2009-2010 RAV4, 2008-2010 Sequoia, and the 2007-2010 Tundra.
- 15. Plaintiff is informed and believes at least 19 deaths and 341 injuries stemming from 815 separate crashes involving Toyotas and sudden acceleration.
- 16. On February 9, 2010, Toyota recalled 437,000 hybrid cars, including its latest Prius model to repair a software glitch in its antilock braking system.
- 17. These recalls have, and continue to, tarnish Toyota's reputation for making some of the most reliable vehicles on the road. It is the most prominent auto safety issue since reports surfaced in 2000 that many Firestone tires mounted on Ford Explorers failed.

- 18. Since 2003, nine U.S. investigations by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (hereafter "NHSTA"), into sudden acceleration complaints show Toyota repeatedly ruled out many owner complaints, dismissed several concerns as posing no danger, and modified models in production without offering similar changes to vehicles already on the road. Instead, Toyota has blamed the sudden acceleration events on driver error, saying it was impossible for the electronics to malfunction. Not until the 2007 floor mat investigation did any of the complaints lead to a recall.
- 19. Since the 1990s, NHTSA had concluded that most sudden acceleration complaints were caused by drivers mistakenly hitting the gas pedal instead of the brake. When a Massachusetts man asked in April 2003 for an investigation of 1997-2000 model Lexus sedans, citing 271 complaints of unintended acceleration, NHSTA rejected his request without querying Toyota for data.
- 20. In February 2004, a nurse from Maryland asked the agency to review the 2002 and 2003 Lexus ES350 sedans, saying her throttle had malfunctioned several times and led to one crash. A month later, NHTSA launched a wider investigation into the electronic throttles on nearly 1 million Lexus and Toyota sedans, citing more than 100 complaints.
- 21. From the start, Toyota pushed NHTSA to narrowly define the problem as short bursts where the engine surged to "something less than a wide-open throttle." It compared many of the complaints to the prior sudden acceleration cases that NHTSA had previously deemed driver error. Toyota also claimed the computer could not open the throttle without the accelerator pedal being pressed, and contended even if built-in safety checks failed, stepping on the brakes would stop the car.
- 22. The recalls since September 2007 have now created a stigma of unreliability and safety concern which will be retained in all Toyota vehicles, not just those vehicles recalled. Kelley Blue Book, a leading used-car value service, is lowering its estimated prices for the recalled models by 3.5% to 5%. That's enough to lower the value of each vehicle by between \$800-\$1,500.

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FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION Violations of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant Only

- 23. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs.
- Plaintiff is a "buyer" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(b).
- The vehicle is a "consumer good" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(a).
- Toyota is a "manufacturer" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(i).
- Plaintiff's purchase of the vehicle was a "sale" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code 1791(n). 27.
- 28. Toyota violated the Song-Beverly Act by failing to conform the vehicle to the express written warranty within a reasonable number of repair attempts or within the warranty period and failing to promptly replace the vehicle or make restitution to the plaintiff.
- 29. The above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities substantially impair the
- use, value, and safety of the vehicle.
- Plaintiff has not made unreasonable or unintended use of the vehicle. 30.
- 31. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1793.2(d), Toyota must refund the price of the vehicle to
- Plaintiff:
- 32. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(a), Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration given to Toyota.
- As a direct and proximate result of said violations of the Song-Beverly Act, Plaintiff has
- sustained, and continues to sustain, incidental and consequential damages in the approximate amount of \$75,000.00 according to proof.
- The failure of Toyota to comply with the express warranty was willful in that Toyota had actual knowledge of the vehicles' defects and malfunctions, knew of its legal duties under the
- warranty and the law, but repeatedly refused to make necessary repairs and/or provide a refund. 24
 - Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(c), Plaintiff is entitled to a civil penalty of two times the 35. amount of his actual damages.
 - 36. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(d), Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees according to proof.

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- The vehicle is a "consumer product" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1). 38.
- 39. Plaintiff is a "consumer" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3).

Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.

- 40. Toyota is a "supplier" and a "warrantor" as defined respectively by 15 U.S.C.§ 2301(4)
- The express written warranty is a "written warranty" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6). 41.
- 42. Toyota violated the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act by failing to conform the vehicle to the express warranty within a reasonable number of attempts, a reasonable amount of time or within the warranty period itself. Defendant failed to cure its failure to comply with the Act.
- Prior to commencing this action, Plaintiff afforded Toyota reasonable opportunities to cure 43. the failures and to comply with the Act.
- Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), Plaintiff is entitled to the equitable remedies of 44. rescission and restitution and/or damages. Plaintiff revokes acceptance of the vehicle and rescinds the contract. Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration given.
- As a proximate result of the breach of written warranty, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain damages, both economic and noneconomic, in the approximate amount of \$75,000.00.
- Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to attorney fees and expenses 46. reasonably incurred in connection with this action.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION **Breach of Express Warranty** On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- 47.. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 48. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly
- situated on behalf of a class of all California consumers who purchased the following Toyota
- vehicles: 2007-2010 Carry, 2009-2010 Corolla 2009-2010, 2009-2010 Avalon, 2010
- Highlander, 2009-2010 Matrix 2009-2010 RAV4, 2008-2010 Sequoia, 2007-2010 Tundra

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FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

and the 2010 Prius.

- 49. The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The members of the class are ascertainable through Defendants' records.
- 50. At all times mentioned, on or about January 2007, Toyota utilized media, professional publications and salespersons to urge the use and purchase of Toyota vehicles, including but not limited to and expressly warranted to members of the general public herein, that the vehicle and its component parts were free from latent defects or inherent risk of failure and were effective, proper and safe for their intended use.
- 51. Plaintiff and others similarly situated relied upon said express warranty representations of Toyota in the purchase of Toyota vehicles.
- 52. Defendant breached its warranties by selling vehicles that did not conform to the promises in the warranties given to Plaintiff and others similarly situated with their purchases.
- After Plaintiff sustained the damages complained herein as a result of the defective condition of his vehicle, notice was given by Plaintiff, who has satisfied all terms of the contract and requirements, except as may be excused by misconduct of the Defendant. This complaint shall serve as further notice of damage as result of the defective condition of Toyota vehicles on behalf of Plaintiff and others similarly situated.
- 54. Questions of law and fact of common and general interest to the class exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class. The common questions include, among others, the following:
- a. Whether Defendant Toyota breached the express warranty given in the sale of 2007-2010 Camry, 2009-2010 Corolla 2009-2010, 2009-2010 Avalon, 2010 Highlander, 2009-2010 Matrix, 2009-2010 RAV4, 2008-2010 Sequoia, 2007-2010 Tundra and 2010 Prius.
- Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class, as all such claims arise out of purchase of vehicles manufactured by Defendant where members of the class have been damaged by its breach of the express warranty.
- 56. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the members of the class. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel

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experienced in the prosecution of class actions, including and especially consumer class actions.

- 57. A class action is also superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because the damages suffered by each individual member are relatively small compared to the expense and burden of prosecuting individual cases.
- 58. If individual class members were required to bring separate actions, courts throughout California would be confronted by a multiplicity of lawsuits burdening the court system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer management difficulties while providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Implied Warranty-Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- 59. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 60. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly situated on behalf of a class of all California consumers who purchased Toyota vehicles manufactured by Toyota Motor Sales in the three years preceding the filing of this lawsuit.
- The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The members of the class are ascertainable through Defendants' records.
- 62. Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1792, Toyota vehicles purchased by California consumers was accompanied by the manufacturer's implied warranty of merchantability.
- 63. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1793, and because of the existence of the express warranty, Toyota may not disclaim, limit, or modify the implied warranties provided by the Song-Beverly Act.
- 64. Questions of law and fact of common and general interest to the class exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class. The common questions include, among others, the following:

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- a. Whether Defendant Toyota's breached the implied warranty of merchantability of Civil Code §§ 1791.1 and 1792 in that the above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities render its vehicle unfit for the ordinary purposes for which it is used and it would not pass without objection in the trade.
- 65. Plaintiff's' claims are typical of the claims of the class, as all such claims arise out of purchase of vehicles manufactured by Defendant where members of the class have been damaged by its breach of the implied warranty of merchantability.
- 66. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the members of the class. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in the prosecution of class actions, including and especially consumer class actions.
- A class action is also superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because the damages suffered by each individual member are relatively small compared to the expense and burden of prosecuting individual cases.
- 68. If individual class members were required to bring separate actions, courts throughout California would be confronted by a multiplicity of lawsuits burdening the court system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer management difficulties while providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.
- 69. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(a), Plaintiff and others similarly situated are entitled to restitution of all consideration.
- 70. As a direct and proximate result of said breach of implied warranty, Plaintiff and others similarly situated have sustained, and continue to sustain, incidental and consequential damages.
- 71. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(d), Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees according to proof.

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FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Implied Warranty-Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- 72. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 73. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly situated on behalf of a class of all California consumers who purchased Toyota vehicles manufactured by Toyota Motor Sales in the three years preceding the filing of this lawsuit.
- 74. The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The members of the class are ascertainable through Defendants' records.
- 75. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2301(7), the breaches by Toyota of the state-law implied warranty of merchantability as set forth above also constitute breaches of implied warranties pursuant to the Magnuson-Moss Act.
- 76. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), and because of said breaches of implied warranties, Plaintiff and other similarly situated are entitled to the equitable remedies of rescission and restitution and/or damages.
- 77. Questions of law and fact of common and general interest to the class exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class. The common questions include, among others, the following:
- a. Whether Defendant Toyota's breached the implied warranty of merchantability contained in 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1) in that the above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities render its vehicle unfit for the ordinary purposes for which it is used and it would not pass without objection in the trade.
- 78. Plaintiff's' claims are typical of the claims of the class, as all such claims arise out of purchase of vehicles manufactured by Defendant where members of the class have been damaged by its breach of the implied warranty of merchantability.
- 79. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the members of the class. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in the prosecution of class actions, including and especially consumer class actions.

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- 80. A class action is also superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because the damages suffered by each individual member are relatively small compared to the expense and burden of prosecuting individual cases.
- 81. If individual class members were required to bring separate actions, courts throughout California would be confronted by a multiplicity of lawsuits burdening the court system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer management difficulties while providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.
- As a proximate result of the breaches of implied warranty, Plaintiff and others similarly situated have sustained, and continues to sustain, damages, both economic and noneconomic.
- Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to attorney fees and expenses reasonably incurred in connection with this action.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION Violation of the Unfair Competition Law (Business and Professions Code section 17200 et

On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- 84. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 85. The business acts and practices of Defendant as herein above described constitute fraudulent, unfair and unlawful business practices in violation of Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq. without limitation:
- Defendant's practice of failing to disclose to consumers known safety defects and 1. nonconformities in the vehicles it manufactures to induce consumers to purchase its vehicles.
- 2. Defendants' practice of knowingly making false representations and concealing material facts about the vehicles it manufactures to induce consumers to purchase its vehicles.
- Defendant's practice breached its warranties by selling vehicles that did not 3. conform to the promises in the express warranties given to Plaintiff and others similarly situated

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with their purchases, as set forth and described in the Third Cause of Action

- 4: Defendant's violations of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, Civil Code §§ 1791.1 and 1792, as set forth and described in the Fourth Cause of Action, above.
- 5. Defendants' violations of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, Civil Code §15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), and because of said breaches of implied warranties, as set forth and described in the Fifth Cause of Action, above.
- 86. The business acts and practices of Defendant as herein above described constitute unfair business practices in violation of the Unfair Competition Law in that such acts and practices are patently unfair and substantially injurious to consumers and offensive to established California public policy.
- Pursuant to Business and Professions Code §17203, Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of all members of the general public who are, has been or may be subjected to these business acts and practices of defendants hereby request injunctive relief prohibiting such practices in the future, and such other orders as may be necessary to restore to any identifiable person in interest, any money or property, real or personal, which may have been acquired by Defendant by means of such business practices. In addition, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure §1021.5, Plaintiff is entitled to recover his reasonable attorney's fees, costs and expenses incurred in bringing this action.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully prays for judgment against Toyota as follows:

On Behalf of Plaintiffs Individually:

- 1. That the contract be adjudged rescinded.
- 2. For restitution of all consideration paid.
- For incidental and consequential damages.
- For actual and statutory damages.
- For reasonable attorney fees according to proof.
- For costs and expenses incurred herein.
- 7. For such other relief as the Court deems proper.

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF



Service of Process **Transmittal**

02/12/2010

CT Log Number 516155963

Dorothy Sutton, Administrative Assistant TO:

Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. 19001 S. Western Ave., HQ11

Torrance, CA 90501

Process Served in California RE:

FOR: Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. (Domestic State: CA)

ENCLOSED ARE COPIES OF LEGAL PROCESS RECEIVED BY THE STATUTORY AGENT OF THE ABOVE COMPANY AS FOLLOWS:

Stuart Grant, etc., Pltf. vs. Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc., etc., et al., Dfts. TITLE OF ACTION:

Name discrepancy noted.

DOCUMENT(S) SERVED: Summons, First Amended Complaint

COURT/AGENCY: Los Angeles County, Superior Court, Hill Street, CA

Case # BC429345

NATURE OF ACTION:

Product Liability Litigation - Breach of Warranty - Class Action - 2008 Toyota Sequoia, VIN 5TDBY67A48S002958 - Failing to confirm the vehicle to the express

written warranty within a reasonable number of repair attempts

ON WHOM PROCESS WAS SERVED: C T Corporation System, Los Angeles, CA

DATE AND HOUR OF SERVICE: By Process Server on 02/12/2010 at 14:55

APPEARANCE OR ANSWER DUE: Within 30 days after service

ATTORNEY(S) / SENDER(S): Julianna R. Makler

Makler & Baker LLP 3 W. Carrillo Street Suite 216

Santa Barbara, CA 93101

805-965-4651

SOP Papers with Transmittal, via Fed Ex Standard Overnight, 792175522179 ACTION ITEMS:

Email Notification, Shari Goldsworthy shari_goldsworthy@toyota.com
Email Notification, Webster Burns webster_burns@toyota.com
Email Notification, Dorothy Sutton dorothy_sutton@toyota.com

SIGNED: C T Corporation System

PER: Nancy Flores ADDRESS:

818 West Seventh Street Los Angeles, CA 90017

TELEPHONE: 213-337-4615

Page 1 of 1 / MV

Information displayed on this transmittal is for CT Corporation's record keeping purposes only and is provided to the recipient for quick reference. This information does not constitute a legal opinion as to the nature of action, the amount of damages, the answer date, or any information contained in the documents themselves. Recipient is responsible for interpreting said documents and for taking appropriate action. Signatures on certified mail receipts confirm receipt of package only, not contents.

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SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: (AVISO AL DEMANDADO):

TOYOTA MOTOR SALES USA, INC., a corporation; and DOES ONE through TWENTY

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE): STUART GRANT, AN INDIVIDUAL

SUBA-100 POR COURT (AND ONLY DOLD AND USE OF LA CO CONFORMED COPY OF ORIGINAL FILED bs Angeles Superior Court

JAN 08 2010

John A. Clarke, Executive Officer/Clerk Hoo . Deputy DAWN ALEXANDER

MOTICE! You have been sucd. The court may decide systeet you without your being heard unless you respond within 50 days, Reed the Information

The time 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are barried on you to the a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your withen response must be in proper legal from if you wint the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Ordine Self-Help Centur (presconsistive, government), your courtly list fibrary, or the courth-base named you. If you cannot pay the fibrary ask the caunt clark for a line vector form, if you do not the your response on time, you may lose the class by default, and your wages, morely, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

may be taken willhold full requirements. You may want to cell an atterney right away, if you do not long want to real an atterney may be selected an extensive of the long selected from a comprosit legal services may want to cell an atterney memoral services from a comprosit legal services may want to cell an atterney memoral services from a comprosit legal services may want to call only on the services from a comprosit spruces at the California Legal Services Web site (www.indexpositionle.org), the California Counts Online Services Web site (www.indexpositionle.org), the California Counts Online Services when site counts for counts for call counts of the count of the count of the count of the counts of the

contifuación.

Tiene 30 OfAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le extreguen este citación y papeias inguias para presentar uma respueste por éscrip en este como y hazar que se entregue una cope el dumandante. Una carte o una licenda internido no lo protegue. De respueste por escrip fiene que catar en finnetia legal correcta al desse que procesen eu cata en la corte. Es posible que mayo un fortujario que unido puede unar pere su respueste. Puede encontrar aside formalidado o en la corte y más información un el Canto de Ayude de las Cortes de Calibrale (inventaciona gor), en la oblidades de imperator de su contrato o en la corte que la sucreo de Ayude de las Cortes de presentación, pide al secretar que la puede pagar la sucria de presentación, pide al secretar que la porte guitar las sundire, dinero y bienya sús más subvertando.

Pay otros mundadas legales. Es recomenciale que fierre e un abopado inmediatemente. Si no conoce e un atogado, puede fierre a un servicio de un programa de acreptados. En no puede pagar e un abopado, es poster que que fierre a elegales, el no puede pagar en entre de calebra de Calibrata Logal Servicios, (unas estretas de la corte de Aura. Puede encomer esto grupos en los requisidos pere distingir asertados de Calibrata, (unas sucretas y los contes en conducto con la corte de Calibrata, (unas sucretas y los contes en un cada de contes civil, There que pagar el gravamen de la corte entre de conte de conte conte de contes civil, There que pagar el gravamen de la corte entre de contes de conte entre de contes de conte entre de conte entre de conte entre de conte entre de contes entre de contes de contes de contes entre de contes contes de contes entre de contes entre

The nume and address of the court is:

(El nombre y dirección de la corte es): Los Angeles County Superior Court

BC 429 8 45

111 North Hill Street Los Angeles, CA 90012

The name, editress, and telephone number of plaintiffs attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is:
(El nombre, le direction y al número de teléfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, se): Iulianna R. Makler, Ren. 3 W. Carallensta Star M. Barbara, CA 93101 (805) 965-4651

V	, <u>-</u>	JOHIA W. CEVIME		
DATE: (Fache)	- 1	k. Secre		DAWN A BRANDER (Actuate)
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1 2 3 4 5	MAKLER & BAKER LLP Julianna R. Makler (SBN 189138) Terry L. Baker (SBN 214365) 3 W. Carrillo Street, Suite 216 Santa Barbara, CA 93101 Tel: (805) 965-4651 Fax: (805) 965-4671 GRIFFIN & ASSOCIATES		
6 7	David R. Griffin (SBN 76619) 501 W. Broadway, Suite 800 San Diego, CA 92101 Tel: (619) 222-0888 Fax: (619)923-3680		
8 9	Attorneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT		
10			
11			
12	SUPERIOR COURT IN TH	E STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
13	FOR THE COUNTY	OF LOS ANGELES	
14	STUART GRANT, an individual;	Case number: BC429345	
15 16	Plaintiff,	FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF	
17 18	TOYOTA MOTOR SALES USA, INC., a corporation; and DOES ONE through TWENTY	Song-Beverly Warranty Act Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act Unfair Competition Law	
19 20	Defendants.	CLASS ACTION	
21	,		
22			
23	INTROD	DUCTION	
24	1. This lawsuit centers on the recall of mo	re than 8.5 million vehicles manufactured by	
25	Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. These recalls have	ve tarnished Toyota's reputation for making some	
26	of the most reliable vehicles on the road. It is th	e most prominent auto safety issue since reports	
27	surfaced in 2000 that many Firestone tires mounted on Ford Explorers failed.		
28	<i>III</i>		
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	FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR	DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF	

- 2. Prior to January 21, 2010, Toyota maintained one of the highest customer satisfaction records. Many consumers were willing to pay premium price for Toyota vehicles, spending thousands more than they would pay for comparable vehicles from other manufacturers.
- 3. Toyota vehicles have been recalled for numerous defects an noncomformities, including sudden acceleration caused by defective floor mats and/or faulty accelerator pedals and more recently braking system failures.
- 4. Defendant Toyota knew or should have known about the widespread safety issues in the vehicles it manufactured since at least 2007, and yet it has repeatedly failed to disclose such information to California consumers. Many consumers would never have purchased Toyota vehicles had they known about these defects and nonconformities which jeopardize safety and lives. Furthermore, the widespread recalls have seriously sliced Toyota vehicles' resale values by 3.5% to 5%.
- 5. Plaintiff STUART GRANT brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly situated and on behalf of the general public as a private attorney general to stop this unlawful conduct and to provide restitution to victimized consumers.

FACTS COMMON TO PLAINTIFF STUART GRANT

- 6. Defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. (hereinafter "Toyota") is a duly authorized corporation doing business in Los Angeles County, California.
- 7. Plaintiff does not know the true names of the Defendants sued herein as Does One through Twenty and sues said Defendants pursuant to the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure § 474.
- 8. On or about June 27, 2008, Plaintiff purchased a 2008 Toyota Sequoia, VIN 5TDBY67A48S002958 ("véhicle"), which was manufactured and warranted by Toyota.
- 9. In connection with the transaction, Toyota issued to Plaintiff an express warranty within the meaning of Cal. Civil Code § 1791.2, which is also a written warranty within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6). By the terms of the express written warranty, Toyota promised that the vehicle's material and workmanship were defect free, undertook to preserve and maintain the

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utility and performance of the vehicle and to provide compensation if there is a failure in utility or performance, and agreed to refund, repair, replace, or take other remedial action with respect to the vehicle.

- 10. Plaintiff purchased the vehicle primarily for personal, family or household purposes.
- Subsequent to Plaintiff's transaction, the vehicle exhibited numerous defects and 11. nonconformities covered by the warranty which substantially impair the use; value and safety of the motor vehicle to the Plaintiff.
- 12. Plaintiff delivered the nonconforming motor vehicle to Toyota's authorized repair facilities for repairs pursuant to the terms of the warranty. Toyota has failed to repair or replace the vehicle.

FACTS RELATING TO CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- 13. Since September 2007 to the date of the filing of this complaint, Defendant Toyota has recalled 8.5 million vehicles due to possible sudden acceleration. Toyota claims the defect stems from an alleged faulty accelerator pedals and the possibility that floor mats could jam the accelerator pedal.
- As of January 26, 2010, Toyota stopped selling eight models in the United States and 14. Canada, including its popular Camry (2007-2010 model years) and Corolla (2009-2010 model years), because of possible unintended acceleration. Other recalled Toyota vehicles for this defect include the 2009-2010 Avalon, 2010 Highlander, 2009-2010 Matrix, 2009-2010 RAV4, 2008-2010 Seguoia, and the 2007-2010 Tundra.
- 15. Plaintiff is informed and believes at least 19 deaths and 341 injuries stemming from 815 separate crashes involving Toyotas and sudden acceleration.
- On February 9, 2010, Toyota recalled 437,000 hybrid cars, including its latest Prius 16. model to repair a software glitch in its antilock braking system.
- 17. These recalls have, and continue to, tarnish Toyota's reputation for making some of the most reliable vehicles on the road. It is the most prominent auto safety issue since reports surfaced in 2000 that many Firestone tires mounted on Ford Explorers failed.

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- 18. Since 2003, nine U.S. investigations by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (hereafter "NHSTA"), into sudden acceleration complaints show Toyota repeatedly ruled out many owner complaints, dismissed several concerns as posing no danger, and modified models in production without offering similar changes to vehicles already on the road. Instead, Toyota has blamed the sudden acceleration events on driver error, saying it was impossible for the electronics to malfunction. Not until the 2007 floor mat investigation did any of the complaints lead to a recall.
- 19. Since the 1990s, NHTSA had concluded that most sudden acceleration complaints were caused by drivers mistakenly hitting the gas pedal instead of the brake. When a Massachusetts man asked in April 2003 for an investigation of 1997-2000 model Lexus sedans, citing 271 complaints of unintended acceleration, NHSTA rejected his request without querying Toyota for data.
- 20. In February 2004, a nurse from Maryland asked the agency to review the 2002 and 2003 Lexus ES350 sedans, saying her throttle had malfunctioned several times and led to one crash. A month later, NHTSA launched a wider investigation into the electronic throttles on nearly 1 million Lexus and Toyota sedans, citing more than 100 complaints.
- 21. From the start, Toyota pushed NHTSA to narrowly define the problem as short bursts where the engine surged to "something less than a wide-open throttle." It compared many of the complaints to the prior sudden acceleration cases that NHTSA had previously deemed driver error. Toyota also claimed the computer could not open the throttle without the accelerator pedal being pressed, and contended even if built-in safety checks failed, stepping on the brakes would stop the car.
- 22. The recalls since September 2007 have now created a stigma of unreliability and safety concern which will be retained in all Toyota vehicles, not just those vehicles recalled. Kelley Blue Book, a leading used-car value service, is lowering its estimated prices for the recalled models by 3.5% to 5%. That's enough to lower the value of each vehicle by between \$800-\$1,500.

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- Plaintiff is a "buyer" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(b). 25.
 - The vehicle is a "consumer good" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(a).

Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs.

- Toyota is a "manufacturer" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(i).
- Plaintiff's purchase of the vehicle was a "sale" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code 1791(n). 27.
- 28. Toyota violated the Song-Beverly Act by failing to conform the vehicle to the express written warranty within a reasonable number of repair attempts or within the warranty period and

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION Violations of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant Only

- failing to promptly replace the vehicle or make restitution to the plaintiff.
- 29. The above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities substantially impair the 12
- 13 use, value, and safety of the vehicle.
 - Plaintiff has not made unreasonable or unintended use of the vehicle. 30.
- 15 31. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1793.2(d), Toyota must refund the price of the vehicle to
- Plaintiff: 16
- 17 32. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(a), Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration
 - 18 given to Toyota.
 - As a direct and proximate result of said violations of the Song-Beverly Act, Plaintiff has 19
 - 20 sustained, and continues to sustain, incidental and consequential damages in the approximate
 - .21 amount of \$75,000.00 according to proof.
 - 22 The failure of Toyota to comply with the express warranty was willful in that Toyota had
 - actual knowledge of the vehicles' defects and malfunctions, knew of its legal duties under the 23
 - warranty and the law, but repeatedly refused to make necessary repairs and/or provide a refund. 24
 - Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(c), Plaintiff is entitled to a civil penalty of two times the 25 35.
 - 26 amount of his actual damages.
 - 27 36. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(d), Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees according to proof.
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- - - FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

- Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- The vehicle is a "consumer product" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1). 38.
- 39. Plaintiff is a "consumer" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3).
- 40. Toyota is a "supplier" and a "warrantor" as defined respectively by 15 U.S.C.§ 2301(4) and (5).
- The express written warranty is a "written warranty" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6). 41.
- 42. Toyota violated the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act by failing to conform the vehicle to the express warranty within a reasonable number of attempts, a reasonable amount of time or within the warranty period itself. Defendant failed to cure its failure to comply with the Act.
- Prior to commencing this action, Plaintiff afforded Toyota reasonable opportunities to cure 43. the failures and to comply with the Act.
- Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), Plaintiff is entitled to the equitable remedies of 44. rescission and restitution and/or damages. Plaintiff revokes acceptance of the vehicle and rescinds the contract. Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration given.
- As a proximate result of the breach of written warranty, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain damages, both economic and noneconomic, in the approximate amount of \$75,000.00.
- Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to attorney fees and expenses 46. reasonably incurred in connection with this action.
 - THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION **Breach of Express Warranty** On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated
 - Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 48. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly
- situated on behalf of a class of all California consumers who purchased the following Toyota vehicles: 2007-2010 Carry, 2009-2010 Corolla 2009-2010, 2009-2010 Avalon, 2010
- Highlander, 2009-2010 Matrix 2009-2010 RAV4, 2008-2010 Sequoia, 2007-2010 Tundra

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and the 2010 Prius.

- 49. The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The members of the class are ascertainable through Defendants' records.
- 50. At all times mentioned, on or about January 2007, Toyota utilized media, professional publications and salespersons to urge the use and purchase of Toyota vehicles, including but not limited to and expressly warranted to members of the general public herein, that the vehicle and its component parts were free from latent defects or inherent risk of failure and were effective, proper and safe for their intended use.
- 51. Plaintiff and others similarly situated relied upon said express warranty representations of Toyota in the purchase of Toyota vehicles.
- 52. Defendant breached its warranties by selling vehicles that did not conform to the promises in the warranties given to Plaintiff and others similarly situated with their purchases.
- After Plaintiff sustained the damages complained herein as a result of the defective condition of his vehicle, notice was given by Plaintiff, who has satisfied all terms of the contract and requirements, except as may be excused by misconduct of the Defendant. This complaint shall serve as further notice of damage as result of the defective condition of Toyota vehicles on behalf of Plaintiff and others similarly situated.
- Questions of law and fact of common and general interest to the class exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class. The common questions include, among others, the following:
- a. Whether Defendant Toyota breached the express warranty given in the sale of 2007-2010 Camry, 2009-2010 Corolla 2009-2010, 2009-2010 Avalon, 2010 Highlander, 2009-2010 Matrix, 2009-2010 RAV4, 2008-2010 Sequoia, 2007-2010 Tundra and 2010 Prius.
- Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class, as all such claims arise out of purchase of vehicles manufactured by Defendant where members of the class have been damaged by its breach of the express warranty.
- 56. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the members of the class. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel

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experienced in the prosecution of class actions, including and especially consumer class actions.

- 57. A class action is also superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because the damages suffered by each individual member are relatively small compared to the expense and burden of prosecuting individual cases.
- 58. If individual class members were required to bring separate actions, courts throughout California would be confronted by a multiplicity of lawsuits burdening the court system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer management difficulties while providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Implied Warranty-Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- 59. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 60. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly situated on behalf of a class of all California consumers who purchased Toyota vehicles manufactured by Toyota Motor Sales in the three years preceding the filing of this lawsuit.
- The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The members of the class are ascertainable through Defendants' records.
- 62. Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1792, Toyota vehicles purchased by California consumers was accompanied by the manufacturer's implied warranty of merchantability.
- 63. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1793, and because of the existence of the express warranty, Toyota may not disclaim, limit, or modify the implied warranties provided by the Song-Beverly Act.
- 64. Questions of law and fact of common and general interest to the class exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class. The common questions include, among others, the following:

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a. Whether Defendant Toyota's breached the implied warranty of merchantability of Civil Code §§ 1791.1 and 1792 in that the above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities render its vehicle unfit for the ordinary purposes for which it is used and it would not pass without objection in the trade.

- 65. Plaintiff's' claims are typical of the claims of the class, as all such claims arise out of purchase of vehicles manufactured by Defendant where members of the class have been damaged by its breach of the implied warranty of merchantability.
- 66. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the members of the class. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in the prosecution of class actions, including and especially consumer class actions.
- A class action is also superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because the damages suffered by each individual member are relatively small compared to the expense and burden of prosecuting individual cases.
- 68. If individual class members were required to bring separate actions, courts throughout California would be confronted by a multiplicity of lawsuits burdening the court system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer management difficulties while providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.
- 69. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(a), Plaintiff and others similarly situated are entitled to restitution of all consideration.
- 70. As a direct and proximate result of said breach of implied warranty, Plaintiff and others similarly situated have sustained, and continue to sustain, incidental and consequential damages.
- 71. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(d), Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees according to proof.

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FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Implied Warranty-Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- 72. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 73. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly situated on behalf of a class of all California consumers who purchased Toyota vehicles manufactured by Toyota Motor Sales in the three years preceding the filing of this lawsuit.
- 74. The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The members of the class are ascertainable through Defendants' records.
- 75. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2301(7), the breaches by Toyota of the state-law implied warranty of merchantability as set forth above also constitute breaches of implied warranties pursuant to the Magnuson-Moss Act.
- 76. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), and because of said breaches of implied warranties, Plaintiff and other similarly situated are entitled to the equitable remedies of rescission and restitution and/or damages.
- 77. Questions of law and fact of common and general interest to the class exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class. The common questions include, among others, the following:
- a. Whether Defendant Toyota's breached the implied warranty of merchantability contained in 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1) in that the above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities render its vehicle unfit for the ordinary purposes for which it is used and it would not pass without objection in the trade.
- 78. Plaintiff's' claims are typical of the claims of the class, as all such claims arise out of purchase of vehicles manufactured by Defendant where members of the class have been damaged by its breach of the implied warranty of merchantability.
- 79. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the members of the class. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in the prosecution of class actions, including and especially consumer class actions.

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- 80. A class action is also superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because the damages suffered by each individual member are relatively small compared to the expense and burden of prosecuting individual cases.
- 81. If individual class members were required to bring separate actions, courts throughout California would be confronted by a multiplicity of lawsuits burdening the court system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer management difficulties while providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.
- 82. As a proximate result of the breaches of implied warranty, Plaintiff and others similarly situated have sustained, and continues to sustain, damages, both economic and noneconomic.
- 83. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to attorney fees and expenses reasonably incurred in connection with this action.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION Violation of the Unfair Competition Law (Business and Professions Code section 17200 et seq.) On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- 84. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- The business acts and practices of Defendant as herein above described constitute fraudulent, unfair and unlawful business practices in violation of Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq. without limitation:
- 1. Defendant's practice of failing to disclose to consumers known safety defects and nonconformities in the vehicles it manufactures to induce consumers to purchase its vehicles.
- 2. Defendants' practice of knowingly making false representations and concealing material facts about the vehicles it manufactures to induce consumers to purchase its vehicles.
- 3. Defendant's practice breached its warranties by selling vehicles that did not conform to the promises in the express warranties given to Plaintiff and others similarly situated

with their purchases, as set forth and described in the Third Cause of Action

- 4: Defendant's violations of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, Civil Code §§ 1791.1 and 1792, as set forth and described in the Fourth Cause of Action, above.
- 5. Defendants' violations of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, Civil Code §15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), and because of said breaches of implied warranties, as set forth and described in the Fifth Cause of Action, above.
- 86. The business acts and practices of Defendant as herein above described constitute unfair business practices in violation of the Unfair Competition Law in that such acts and practices are patently unfair and substantially injurious to consumers and offensive to established California public policy.
- Pursuant to Business and Professions Code §17203, Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of all members of the general public who are, has been or may be subjected to these business acts and practices of defendants hereby request injunctive relief prohibiting such practices in the future, and such other orders as may be necessary to restore to any identifiable person in interest, any money or property, real or personal, which may have been acquired by Defendant by means of such business practices. In addition, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure §1021.5, Plaintiff is entitled to recover his reasonable attorney's fees, costs and expenses incurred in bringing this action.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully prays for judgment against Toyota as follows:

On Behalf of Plaintiffs Individually:

- 1. That the contract be adjudged rescinded.
- 2. For restitution of all consideration paid.
- 3. For incidental and consequential damages.
- For actual and statutory damages.
- 5. For reasonable attorney fees according to proof.
- 6. For costs and expenses incurred herein.
- 7. For such other relief as the Court deems proper.

		CM-010
ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Ber	number, and address):	FOR COURT USE ONLY
Julianna R. Makler (SBN 189138)		FILED
MAKLER & BAKER LLP 3 W. Carrillo Street, Ste 216, Santa Bar	thara. CA 93101	
	FAX.NO.: (805) 965-4671	LOS ANGELES SUPERIOR COURT
TELEPHONE NO.: (805) 965-4651 ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Plaintiff Stuart Grant	FAX NO.: (803) 803-107 1	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LO	AS ANGELES	JAN 08 2010
STREET ADDRESS: 111 North Hill Street		ANIA GA RAIA
MAILING ADDRESS:		
CITY AND ZIP CODE: LOS Angeles		JUHIX A. ULAHKE, CLERK
BRANCH NAME: Stanley Mosk Courthou	se/Central District	
CASE NAME: STUART GRANT V. TOYOT	A MOTOR SALES USA, INC.	BY DAVIN ALEXANDER, DEPUTY
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET	Complex Case Designation	GASE NUMBER C 42 9 3 4 5
✓ Unlimited	Counter Joinder	BATUAGIA
(Amount (Amount		"JUDGE:
demanded demanded is exceeds \$25,000) \$25,000 or less)	Filed with first appearance by defendar (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3,402)	DEPT:
(ferre 1–6 he	low must be completed (see instructions on	page 2).
1. Check one box below for the case type the	nt best describes this case:	
Auto Tort	Contract Pr	ovisionally Complex Civil Litigation
Auto (22)	Breach of contract/warranty (06)	al. Rules of Court, rules 3.400-3.403)
Uninsured motorist (46)	Rule 3.740 collections (09)	Antitrust/Trede regulation (03)
Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property	Other collections (09)	Construction defect (10)
Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort	insurance coverage (18)	Mass tort (40)
Asbestos (04)	Other contract (37)	Securities litigation (28)
Product liability (24)	Real Property	Environmental/Toxic tort (30)
Medical malpractice (45)	Essinent domain/inverse condemnation (14)	above listed provisionally complex case
Other PI/PD/WD (23)	Wrongfut eviction (33)	types (41)
Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort	Other real property (28)	nforcement of Judgment
Business tort/unfair business practice (0 Civil rights (08)	Unlawful Detainer	Enforcement of judgment (20)
Defamation (13)		Recellaneous Civil Complaint
Fraud (16)	Residential (32)	☐ RICO (27)
Intellectual property (19)	Drugs (38)	Other complaint (not specified above) (42)
Professional negligence (25)	Judicial Review	liscellaneous Civil Petition
Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35)	Asset forfeiture (05)	Partnership and corporate governance (21)
Employment	Petition re: arbitration award (11)	Other petition (not specified above) (43)
Wrongful termination (36)	Writ of mandate (02)	
Other employment (15)	Other judicial review (39)	
2. This case is is not is factors requiring exceptional judicial man	nplex under rule 3,400 of the California Ruk agement:	es of Court. If the case is complex, mark the
a. Large number of separately repr		
b. Extensive motion practice raising		ith related actions pending in one or more courts
issues that will be time-consumit	_	es, states, or countries, or in a federal court
c Substantial amount of document		stjudgment judicial supervision eclaratory or injunctive relief
3. Remedies sought (check all that apply):	a. V Inchessiy 0. V I Inchinorediy, or	oraliability of injurious falls.
4. Number of causes of action (specify): 4 5. This case is vision a cli	noe action suit	
	ass action suit. and serve a notice of related case. (You m	ev use form CM-016)
-	and serve a nonce of related case. (100 //	1
Date: January 8, 2009 Julianna R. Makler	- Mia	ua llat
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)	NOTICE ()	SNATURE OF PAUTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)
■ Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the	first paper filed in the action of proceeding	(except smalt claims cases or cases filed s of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result
in sanctions. File this cover sheet in addition to any co		•
If this case is complex under rule 3.400 €	t seq. of the California Rules of Court, you	must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all
other parties to the action or proceeding.		
Unless this is a collections case under tu	le 3.740 or a complex case, this cover shee	
Form Adopted for Mandatory Use Judicial Council of California CM-010 [Rev. July 1, 2007]	CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET	Ceil, Rules of Court, rules 2,30, 3,220, 3,400–3,405, 3,740; Cail, Standards of Judidial Administration, skil, 3,10 www.courthifo.ce.gov
₫:		www.accesslaw.com

CM-010

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COMPLETE THE COVER SHEET

To Plaintiffs and Others Filling First Papers. If you are filing a first paper (for example, a complaint) in a civil case, you must complete and file, along with your first paper, the Civil Case Cover Sheet contained on page 1. This information will be used to compile statistics about the types and numbers of cases filed. You must complete items 1 through 6 on the sheet. In Item 1, you must check one box for the case type that best describes the case. If the case fits both a general and a more specific type of case listed in item 1, check the more specific one. If the case has multiple causes of action, check the box that best indicates the primary cause of action. To assist you in completing the sheet, examples of the cases that belong under each case type in Item 1 are provided below. A cover sheet must be filed only with your initial paper. Failure to file a cover sheet with the first paper filed in a civil case may subject a party, Its counsel, or both to sanctions under rules 2.30 and 3.220 of the California Rules of Court.

To Parties in Rule 3.740 Collections Cases. A "collections case" under rule 3.740 is defined as an action for recovery of money owed in a sum stated to be certain that is not more than \$25,000, exclusive of interest and attorney's fees, arising from a transaction in which property, services, or money was acquired on credit. A collections case does not include an action seeking the following: (1) tort damages, (2) punitive damages, (3) recovery of real property, (4) recovery of personal property, or (5) a prejudgment writ of attachment. The identification of a case as a rule 3.740 collections case on this form means that it will be exempt from the general time-for-service requirements and case management rules, unless a defendant files a responsive pleading. A rule 3.740 collections case will be subject to the requirements for service and obtaining a judgment in rule 3.740.

To Parties in Complex Cases. In complex cases only, parties must also use the Civil Case Cover Sheet to designate whether the case is complex. If a plaintiff believes the case is complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court, this must be indicated by completing the appropriate boxes in items 1 and 2. If a plaintiff designates a case as complex, the cover sheet must be served with the complaint on all parties to the action. A defendant may file and serve no later than the time of its first appearance a joinder in the plaintiffs designation, a counter-designation that the case is not complex, or, if the plaintiff has made no designation, a designation that

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the case is complex.
     Auto (22)-Personal Injury/Property
         Damage/Wrongful Death
     Uninsured Motorist (46) (if the
         case involves an uninsured
         motorist claim subject to
         arbitration, check this item
         instead of Auto)
Other PI/PD/WD (Personal Injury/
Property Damage/Wrongful Death)
     Asbestos (04)
         Asbestos Property Damage
Asbestos Personal Injury/
```

Wrongful Death Product Liability (not asbestos or toxicienvirosmental) (24) Medical Malpractice (45) Medical Malpractice Physicians & Surgeons Other Professional Health Care Malpractice Other PVPD/WD (23) Premises Liability (e.g., 9lip and fell)

Intentional Bodily Injury/PD/WD (e.g., assault, vandalism) Intentional infliction of **Emotional Distress** Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress
Other Pi/PD/WD Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort Business Tort/Unfeir Business Practice (07) Chil Rights (e.g., discrimination, false arrest) (not civil

harassment) (08) Detamation (e.g., slander, libel) (13) Fraud (16) Intellectual Property (19)

Professional Negligence (25) Legal Malpractice
Other Professional Malpractice (not medical or legal) Other Non-PI/PD/WD Tort (35)

Wrongful Termination (36)
Other Employment (15)

CASE TYPES AND EXAMPLES Contract

Breach of Contract/Warranty (06) Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not unlawful detainer or wrongful eviction)
Contract/Warranty Breach—Seller
Plaintiff (not freud or negligence) Negligent Breach of Contract/

Warranty Other Breach of Contract/Warranty Collections (e.g., money owed, open book accounts) (09) Collection Case-Seller Plaintiff Other Promissory Note/Collections Case Insurance Coverage (not provisionally

complex) (18) Auto Subrogation Other Coverage

Other Contract (37) Contractual Fraud Other Contract Dispute Real Property

Eminent Domain/Inverse Condemnation (14) Wrongful Eviction (33)

Other Real Property (e.g., quiet title) (26) Writ of Possession of Real Property Mortgage Foreclosure

Quiet Title Other Real Property (not eminent domain, landlord/lenent, or foreclosure)

Unlawful Detainer Commercial (31) Residential (32)

Drugs (38) (If the case involves Hegal drugs, check this item; otherwise, report as Commercial or Residential)

Judicial Review

Asset Forfeiture (05)
Petition Re: Arbitration Award (11)
Writ of Mandate (02)
Writ-Administrative Mandamus
Writ-Mandamus on Limited Court

Case Matter Writ-Other Limited Court Case

Review Other Judicial Review (39)
Review of Health Officer Order

Notice of Appeal-Labor Commissioner Appeals Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cal. Rules of Court Rules 3.400-3.403)

Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03) Construction Defect (10) Claims Involving Mess Tort (40) Securities Litigation (28) Environmental/Toxic Tort (30) Insurance Coverage Claims (arising from provisionally complex case type listed above) (41) Enforcement of Judgment

Enforcement of Judgment (20) Abstract of Judgment (Out of County)
Confession of Judgment (non-

domestic reletions) Sister State Judgment Administrative Agency Award (not unpaid taxes) Petition/Certification of Entry of Judgment on Unpaid Taxes Other Enforcement of Judgment Case

Miscellaneous Civil Complaint

RICO (27)
Other Complaint (not specified above) (42) Declaratory Relief Only injunctive Relief Only (non-herassment)

Mechanics Lien Other Commercial Complaint Case (non-tortinon-complex)
Other Civil Compleint
(non-tortinon-complex)

Miscellaneous Civil Petition Partnership and Corporate Governance (21) Other Petition (not specified

above) (43) Civil Harassment Workplace Violence Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Election Contest

Petition for Name Change Petition for Reflet From Late Other Civil Petition

Fage 2 of 2

	CASE NUMBER	
SHORT TITLE:		
Grant v. Toyota Motor Sales USA, INC.		DC 429845
	<u> </u>	D O - 8 - 1

CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION (CERTIFICATE OF GROUNDS FOR ASSIGNMENT TO COURTHOUSE LOCATION)

(CERTIFICATE OF GROUNDS FOR ASSIGNMENT)	ENT TO COURTHOUSE LOCATION)
This form is required pursuant to LASC Local Rule 2.0 in all new c	ivil case filings in the Los Angeles Superior Court.
Item I. Check the types of hearing and fill in the estimated length of hear	ing expected for this case:
JURY TRIAL? YES CLASS ACTION? YES LIMITED CASE? YES Item II. Select the correct district and courthouse location (4 steps – If yo Step 1: After first completing the Civil Case Cover Sheet Form, find the the left margin below, and, to the right in Column A, the Civil Case Cover Step 2: Check one Superior Court type of action in Column B below w Step 3: In Column C, circle the reason for the court location choice that For any exception to the court location, see Los Angeles Superior Court	u checked "Limited Case", skip to frem III, Pg. 4): main civil case cover sheet heading for your case in Sheet case type you selected. Thich best describes the nature of this case. It applies to the type of action you have checked.
Applicable Reasons for Choosing Courthouse Lo	cation (see Column C below)
 Class Actions must be filed in the County Courthouse, Central District. May be filed in Central (Other county, or no Bodily Injury/Property Damage). Location where cause of action arcse. Location where bodily injury, death or damage occurred. Location where performance required or defendant resides. 	6. Location of property or permanently garaged vehicle. 7. Location where petitioner resides. 8. Location wherein defendant/respondent functions wholly. 9. Location where one or more of the parties reside. 10. Location of Labor Commissioner Office.

Step 4: Fill in the information requested on page 4 in Item III; complete Item IV. Sign the declaration.

A Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No.	Type of Action	ype of Action (Check anly one)		
Auto (22)	☐ A7100	Motor Vehicle - Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death	1., 2., 4.	
Uninsured Motorist (46)	☐ A7110	Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death - Uninsured Motorist	1., 2., 4.	
Asbestos (04)		Asbestos Property Demege Asbestos - Personal Injury/Wrongful Death	2. 2.	
Product Liability (24)	☐ A7260	Product Liability (not asbestos or toxic/environmental)	1., 2., 3., 4., 8.	
Medical Malpractice (45)	I _	Medical Malpractice - Physicians & Surgeons Other Professional Health Care Malpractice	1., 2., 4. 1., 2., 4.	
Other Personal Injury Property Damage Wrongful Death (23)	☐ A7230 assaul ☐ A7270	Premises Liability (e.g., slip and fall) Intentional Bodily Injury/Property Damage/Wrongfu! Death (e.g., t, vandalism, etc.) Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress Other Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death	1., 2., 4. 1., 2., 4. 1., 2., 3. 1., 2., 4.	
Business Tort (07)	□ A6029	Other Commercial/Business Tort (not fraud/breach of contract)	1., 2., 3.	
Civil Rights (08)	□ A6005	Civil Rights/Discrimination	1., 2., 3.	
Defamation (13)	☐ A6010	Defamation (slander/libel)	1., 2., 3.	
Fraud (16)	□ A8013	Fraud (no contract)	1., 2., 3.	

LACIV 109 (Rev. 01/07) LASC Approved 03-04

Auto Tort

Other Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death Tort

Non-Personal Injury/Property

dunity ("See

CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION

LASC, rule 2.0 Page 1 of 4 Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage/ Wrongful Death Tort (Cont'd.) **Employment** Contract Real Property Judicial Review, Uniawful Datainer

CHART THE	CASE NUMBER
SHORT TITLE:	
Grant v. Toyota Motor Sales USA, INC.	
	<u> </u>

A Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No.	B Type of Action (Check only one)	C Applicable Reasons -See Step 3 Above
Professional Negligence (25)	☐ A6017 Legal Malpractice ☐ A6050 Other Professional Malpractics (not medical or legal)	1., 2., 3. 1., 2., 3.
Other (35)	☐ A8025 Other Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage tort	2.,3.
Wrongful Termination (36)	☐ A6037 Whongful Termination	1., 2., 3.
Other Employment (15)	☐ A6024 Other Employment Complaint Case ☐ A6109 Labor Commissioner Appeals	1., 2., 3. 10.
Breach of Contract/ Warranty (06) (not insurance)	 ☐ A6004 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not Unlawful Detainer or wrongful eviction) ☐ A6008 Contract/Warrenty Breach - Seller Plaintiff (no fraud/negligence) ☐ A6019 Negligent Breach of Contract/Warrenty (no fraud) ☐ A6028 Other Breach of Contract/Warrenty (not fraud or negligence) 	2., 5. 2., 5. 1., 2., 5. 1., 2., 5.
Collections (09)	☐ A6002 Collections Case-Selfer Plaintiff ☐ A6012 Other Promissory Note/Collections Case	2., 5., 6. 2., 5.
insurance Coverage (18)	☐ A8015 Insurance Coverage (not complex)	1., 2., 5., 8.
Other Contract (37)	□ A6009 Contractual Fraud □ A6031 Tortique Interference □ A6027 Other Contract Dispute(not breach/insurance/fraud/negligence)	1., 2., 3., 5. 1., 2., 3., 5. 1., 2., 3., 8.
Eminent Domain/inverse Condemnation (14)	☐ A7300 Eminent Domain/Condemnation Number of parcels	2.
Wrongful Eviction (33)	☐ A8023 Wrongful Eviction Case	2., 6.
Other Real Property (26)	☐ A8018 Mortgage Foreclosure ☐ A6032 Quiet Title ☐ A6060 Other Real Property (not eminent domain, landlord/tenant, foreclosure)	2., 6. 2., 6. 2., 8.
Unlawful Detainer- Commercial (31)	A8021 Unlawful Detainer-Commercial (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	2., 6.
Unlawful Detainer- Residential (32)	☐ A6020 Unitawful Detainer-Residential (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	2., 6.
Unlawful Detainer- Drugs (38)	☐ A6022 Unlawful Detainer-Drugs	2., 6.
Asset Forfeiture (05) Petition re Arbitration (11)	☐ A6108 Asset Forfalture Case ☐ A6115 Petition to Compel/Confirm/Vacate Arbitration	2., 6. 2., 5.

LACIV 109 (Rev. 01/07) LASC Approved 03-04 CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION

LASC, rule 2.0 Page 2 of 4

Toxic Tort		A Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No.	Type of Action (Check only one)	C Applicable Ressons - See Step 3 Above
Color	┌		· · · · · · ·	2., 8.
Other Judicial Review A6150 Other Whit Abdicial Review 2, 8.	1	Writ of Mandate	☐ A6152 Writ - Mandamus on Limited Court Case Matter	2.
Maintant/Trade Regulation (023)	Ì	(02)	☐ A6153 Writ - Other Limited Court Case Review	2.
Regulation (03)		- W. 101 V - CO. 101 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11	☐ A6150 Other Writ /Judicial Review	2., 8.
AB006 Claims Involving Mess AB006 Claims Involving Mess Tort 1., 2., 8.			☐ A6003 Antitrust/Trade Regulation	1., 2., 8.
Tort (40)		Construction Defect (10)	☐ A6007 Construction defect	1., 2., 3.
Toxic Tot	<u>5</u>		☐ A6006 Claims involving Mass Tort	1., 2., 8.
Toxic Tot	Hgan [Securities Litigation (28)	☐ A6035 Securities Litigation Case	1., 2., 8.
Claims from Complex Case (41) A8141 Sister State Judgment 2., 9. A8160 Abstract of Judgment 2., 8. A6107 Confession of Judgment (non-domestic relations) 2., 8. A6107 A6107 Administrative Agency Award (not unpaid taxes) 2., 8. A6108 Administrative Agency Award (not unpaid taxes) 2., 8. A6112 Cither Enforcement of Judgment ton Unpaid Tax 2., 8. A6112 Cither Enforcement of Judgment Case 2., 8. RICO (27)	_ [☐ A6036 Toxic Tort/Environmental	1., 2., 3., 8.
A8100 A8110 A8100 A810		Claims from Complex	☐ A6014 Insurance Coverage/Subrogation (complex case only)	1., 2., 5., 8.
Enforcement of Judgment (20) A6140 Administrative Agency Award (not unpeid taxes) A6114 Petition/Certificate for Entry of Judgment on Unpaid Tax A6112 Other Enforcement of Judgment Case RICO (27) A6000 Pro-Notice Ing (RICO) Osse A6000 Declaratory Relief Only Other Complaints (Not Specified Above) (42) A6113 Partnership and Corporate Governance Case (Not Specified Above) A6121 Civil Harassment A6122 Workplace Harassment A6123 Workplace Harassment A6124 Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Case (A3) A6100 Other Civil Petition (A3) A6100 Other Civil Petition (A3) A6100 Other Civil Petition (A3) Other Civil Petition (A3) A6100 Other Civil Petition (A3) Other Civil Petition (A3) A6100 Other Civil Petition (A3) Other Civil Petition (A3) Other Civil Petition (A3) A6100 Other Civil Petition (A4) A6100 Other Civil Petition	ſ		☐ A6141 Sister State Judgment	2., 9.
RICO (27)	. I	Enforcement	☐ A6160 Abstract of Judgment	2., 6.
RICO (27)	[출			2., 9.
RICO (27)	B	(20)		2., 8.
RICO (27)	3	į		2., 8.
A6030 Declaratory Relief Only 1., 2., 8. Other Complaints (Not Specified Above) A6040 Injunctive Relief Only (not domestic/harassment) 2., 8. A6041 Other Commercial Complaint Case (non-tort/non-complex) 1., 2., 8. A6012 A6000 Other Civil Complaint (non-tort/non-complex) 1., 2., 8. Partnership Corporation Governance(21) A6113 Partnership and Corporate Governance Case 2., 8. A6121 Civil Harassment 2., 3., 9. A6123 Workptace Harassment 2., 3., 9. A6124 Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Case 2., 3., 9. A6125 A6100 Election Contest 2. A6110 Petition for Change of Name 2., 7. A6110 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law 2., 3., 4., 8. A6100 Other Civil Petition 2., 9.	₹		☐ A6112 Other Enforcement of Judgment Case	2., 8., 9.
Pertnership Corporation		RICO (27)	☐ A0000 Raukotoeiling (RIDO) Opec	1., 2., 0.
Partnership Corporation Governance(21) A6113 Partnership and Corporate Governance Case 2. 8. A6121 Civil Harassment 2. 3. 9. A6123 Workptace Harassment 2. 3. 9. A6124 Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Case 2. 3. 9. Cither Petitions (Not Specified Above) A6190 Election Contest A6110 Petition for Change of Name 2. 7. A6170 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law 2. 3. 4. 8. A6100 Other Civil Petition 2. 9.	룉		☐ A6030 Declaratory Relief Only	1., 2., 8.
Partnership Corporation Governance(21) A6113 Partnership and Corporate Governance Case A6121 Civil Harassment A6123 Workptace Harassment A6124 Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Case Other Petitions (Not Specified Above) A6190 Election Contest A6110 Petition for Change of Name A6170 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law A6100 Other Civil Petition 2., 3., 9.	콩ㅣ		☐ A6040 Injunctive Relief Only (not domestic/harassment)	2., 8.
Partnership Corporation Governance(21) A6113 Partnership and Corporate Governance Case 2. 8. A6121 Civil Harassment 2. 3. 9. A6123 Workptace Harassment 2. 3. 9. A6124 Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Case 2. 3. 9. Cither Petitions (Not Specified Above) A6190 Election Contest A6110 Petition for Change of Name 2. 7. A6170 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law 2. 3. 4. 8. A6100 Other Civil Petition 2. 9.	E	(Not Specified Above)	☐ A6011 Other Commercial Complaint Case (non-tort/non-complex)	1., 2., 8.
A8121 Civil Harasament 2., 3., 9. A8123 Workplace Harasament 2., 3., 9. A6124 Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Case 2., 3., 9. A6190 Election Contest 2. A6110 Petition for Change of Name 2., 7. A6170 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law 2., 3., 4., 8. A6100 Other Civil Petition 2., 9.	٦	(42)	☑ A8000 Other Civil Complaint (non-tart/non-complex)	1., 2., 8.
A6123			☐ A6113 Partnership and Corporate Governance Case	2., 8.
Other Petitions (Not Specified Above) (43) A6124 Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Case 2., 3., 9. 2. A6110 Petition for Change of Name 2., 7. A6170 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law 2., 3., 4., 8. 2., 7. 2., 3., 4., 8. 2., 9.				2., 3., 9.
Other Petitions (Not Specified Above) (43) A8190 Election Contest Detition for Change of Name 2., 7. A6170 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law A6100 Other Civil Petition 2., 3., 4., 8. 2., 9.	l		•	2., 3., 9.
(Not Specified Above) (43) A6110 Petition for Change of Name 2., 7. A6170 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law A6100 Other Civil Petition 2., 3., 4., 8. 2., 9.		Other Patitions	·	2., 3., 9.
A6170 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law A6100 Other Civil Petition 2., 7. 2., 3., 4., 8. 2., 9.	ı			2.
A6170 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law 2., 3., 4., 8. 2., 9.	g"ij	(43)		2., 7.
	K)			2., 3., 4., 8.
	1.	,	LI AC100 Other Civil Petrion	2., 9.
	المالية المالية على المالية على المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالي المالية المالية المالي		CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM	LASC, rule 2.0

SHORT TITLE:	CASE NUMBER
Grant v. Toyota Motor Sales USA, INC.	

Item III. Statement of Location: Enter the address of the accident, party's residence or place of business, performance, or other circumstance indicated in Item II., Step 3 on Page 1, as the proper reason for filing in the court location you selected.

REASON: CHECK THE NUMBER UNDER COLUMN C WHICH APPLIES IN THIS CASE 1, \$22. \(\text{L}_3\), \(\text{L}_4\), \(\text{L}_5\), \(\text{L}_6\), \(\text{L}_7\), \(\text{L}_8\), \(\text{L}_9\), \(\text{L}_10\).			AOORESS: 17511 I	Rayen St.	, Northridge,	CA 91325
CITY: Northridge	STATE: CA	ZP CODE: 91325				

Item IV. Declaration of As-	signment: I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is
	he above-entitled matter is properly filed for assignment to the Stanley Moskcourthouse in the
	District of the Los Angeles Superior Court (Code Civ. Proc., § 392 et seq., and LASC Local Rule 2.0,
subds. (b), (c) and (d)).	

Dated; January 8, 2010



- 1. Original Complaint or Petition.
- 2. If filing a Complaint, a completed Summons form for issuance by the Clerk.
- 3. Civil Case Cover Sheet form CM-010.
- 4. Complete Addendum to Civil Case Cover Sheet form LACIV 109 (Rev. 01/07), LASC Approved 03-04.

PROPERLY COMMENCE YOUR NEW COURT CASE:

- 5. Payment in full of the filing fee, unless fees have been waived.
- Signed order appointing the Guardian ad Litem, JC form FL-935, if the plaintiff or petitioner is a minor under 18 years of age, or if required by Court.
- Additional copies of documents to be conformed by the Clerk. Copies of the cover sheet and this addendum must be served along with the summons and complaint, or other initiating pleading in the case.

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LACIV 109 (Rev. 01/07) LASC Approved 03-04 CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION

LASC, rule 2.0 Page 4 of 4

FOR COURT USE ONLY ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address): Julianna R Makler, 189138 MAKLER & BAKER LLP 3 W. Carrillo Street Suite 216 SANTA BARBARA, CA 93101-2259 TELEPHONE NO.: (805) 965-4651 ATTORNEY FOR (Name): Plaintiff SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Superior Court of California, Los Angeles County 111 N. Hill Street Los Angeles, CA 90012-3117 CASE NUMBER: PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: Grant BC429345 DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: Toyota Motor Sales USA, INC., et al. Ref. No. or File No.: PROOF OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS none

- 1. At the time of service I was a citizen of the United States, at least 18 years of age and not a party to this action.
- 2. I served cooles of: Summons, Complaint For Damages

- 3. a. Party served: Toyota Motor Sales USA, INC., a corporation
 - b. Person Served: CT CORPORATION Maria Sanchez Person authorized to accept service of process
- 4. Address where the party was served: 818 West Seventh Street 2nd Floor Los Angeles, CA 90017
- 5. I served the party
 - a. by personal service. I personally delivered the documents listed in item 2 to the party or person authorized to (2) at (time): 2:50 PM receive service of process for the party (1) or (dete): 1/21/2010
- 6. The "Notice to the Person Served" (on the summons) was completed as follows:
 - c. on behalf of:

Toyota Motor Sales USA, INC., a corporation

under:

CCP 416.10 (corporation)

7. Person who served papers

a. Name:

Jimmy Lizama

b. Address:

One Legal - 194-Marin

504 Redwood Blvd #223 Novato, CA 94947

415-491-0606

c. Telephone number:

d. The fee for service was: \$ 29.00

e. Ham:

(3) registered California process server.

(i) Employee or independent contractor.

(ii) Registration No.: 4553

(iii) County LOS ANGELES

8. I declare under penalty of penjury under the laws of the United States of America and the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date: 1/22/2010

Jimmy Lizama

(NAME OF PERSON WHO SERVED PAPERS)

OL# 6708215

Code of Civil Procedure, § 417.10

Form Adopted for Mandatory Use Judicial Council of California POS-010 [Rev. Jan 1, 2007]

PROOF OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS

NOTICE SENT TO:

Makler, Julianna Robesky Makler & Barker LLP's 3 W. Carrillo Street, Suite 216 Santa Barbara CA 93101 FILED
LOS ANGETES SUPERIOR COURT

FEB 0 5 2010

BY Leny Juny PONY ISONZA, DEPUTY

			O		
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES					
		CASI	E NUMBER		
STUART GRANT VS.	Plaintiff(s),	BC4	129345		
TOYOTA MOTOR SALES USA INC	Defendant(s).		STATUS CONFERENCE AND ORDER		
To plaintiff/petitioner and self-represented partie will be held on March 11, 2010 at 8:30 am i Los Angeles, California 90012. Re: Initial Sta AND/OR ENTRY OF DEFAULT	n Department <u>52</u> of	given that the Status Conference the Central District, located a	ce in the above-entitled action t 111 North Hill Street,		
At the Status Conference the Court will determine whether any party has not been diligent in pursu to final disposition.	ne the present status on the case, and will	of the case, how to achieve cor I make appropriate orders inter	npliance with time standards, nded to move this matter forward		
[] Plaintiff/Petitioner and self-represented parties must appear at the Status Conference unless within five days before the status conference, the following has occurred: [] Arbitration Award has been filed. [] Judgment has been entered. [] Statement of Agreement has been filed. [] A Request for Dismissal of the entire action has been filed. [] Other:_					
	ORD	ER			
Plaintiff/Petitioner is ordered to give n before the status conference hearing an	otice of said hearing id file a Proof of Ser	forthwith to any party serve vice in this department with	ed with summons and complaint in five days before the hearing.		
Failure to comply or appear may result in an Order to Show Cause re the imposition of sanctions.					
Dated: February 5, 2010	<u> </u>	Judicial Officer	r-Deadow		
3	CERTIFICATE	OF MAILING			
I, the below named Executive Officer/Clerk of and that on this date I served the Notice of State the United States mail at the courthouse in Los envelope to each address as shown above with t	is Conference and Or Angeles, California,	der upon each party or counse one copy of the original filed/o	I named above by depositing in		
Dated: February 5, 2010		41/	XECUTIVE OFFICER/CLERK		
ト) く、 でわ		By	, Deputy Clerk		
LACIV 167 (R&V. 01/07)		ONFERENCE AND ORDER cal Rules, Chapter 7			
LASC Approved 06-04			Cal. Rules of Court, rule 2.2 et seq.		

Jen DU COID II: 170M MINGLER & DINGLE LEF

10059054071

SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: (AVISO AL DEMÁNDADO):

TOYOTA MOTOR SALES USA, INC., a corporation; and DOES ONE through TWENTY

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE): STUART GRANT, AN INDIVIDUAL_

SUBA-100 POR COURT (ME ONLY IOLD PARK USE SE LA CO CONFORMED COPY OF ORIGINAL FILED bs Angeles Superior Court

JAN 08 2010

John A. Clarke, Executive Officer/Clerk Hoo . Deputy DAWN ALEXANDER

MOTICE! You have been sucd. The court may decide systeet you without your being heard unless you respond within 50 days, Reed the Information

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summone and legal papers are saved on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not project you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you went the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Ordine Self-Help Carter (prescoprintibute gov/beffinish), your courtly law library, or the courthbute named you. If you cannot pay the fitting feet, sak the capit clark for a line velocity form, if you do not file your response on time, you may loss the class by default, and your wages, morely, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

may be taken willhold full red Warning from the court.

There are other logal requirements. You may want to cell an atterney right away, if you do not long wan entering, you may waish to cell an atterney makers again a composit special requirement of an atterney, you may be alighted for free logal sorvices from a composit special sorvices program. You cannot be called the court of court and court of called the called the called the court of courts for association. NOTE: The court has a statutory sen for weight free and copie on any authorized or statutory sen for called the court of attended to the court of attended to the court of a court o

compression.

Time 30 DIAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen este climiter y papeles logales pare presenter sine respuése por éscrite en aste corte y leure que se extregue una copte el despetante. Una serie o una licitede biolitaite no le protegue. Els respués por escrite tiem que cater en finnate legal correcte si desse que procesen su caso en la corte. Els posible que regre un fortujario que untre prede unor pare su respuésos. Puede encontrar astes formatirios de la corte y más información en el Caristo de Ayude de las Cortes de California (viveus ucortacas gou), en la citática de se su contrato de la corte que la quede más aeros la parelle pagar la cuota de presentación, pida al ascretario de la corte que la cuota de un formation de assención de pago de cuotas. Si no prede pagar la cuota perder el cada por incumplimiento y la corte la posité quitar su suetido, dinero y bisope sin más acharterole.

pojniji gujijar bu sueliju, direto y bieme dir mila milveriania.

Pay ditos majdulpa legislas. Ea recomendable que luma e un abogado immediatemente. Si no conoce a un stogado, puede fienter a un apretajo de remainte a abogado. Si no puede pegar a un abogado, es posible que cumple con los requisitas pera oblener servicios legislas gratutas de un programa de servicios legislas din lina y de Aura. Puede encomer setos grupos en fines de lusto en el sitio seta de Culturalo Lugar Sarvicia, (unas latinistratipositifornia, on el Certiro de Ajuda de las Contra de Culturala, (unas aucorta ca gray) o portendose en contrato com la congre o el segundos locales. AVISC: Par lay, la corte derecho de reciminales y los contras asientes por imporar un gravama sobre cualquier recomendos de 310,000 ó mão de vejor recibida madiente un acuració o uma conocida de arbitraje en un caso de detecho civil, Tiene que recentra de consecuente de la contra artes elementes de sur la contra elemente de la contra artes elementes de sur la contra elemente de sur la contra elemente de la contra elemente de sur la contra elemente de sur la contra elemente de su la contra elemente de sur la contra elemente de er el grevamen do la corto entes de que la corte pueda desechar el caso.

The nume and address of the court is:

(El nombre y dirección de la corte es): Los Angeles County Superior Court

BC 429 8 45

111 North Hill Street Los Angeles, CA 90012

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attemby, or plaintiff without an attemby, is:
(El nombre, le clirection y al número de leisfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):

Julianna R. Maklor, Esq., 3 W. Carallandia Sur 21 & Regge Barbara, CA 93101 (805) 965-4651

DATE: (Found)	· 🐆	(Secretario)	DAWN ALEXANDER (Adjunto)
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~		under:	CCP 416.60 (minor) CCP 418.70 (conservation) CCP 418.90 (euthorized person)
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10059054671

SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: (AVISO AL DEMÁNDADO):

TOYOTA MOTOR SALES USA, INC., a corporation; and DOES ONE through TWENTY

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE): STUART GRANT, AN INDIVIDUAL_

SUBA-100 NOW COUNTY (ME ONLY CONFORMED COPY OF ORIGINAL FILED bs Angeles Superior Court

JAN 08 2010

John A. Clarke, Executive Officer/Clerk 1100 . Deputy DAWN ALEXANDER

MOTICE! You have been sucd. The court may decide systeet you without your being heard unless you respond within 50 days, Reed the Information

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons and legal papers are tended on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal from if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you gen use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Ordino Self-Help Carder (prescoperations goodsplitting), your courtly law library, or the courthquist research you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, sak the caust claim for a les veolver term, if you do not file your response on time, you may loss the class by default, and your wages, money, and properly the terms will not a filter termine from the cells. may be taken without further warning from the court.

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The name and address of the court is:

(El nombre y dirección de la corte es): Los Angeles County Superior Court

BC429945

111 North Hill Street Los Angeles, CA 90012

The name, address, and telephone number of plaintiff's attemby, or plaintiff without an attemby, is:
(El nombre, le clirection y al número de leisfono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):

	DATE: (Foole)	· 🏂 🔃	(Socretario)	DAWN ALEXANDER (Adjunte)
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	, 	44	se an individual defendant: as the person swed under the fictibus name of a	(specify):

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Form Adopted for Mandacory Use Justicel Couract of California (UMA-100) (Row. May 1, 2008)

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Case 2:10-cv-01234-AHM-FMO Document 4 Filed 02/18/10 Page 1 of 44 THED 1 LISA GILFORD (State Bar No. 171641) STEPHANIE A. JONES (State Bar No. 178453) JOHN D. ARYA (State Bar No. 1784 JOHN D. ARYA (State Bar No. 156108) ROGER A. CERDA (State Bar No. 239027) ALSTON + BIRD LLP 333 South Hope Street Sixteenth Floor 2 10 FED 19 PH 4: 62 3 CLIST US CHATERET COURT CLASSAS, LAST CERCLES LOS ANGELES 4 Los Angeles, CA 90071 Telephone: (213) 576-1000 Facsimile: (213) 576-1100 lisa.gilford@alston.com BY Landerson Street Street Commence of the Comment 5 6 Stephanie.jones@alston.com 7 VINCENT GALVIN, JR. (State Bar No. 104448) BOWMAN AND BROOKE 8 1741 Technology Drive San Jose, CA 95110 Telephone: (408) 279-5393 Facsimile: (408) 279-5845 E-mail: vgalvin@bowman-brooke.com 9 10 11 Attorneys for Defendant 12 TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC. 13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 14 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 15 16 Case No. 1 0 - 01234-MRP(S) STUART GRANT, an individual, 17 CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE Plaintiff, 18 ٧. 19 TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.; a 20 corporation, and DOES ONE through **CLASS ACTION** TWENTY. 21 Defendants. 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE LEGAL02/31766293v1

Stephanie A. Jones certifies and declares as follows:

- 1. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to this action.
- 2. My business address is Alston & Bird LLP, 333 S. Hope Street, 16th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90071, which is located in the city, county and state where the mailing described below took place.
- 3. On February 18, 2010, I deposited in the United States Mail at Los Angeles, California, a copy of the Notice to Adverse Party of Removal to Federal Court dated February 18, 2010, a copy of which is attached to this Certificate as Exhibit A, to the following:

Julianna R. Makler, Esq. Terry L. Baker, Esq. Makler & Baker LLP 3 W. Carrillo Street, Suite 216 Santa Barbara, CA 93101

David R. Griffin, Esq. Griffin & Associates 501 W. Broadway, Suite 800 San Diego, CA 92101 Attorneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT

Telephone: (805) 965-4651 Facsimile: (805) 965-4671

Attorneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT

Telephone: (619) 222-0888 Facsimile: (619) 923-3680

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on the 18th day of February 2010 at Los Angeles, California.

Stephanie A. Jones

2 CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

EXHIBIT A

Case 2:10-cv-01234-AHM-FMO Document 4 Filed 02/18/10 Page 4 of 44

TO PLAINTIFF STUART GRANT AND HIS ATTORNEYS OF RECORD: PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a Notice of Removal of this action was filed in the United States District Court for the Central District of California on February 18, 2010. A copy of the Notice of Removal is attached to this Notice as Exhibit A. Dated: February 18, 2010 Respectfully submitted, ALSTON + BIRD LLP Stephanie A. Jones Attorney for Defendant TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC. NOTICE TO ADVERSE PARTIES OF REMOVAL OF ACTION TO FEDERAL COURT LEGAL02/31766259v1

EXHIBIT A

1 LISA GILFORD (State Bar No. 171641) JOHN D. ARYA (State Bar No. 156108) 2 STEPHANIE A. JONES (State Bar No. 178453) ROGER A. CERDA (State Bar No. 239027) ALSTON + BIRD LLP 3 333 South Hope Street Sixteenth Floor 4 Los Angeles, CA 90071 Telephone: (213) 576-1000 Facsimile: (213) 576-1100 lisa.gilford@alston.com 6 Stephanie.jones@alston.com 7 VINCENT GALVIN, JR. (State Bar No. 104448) **BOWMAN AND BROOKE** 8 1741 Technology Drive 9 San Jose, CA 95110 Telephone: (408) 279-5393 Facsimile: (408) 279-5845 10 E-mail: vgalvin@bowman-brooke.com 11 Attorneys for Defendant 12 TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC. 13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 14 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 15 16 Case No.: STUART GRANT, an individual, 17 NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF Plaintiff, 18 ACTION TO UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT UNDER 28 ٧, 19 U.S.C. § 1441(b) [FEDERAL QUESTION JURISDICTION; AND TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.; a 20 corporation, and DOES ONE through DECLARATION OF LISA GILFORD IN SUPPORT THEREOF TWENTY, 21 Defendants. 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 NOTICE OF REMOVAL

LEGAL02/31766175v1

TO THE CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA ("Toyota") hereby removes the above-titled action from the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles ("State Court"), where the above-titled action ("Action") was filed, to the United States District Court for the Central District of California.

In support of this Notice, Toyota alleges as follows:

TIMELINESS OF REMOVAL

- 1. On or about January 8, 2010 plaintiff Stuart Grant ("Plaintiff") commenced the Action in the State Court by filing a complaint ("Complaint") entitled "Stuart Grant v. Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc.," and bearing Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. BC 429345. The Complaint alleges the following four purported causes of action: (1) breach of express warranty-Song Beverly Consumer Warranty Act; (2) breach of implied warranty-Song Beverly Consumer Warranty Act; (3) breach of written warranty-Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act (15 U.S.C. § 2301 et seq.); and (4) breach of implied warranty-Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act (15 U.S.C. § 2301 et seq.) [A true and correct copy of the Summons and Complaint is attached to the Declaration of Lisa Gilford ("Gilford Decl.") included herewith and in the Appendix of State Court Pleadings as Exhibit A.]
- 2. Plaintiff personally served Toyota's agent for service of process, CT Corporation, with the Summons and Complaint on or about January 21, 2010. Therefore, this Notice of Removal, filed on February 19, 2010, is timely filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1446(b).

VENUE

3. Venue lies in the Central District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1441(a), 1446(a), and 84(c)(2). This action was originally brought in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles.

FEDERAL QUESTION JURISDICTION

- 4. This Action is a civil action over which this Court has original jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and is one which may be removed to this Court by Toyota pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b) in that it includes claims that arise under 15 U.S.C. § 2301 et seq., the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act ("Magnuson-Moss"). Accordingly, it is evident from the face of Plaintiff's Complaint that his claims are subject to removal to this Court. See 28 U.S.C. §1331; 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b).
- 5. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, federal district courts have original jurisdiction of all "civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States." A claim "arises under" federal law where "the vindication of a right under state law necessarily turns on some construction of federal law." *Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc. v. Thompson*, 478 U.S. 804, 808 (1986). Federal courts have jurisdiction to hear, originally or by removal, only those cases in which a well-pleaded complaint establishes either that federal law creates the cause of action or that the plaintiff's right to relief necessarily depends on resolution of a substantial question of federal law. *See Franchise Tax Bd. of Cal. v. Constr. Laborers Vacation Trust*, 463 U.S. 1, 27-28 (1983).
- 6. Moreover, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a), this Court retains supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' state law claims for violations of the Song-

¹ Plaintiffs filed a First Amended Complaint on January 8, 2010, which purports to bring, in addition to plaintiff's individual claims, state and federal class action claims. See Gilford Decl., Ex. C.

1 Beverly Consumer Warranty Act ("Song-Beverly"). Plaintiff's state law claims are 2 predicated upon the same facts and circumstances, and arise from the same transaction that forms the basis of Plaintiff's federal claims. Specifically, in his Song-Beverly 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

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claims, Plaintiff alleges that Toyota breached its express and implied warranties to him by failing to properly repair his Toyota vehicle. [Comp., ¶¶ 13, 24.] The same alleged failures to properly repair Plaintiff's Toyota vehicle are also alleged as the basis for Plaintiff's Magnuson-Moss claims [15 U.S.C. 2301, et seq.] [Compl. ¶¶ 33-34; 39.1 Accordingly, this Court should retain supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state law claims. See Picard v. Bay Area Regional Transit District, 823 F.Supp. 1519, 1527 (N.D. Cal., 1993) (holding that where state law claims are based on the same set of facts as federal claims alleged, and would require plaintiffs to make virtually the same evidentiary showing at trial, state law claims did not predominate over federal claims, and court could retain supplemental jurisdiction over the same.) CONCLUSION

7. Based on the foregoing, this Court has jurisdiction over the Action under the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1331 in that the Action is one which arises under federal law, namely, Magnuson-Moss, and the Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state law claims. Accordingly, this Action is properly removed to this Court pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. §§ 1441 and 1446.

NOTICE TO STATE COURT

8. A true and correct copy of this Notice of Removal has been served on the Plaintiff and filed with the Clerk of the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, as required by law.

Dated: February 18, 2010 Respectfully submitted,

ALSTON + BIRD LI

Stephanie A. Jones

Attorney for Defendant

TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.

DECLARATION OF LISA GILFORD

I, Lisa Gilford, declare:

- 1. I am a partner at Alston & Bird LLP, attorneys of record for defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. ("Toyota") in this action. I make this Declaration in support of the Notice of Removal. I have personal knowledge of the following facts and if called as a witness would and could testify competently thereto.
- 2. Attached hereto collectively as <u>Exhibit A</u> are true and correct copies of plaintiff's Summons and Complaint entitled "Stuart Grant v. Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. BC 429345, and the corresponding Notice of Case Assignment.
- 3. Toyota first received a copy of the Summons and Complaint on or about January 21, 2010, when Plaintiff personally served Toyota's agent for service of process, CT Corporation Services.
- 4. Attached hereto as **Exhibit B** is a true and correct copy of the Proof of Service (CT Corporation).
- 5. Attached hereto as <u>Exhibit C</u>, collectively, are true and correct copies of Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint, personally served on Toyota's agent for service of process on February 12, 2010, and the corresponding proof of service.

I declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 18th day of February 2010, at Los Angeles, California.

Lisa Gilford

EXHIBIT A

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SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: (AVISO AL DEMANDADO):

TOYOTA MOTOR SALES USA, INC., a comporation; and DOES ONE through TWENTY

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTET: (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE): STUART GRANT, AN INDIVIDIAL_

SUM4-100 CONFORMED COPY OF ORIGINAL FILED Lbs Angeles Superior Court

JAN 08 2010

John A. Clarke, Executive Officer/Clerk HOO _ Deputy DAWN ALEXANDER

MOTIVE! You have been exect. The court may could product you without your being hours unloss you reporte within \$1 days. Read the behanding

You have 30 CALENDAR, CAYS after this summone and legal papers she served on you to the a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A story or phone call lift not project you. Your written response must be in proper legal form 8 you were the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you garn use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts. Ordine Bell-Help Carter (trunk polyments), your court there it they court to the court of the worker form, if you do not file your response on time, you may lose the date by details, and your wages, money, and properly

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contribution.

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The name and address of the court is:
(© nambre y direction de la corte et): Los Angeles County Superior Court

GAME HEATTHERE BC428845

LII North Hill Street Los Angeles, CA 90012

The name, address, and telephone number of plaints a stomey, or plaints without an atomey, is: (El nombre, le conscion y el número de telefono del abogado del demandarde, o del demandarde, Julianna R. Makler, Esq., 3 W. Caralin St. Str 20 a marry Harbara, CA 93101 (805) 965-4651

	DATE: (Feche)	ti, by (Séorataria)	DAWN ALEXANDER CARDINY
	(Pare process do encrega de	unimorie, use Proof of Service of Summorie (furm POS-070) ests offisión use el formulario Proof of Service of Summorie,) (POS-010)).
	(Bert)	THOTICE TO THE PERSON BERVED: You are served 1 see an individual defendant. 2 as the person eved under the fictitum name of	Senarika:
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		CCP 416.20 (defunct exproration) CCP 416.40 (seasociation or partnership	CCP 418.70 (conservation) CCP 418.90 (authorized person)
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4.	In connection with the transaction, Toyota issued to Plaintiff an express warranty within
the me	eaning of Cal. Civil Code § 1791.2, which is also a written warranty within the meaning
of 15 T	J.S.C. § 2301(6). By the terms of the express written warranty, Toyota promised that the
vehicle	e's material and workmanship was defect free, undertook to preserve and maintain the
utility	and performance of the vehicle and to provide compensation if there is a failure in utility
or peri	formance, and agreed to refund, repair, replace, or take other remedial action with respect
to the	vehicle.

- 5. Plaintiff purchased the vehicle primarily for personal, family or household purposes.
- 6. Subsequent to Plaintiff's transaction, the vehicle exhibited numerous defects and nonconformities covered by the warranty which substantially impair the use, value and safety of the motor vehicle to the Plaintiff.
- 7. Plaintiff delivered the nonconforming motor vehicle to Toyota's authorized repair facilities for repairs pursuant to the terms of the warranty. Toyota has failed to repair or replace the vehicle.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Express Warranty—Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act

- 8. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs.
- 9. Plaintiff is a "buyer" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(b).
- 10. The vehicle is a "consumer good" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(a).
- 11. Toyota is a "manufacturer" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(j).
- 12. Plaintiff's purchase of the vehicle was a "sale" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code 1791(n).
- 13. Toyota breached the express written warranty by failing to conform the vehicle to the express written warranty within a reasonable number of repair attempts or within the warranty period.
- 14. The above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities substantially impair the use, value, and safety of the vehicle.
- 15. Plaintiff has not made unreasonable or unintended use of the vehicle.

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16.	Pursuant to	Civil	Code	§	1793.2(d),	Toyota	must	refund	the	price	of the	vehicle to
Plainti	ff.											

- Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(a), Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration 17. given to Toyota.
- As a direct and proximate result of said breach of express warranty, Plaintiff has sustained, 18. and continues to sustain, incidental and consequential damages in the approximate amount of \$75,000,00 according to proof.
- The failure of Toyota to comply with the express warranty was willful in that Toyota had 18, actual knowledge of the vehicle's defects and malfunctions, knew of its legal duties under the warranty and the law, but repeatedly refused to make necessary repairs and/or provide a refund.
- Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(c), Plaintiff is entitled to a civil penalty of two times the amount of his actual damages.
- Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(d), Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees according 20. to proof.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Implied Warranty-Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act

- Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs. 21.
- Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1792, the vehicle was accompanied by the manufacturer's 22. implied warranty of merchantability.
- Pursuant to Civil Code § 1793, and because of the existence of the express warranty, 23. Toyota may not disclaim, limit, or modify the implied warranties provided by the Song-Beverly Act.
- Toyota breached the implied warranty of merchantability of Civil Code §§ 1791.1 and 24. 1792 in that the above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities render the vehicle unfit for the ordinary purposes for which it is used and it would not pass without objection in the trade.
- Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(a), Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration 25. given to Toyota.

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- 26. As a direct and proximate result of said breach of implied warranty, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain, incidental and consequential damages in the approximate amount of \$75,000.00.
- 27. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(d), Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees according to proof.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Written Warranty-Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act

- 28. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 29. The vehicle is a "consumer product" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1).
- 30. Plaintiff is a "consumer" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3),
- 31. Toyota is a "supplier" and a "warrantor" as defined respectively by 15 U.S.C.§ 2301(4) and (5).
- 32. The express written warranty is a "written warranty" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6).
- 33. Toyota breached the written warranty by failing to conform the vehicle to the express warranty within a reasonable number of attempts, a reasonable amount of time or within the warranty period itself.
- 34. Prior to commencing this action, Plaintiff afforded Toyota reasonable opportunities to cure the failures and to comply with the terms of the written warranty.
- 35. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), Plaintiff is entitled to the equitable remedies of rescission and restitution and/or damages. Plaintiff revokes acceptance of the vehicle and rescinds the contract. Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration given.
- 36. As a proximate result of the breach of written warranty, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain damages, both economic and noneconomic, in the approximate amount of \$75,000.00.
- 37. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to attorney fees and expenses reasonably incurred in connection with this action.

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FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Implied Warranty-Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act

- Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs. 38,
- Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2301(7), the breaches by Toyota of the state-law implied warranty 39, of merchantability as set forth above also constitute breaches of implied warranties pursuant to the Magnuson-Moss Act.
- Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), and because of said breaches of implied warranties, 40. Plaintiff is entitled to the equitable remedies of rescission and restitution and/or damages. Plaintiff revokes acceptance, rescinds the contract, and claims full restitution.
- As a proximate result of the breaches of implied warranty, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain, damages, both economic and noneconomic, in the approximate amount of \$75,000.00.
- Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to attorney fees and expenses 42. reasonably incurred in connection with this action.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Toyota as follows:

- That the contract be adjudged rescinded. 1.
- 2. For restitution of all consideration given to Toyota.
- 3. For incidental and consequential damages.
- 4 For actual and statutory damages.
- 5. For reasonable attorney fees according to proof.
- б. For costs and expenses incurred herein.
- 7. For such other relief as the Court deems proper.
- 8. For a civil penalty of two times Plaintiff's damages.

DATED: November 9, 2009

MAKLER & BAKER LLP

MAKLER

orneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT

		CHE TO SE
ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Heme, State Box	number, erad address):	FOR COURT USE ON!)
Julianna R. Makler (SBN 189138)		FILED
MAKLER & BAKER LLP 3 W. Carrillo Street, Ste 216, Santa Bar	hara CA 03101	
1		LOS ANGELES SUPERLOR COURT
тецерноме No.: (805) 965-4651	faxno.; (805) 965-4671	
ATTORNEY FOR (Nerrel): Plaintiff Stuart Grant	O MOST ES	
SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LO	45 ANGELES	JAN 08 2010
STREET ADDRESS: 111 North Hill Street		gras y
MAILENG ADDRESS:		and the second
CITY AND ZP CODE: LOS Angeles	on (Academ) (Alareia)	JUNIXA, OLARKE, ÖLERK
GASE NAME: STUART GRANT V. TOYOT	Se/Central District	- American
CASE NAME: STOART GRANT V. TOTOT	A WO OR BALES DOM, INC.	BY DAVKY ALEXANDER
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET	Complex Case Designation	CASE NUMBER C 489345
✓ Unlimited Limited	Counter Joinder	BATUSS
(Amount (Amount		AUDGE:
demanded demanded is	Filed with first appearance by defends	OT DEPT:
exceeds \$25,000) \$25,000 or less)	(Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3,402)	The second secon
	ow must be completed (see instructions or	n page z).
1. Check one box below for the case type the		
Auto Tort		rovisionally Complex Civil Lidgation lai, Rules of Court, rules 3,480–3,403/
Auto (22)	Company of Columbia and Lock	Marring
Uninsured motoriet (45)	Rule 3,740 collections (00)	Antitrust/Trade regulation (03)
Other PUPDAVD (Personal Injury/Property	Other collections (09)	Construction defect (10)
Damage/Wrongful Death) Tort	insurance coverage (18)	Mass tort (40)
Asbestos (04)	U Other contract (37)	Securities (iligation (28)
Product liability (24)	Real Property	Environmental/Toxic tort (35)
Medical mathematics (45)	Condemnation (14)	above listed provisionally complex costs
Other PVPO/WD (23)	Wrongful eviction (33)	types (41)
Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort	Other seal manager (200)	nforcement of Judgment
Business tort/unfair business practice (07)	Untawful Detailner	Enforcement of Judgment (20)
Civil rights (08)		
Defemation (13)		scellaneous Civil Complaint
Freud (18)	Residential (32)	Rico (27) Other completel (not supplified nivers) (27)
Intellectual property (19)	Accelerated State Con-	- Adia Adia Adia Character (1.0)
Professional negligence (25)		iscellaneous Civil Petition
L Other non-PI/PD/WD fort (36)	Asset forfelture (05)	Partnership and corporate governance (21)
Employment	Petition re; erbitration award (11)	Other petition (not apacified soone) (43)
Wrongful termination (36)	Writt of mandale (02)	
Other employment (15)	Other judicial review (39)	and the control of th
2. This case is is not comp	lex under rule 3,400 of the California Rule	s of Court. If the case is complex, mark the
factors requiring exceptional judicial mener	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
e. Large number of separately repres		
b Extensive motion practice raising of		th related actions pending in one or more course
issues that will be time-consuming		s, states, or countries, or in a federal count
c. Substantial amount of documenter	y evidence f. L. Substantial pos	tjudgment judicial supervision
3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a.	7 monetary h 7 normonetary de	deratory or injunctive relief c. Typerites
4. Number of causes of action (specify): 4	ET HOUSEN'S OF ET HOUSENINGS AG	And a self of the first of the self of the
	n minister musik	
A CONTRACT C	s action suit.	STATE OF THE STATE
If there are any known related cases, file a	na serve a notice of related case. (You ma	у изв титт - СМ-ОТО.)
Date: January 8, 2009	Sail Co.	a la disconsissione
Julianna R. Mekler	PANAA	MANAGE
(TYPE OR PERHT NAME)	(80	VATURE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)
. Disintiff must file this enumeration with the fi	NOTICE NOTICE	formal email alalms assess or sores from
 Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the fi under the Probate Code, Family Code, or V 	Velfare and Institutions Code) Toal, Rules	of Court: rule 3.220) Pailure to file mov result
in sanctions. ** File this cover sheet in addition to any cover		The transfer of a color parameter of a parameter of the transfer of the transf
 File this cover sheet in addition to any cover 	r sheet required by local court rule.	
THE Case is complex under rule 3,400 et s	ed, of the Celifornia Rules of Court, you n	· ·
other parties to the action or proceeding.	7.740 or a complex case this course chart	will be freed for statistical numerous contra
- CHICOS HID IS G CONSCION CUST WAS INTO	JATO OF A COMPAN CASE, MIS COVER SHEET	will be used for statistical purposes only.
form Adopted for Mandatory Use Judicial Council of California	CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET	Cel. Rules of Court, rules 2:30, 3:220, 3:400-3:403, 3:746;
Cit-010 [Rev. July 1, 2007]	and the second section of the section of the second section of the section of the second section of the section of th	Cell, Standarde of Judicial Administration and, 5216 international properties as pay
		www.sciencelew.com
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ÇÎN-010 (Rev. July 1, 2007)

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page d

CM-010

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COMPLETE THE COVER SHEET

To Plaintiffs and Others Filing First Papers. If you are filing a first paper (for example, a complete) in a civil case, you smeat complete and file, along with your first paper, the Civil Case Cover Sheet contained on page 1. This information will be used to complete statistics about the types and numbers of cases filed. You must complete items 1 through 6 on the sheet. In item 1, you must check one box for the case type that best describes the case. If the case fits both a general and a more specific type of case listed in from 1. check the more specific one. If the case has multiple causes of action, check the box that best indicates the primary cause of action. To assist you in completing the sheet, examples of the cases that belong under each case type in item 1 are provided below. A cover sheet must be filled only with your initial paper. Fellure to file a cover sheet with the first paper filed in a civil case may subject a (ARTY) its counsel, or both to sanctions under rules 2.30 and 3.220 of the California Rules of Court.

To Parties in Rule 3.740 Collections Cases. A "collections case" under rule 3.740 is defined as an action for recovery of money owed in a sum stated to be certain that is not more than \$25,000, exclusive of interest and attorney's fees, arising from a transaction of which property, services, or money was acquired on credit. A collections case does not include an action seeking the following: damages, (2) punitive damages, (3) recovery of real property, (4) recovery of personal property, or (5) a prejudgment attachment. The identification of a case as a rule 3.740 collections case on this form means that it will be exampt from the pensors time-for-service requirements and case management rules, unless a defendent files a responsive pleading. A rule 3,740 collections case will be subject to the requirements for service and obtaining a judgment in rule 3.740.

To Parties in Complex Cases. In complex cases only, parties must also use the Civil Case Cover Sheet to designate whether the case is complex. If a plaintiff believes the case is complex under rule 3,400 of the California Rules of Court, this must be included by completing the appropriate boxes in items 1 and 2. If a plaintiff designates a case as complex, the cover sheet must be served with the completing the appropriate boxes in items 1 and 2. If a plaintiff designates a case as complex, the cover sheet must be served with the completing the appropriate to the action. A defendant may file and serve no later than the time of its first appearance a jointer in the state of the completion of the control plaintiff's designation, a counter-designation that the case is not complex, or, if the plaintiff has made no designation, a designation the case is complex. CASE TYPES AND EXAMPLES

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Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cs).
Rules of Court Rules 3:409-3:403;
Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)
Construction Orfect (10)
Claims Involving Mass Tool (49)
Securities Litigation (20)
Environmental/Toxic Tort (30)
                                                                                                                     Contract
                                                                                                                              Breach of Contract/Warranty (06)

Breach of Rental/Lesse

Contract (not unlawful detainer
or wrongful eviction)

Contract/Warranty Breach—Seller
Plaintiff (not fraud or negligence)
           Auto (22)-Personal Injury/Property
                   Damage/Wrongful Death
          Uninsured Motorist (48) (if the case involves an uninsured
                    motodist claim subject to
arbitration, check this item
instead of Auto)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Insurance Coverage Claims
                                                                                                                                        Negligent Breach of Contract/
Werranty
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Insurance Coverage Clasms
(ensing from provisionally sources),
case type listed above) (42)
Enforcement of Judgment
Enforcement of Judgment (20)
Abstract of Judgment (20)
Confession of Judgment (1007-
Other PUPDWD (Personal Injury!
Property Damage/Wrongful Death)
                                                                                                                                         Other Breech of Contract/Warrenty
                                                                                                                              Other Breech of Contract/Warranty
Collections (e.g., money owed, open
book accounts) (09)
Collection Case—Seller Plaintiff
Other Promissory Note/Collections
Cesse
Insurance Coverage (not provisionally
complex) (18)
Auto Subrogation
Other Coverage
          Asbestos (04)
         Asbestos (04)
Asbestos Property Damage
Asbestos Personal Injury/
Wrangful Death
Product Liability (not esbestos or
toxicientricommental) (24)
Medical Melpractice (45)
Medical Melpractice—
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              domestic relations.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    State State Judgment
Administrative Agency Avenu
(not unpaid toxes)
Petition/Certification of Early of
                                                                                                                                         Other Coverage
                                                                                                                               Other Contract (37)
Contractual Fraud
                               Physicians & Surgeons
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Judgment on Unpaid Takes
         Other Professional Health Care
Malpractice
Other PVPDAWD (23)
Premises Liability (e.g., elip
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Other Enforcement of Judgment
                                                                                                                                         Other Contract Dispute
                                                                                                                     Real Property
Emineral Domain/Inverse
Condemnation (14)
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Miscellaneous Civil Complaint
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           RICO (27)
Other Complaint (not specified
above) (42)
                   and fell)
Intentional Bodily injury/PD/WD
                                                                                                                                Wrongful Eviction (33)
                                                                                                                              Vyrongrui Eviction (33)
Other Real Property (e.g., quiet title) (26)
Writ of Passession of Real Property
Mortgage Foreolosure
Quiet Title
Other Real Property (not eminent
domain, landlord/tenant, or
                   (e.g., assault, vandalism)
Intentional infliction of
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Declaratory Relief Only
Injunctive Relief Only (nea-
herassment)
                   Emotional Distress
Negligent Infliction of
Emotional Distress
Other PIPDAVO
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Mechanics Lien
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Other Commercial Complaint
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Case (non-tortings-controlex)
Other Civil Complaint
                                                                                                                      foreclosure)
Unlawful Detainer
 Non-PVPD/WD (Other) Tort
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 Other Civil Complaint
(non-tortinon-complex)
Miscalle neous Civil Petition
Parinership and Corporate
Governance (21)
Other Patition (not specified store) (43)
Civil Harassmani
Workplace Violance
Eldet/Depandent Adult
Abuse
          Business Tort/Unfeir Business
         Practice (07)
Civil Rights (e.g., discrimination, false strest) (not civil herasamenti (08)
Detamation (e.g., stander, libel)
                                                                                                                               Commercial (31)
                                                                                                                               Residential (32)
Druge (38) (If the case involves lingal
                                                                                                                                         drugs, check this item; otherwise,
report as Commercial or Residential)
         Detartation (e.g., stander, libel)
(13)
Fraud (16)
Intellectual Property (19)
Professional Magligence (25)
Legal Majoractice
(not medical or legal)
Other Non-PUPD/WD Tort (35)
                                                                                                                      Judicial Review
Asset Forfeiture (05)
Petition Re: Arbitration Award (11)
                                                                                                                                Writ of Mandate (02)
Writ-Administrative Mandamus
Writ-Mandamus on Limited Court
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               Abuso
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Election Contest
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Petition for Name Change
Petition for Relief From Late
                                                                                                                                                Case Matter
                                                                                                                                         Writ-Other Limited Court Case
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     Offier Civil Petition
                                                                                                                                                Review
          Wrongful Termination (36)
Other Employment (15)
                                                                                                                               Other Judicial Review (39)
Review of Health Officer Order
Notice of Appeal-Labor
                                                                                                                                                Commissioner Appeals
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CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET

Photo 2 6/2

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	SHORT HTME: Grant v. Toyota Mc	otor sales USA, INC. CASE MUNBER	429845
	CIVI (CERTI	L CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LO FICATE OF GROUNDS FOR ASSIGNMENT TO COURTHOUSE I	CATION
This	form is required pur	suant to LASC Local Rule 2.0 in all new civil case filings in the Los A	ngeles Superior Court.
		earing and fill in the estimated length of hearing expected for this case:	EI HOUSE TO DAS
Item I Step the lei Step Step	I. Select the correct dis 1: After first completing it margin below, and, to 2: Check one Superion 3: In Column C. circle	SS ACTION? YES LIMITED CASE? YES TIME ESTIMATED FOR TRIAL5 trict and courthouse location (4 steps — If you checked "Limited Case", sking the Civil Case Cover Sheet Form, find the main civil case cover sheet to the right in Column A, the Civil Case Cover Sheet case type you selected to Court type of action in Column B below which best describes the nature of the reason for the court location choice that applies to the type of action	p to Item III, Pg. 9) neading for your case in d. s of this case
Fora	ny exception to the cou	rt location, see Los Angeles Superior Court Local Rule 2.0.	·
	Class Actions must be fit May be filed in Central (C Location where cause of Location where bodity in Location where performs	He Reasons for Choosing Courthouse Location (see Column C below and in the Courty Courthouse, Central District. Other county, or no Bodity Injury/Property Damege). Section arcsa. Location where petitioner residently, death or damage occurred. Incomplete item IV. Sign the declaration on requested on page 4 in item III; complete item IV. Sign the declaration	anently garaged vehicle, iddes, respondent functions vehicly, of the parties reside, oner Office.
Quap	A. Fill III (16 IIII) IIIAU	B	C.
100 T	Civil Case Cover Sheet Category No.	Type of Action (Check only one)	Applicable Feedings San Step 5 Annual
Auto Tert	Auto (22)	☐ A7100 Motor Vehicle - Pensonal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death	1., 2., d.
Act	Uninsured Motorist (48)	☐ A7110 Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death - Uninsured Motorist	1.,2.,4.
Στ	Asbestos (04)	☐ A6070 Asbestos Property Demage ☐ A7221 Asbestos - Personal Injury/Wrongful Death	2. 2.
Proper	Product Liability (24)	A7260 Product Liability (not asbestos or toxic/erwironmerkal)	1, 2, 3, 4, 6
Military Affel D	Medical Matoractice (45)	A7210 Medical Malprectice - Physicians & Surgeons A7240 Other Professional Health Care Malprectice	1., 2., 4. 1., 2., 4.
Other Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death Tort	Other Personal Injury	A7250 Premises Liability (e.g., slip and fail) A7230 Intentional Bodily Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death (e.g., seepult, vandation, etc.)	1.2.4
the state	Property Damage Wrongful Death	A7270 Intentional Infection of Emotional Distress	1., 2., 4. 1., 2., 3.
0.4	(23)	☐ A7220 Other Personal Injury/Property Damsge/Wrongful Death	1., 2., 4.
perty h Tort	Business Tort (07)	☐ A8029 Other Commercial/Business Tort (not fraud/breach of contract)	1, 2, 3
Deat Deat	Civil Rights (08)	☐ A6005 Civil Rights/Discrimination	1., 2., 3.
of the	Defemation (13)	A6016 Defemetion (stander/liber)	1., 2., 3.
rsonal e/Wrpi	Fraud (18)	A8013 Fraud (no contract)	1., 2., 3.
Non-Personal Injury/Property			
1	LACIV 109 (Rev. 01/07) LASC Approved 03-04	CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION	LASC, rule 2.0 Page 1 of 4

SHORT TITLE: Grant v. Toyota M	otor Sales USA, INC.		
A Civil Gaze Cover Sheet Category No.	B Type of Action (Check only one)	C Applicable Reason -See Step 3 Above	
Professional Negligence (25)	A6017 Legal Malpractice A6050 Other Professional Malpractics (not medical or legal)	1., 2., 3. 1., 2., 3.	
Other (35)	☐ AS025 Other Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage tort	2.,3.	
Wrongful Termination (36)	☐ A8037 Wrongful Termination	1., 2., 3.	
Other Employment (15)	A6024 Other Employment Complaint Case A6109 Labor Commissioner Appeals	1., 2., 3. 10.	
Breach of Contract/ Warranty (06) (not insurance)	A5004 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not Unlawful Detainer or wrongful eviction) A5008 Contract/Warrenty Breach -Seller Plaintiff (no fraud/mogligence) A5019 Negligent Breach of Contract/Warrenty (no fraud) A5028 Other Breach of Contract/Warrenty (not fraud or negligence)	2., 5. 2., 6. 1., 2., 5. 1., 2., 5.	
Collections (09)			
Insurance Coverage (18)	☐ A8015 Insurance Coverage (not complex)	1., 2., 5., 8.	
Other Contract (37)	A8009 Contractual Fraud A8031 Tordous Interference A8027 Other Contract Dispute(not breach/insurance/fraud/neg/ligence)	1., 2., 3., 5. 1., 2., 3., 5. 1., 2., 3., 8.	
Eminent Domain/Inverse	A7300 Eminent Domain/Condemnation Number of parcels	2.	
Wrongful Eviction (33)	☐ A6023 Wrongful Eviction Case	2., 6.	
Other Real Property (26)	☐ AS018 Mortgage Foreclosure ☐ AS032 Culet Title ☐ A6060 Other Real Property (not eminent domain, landlord/lenent, foreclosure)	2., 6. 2., 6. 2., 6.	
Unlawful Detainer- Commercial (31)	☐ A8021 Unlewful Detainer-Commercial (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	2., 6.	
Unlawful Detainer- Residential (32)	☐ A5020 Uniawiti Detainer-Residential (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	2., 6.	
Unlewful Detainer- Drugs (38)	☐ A8022 Uniawiul Detelner-Druge	2., 8.	
Asset Forfelture (05) Patition to Arbitration (11)	A6108 Asset Forfeiture Case A6116 Patition to Compet/Confirm/Vacate Arbitration	2., 6. 2., 5.	
	CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION	LASC, rule	

Child Casas Grows Shock Type of Aption (Check only one) Cases Shop 3 Above Category No. Check only one) Cases Shop 3 Above Check only one) Cases Shop 3 Above C	, Г		B	C
Actitus/Trade Regulation (CG) A6003 Antitus/Trade Regulation 1, 2, 6.			Type of Action	Applicable Ressons
Actitics/Trade Regulation (20)	Ī			2., 8.
Other Judicial Revision (39)	1	Writ of Mendate	* 1 1 2 1	2,
Anathrust/Trade Regulation (03)	Ì	(02)	☐ A6153 Wife - Other Limited Court Case Review	
Regulation (R3)			☐ A6160 Other Whit /Judiclei Roview	2., 8.
Citalms Involving Mess A6006 Citalms Involving Mess Tort 1., 2., 6.			☐ A8003 Antifrust/Trade Regulation	1., 2., 6,
Tot (40)		Construction Defect (10)	☐ A6007 Construction defect	1,, 2, 3,
Toxic Tot	5	Claims involving Mass Tort (40)	☐ A5006 Claims involving Mass Tort	1., 2., 8.
Toxic Tort	Hose	Securities Litigation (28)	☐ A5035 Securities Litigation Case	1., 2., 6.
Insurance Coverage Claims from Complex Case (41)	7		1., 2., 3., 8.	
Enforcement of Judgment A8180 Abstract of Judgment 2., 6.		Cleims from Complex	☐ AB014 Insurance Coverage/Subrogation (complex case only)	1., 2., 5., 8.
Enforcement of Judgment of Judgment (non-domestic relations) 2, 9, 8, 9, 10 A6140 Administrative Agency Award (not unpaid taxes) 2, 8, 8, 8, 10 A6112 Other Enforcement of Judgment on Unpaid Tax 2, 8, 9, 11, 2, 8, 9, 11, 2, 8, 11, 2,	ſ		☐ A6141 Sister,State Judgment	2., 9,
RICO (27)	_	Enforcement	☐ A6160 Abstract of Judgment	2., 6.
RIGO (27)	٤			2., 9.
RIGO (27)	5	(20)		
RIGO (27)	3		☐ A6114 Pelition/Certificate for Entry of Judgment on Unpaid Tax	2., 8.
A8030 Declaratory Relief Only 1,, 2,, 8,	5		☐ A6112 Other Enforcement of Judgment Case	h " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Partnership Corporation Governence(21) A6113 Partnership and Corporate Governance Case 2, 8. A6121 Civil Herassment 2, 3, 9. A6123 Workplace Harassment 2, 3, 9. A6124 Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Case 2, 3, 9. Other Petitions (Not Specified Above) A6190 Election Contest 2, 7. A6110 Petition for Change of Name 2, 7. A6170 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law 2, 3, 4, 8.	Ī	RIGO (27)	□ A0000 Recholority (RIDO) Oseo	1, 2, 0
Partnership Corporation	Ę		A8030 Declaratory Relief Only	1,, 2., 8.
Partnership Corporation	夏【	Other Complaints	☐ A8040 Injunctive Relief Only (not domestic/haresament)	2., 8.
Partnership Corporation Governance (21) A6113 Partnership and Corporate Governance Case 2., 8. A6121 Civil Heressment 2., 3., 9. A6123 Workplace Heressment 2., 3., 9. A6124 Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Case 2., 3., 9. Other Petitions (Not Specified Above) A6190 Election Contest 2. A6110 Petition for Change of Name 2., 7. A6110 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law 2., 3., 4., 8.	E	(Not Specified Above)	ABO11 Other Commercial Complaint Case (non-tort/non-compl	×) 1., 2., 8.
Pertnership Corporation Governance(21) A8113 Partnership and Corporate Governance Case 2, 8. A8121 Civil Harassment 2, 3, 9. A8123 Workplace Harassment 2, 3, 9. A8124 Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Case 2, 3, 9. A8190 Election Contest 2, 7. A8110 Petition for Change of Name 2, 7. A8170 Petition for Relatifrom Late Claim Law 2, 7. A8170 Other Civil Patition 2, 9.	o [(42)		1., 2., 8.
Other Petitions (Not Specified Above) (43) A6100 Citer Civit Petition A6100 Other Civit Petition A6100 Other Civit Petition Citer Petitions (A6100 Other Civit Petition Citer Petitions A6100 Other Civit Petition Citer Petitions Citer Pe		Perinership Corporation Governmence(21)		2., 8.
Other Petitions (Not Specified Above) (43) A6100 Election Contest A6100 Other Civil Petition Contest A6100 Other Civil Petition Contest Cont	1		☐ A6121 Clvli Heresement	2., 3., 0.
Other Petitions (Not Specified Above) (43) A6190 Election Contest A6110 Petition for Change of Name 2., 7. A6170 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law A6100 Other Civil Petition 2. 3., 4., 8.		.]		2., 3., 9.
(Not Specified Above) Chastro Petition for Change of Name A8170 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law A8100 Other Civil Petition Compared to the Compare	- 1		☐ A6124 Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Case	2., 3., 9.
(43) ☐ A6110 Petition for Change of Name 2., 7. ☐ A6170 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law 2., 3., 4., 6. ☐ A6100 Other Civil Petition 2., 9.	1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,
A6170 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Lew 2. 3., 4., 8. 2. 9.			☐ A6110 Pelition for Change of Name	2., 7.
A6100 Other Civil Petition 2., 9.		(40)	☐ A8170 Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law	i ' '
	31		☐ A6100 Other Civil Petition	
LACIV 109 (Rev. 01/07) CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM LASC, rule 2.0	. Gerta			I LASC, rule 2.0

1000000 Jan 00 E010 11:47HM MHKL B DUKLK LLI'

SHORT VITLE:	CASE NUMBER
Grant V. Toyota Motor Sales USA, INC.	

Item III. Statement of Location: Enter the address of the accident, party's residence or place of business, performance, or other circumstance indicated in Item II., Step 3 on Page 1, as the proper reason for filing in the court location you selected.

REASON; CHECK T	HE NUMBER UNDI OPPLIES IN THIS C		ADORESS: 17511 Rayen St., Northridge, CA 91325
□1, Ø12, □3, □4, €	35. □8. □7. □8	3, 🗆 9. 🗆 10.	
CHY: Northridge	STATE: CA	ZP CODE: 91325	

Item IV. Declaration of Assignment: I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct and that the above entitled matter is properly filed for assignment to the Stanley Mosk _ District of the Los Angeles Superior Court (Code Civ. Proc., § 392 et seq., and LASC Local Rule 2.0, subds. (b), (c) and (d)).

Dated: January 8, 2010

PLEASE HAVE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS COMPLETED AND READY TO BE FILED IN ORDER TO PROPERLY COMMENCE YOUR NEW COURT CASE:

- Original Complaint or Petition.
- 2. If filling a Complaint, a completed Summons form for Issuance by the Clerk.
- Civil Case Cover Sheet form CM-010.
- Complete Addendum to Civil Case Cover Sheet form LACIV 109 (Rev. 01/07), LASC Approved 03-04.
- Payment in full of the filing fee, unless fees have been walved.
- Signed order appointing the Guardian ad Litem, JC form FL-935, if the plaintiff or petitioner is a minor under 18 years of age, or if required by Court.
- Additional copies of documents to be conformed by the Clerk. Copies of the cover sheet and this addendum must be served along with the summons and complaint, or other initiating pleading in the case.

LACIV 109 (Rev. 01/07) LASC Approved 03-04

CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION

LASC, rule 2.0 Page 4 of 4

EXHIBIT B

Case 2:10-cv-01234-AHM-FMO Document 4 Filed 02/18/10 Page 26 of 44

CT Corporation

Service of Process Transmittal 02/12/2010 CT Log Number 516155963

TO:

Dorothy Sutton, Administrative Assistant

Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. 19001 S. Western Ave., HQ11

Torrance, CA 90501

RE:

Process Served in California

FOR:

Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. (Domestic State: CA)

ENCLOSED ARE COPIES OF LEGAL PROCESS RECEIVED BY THE STATUTORY AGENT OF THE ABOVE COMPANY AS FOLLOWS:

TITLE OF ACTION:

Stuart Grant, etc., Pltf. vs. Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc., etc., et al., Dfts. Name discrepancy noted.

DOCUMENT(S) SERVED:

Summons, First Amended Complaint

COURT/AGENCY:

Los Angeles County, Superior Court, Hill Street, CA Case # BC429345

NATURE OF ACTION:

Product Liability Litigation - Breach of Warranty - Class Action - 2008 Toyota Sequola, VIN 5TDBY67A48S002958 - Falling to confirm the vehicle to the express written warranty within a reasonable number of repair attempts

OH WHOM PROCESS WAS SERVED:

C T Corporation System, Los Angeles, CA

DATE AND HOUR OF SERVICE:

By Process Server on 02/12/2010 at 14:55

APPEARANCE OR ANSWER DUE:

Within 30 days after service

ATTORNEY(S) / SENDER(S):

Julianna R. Makler Makler & Baker LLP 3 W. Carrillo Street Suite 216

Santa Barbara, CA 93101

805-965-4651

ACTION ITEMS:

SOP Papers with Transmittal, via Fed Ex Standard Overnight, 792175522179

Image SOP
Email Notification, Shari Goldsworthy shari_goldsworthy@toyota.com
Email Notification, Webster Burns webster_burns@toyota.com
Email Notification, Dorothy Sutton dorothy sutton@toyota.com

SIGNEDI PER: ADDRESS:

C T Corporation System Nancy Flores 818 West Seventh Street Los Angeles, CA 90017 213-337-4615

TELEPHONE

Page 1 of 1 / MV

Information displayed on this transmittal is for CT Corporation's record keeping purposes only and is provided to the recipient for quick reference. This information does not constitute a legal opinion as to the nature of action; the amount of damages, the answer date, or any information contained in the documents themselves. Recipient is responsible for interpreting said documents and for taking appropriate action. Signatures on certified mail receipts confirm receipt of package only, not contents.

EXHIBIT C

Case 2:10-cv-01234-AHM-FMO Document 4 Filed 02/18/10 Page 28 of 44

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- Prior to January 21, 2010, Toyota maintained one of the highest customer 2. satisfaction records. Many consumers were willing to pay premium price for Toyota vehicles. spending thousands more than they would pay for comparable vehicles from other manufacturers.
- 3. Toyota vehicles have been recalled for numerous defects an noncomformities, including sudden acceleration caused by defective floor mats and/or faulty accelerator pedals and more recently braking system failures.
- 4. Defendant Toyota knew or should have known about the widespread safety issues in the vehicles it manufactured since at least 2007, and yet it has repeatedly failed to disclose secti information to California consumers. Many consumers would never have purchased Toyota vehicles had they known about these defects and nonconformities which jeopardize safety and lives. Furthermore, the widespread recalls have seriously sliced Toyota vehicles' resale values by 3.5% to 5%.
- Plaintiff STUART GRANT brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly 5. situated and on behalf of the general public as a private attorney general to stop this unlawful conduct and to provide restitution to victimized consumers.

FACTS COMMON TO PLAINTIFF STUART GRANT

- 6. Defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. (hereinafter "Toyota") is a duly authorized corporation doing business in Los Angeles County, California.
- 7. Plaintiff does not know the true names of the Defendants sued herein as Does One through Twenty and sucs said Defendants pursuant to the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure § 474.
- 8. On or about June 27, 2008, Plaintiff purchased a 2008 Toyota Sequoia, VIN 5TDBY67A48S002958 ("vehicle"), which was manufactured and warranted by Toyota.
- In connection with the transaction, Toyota issued to Plaintiff an express warranty within the meaning of Cal, Civil Code § 1791.2, which is also a written warranty within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6). By the terms of the express written warranty, Toyota promised that the vehicle's material and workmanship were defect free, undertook to preserve and maintain the

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27 28 utility and performance of the vehicle and to provide compensation if there is a failure in utility or performance, and agreed to refund, repair, replace, or take other remedial action with respect to the vehicle.

- Plaintiff purchased the vehicle primarily for personal, family or household purposes. 10.
- 11. Subsequent to Plaintiff's transaction, the vehicle exhibited numerous defects and nonconformities covered by the warranty which substantially impair the use, value and safety of the motor vehicle to the Plaintiff.
- 12. Plaintiff delivered the nonconforming motor vehicle to Toyota's authorized repair facilities for repairs pursuant to the terms of the warranty. Toyota has failed to repair or replace the vehicle.

FACTS RELATING TO CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- Since September 2007 to the date of the filing of this complaint, Defendant Toyota 13. has recalled 8.5 million vehicles due to possible sudden acceleration. Toyota claims the defect stems from an alleged faulty accelerator pedals and the possibility that floor mats could jam the accelerator pedal.
- As of January 26, 2010, Toyota stopped selling eight models in the United States and Canada, including its popular Camry (2007-2010 model years) and Corolla (2009-2010 model years), because of possible unintended acceleration. Other recalled Toyota vehicles for this defect include the 2009-2010 Avalon, 2010 Highlander, 2009-2010 Matrix, 2009-2010 RAV4, 2008-2010 Sequoia, and the 2007-2010 Tundra,
- 15. Plaintiff is informed and believes at least 19 deaths and 341 injuries stemming from 815 separate crashes involving Toyotas and sudden acceleration.
- 16. On February 9, 2010, Toyota recalled 437,000 hybrid cars, including its latest Prius model to repair a software glitch in its antilock braking system.
- These recalls have, and continue to, tarnish Toyota's reputation for making some of the 17. most reliable vehicles on the road. It is the most prominent auto safety issue since reports surfaced in 2000 that many Firestone tires mounted on Ford Explorers failed.

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- 18. Since 2003, nine U.S. investigations by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (hereafter "NHSTA"), into sudden acceleration complaints show Toyota repeatedly ruled out many owner complaints, dismissed several concerns as posing no danger, and modified models in production without offering similar changes to vehicles already on the road. Instead, Toyota has blamed the sudden acceleration events on driver error, saying it was impossible for the electronics to malfunction. Not until the 2007 floor mat investigation did any of the complaints lead to a recall.
- 19. Since the 1990s, NHTSA had concluded that most sudden acceleration complaints were caused by drivers mistakenly hitting the gas pedal instead of the brake. When a Massachusetts man asked in April 2003 for an investigation of 1997-2000 model Lexus sedans, citing 271 complaints of unintended acceleration, NHSTA rejected his request without querying Toyota for data.
- 20. In February 2004, a nurse from Maryland asked the agency to review the 2002 and 2003 Lexus ES350 sedans, saying her throttle had malfunctioned several times and led to one crash. A month later, NHTSA launched a wider investigation into the electronic throttles on nearly 1 million Lexus and Toyota sedans, citing more than 100 complaints.
- 21. From the start, Toyota pushed NHTSA to narrowly define the problem as short bursts where the engine surged to "something less than a wide-open throttle." It compared many of the complaints to the prior sudden acceleration cases that NHTSA had previously deemed driver error. Toyota also claimed the computer could not open the throttle without the accelerator pedal being pressed, and contended even if built-in safety checks failed, stepping on the brakes would stop the car.
- 22. The recalls since September 2007 have now created a stigma of unreliability and safety concern which will be retained in all Toyota vehicles, not just those vehicles recalled. Kelley Blue Book, a leading used-car value service, is lowering its estimated prices for the recalled models by 3.5% to 5%. That's enough to lower the value of each vehicle by between \$800-\$1,500.

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FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION Violations of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant Only

- Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs. 23.
- 24. Plaintiff is a "buyer" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(b).
- The vehicle is a "consumer good" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(a). 25.
- Toyota is a "manufacturer" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(j). 26.
- 27. Plaintiff's purchase of the vehicle was a "sale" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code 1791(n).
- 28. Toyota violated the Song-Beverly Act by failing to conform the vehicle to the express written warranty within a reasonable number of repair attempts or within the warranty period and failing to promptly replace the vehicle or make restitution to the plaintiff.
- The above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities substantially impair the 29. use, value, and safety of the vehicle.
- 30. Plaintiff has not made unreasonable or unintended use of the vehicle.
- 31. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1793.2(d), Toyota must refund the price of the vehicle to Plaintiff:
 - Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(a), Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration 32. given to Toyota.
 - 33. As a direct and proximate result of said violations of the Song-Beverly Act, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain, incidental and consequential damages in the approximate amount of \$75,000.00 according to proof.
 - The failure of Toyota to comply with the express warranty was willful in that Toyota had actual knowledge of the vehicles' defects and malfunctions, knew of its legal duties under the warranty and the law, but repeatedly refused to make necessary repairs and/or provide a refund.
 - Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(c), Plaintiff is entitled to a civil penalty of two times the 35. amount of his actual damages...
 - Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(d), Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees according 36. to proof.

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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION Violations of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant Only

3 37. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.

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- 38. The vehicle is a "consumer product" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1).
- 5 39. Plaintiff is a "consumer" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3).
- 6 40. Toyota is a "supplier" and a "warrantor" as defined respectively by 15 U.S.C.§ 2303(4) and (5).
 - 41. The express written warranty is a "written warranty" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6).
 - Toyota violated the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act by failing to conform the vehicle to the express warranty within a reasonable number of attempts, a reasonable amount of time or within the warranty period itself. Defendant failed to cure its failure to comply with the Act
 - 43. Prior to commencing this action, Plaintiff afforded Toyota reasonable opportunities to core the failures and to comply with the Act.
 - Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1). Plaintiff is entitled to the equitable remedies of rescission and restitution and/or damages. Plaintiff revokes acceptance of the vehicle and rescinds the contract. Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration given.
 - 45. As a proximate result of the breach of written warranty, Plaintiff has sustained and continues to sustain damages, both economic and noneconomic, in the approximate amount of \$75,000,00.
 - 46. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to attorney fees and expenses reasonably incurred in connection with this action.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Express Warranty On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- 47. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly situated on behalf of a class of all California consumers who purchased the following Toyota vehicles: 2007-2010 Carrry, 2009-2010 Corolla 2009-2010, 2009-2010 Avalon, 2010 Highlander, 2009-2010 Matrix, 2009-2010 RAV4, 2008-2010 Sequoia, 2007-2010 Tundra

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and the 2010 Prius.

- The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The members of the class are ascertainable through Defendants' records.
- At all times mentioned, on or about January 2007, Toyota utilized media, 50. professional publications and salespersons to urge the use and purchase of Toyota vehicles, including but not limited to and expressly warranted to members of the general public herein, that the vehicle and its component parts were free from latent defects or inherent risk of failure and were effective, proper and safe for their intended use.
- Plaintiff and others similarly situated relied upon said express warranty 51. representations of Toyota in the purchase of Toyota vehicles.
- Defendant breached its warranties by selling vehicles that did not conform to the 52. promises in the warranties given to Plaintiff and others similarly situated with their purchases.
- After Plaintiff sustained the damages complained herein as a result of the defective 53. condition of his vehicle, notice was given by Plaintiff, who has satisfied all terms of the contract and requirements, except as may be excused by misconduct of the Defendant. This complaint shall serve as further notice of damage as result of the defective condition of Toyota vehicles on behalf of Plaintiff and others similarly situated.
- Questions of law and fact of common and general interest to the class exist as to all 54. members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class. The common questions include, among others, the following:
- Whether Defendant Toyota breached the express warranty given in the sale of a. 2007-2010 Camry, 2009-2010 Corolla 2009-2010, 2009-2010 Avalon, 2010 Highlander, 2009-2010 Matrix, 2009-2010 RAV4, 2008-2010 Sequoia, 2007-2010 Tundra and 2010 Prius.
- Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class, as all such claims arise out 55. of purchase of vehicles manufactured by Defendant where members of the class have been damaged by its breach of the express warranty.
- Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the members of the 56. class. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel

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experienced in the prosecution of class actions, including and especially consumer class actions.

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57. A class action is also superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because the damages suffered by each individual member are

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relatively small compared to the expense and burden of prosecuting individual cases.

If individual class members were required to bring separate actions, courts

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throughout California would be confronted by a multiplicity of lawsuits burdening the court system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer

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10 management difficulties while providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and

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FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Breach of Implied Warranty—Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act
On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

59. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.

comprehensive supervision by a single court.

60. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly situated on behalf of a class of all California consumers who nurchased To

situated on behalf of a class of all California consumers who purchased Toyota vehicles manufactured by Toyota Motor Sales in the three years preceding the filing of this lawsuit.

61. The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The members of the class are ascertainable through Defendants' records.

62. Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1792, Toyota vehicles purchased by California consumers was accompanied by the manufacturer's implied warranty of merchantability.

63. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1793, and because of the existence of the express warranty. Toyota may not disclaim, limit, or modify the implied warranties provided by the Song-Beverly Act.

64. Questions of law and fact of common and general interest to the class exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class. The common questions include, among others, the following:

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	a.	W	hether'	Defer	ndant T	`oyo	ota's	brea	ched the i	implied v	varranty o	fmerchanta	bility o
Civil	Code	§§	1791.1	and	1792	in	that	the	above-d	escribed	defects,	malfunction	ns, and
nonco	onform	ities	render	its ve	ehicle	unf	it for	the	ordinary	purpose	s for whi	ch it is used	d and i
would	d not p	ass v	vithout	objec	tion in	the	trad	le.					

- 65. Plaintiff's' claims are typical of the claims of the class, as all such claims arise out of purchase of vehicles manufactured by Defendant where members of the class have been damaged by its breach of the implied warranty of merchantability..
- 66. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the members of the class. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in the prosecution of class actions, including and especially consumer class actions.
- 67. A class action is also superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because the damages suffered by each individual member are relatively small compared to the expense and burdén of prosecuting individual cases.
- 68. If individual class members were required to bring separate actions, courts throughout California would be confronted by a multiplicity of lawsuits burdening the court system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer management difficulties while providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.
- 69. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(a), Plaintiff and others similarly situated are entitled to restitution of all consideration.
- 70. As a direct and proximate result of said breach of implied warranty, Plaintiff and others similarly situated have sustained, and continue to sustain, incidental and consequential damages.
- 71. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(d), Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees according to proof.

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FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Implied Warranty-Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs. 72.
- Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly 73. situated on behalf of a class of all California consumers who purchased Toyota vehicles manufactured by Toyota Motor Sales in the three years preceding the filing of this lawsuit.
- The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The members of 74. the class are ascertainable through Defendants' records.
- Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2301(7), the breaches by Toyota of the state-law implied 75. warranty of merchantability as set forth above also constitute breaches of implied warranties pursuant to the Magnuson-Moss Act.
- Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), and because of said breaches of implied warranties. 76. Plaintiff and other similarly situated are entitled to the equitable remedies of rescission and restitution and/or damages.
- Questions of law and fact of common and general interest to the class exist as to all 77. members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class. The common questions include, among others, the following:
- Whether Defendant Toyota's breached the implied warranty of merchantability 8. contained in 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1) in that the above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities render its vehicle unfit for the ordinary purposes for which it is used and it would not pass without objection in the trade.
- 78. Plaintiff's' claims are typical of the claims of the class, as all such claims arise out of purchase of vehicles manufactured by Defendant where members of the class have been damaged by its breach of the implied warranty of merchantability...
- Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the members of the **79**. class. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in the prosecution of class actions, including and especially consumer class actions. H

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80.	A class action is also superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient
adjudi	cation of this controversy because the damages suffered by each individual member ar
relativ	ely small compared to the expense and burden of prosecuting individual cases.

- 81. If individual class members were required to bring separate actions, courts throughout California would be confronted by a multiplicity of lawsuits burdening the court system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer management difficulties while providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.
- 82. As a proximate result of the breaches of implied warranty, Plaintiff and others similarly situated have sustained, and continues to sustain, damages, both economic and noneconomic.
- 83. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to attorney fees and expenses reasonably incurred in connection with this action.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION Violation of the Unfair Competition Law (Business and Professions Code section 17200 et seq.) On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- 84. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- The business acts and practices of Defendant as herein above described constitute fraudulent, unfair and unlawful business practices in violation of Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq. without limitation:
- 1. Defendant's practice of failing to disclose to consumers known safety defects and nonconformities in the vehicles it manufactures to induce consumers to purchase its vehicles.
- 2. Defendants' practice of knowingly making false representations and concealing material facts about the vehicles it manufactures to induce consumers to purchase its vehicles.
- Defendant's practice breached its warranties by selling vehicles that did not conform to the promises in the express warranties given to Plaintiff and others similarly situated

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with their purchases, as set forth and described in the Third Cause of Action

- 4: Defendant's violations of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, Civil Code §§ 1791.1 and 1792, as set forth and described in the Fourth Cause of Action, above.
- 5. Defendants' violations of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, Civil Code §15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), and because of said breaches of implied warranties, as set forth and described in the Fifth Cause of Action, above.
- 86. The business acts and practices of Defendant as herein above described constitute unfair business practices in violation of the Unfair Competition Law in that such acts and practices are patently unfair and substantially injurious to consumers and offensive to established California public policy.
- 87. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code §17203, Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of all members of the general public who are, has been or may be subjected to these business acts and practices of defendants hereby request injunctive relief prohibiting such practices in the future, and such other orders as may be necessary to restore to any identifiable person in interest, any money or property, real or personal, which may have been acquired by Defendant by means of such business practices. In addition, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure §1021.5, Plaintiff is entitled to recover his reasonable attorney's fees, costs and expenses incurred in bringing this action.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully prays for judgment against Toyota as follows:

On Behalf of Plaintiffs Individually:

- 1. That the contract be adjudged rescinded.
- 2. For restitution of all consideration paid.
- 3. For incidental and consequential damages.
- 4. For actual and statutory damages.
- For reasonable attorney fees according to proof.
- For costs and expenses incurred herein.
- For such other relief as the Court deems proper.

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ï 8. For a civil penalty of two times Plaintiff's damages. On Behalf of the Class as Described in the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Causes of Action: 2 3 A grant of restitution to Plaintiff and all members of the general public who have been affected by the aforementioned business practices and issue such other orders as may 4 be necessary to restore to any identifiable person in interest, any money or property, real or 5 personal, which may have been acquired by defendants by means of such practices; 6 Injunctive relief prohibiting Defendant's unlawful, deceptive and fraudulent 7 2. 8 conduct; 3. An award reasonable attorney's fees and costs; 9 10 4. An award of pre-judgment interest; An award of such other and further relief as the court deems appropriate. 5. 1.1 MAKLER & BAKER LLP DATED: February 10, 2010 12 13 14 15 Attorneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 13 FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

POS-010 FOR COURT USE ONL ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bor number, and address); Julianna R Makler, 189138 MAKLER & BAKER LLP 3 W. Carrillo Street Suite 216 SANTA BARBARA, CA 93101-2259 TELEPHONE NO.: (805) 965-4651 ATTORNEY FOR (Norma): Plaintiff SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Superior Court of California, Los Angeles County 111 N. Hill Street Los Angeles, CA 90012-3117 CASE NUMBER: PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: Grant BC429345 DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: Toyota Motor Sales USA, INC., et al. Ref. No. or File No.: PROOF OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS none

- 1. At the time of service I was a citizen of the United States, at least 18 years of age and not a party to this action.
- 2. I served copies of: Summons, Complaint For Damages

BYFAX

- 3. a. Party served: Toyota Motor Sales USA, INC., a corporation
 - b. Person Served: CT CORPORATION Maria Sanchez Person authorized to accept service of process
- 4. Address where the party was served: 818 West Seventh Street 2nd Floor
 Los Angeles, CA 90017
- 5. I served the party
 - a. by personal service. I personally delivered the documents listed in item 2 to the party or person authorized to receive service of process for the party (1) or (date): 1/21/2010 (2) at (time): 2:50 PM
- 6. The "Notice to the Person Served" (on the summons) was completed as follows:
 - c, on behalf of:

Toyota Motor Sales USA, INC., a corporation

under

CCP 416.10 (corporation)

7. Person who served papers

a. Name:

Jimmy Lizama

b. Address:

One Legal - 194-Marin 504 Redwood Blvd #223 Novato, CA 94947

415-491-0606

c. Telephone number:

d. The fee for service was: \$ 29.00

e. lam:

(4) (3) registered California process server.

(i) Employee or independent contractor.

(ii) Registration No.:4553

(III) County LOS ANGELES

8.1 declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America and the State of California that the foregoing is true and currect.

Date: 1/22/2010

Jimmy Lizama

INAME OF PERSON WHO SERVED PAPERSI

ISIGNATUREL

Code of Civil Procedure, § 417.19

Form Adopted for Mandatory Use Judicial Council of California POS-016 [Rev. Jan 1, 2007]

PROOF OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS

OL# 6708215

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Nora Fernandez, declare:

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I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action. My business address is Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Sixteenth Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071. I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the action in which this service is made.

On February 18, 2010, I served the document(s) described as NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF ACTION TO UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b) [FEDERAL QUESTION JURISDICTION]; AND DECLARATION OF LISA GILFORD IN SUPPORT THEREOF on the interested parties in this action by enclosing the document(s) in a sealed envelope addressed to the parties as listed on the attached service list in the following manner:

Julianna R. Makler, Esq. Attorneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT Terry L. Baker, Esq. Makler & Baker LLP 3 W. Carrillo Street, Suite 216 Telephone: (805) 965-4651 Santa Barbara, CA 93101 Facsimile: (805) 965-4671 David R. Griffin, Esq. Attorneys for Plaintiff Griffin & Associates STUART GRANT 501 W. Broadway, Suite 800 San Diego, CA 92101 Telephone: (619) 222-0888 Facsimile: (619) 923-3680

BY MAIL: I am "readily familiar" with this firm's practice for the collection and the processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. In the ordinary course of business, the correspondence would be deposited with the United States Postal Service at 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071 with postage thereon fully prepaid the same day on which the correspondence was placed for collection and mailing at the firm. Following ordinary business practices, I placed for collection and mailing with the United States Postal Service such envelope at Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071.

Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071.

UPS NEXT DAY AIR I deposited such envelope in a facility regularly maintained by UPS with delivery fees fully provided for or delivered the envelope to a courier or driver of UPS authorized to receive documents at Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071 with delivery fees provided for.

BY FACSIMILE: I telecopied a copy of said document(s) to the following addressee(s) at the following number(s) in accordance with the written confirmation of counsel in this action.

BY ELECTRONIC MAIL TRANSMISSION WITH ATTACHMENT: On this date, I transmitted the above-mentioned document by electronic mail transmission with attachment to the parties at the electronic mail transmission address set forth on the attached service list.

[State] I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.

[Federal] I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on February 18, 2010, at Los Angeles, Cal fornia.

Nora/Fernandez

6 NOTICE OF REMOVAL

LEGAL02/31766175v1

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Nora Fernandez, declare:

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I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action. My business address is Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Sixteenth Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071. I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the action in which this service is made.

On February 18, 2010, I served the document(s) described as NOTICE TO ADVERSE PARTIES OF REMOVAL OF ACTION TO FEDERAL COURT on the interested parties in this action by enclosing the document(s) in a sealed envelope addressed to the parties as listed on the attached service list in the following manner:

Julianna R. Makler, Esq. Attorneys for Plaintiff Terry L. Baker, Esq. STUART GRANT Makler & Baker LLP 3 W. Carrillo Street, Suite 216 Telephone: (805) 965-4651 Santa Barbara, CA 93101 Facsimile: (805) 965-4671 Attorneys for Plaintiff David R. Griffin, Esq. Griffin & Associates STUART GRANT 501 W. Broadway, Suite 800 San Diego, CA 92101 Telephone: (619) 222-0888 Facsimile: (619) 923-3680

BY MAIL: I am "readily familiar" with this firm's practice for the collection and the processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. In the ordinary course of business, the correspondence would be deposited with the United States Postal Service at 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071 with postage thereon fully prepaid the same day on which the correspondence was placed for collection and mailing at the firm. Following ordinary business practices, I placed for collection and mailing with the United States Postal Service such envelope at Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071.

UPS NEXT DAY AIR I deposited such envelope in a facility regularly

□ UPS NEXT DAY AIR I deposited such envelope in a facility regularly maintained by UPS with delivery fees fully provided for or delivered the envelope to a courier or driver of UPS authorized to receive documents at Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071 with delivery fees fully provided for.

BY FACSIMILE: I telecopied a copy of said document(s) to the following addressee(s) at the following number(s) in accordance with the written confirmation of counsel in this action.

BY ELECTRONIC MAIL TRANSMISSION WITH ATTACHMENT: On this date, I transmitted the above-mentioned document by electronic mail transmission with attachment to the parties at the electronic mail transmission address set forth on the attached service list.

[State] I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.

[Federal] I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on February 18, 2010, at Los\Angeles, California.

Nora Fernandez

LEGAL02/31766259v1

eighteen years and not a party to the action in which this service is made.

I, Nora Fernandez, declare:

PROOF OF SERVICE

the age of 18 and not a party to the within action. My business address is Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Sixteenth Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071. I am over the age of

On February 18, 2010, I served the document(s) described as CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE on the interested parties in this action by enclosing the

document(s) in a sealed envelope addressed to the parties as listed on the attached service list

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in the following manner:

Julianna R. Makler, Esq.

Santa Barbara, CA 93101

David R. Griffin, Esq.

Griffin & Associates

3 W. Carrillo Street, Suite 216

Terry L. Baker, Esq. Makler & Baker LLP

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LEGAL02/31766293v1

Attorneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT

I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over

Telephone: (805) 965-4651 Facsimile: (805) 965-4671

Attorneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT

501 W. Broadway, Suite 800 Telephone: (619) 222-0888 San Diego, CA 92101 Facsimile: (619) 923-3680 BY MAIL: I am "readily familiar" with this firm's practice for the collection and the processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. In the

ordinary course of business, the correspondence would be deposited with the United States Postal Service at 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071 with postage thereon fully prepaid the same day on which the correspondence was placed for collection and mailing at the firm. Following ordinary business practices, I placed for collection and mailing with the United States Postal Service such envelope at Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071.

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BY ELECTRONIC MAIL TRANSMISSION WITH ATTACHMENT: On this date, I transmitted the above-mentioned document by electronic mail transmission with attachment to the parties at the electronic mail transmission address set forth on the attached service list.

[State] I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. X [Federal]

Executed on February 18, 2010, at Los Angeles, California.

Nora Fernandez

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Case 2 10-cv-072345AHM-PMO-COVET CENTRAL DISTRICTOR COVER SHEET									
I (a) PLAINTIFFS (Check box STUART GRANT	t if you are representing yourself	D)	4	DEFENDANTS TOYOTA MOTOI	R SAL	ES U	SA, INC.	:	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
(b) Attorneys (Firm Name, Adyourself, provide same.) Julianna R. Makler, Esq. Makler & Baker 3 W. Carillo St., #216 Santa Barbara, CA 9310 Tel. (805) 965-4651	Griffin & Associate 501 W. Broadway,	sq. es #800 01		Attorneys (If Known) Deborah Yoon Jon Stephanie A. Jones Alston & Bird LLF 333 S. Hope Street Los Angeles, CA 9 Telephone: (213) 5	(SBN 1, 16 th 1 20071	l 1784 Floor	53); stephanie	.jones@alston	
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION	(Place an X in one box only.)			HIP OF PRINCIPAL in one box for plaintiff				Only	
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party		Citizen of This S	tate	PTF ☐ 1		Incorporated or P of Business in thi		PTF DEF
2 U.S. Government Defendant	t 4 Diversity (Indicate Citiz of Parties in Item III)	enship	Citizen of Anoth	er State	☐ 2	□ 2	Incorporated and of Business in Ar		□ 5 □ 5
			Citizen or Subject	et of a Foreign Country	□ 3	3	Foreign Nation		□6 □6
IV. ORIGIN (Place an X in one	box only.)								
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V. REQUESTED IN COMPLA CLASS ACTION under F.R.C,1	MNT: JURY DEMAND: 🛛 Ye P. 23: 🗌 Yes 🔲 No	s 🔲 N		ly if demanded in comp IONEY DEMANDED		MPLA	INT: \$ In exce	ess of \$75,000)
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (Cite 28 U.S.C. Sections 2301 e	the U.S. Civil Statute under whi	ch you	are filing and writ	e a brief statement of ca	ause Dr	not cit	e jurisdictional sta	atutes unless dive	ereity)
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FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Case Number: AFTER COMPLETING THE FRONT SIDE OF FORM CV-71, COMPLETE THE INFORMATION REQUESTED BELOW.

Alien Detainee

465 Other Immigration Actions

Statutes

USC 7609

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VIII(a). IDENTICAL CASES: Has If yes, list case number(s): See atta		eviously filed in this court an	d dismissed, remanded or closed? ☐ No ☒ Yes	
VIII(b). RELATED CASES: Have a lift yes, list case number(s): See atta		iously filed in this court that	are related to the present case?	
⊠ B, 0 ⊠ C.)	Arise from the same Call for determinations For other reasons we	e or closely related transaction on of the same or substantial ould entail substantial duplic	ons, happenings, or events; or ly related or similar questions of law and fact; or ation of labor if heard by different judges; or , <u>and</u> one of the factors identified above in a, b or c also is present.	
IX. VENUE: (When completing the	following informati	on, use an additional sheet if	necessary,)	
(a) List the County in this District; Check here if the government, it	California County of a agencies or emplo	utside of this District; State	if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named plaintiff resides. this box is checked, go to item (b).	
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country	
Los Angeles County				
(b) List the County in this District; (Check here if the government, it	California County o s agencies or emplo	utside of this District; State byces is a named defendant.	if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named defendant resides. If this box is checked, go to item (c).	
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country	
		,	Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc.'s incorporated in California with its principal place of business in Torrance, California.	
(c) List the County in this District; (Note: In land condemnation ca	California County o	utside of this District; State on of the tract of land invol	f other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH claim arose.	
County in this District:*	78.75		California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country	
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* Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernar- Note: In land condemnation cases, us	dino, Riverside, Ve e the location of the	entura, Santa Barbara, or s tract of land invested	San Luis Obispo Counties	
X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY (C	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$-\mathcal{U}$	Date February 18, 2010	
		phanie Af Johes (SBN torneys for Defendant	178453) Гоуота Motor Sales USA, Inc.)	
or other papers as required by lav	 This form, approv 	ed by the Judicial Conference	nation contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings of the United States in September 1974, is required pursuant to Local Rule 3 -1 is not filed ing the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instructions, see separate instructions sheet.)	
Key to Statistical codes relating to So			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of	Cause of Action	
			ance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended, spitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the FF(b))	
862	BL,	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 196 (30 U.S.C. 923)		
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended; plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))		
863	DIWW	All claims filed for widow Act, as amended. (42 U.S.	s or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security C. 405(g))	
864	SSID	All claims for supplements Act, as amended.	al security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security	
865	RSI		old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42	
LEGAL02/31766237v1		U.S.C. (g))		

	Case Name	Jurisdiction .	Case Number	Judge
1	Choï	U.S.D.C Central District (L.A.)	09-cv-08143	Matz
2	Kmetz	U.S.D.C Contral District (L.A.)	09-cv-08478	Matz
3,	Baldiserri	U.S.D.C Central District (L.A.)	.09-cv-09386	Feess
4	Lane	U.S.D.C Central District (L.A.)	09-ev-09158	Foess
5	Hauter	U.S.D.C Central District (Santa Ana)	10-ev-00105	Macz

	Case Name	Jurisdiction	Case Number	Judge
6	Aviles	U.S.D.C Central District (L.A.)	I9-cv-00706	Matz
7	Schwartz	U.S.D.C Central District (L.A.)	10-cv-00710	Lew
. 8	Marr	U.S.D.C Central District of California	10-ev-00799	· Mate
9	Gazaryan	U.S.D.C Contral District (L.A.)	10-cv-00849	Matz
1				
10	Byrnes	U.S.D.C Central District of California (LA)	10-cv-00947	Marz
Ï				
u	Wisner	U.S.D.C Central District of California (LA)	10-ev-00942	Otero

	Case Name	Jurisdiction	Case Number	Judge
12	Lacey	U.S.D.C Central District of California	10-cv-01030	Marshall
13	Beard	U.S.D.CCentral District of California, Santa Ana	10-cv-00183	Selna
14	Liebermen	U.S.D.CCentral District of California, Los Angeles	10-cv-01073	Klausner
15	Talbot	U.S.D.CCentral District of Celifornia, Los Angeles	10-ev-01039	Matz.

	Case 2:10-cv-01234-AHM-FMO Document 2	Filed 02/18/10 Page 1 of 3
		FUED
1 2 3 4	LISA GILFORD (State Bar No. 171641) STEPHANIE A. JONES (State Bar No. 1784 JOHN D. ARYA (State Bar No. 156108) ROGER A. CERDA (State Bar No. 239027) ALSTON + BIRD LLP 333 South Hope Street Sixteenth Floor	153) 10 FEB 18 PM 4:01 CLERK WALLES LOF COURT CENTRAL LIST OF CALIF, LOS ANGELES
5 6 7	Los Angeles, CA 90071 Telephone: (213) 576-1000 Facsimile: (213) 576-1100 lisa.gilford@alston.com Stephanie.jones@alston.com	BY Comments of the second seco
8 9 10 11	VINCENT GALVIN, JR. (State Bar No. 104 BOWMAN AND BROOKE 1741 Technology Drive San Jose, CA 95110 Telephone: (408) 279-5393 Facsimile: (408) 279-5845 E-mail: vgalvin@bowman-brooke.com	448)
12	Attorneys for Defendant TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.	
13	UNITED STATES DI	STRICT COURT
14	CENTRAL DISTRICT	
15		
16 17	STUART GRANT, an individual,	Case No.: V 10-01234-MRP
18	Plaintiff,	NOTICE OF INTERESTED PARTIES
19	v,	TAKTIES
20 21	TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.; a corporation, and DOES ONE through TWENTY,	CLASS ACTION
22	Defendants.	
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
	NOTICE OF INTERES LEGAL02/31766203v1	TED PARTIES

1	The undersigned, counsel of record for defendant Toyota Motor Sales
2	USA, Inc. certifies that the following listed parties have a direct, pecuniary interest in
3	the outcome of this case. These representations are made to enable the Court to
4	evaluate possible disqualification or recusal.
5	
6	<u>LIST OF PARTIES</u>
7	Stuart Grant Plaintiff
8	
9	Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. Defendant
10	
11	
12	Dated: February 18, 2010 Respectfully submitted, ALSTON + BIRD LLP
13	And And
14	1 18 1 V V X V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V
15	Stephanie A. Jones Attorney for Defendant
16	Attorney for Defendant TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.
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NOTICE OF INTERESTED PARTIES

PROOF OF SERVICE 1 I, Nora Fernandez, declare: 2 I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over 3 the age of 18 and not a party to the within action. My business address is Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Sixteenth Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071. I am over the age of 4 eighteen years and not a party to the action in which this service is made. 5 On February 18, 2010, I served the document(s) described as NOTICE OF INTERESTED PARTIES on the interested parties in this action by enclosing the Ś document(s) in a sealed envelope addressed to the parties as listed on the attached service list in the following manner: 7 Julianna R. Makler, Esq. Attorneys for Plaintiff 8 STUART GRANT Terry L. Baker, Esq. Makler & Baker LLP Telephone: (805) 965-4651 3 W. Carrillo Street, Suite 216 Facsimile: (805) 965-4671 Santa Barbara, CA 93101 10 Attorneys for Plaintiff David R. Griffin, Esq. 11 STUART GRANT Griffin & Associates 501 W. Broadway, Suite 800 12 Telephone: (619) 222-0888 San Diego, CA 92101 Facsimile: (619) 923-3680 13 BY MAIL: I am "readily familiar" with this firm's practice for the collection and the X 14 processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. In the ordinary course of business, the correspondence would be deposited with the United 15 States Postal Service at 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071 with postage thereon fully prepaid the same day on which the correspondence was placed 16 for collection and mailing at the firm. Following ordinary business practices, I placed for collection and mailing with the United States Postal Service such envelope at 17 Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071. I deposited such envelope in a facility regularly

South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071 with delivery fees provided for. BY FACSIMILE: I telecopied a copy of said document(s) to the following addressee(s) at the following number(s) in accordance with the written confirmation of counsel in this action.

maintained by UPS with delivery fees fully provided for or delivered the envelope to a courier or driver of UPS authorized to receive documents at Alston & Bird LLP, 333

BY ELECTRONIC MAIL TRANSMISSION WITH ATTACHMENT: On this date, I transmitted the above-mentioned document by electronic mail transmission with attachment to the parties at the electronic mail transmission address set forth on the attached service list.

[State] I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. [Federal]

Executed on February 18, 2010, at Los Angeles, California.

Nora Fernandez

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☐ UPS NEXT DAY AIR

NOTICE OF INTERESTED PARTIES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

LEGAL02/31766175v1

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TO THE CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA ("Toyota") hereby removes the above-titled action from the Superior Court of the State of California for the County of Los Angeles ("State Court"), where the above-titled action ("Action") was filed, to the United States District Court for the Central District of California.

In support of this Notice, Toyota alleges as follows:

TIMELINESS OF REMOVAL

- 1. On or about January 8, 2010 plaintiff Stuart Grant ("Plaintiff") commenced the Action in the State Court by filing a complaint ("Complaint") entitled "Stuart Grant v. Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc.," and bearing Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. BC 429345. The Complaint alleges the following four purported causes of action: (1) breach of express warranty-Song Beverly Consumer Warranty Act; (2) breach of implied warranty-Song Beverly Consumer Warranty Act; (3) breach of written warranty-Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act (15 U.S.C. § 2301 et seq.); and (4) breach of implied warranty-Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act (15 U.S.C. § 2301 et seq.) [A true and correct copy of the Summons and Complaint is attached to the Declaration of Lisa Gilford ("Gilford Decl.") included herewith and in the Appendix of State Court Pleadings as Exhibit A.]
- 2. Plaintiff personally served Toyota's agent for service of process, CT Corporation, with the Summons and Complaint on or about January 21, 2010. Therefore, this Notice of Removal, filed on February 19, 2010, is timely filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1446(b).

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

VENUE

3. Venue lies in the Central District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1441(a), 1446(a), and 84(c)(2). This action was originally brought in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles.

FEDERAL QUESTION JURISDICTION

- 4. This Action is a civil action over which this Court has original jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, and is one which may be removed to this Court by Toyota pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b) in that it includes claims that arise under 15 U.S.C. § 2301 et seq., the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act ("Magnuson-Moss"). Accordingly, it is evident from the face of Plaintiff's Complaint that his claims are subject to removal to this Court. See 28 U.S.C. §1331; 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b).¹
- 5. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, federal district courts have original jurisdiction of all "civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States." A claim "arises under" federal law where "the vindication of a right under state law necessarily turns on some construction of federal law." *Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc. v. Thompson*, 478 U.S. 804, 808 (1986). Federal courts have jurisdiction to hear, originally or by removal, only those cases in which a well-pleaded complaint establishes either that federal law creates the cause of action or that the plaintiff's right to relief necessarily depends on resolution of a substantial question of federal law. *See Franchise Tax Bd. of Cal. v. Constr. Laborers Vacation Trust*, 463 U.S. 1, 27-28 (1983).
- 6. Moreover, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a), this Court retains supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' state law claims for violations of the Song-

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

¹ Plaintiffs filed a First Amended Complaint on January 8, 2010, which purports to bring, in addition to plaintiff's individual claims, state and federal class action claims. See Gilford Decl., Ex. C.

Beverly Consumer Warranty Act ("Song-Beverly"). Plaintiff's state law claims are predicated upon the same facts and circumstances, and arise from the same transaction that forms the basis of Plaintiff's federal claims. Specifically, in his Song-Beverly claims, Plaintiff alleges that Toyota breached its express and implied warranties to him by failing to properly repair his Toyota vehicle. [Comp., ¶¶13, 24.] The same alleged failures to properly repair Plaintiff's Toyota vehicle are also alleged as the basis for Plaintiff's Magnuson-Moss claims [15 U.S.C. 2301, et seq.] [Compl. ¶¶33-34; 39.] Accordingly, this Court should retain supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state law claims. See Picard v. Bay Area Regional Transit District, 823 F.Supp. 1519, 1527 (N.D. Cal., 1993) (holding that where state law claims are based on the same set of facts as federal claims alleged, and would require plaintiffs to make virtually the same evidentiary showing at trial, state law claims did not predominate over federal claims, and court could retain supplemental jurisdiction over the same.)

CONCLUSION

7. Based on the foregoing, this Court has jurisdiction over the Action under the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1331 in that the Action is one which arises under federal law, namely, Magnuson-Moss, and the Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state law claims. Accordingly, this Action is properly removed to this Court pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. §§ 1441 and 1446.

NOTICE TO STATE COURT

8. A true and correct copy of this Notice of Removal has been served on the Plaintiff and filed with the Clerk of the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, as required by law.

Dated: February 18, 2010

Respectfully submitted, ALSTON + BURD LLF

Stephanie A. Jones

Attorney for Defendant TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

LEGAL02/31766175v1

DECLARATION OF LISA GILFORD

I, Lisa Gilford, declare:

- 1. I am a partner at Alston & Bird LLP, attorneys of record for defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. ("Toyota") in this action. I make this Declaration in support of the Notice of Removal. I have personal knowledge of the following facts and if called as a witness would and could testify competently thereto.
- 2. Attached hereto collectively as <u>Exhibit A</u> are true and correct copies of plaintiff's Summons and Complaint entitled "Stuart Grant v. Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc., Los Angeles County Superior Court Case No. BC 429345, and the corresponding Notice of Case Assignment.
- 3. Toyota first received a copy of the Summons and Complaint on or about January 21, 2010, when Plaintiff personally served Toyota's agent for service of process, CT Corporation Services.
- 4. Attached hereto as **Exhibit B** is a true and correct copy of the Proof of Service (CT Corporation).
- 5. Attached hereto as **Exhibit C**, collectively, are true and correct copies of Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint, personally served on Toyota's agent for service of process on February 12, 2010, and the corresponding proof of service.

I declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 18th day of February 2010, at Los Angeles, California.

Lisa Gilford

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

EXHIBIT A

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SUMMONS (CITACION JUDICIAL)

NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: (AVISC AL DEMANDADO):

TOYOTA MOTOR SALES USA, INC., a corporation; and DOES ONE through TWENTY

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTEF: (LO ESTÁ DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE): STUART GRANT, AN INDIVIDIAL.

SUM4-100 CONFORMED COPY OF ORIGINAL FILED Lbs Angeles Superior Court JAN 08 2010 John A. Clarke, Executive Officer/Clark
By Dawn ALEXANDER

MOTICE! You have been away. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 50 days. Reed the brownship

CHAIR SALE HOUSE DAYS after this summore and legal papers and bearing on you to the a written response at this court and have a popy served on the plaints. A spine or phone call will not protect you. Your withen response must be in propertiegal form 8 you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court third you pay use to your response. You can find those court forms and more information at the California Courts Ordina Sale Help Carter (investourness, carrying thirty, your courty that littley, or the court case, remost you, it you cannot pay the find fine, ask the court clean for a less water form. Byou do not the your response on time, you stay loss the case, by default, and your wages, morely, and property

This court oligit for it. The waster term, if you do not file your response on time, you stay lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and project may be taken without suffer warming from the court in our in elections in the court in the intermedial int

continuation.

Time 30 DIAS DE CALERIDARIO describs de que le entreguen este claudin y papelan inquien paré présenter une respuente por escrite en éste carte y hacer que se entregue une copie el dissentiente. Els positie ente institutos no le principie. El majorier paré presente par escrite en éste carte y hacer que se entregue une copie el dissentiente, el contre en la carte. Els positie que heje un lacrosigne que unido prede suns pare en respuente. Puede éncoltrer estes formatieros de la corte y mét información en el Campo de Ayude de les Cortes de Californie (inventionation), plus el sucretarios de la corte y mét información en el carte de Ayude de les Cortes de Californie (inventionation), plus el sucretario de la corte de la corte y mét información en el porte parter el corte de protector de parter el carte por institution de elementarion de parter el carte porte de la protector de parter su suelvio, direito y biories sión méta sobretarion en respuente el mano, puede parter el carte por institution de elementario y la corte parter el simple, direito de la protecto de parter el un absoluto de la corte que financia por la carter de la corte del la corte de la c

configular recommendos de 210,000 é más de vezor recibiros maditante un prom pagar el gravamen do la conto entres de que la conte pueda divisionar el caso.

The name and address of the court is: (El nombre y direction de la coste sul: Los Angelos County Superior Court O-ME SERVICION BC 42 8 2 45

L11 North Hill Street Los Angeles, CA 90012

The name, address, and telephone number of platness attorney, or platness without an approary, is:
(El nombre, le direction y el número de lettrono del aboquido del demanderse, o del demandente que no tiene aboquido, sel:
Julianna R. Makler, Esq., 3 W. Carallings a Str. 21 a parte Harbare, CA 93107 (805) 965-4651

DATE: (Foche)	70	(i.by	DAWN ALEXANDER Depiny
(Pers prosit	a d o ance ga da	unumore, use Proof of Service of Summore (form POS-010), esta clisión use el formatorio Proof of Service of Summore, (- PROTIDE TO THE PERSON SERVICE): You are perved	POS-010)).
gen)	elde.	1. se en individual defendant: 2. se en individual defendant: 2. se en individual defendant:	(specify):
₹ €	OBZON	a to un behalf of research: TO 4060 Moto	rsales USA, Inc., 2 corporation
***		under: IZ CCP 418.10 (corporation) CCP 418.20 (defunct corporation) CCP 418.40 (association or partnership	CCP 416.60 (mhor) CCP 416.70 (conservation)
		A by persons delivery on (deta):	
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5TDBY67A48S002958 ("vehicle"), which was manufactured and warranted by Toyöta.

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COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES

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4.	In connection with the transaction, Toyota issued to Plaintiff an express warranty within
the m	eaning of Cal. Civil Code § 1791.2, which is also a written warranty within the meaning
of 15	U.S.C. § 2301(6). By the terms of the express written warranty, Toyota promised that the
vehici	e's material and workmanship was defect free, undertook to preserve and maintain the
utility	and performance of the vehicle and to provide compensation if there is a failure in utility
ог рег	formance, and agreed to refund, repair, replace, or take other remedial action with respect
to the	vehicle.

- 5. Plaintiff purchased the vehicle primarily for personal, family or household purposes.
- 6. Subsequent to Plaintiff's transaction, the vehicle exhibited numerous defects and nonconformities covered by the warranty which substantially impair the use, value and safety of the motor vehicle to the Plaintiff.
- 7. Plaintiff delivered the nonconforming motor vehicle to Toyota's authorized repair facilities for repairs pursuant to the terms of the warranty. Toyota has failed to repair or replace the vehicle.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Express Warranty—Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act

- 8. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs.
- 9. Plaintiff is a "buyer" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(b).
- 10. The vehicle is a "consumer good" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(a).
- 11. Toyota is a "manufacturer" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(j).
- 12. Plaintiff's purchase of the vehicle was a "sale" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code 1791(n).
- 13. Toyota breached the express written warranty by failing to conform the vehicle to the express written warranty within a reasonable number of repair attempts or within the warranty period.
- 14. The above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities substantially impair the use, value, and safety of the vehicle.
- Plaintiff has not made unreasonable or unintended use of the vehicle.

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Pursuant to Civil Code § 1793.2(d), Toyota must refund the price of the vehicle to 16. Plaintiff.

Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(a), Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration

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17.

given to Toyota.

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As a direct and proximate result of said breach of express warranty, Plaintiff has sustained, 18, and continues to sustain, incidental and consequential damages in the approximate amount of \$75,000,00 according to proof.

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The failure of Toyota to comply with the express warranty was willful in that Toyota had 18.

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actual knowledge of the vehicle's defects and malfunctions, knew of its legal duties under the 9 warranty and the law, but repeatedly refused to make necessary repairs and/or provide a refund.

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Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(c), Plaintiff is entitled to a civil penalty of two times the 19. amount of his actual damages.

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Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(d), Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees according 20, to proof.

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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Implied Warranty-Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act

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Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs. 21.

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22, Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1792, the vehicle was accompanied by the manufacturer's implied warranty of merchantability.

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23. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1793, and because of the existence of the express warranty, Toyota may not disclaim, limit, or modify the implied warranties provided by the Song-Beverly Act.

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Toyota breached the implied warranty of merchantability of Civil Code §§ 1791.1 and 24. 1792 in that the above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities render the vehicle unfit for the ordinary purposes for which it is used and it would not pass without objection in the trade.

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25. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(a), Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration given to Toyota.

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26,	As a	direct	and	proximate	result	of	said	breach	of	implied	warranty,	Plaintiff	has
su stair	ned, ar	nd cont	inues	to sustain,	incide	anta	l and	conseq	uen	tial dam	ages in the	approxir	nate
amoun	t of \$	75,000.	00.								*		

27. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(d), Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees according to proof.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Written Warranty-Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act

- 28. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 29. The vehicle is a "consumer product" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1).
- 30. Plaintiff is a "consumer" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3).
- 31. Toyota is a "supplier" and a "warrantor" as defined respectively by 15 U.S.C.§ 2301(4) and (5).
- 32. The express written warranty is a "written warranty" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6),
- 33. Toyota breached the written warranty by failing to conform the vehicle to the express warranty within a reasonable number of attempts, a reasonable amount of time or within the warranty period itself.
- 34. Prior to commencing this action, Plaintiff afforded Toyota reasonable opportunities to cure the failures and to comply with the terms of the written warranty.
- 35. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), Plaintiff is entitled to the equitable remedies of rescission and restitution and/or damages. Plaintiff revokes acceptance of the vehicle and rescinds the contract. Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration given.
- 36. As a proximate result of the breach of written warranty, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain damages, both economic and noneconomic, in the approximate amount of \$75,000.00.
- 37. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to attorney fees and expenses reasonably incurred in connection with this action.

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Breach o	f Implied	Warrant	tyMagn	uson-	Moss '	Warranty	Act

- 38. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 39. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2301(7), the breaches by Toyota of the state-law implied warranty of merchantability as set forth above also constitute breaches of implied warranties pursuant to the Magnuson-Moss Act.
- 40. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), and because of said breaches of implied warranties, Plaintiff is entitled to the equitable remedies of rescission and restitution and/or damages. Plaintiff revokes acceptance, rescinds the contract, and claims full restitution.
- As a proximate result of the breaches of implied warranty, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain, damages, both economic and noneconomic, in the approximate amount of \$75,000.00.
- 42. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to attorney fees and expenses reasonably incurred in connection with this action.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment against Toyota as follows:

- 1. That the contract be adjudged rescinded.
- 2. For restitution of all consideration given to Toyota.
- 3. For incidental and consequential damages.
- 4. For actual and statutory damages.
- 5, For reasonable attorney fees according to proof.
- б. For costs and expenses incurred herein.
- 7. For such other relief as the Court deems proper.
- 8. For a civil penalty of two times Plaintiff's damages.

DATED: November 9, 2009

MAKLER & BAKER LLP

rneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT

Jan UB 2010 11:44HM MHKLER & BHKER LLP 18059654671

Page 2

		Chair,					
ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Par	number, and address):	FOR COUNT USE ONLY					
Julianna R. Makler (SBN 189138) MAKLER & BAKER LLP	FILE						
3 W. Carrillo Street, Ste 216, Senta Ba							
• 2	LOS ANGELES SUPRRIORCOURT						
TELEPHONE NO.: (805) 965-4651 ATTORNEY FOR (Norms): Plaintiff Stuart Grant	FAXNO.: (805) 965-4671						
SUPERIOR COUNT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LO	AS ANGELES	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
STREET ADDRESS: 111 North Hill Street	Un Underpro	JAN 08 ZUID					
MAILING ADDRESS:							
CITYAND ZIP CODE: LOS Angeles	9	100000000000000000000000000000000000000					
BRANCH HAME: Stanley Mosk Courthou	es/Central District	JUNIXA, OLANKE, CLERK					
CASE NAME: STUART GRANT V. TOYOT	A MOTOR SALES USA, INC.	1 hours days					
MANUAL STORY	Eliteration med and utar	BY DAVIN ALEXANDER, DEPUT					
4000 4100 40000 40000		PACE STILLION					
CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET	Complex Case Designation	BC429345					
✓ Unlimited	Counter Joinder	B					
(Amount (Amount demanded is	Filed with first appearance by defende	JUDG€:					
exceeds \$25,000) \$25,000 or less)	(Cal. Rules of Court, rule 3,402)	DEPT:					
	low must be completed (see instructions of	1					
1. Check one box below for the case type the		19 band vie					
The state of the s		rovisionally Complex Civil Litigation					
Auto Tort		Cal. Rules of Court, rules 3.400-3.403)					
Auto (22)	and an outstand and it is the						
Uninsured molorist (46)	Rule 3.740 collections (09)	Antitrus/Trade regulation (03)					
Other PL/PD/WD (Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Deeth) Tort	Other collections (09)	Construction defect (10)					
) —— 3 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Insurance coverage (18)	Mass fort (40)					
Asbestos (04)	Other contract (37)	Securities litigation (28)					
Product liability (24)	Real Property	Environmental/Toxic tort (36)					
Mudical magnetice (45)	Eminori domeln/Inverse condemnation (14)	above listed provisionally complex case					
Other PVPD/WD (23)	Wrongfut exiction (33)	types (41)					
Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort	Other and survey (07)	inforcement of Judgment					
Business tor/unfair business practice (07	,						
Civil rights (06)	Untawful Detainer	Enforcement of Judgment (20)					
Defemation (13)		liscellaneous Civil Compisins					
Fraud (16)	Residential (32)	RIGO (27)					
Intellectual property (19)	Drugs (38)	Other complaint (not specified ecove) (42)					
Professional negligence (25)		Necellaneous Civil Petition					
Other non-PI/PD/WD tort (35)	Asset forfeiture (05)	Partnership and corporate governance (21)					
Employment	Petition re: erbitration award (11)	Other petition (not specified above) (43)					
Wrongful terminetion (36)	Writ of mandale (02)						
Other employment (15)	Other judicial review (39)						
2. This caseis / is not complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court. If the case is complex mark the							
factors requiring exceptional judicial mana	gement:						
a. Large number of separately repre	sented parties d. Large number	of witnesses					
b. Extensive motion practice raising	difficult or novel e. Coordination v	Ath related actions panding in one or more courts					
issues that will be time-consuming		es, states, or countries, or in a federal count					
c. Substantial amount of documents	ry evidence f. Substantial po	stjudgment judicial supervision					
	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	and the second s					
3. Remedies sought (check all that apply): a	. nonetary b. nonmonetary; de	odaratory or injunctive relief c. Dunitive					
4. Number of causes of action (specify): 4							
	ss action suit.						
B. If there are any known related cases, file and serve a notice of related case. (You may use form CM-015.)							
Date: January 8, 2009							
Julianna R. Makler							
(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)		HATURE OF PAULY OR ATTORNEY FOR PARTY)					
	NOTICE						
Plaintiff must file this cover sheet with the first paper filed in the action of proceeding (except small claims cases or cases filed							
under the Probate Code, Family Code, or Welfare and Institutions Code), TCal. Rules of Court, rule 3.220.) Failure to file may result [
in sanctions.	or cheat regulated by book about wild						
* File this cover sheet in addition to any cover sheet required by local court rule. • If this case is complex under rule 3.400 et seq. of the California Rules of Court, you must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all							
other parties to the ection or proceeding.	The time case is complex under rule 3.400 et seq. of the California Rules of Court, you must serve a copy of this cover sheet on all other parties to the action or proceeding						
• Unless this is a collections case under rule	3,740 or a complex case, this cover shee	at will be used for statistical ournoses only					
	The second second second and second second	P6ca f 6f 2					
Form Adopted for Mandetory Use Jedicial Council of California	CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET	Cel. Rules of Court, rules 2:30, 3,220, 3,400-3,403, 3,740; Cel. Standards of Janicial Administration, etd. 3,10					
CN-010 [Rev. July 1, 2007]	•	war coutsions of braids partners in action as por					
		www.accesslaw.com					

Page a

CM-010

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO COMPLETE THE COVER SHEET

To Plaintiffs and Others Filling First Papers. If you are filing a first paper (for example, a complaint) in a civil case, you must complete and file, along with your first paper, the Civil Case Cover Sheet contained on page 1. This information will be used to complete statistics about the types and numbers of cases fied. You must complete items 1 through 6 on the sheet. In item 1, you must check one box for the case type that best describes the case. If the case fits both a general and a more specific type of case seled to item 1. one box for the case type that best describes the case. If the case has both a general and a more specific one. If the case has multiple causes of action, check the box that best indicates the primary cause of action. To assist you in completing the sheet, examples of the cases that belong under each case type in item 1 are provided below. A cover sheet must be filled only with your initial paper. Failure to file a cover sheet with the first paper filed in a civil case may subject a pany, Its counsel, or both to sanctions under rules 2.30 and 3.220 of the California Rules of Court.

To Parties in Rule 3.740 Collections Cases. A "collections case" under rule 3.740 is defined as an action for recovery of management of in a sum stated to be certain that is not more than \$26,000, exclusive of interest and attorney's fees, arising from a transaction in which property, services, or money was acquired on credit. A collections case does not include an action seeking the following: (1) too damages, (2) punitive damages, (3) recovery of real property, (4) recovery of personal property, or (5) a projudgment with attachment. The identification of a case as a rule 3.740 collections case on this form means that it will be exempt from the general time-for-service requirements and case management rules, unless a defendant files a responsive pleading. A rule 3.740 collections case will be subject to the requirements for service and obtaining a judgment in rule 3.740.

To Parties in Complex Cases. In complex cases only, parties must also use the Civil Case Cover Sheet to designate whether the case is complex. If a plaintiff believes the case is complex under rule 3.400 of the California Rules of Court, this must be indicated by completing the appropriate boxes in items 1 and 2. If a plaintiff designates a case as complex, the cover sheet must be served with the complaint on all parties to the action. A defendant may file and serve no later than the time of its first appearance a joinder in the plaintiffs designation, a counter-designation that the case is not complex, or, if the plaintiff has made no designation, a designation first the case is complex.

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Auto (22)-Personal Injury/Property
                      Damage/Wronglut Death
            Uninsured Motorist (48) (if the case involves an uninsured motorist claim subject to arbitration, check this item instead of Auto)
 Other PUPD/WD (Personal Injury/
Property Damege/Wrongful Death)
           t
Asbestos (04)
Asbestos Property Demage
Asbestos Personal Injury/
Wrongful Death
Product Liability (not esbestos or
toxic/environmental) (24)
Medical Malpractice (45)
Medical Malpractice—
Physicians & Suppoper
                                  Physicians & Surgeons
           Other Professional Health Care
Majoradice
Other PVPD/WD (23)
Premises Liability (e.g., elip
                      and fell)
Intentional Bodily Injury/PD/WD
                      (e.g., essault, vandalism)
Intentional Infliction of
Emotional Distress
                       Negligent Infliction of
                      Emotional Distress
Other PI/PD/WD
 Non-PI/PD/WD (Other) Tort
Business Tort/Unfeir Business
            Practice (07)
Civil Rights (e.g., discrimination, false arrest) (not civil harasament) (08)
            Defemation (e.g., slander, libel)
           Determation (e.g., stander, libel)
(13)
Fraud (16)
Intellectual Property (19)
Professional Negligence (26)
Legal Malpractice
Office Professional Melpractice
(not medical or legal)
Other Non-Pi/PDI/WD Tort (35)
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ployment

GM-010 [Rev. July 1, 2007]

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Wrongful Yerminetion (36) Other Employment (15)

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CASE TYPES AND EXAMPLES
Contract
       Breach of Contract/Warranty (06)
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Contract (not unlawful detainer
              Contract (not untawnit detainer
or wronght eviction)
Contract/Warrenty Breach—Selter
Plaintiff (not traud or negligence)
Negligent Breach of Contract/
Warrenty
Other Breach of Contract/Warrenty
       Collections (e.g., money owed, open book accounts) (09)
Collection Case—Seller Ptaintiff Other Promissory Note/Collections
       Case
Insurance Coverage (not provisionally
               complex) (18)
               Auto Subrogation
Other Coverage
        Other Contract (37)
               Contractual Fraud
Other Contract Dispute
Real Property
       Eminent Domain/Inverse
Condemnation (14)
Wrongful Eviction (33)
       Other Real Property (e.g., quiet title) (26)
Writ of Possession of Real Property
Mortgage Foreolosure
               Quiet Title
               Other Real Property (not eminent
domain, landforditenent, or
foreclosure)
Unlawful Detainer
       Commercial (31)
       Residential (32)
       Drugs (38) (If the case Involves Hegal
               druge, check this item; otherwise,
                report as Commercial or Residential)
Judicial Review
Asset Forfeiture (05)
Petition Re: Arbitration Award (11)
Writ of Mandate (02)
Writ-Administrative Mandamus
Writ-Mandamus on Limited Court
                     Case Matter
               Writ-Other Limited Court Case
       Review
Other Judicial Review (39)
Review of Health Officer Order
Notice of Appeal-Labor
                    Commissioner Appeals
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Provisionally Complex Civil Litigation (Cs).
Rules of Court Rules 3.400–3.402)
Antitrust/Trade Regulation (C3)
         Anados regissor (65)
Construction Defect (10)
Claims Involving Mess Text (40)
Securities Litigation (28)
Environmental/Texto Text (30)
          Insurance Coverage Claims
                (arising from provisionally cornelex
  case type listed above) (41)
Enforcement of Judgment (20)
Abstract of Judgment (20)
County)
                Confession of Judgment (1909-
                       domestic relations)
                Sister State Judgment
Administrative Agency Award
(not unpaid taxes)
Petition/Certification of Eastly of
                     Judgment on Unpaid Taxes
                Other Enforcement of Judgirson Case
   Miscellaneous Civil Compisint
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Other Complaint (not specified
above) (42)
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Injunctive Relief Only (non-
herassment)
                Mechanics Lien
                Other Commercial Complaint
Case (non-tortinon-complex)
Other Civil Complaint
(non-tortinon-complex)
   Miscellaneous Civil Petition
          Partnership and Corporate
                Governance (21)
          Other Petition (not apocified
                ebave) (43)
Civil Harasament
                 Workplace Violence
                Elder/Depandent Adult
                       Abuse
                 Election Contest
                 Petition for Name Change
                Petition for Relief From Late
                       Claim
                Other Civil Petition
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CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET

Page I of I

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	SHORTTHUE: Grant v. Toyota Mo	otor sales USA, INC.	42
		L CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOFICATE OF GROUNDS FOR ASSIGNMENT TO COURTHOUSE	CATION
This	7.5	suant to LASC Local Rule 2.0 in all new civil case filings in the Los	The second property of the second of the sec
item I.	. Check the types of h	earing and fill in the estimated length of hearing expected for this case:	And the second second is the second s
		SS ACTION? TYPES LIMITED CASE? TYPES TIME ESTIMATED FOR TRIAL 5.	Core traditions to the contract of the contrac
		ng the Civil Case Cover Sheet Form, find the main civil case cover sheet	
		the right in Column A, the Civil Case Cover Sheet case type you select	
		or Court type of action in Column B below which best describes the nature the reason for the court location choice that applies to the type of action	
		int location, see Los Angeles Superior Court Local Rule 2.0.	TANK AND SECTIONS OF THE
	Applicat	ole Reasons for Choosing Courthouse Location (see Column C belo	w)
	Location where sause or Location where bodily in Location where performs	ury, death or damage occurred. 9. Location where one or more the control of Labor Commission of Labor Com	
itep	4: Fill in the information	on requested on page 4 in Item III; complete Item IV. Sign the declaration	The second section of the second section secti
	A Civil Case Cover Sheet	Type of Action	Apple 20 -
Ħ	Category No.	(Check only one)	Sen Sing 1 3 and
AUTO IOT	Auto (22)	☐ A7100 Motor Vehicle - Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death	The State of the s
₹	Uninsured Motorisi (46)	A7110 Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death – Uninsured Motorist	
	A-basis MA	☐ AS070 Asbestos Property Demage	2.
<u> </u>	Asbestos (04)	☐ A7221 Asbestos - Personal Injury/Wrongful Death	2.
Damage/Wrongfu! Death Tort	Product Liability (24)	☐ A7260 Product Liability (not asbestos or toxic/environmental)	Let V. V. V. S.
<u>ත</u> ල	Medical Maloractice (45)	A7210 Medical Malpractice - Physicians & Surgeons	1,2,A
buo		☐ A7240 Other Professional Health Care Malpractice	1/2.1
¥.	Other	A7250 Promises Liability (e.g., slip and fall)	1.2.4
4	Personal Injury Property Damage	A7230 Intentional Bodily Injury/Property Damage/Mrongful Death (e.g., sessult, vandalism, etc.)	1. 2. 2.
Š	Wrongfut Death (23)	A7270 Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress	1. 2. X
		☐ A7220 Other Personal Injury/Property Damage/Wrongful Death	1. 7. 4.
0	Business Tort (07)	CJ A8029 Other Commercial/Business Tort (not fraud/breach of contract)	1.2.
Damage/Wengful Death Tort	Civil Rights (08)	☐ A6005 Civil Rights/Discrimination	1. 2. 3.
	Defamation (13)	A8010 Defamation (signder/libel)	1,,2.3.
	Fraud (18)	☐ A6013 Freud (no contract)	1.2.4.
Овшев			in the state of th
	LACIV 109 (Rev. 01/07) LASC Approved 03-04	CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION	1. 29 5, 100 5.6 Engle 1.574

SKORTTUE: Grant v. Toyota Mo	otor Sales USA, INC.	The second section of the second seco		
A Civil Caza Cover Sheet Category No.	B Type of Action (Check only one)			
Professional Negligence (25)	A6017 Legal Malpractice A6050 Other Professional Malpractics (not medical or legal)	1., 2., 3. 1., 2., 3.		
Other (35)	☐ A6025 Other Non-Personal Injury/Property Damage tort	2,3.		
Wrongful Termination (36)	☐ A8037 Wrongful Termination	1, 2, 8.		
Other Employment (15)	☐ A6024 Other Employment Complaint Case ☐ A6109 Labor Commissioner Appeals			
Breach of Contract/ Warranty (06) (not insurance)	A6004 Breach of Rental/Lease Contract (not Unlawful Detainer or wrongful eviction) A6008 Contract/Warrenty Breach - Soller Plaintiff (no fraud/negligence) A6019 Negligent Breach of Contract/Warrenty (no fraud) A6028 Other Breach of Contract/Warrenty (not fraud or negligence)	2. 5. 2. 6. 1. 2. 6. 1. 2. 5.		
Collections (09)	☐ A6002 Collections Cese-Seller Pisintiff ☐ A6012 Other Promissory Note/Collections Case	2., 5., 8. 2., 5.		
insurance Coverage (18)	☐ A8015 Insurance Coverage (not complex)	1.2.5.4		
Other Contract (37)	A8009 Confractual Fraud A8031 Tortious Interfarence A6027 Other Contract Dispute(not breach/insurance/fraud/negligence)	1,, 2, 3, 5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 1, 2, 3, 8,		
Eminent Domain/inverse Oppdemnation (14)	☐ A7300 Eminent Domein/Condemnation Number of parcels	2.		
Wrongful Eviction (33)	☐ A8023 Wrongful Eviction Case	2., 6.		
Other Real Property (28)	A8018 Mortgage Foreclosure A6032 Cutet Title A6060 Other Real Property (not eminent domain, landlord/tenent, foreclosure)	2., 6. 2., 6. 2., 6.		
Unlawful Deteiner- Commercial (31)	☐ A6021 Untawful Detainer-Commercial (not drugs or wrongful eviction)	2., 6.		
Untawikii Dotainer- Residential (32)	A8020 Unlawful Detelner-Residential (not druge or wrongful eviction)	2., 8.		
Unlawful Detainer- Drugs (38)	☐ A5022 Unfawfui Detainer-Drugs	2., 6.		
Asset Forfeiture (05) Petition re Arbitration (11)	☐ A6108 Asset Forfeiture Case ☐ A6116 Petition to Compel/Confirm/Vecate Arbitration	2, 5.		
LACIV 109 (Rev. 01/07) LASC Approved 03-04	CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION	LASC, rule 2. Page 2 of		

r		·		
	A Civil Case Cover Sheet Calegory No.	•	Applicable Ressons - See Step 3 Above	
Γ		☐ A6151	Writ - Administrative Mandamus	2., 8.
Ī	Will of Mandate	☐ A6152	Writ - Mandamus on Limited Court Case Matter	2.
	(02)	☐ A6153	A6153 Writ - Other Umited Court Case Review	
	Other Judicial Review (39)	☐ A6150	. Other Writ / kudiclai Raview	2., 8.
	Antitrust/Trade Regulation (03)	☐ A8003	Antitrus/Trade Regulation	1., 2., 8.
	Construction Defect (10)	☐ A6007	Construction defect	1., 2., 3.
₹	Claims involving Mass Tort (40)	□ A6008	Claims involving Mass Tort	1., 2., 8.
Littgation	Securities Litigation (28)	☐ A8035	Securities Litigation Case	1., 2., 8.
	Toxic Tort Environmental (30)	[] A6036	Toxic Toxi/Environmental	1., 2., 3., 8.
	Insurance Coverage Claims from Complex Case (41)	□ A8014	tnaurance Coverage/Subrogation (complex case only)	1., 2., 5., 8,
ſ	and the second of the second o	☐ A6141	Sister State Judgment	2., 9.
. [Enforcement	☐ A6160	Abstract of Judgment	2., 6.
\$	of Judgment	☐ A6107	Confession of Judgment (non-domestic relations)	2., 9.
통	(20)	☐ A6140	Administrative Agency Award (not unpaid taxes)	2., 8.
of Judgment	j	☐ A6114	Pelition/Certificate for Entry of Judgment on Unpaid Tex	2., 8.
δĹ		☐ A6112	Other Enforcement of Judgment Case	2., 8., 9.
	RICO (27)	C3 00000	Rechalating (RIDG) Greek	14 54 0.
Į į		☐ A6030	Declaratory Relief Only	1,, 2,, 8.
Complaints	Other Complaints	☐ A6040	Injunctive Relief Only (not domestic/heresament)	2. 8.
E	(Not Specified Above)	☐ A6011	Other Commercial Complaint Case (non-tort/non-complex)	1., 2., 8.
٥Į	(42)	Ø A6000	Other Civil Compleint (non-tar/non-complex)	1., 2., 8.
	Partnership Corporation Governance(21)	☐ A6113	Partnership and Corporate Governance Case	2., 8.
		☐ A6121	Civil Herasement	2., 3., 9.
1	,	☐ A6123	Workplace Haressment	2., 3., 9.
1	Other Petitions	☐ A6124	Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse Case	2., 3., 9.
	(Not Specified Above)		Election Contest	2.
₆₇₃	(43)		Petition for Citange of Name	2., 7.
9	™ > ™		Petition for Relief from Late Claim Law	2. 3. 4. 8.
<i>}</i> L		□ A8100	Other Civil Petition	2., 9.
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4.	ACIV 109 (Rev. 01/07)	CIVI	L CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM	LASC, rule 2.0

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SHORT YOLE: CASE N	NUMBER
Grant v. Toyota Motor Sales USA, INC.	

Item III. Statement of Location: Enter the address of the accident, party's residence or place of business, performance, or other circumstance indicated in Item II., Step 3 on Page 1, as the proper reason for filing in the court location you selected.

REASON: CHECK THE NUM WHICH APPLIES			ADDRESS: 17511 Rayen St., Northridge, CA 91325
□1, 202, □3. □4. □5. □	8. 🗆7. 🗆8.	□9. □10.	
CITY: Northridge	STATE: CA	ZP CODE: 91325	

Item IV. Declaration of Assignment: I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct and that the above entitled matter is properly filed for assignment to the Stanley Mosk courthouse in the Central District of the Los Angeles Superior Court (Code Civ. Proc., § 392 et seq., and LASC Local Rule 2.0, subds. (b), (c) and (d)).

Dated: January 8, 2010

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PLEASE HAVE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS COMPLETED AND READY TO BE FILED IN ORDER TO PROPERLY COMMENCE YOUR NEW COURT CASE:

- 1. Original Complaint or Petition.
- 2. If filing a Complaint, a completed Summons form for Issuance by the Clerk.
- 3. Civil Case Cover Sheet form CM-010.
- 4. Complete Addendum to Civil Case Cover Sheet form LACIV 109 (Rev. 01/07), LASC Approved 03-04.
- 5. Payment in full of the filing fee, unless fees have been waived.
- Signed order appointing the Guardian ad Litem, JC form FL-935, if the plaintiff or petitioner is a minor under 18 years of age, or if required by Court.
- Additional copies of documents to be conformed by the Clerk. Copies of the cover sheet and this addendum must be served along with the summons and complaint, or other initiating pleading in the case.

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LACIV 109 (Rev. 01/07) LASC Approved 03-04 CIVIL CASE COVER SHEET ADDENDUM
AND STATEMENT OF LOCATION

LASC, rule 2.0 Page 4 of 4

EXHIBIT B

FOR COURT USE ON ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bor number, and oddross): Julianna R Makler, 189138 MAKLER & BAKER LLP 3 W. Carrillo Street Suite 216 SANTA BARBARA, CA 93101-2259 TELEPHONE NO.: (805) 965-4651 ATTORNEY FOR (Nome): Plaintiff SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Superior Court of California, Los Angeles County 111 N. Hill Street Los Angeles, CA 90012-3117 CASE NUMBER: PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: Grant BC429345 DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: Toyota Motor Sales USA, INC., et al. Ref. No. or File No.: PROOF OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS none

- 1. At the time of service I was a citizen of the United States, at least 18 years of age and not a party to this action.
- 2. I served copies of Summons, Complaint For Damages

BY FAX

- 3. a. Party served: Toyota Motor Sales USA, INC., a corporation
 - b. Person Served: CT CORPORATION Maria Sanchez Person authorized to accept service of process
- Address where the party was served: 818 West Seventh Street 2nd Floor Los Angeles, CA 90017
- 5. I served the party
 - a. by personal service. I personally delivered the documents listed in item 2 to the party or person authorized to receive service of process for the party (1) or (date): 1/21/2010 (2) at (time): 2:50 PM
- 6. The "Notice to the Person Served" (on the summons) was completed as follows:

c, on behalf of:

Toyota Motor Sales USA, INC., a corporation

under

CCP 416.10 (corporation)

7. Person who served papers

a. Name:

Jimmy Lizama

b. Address:

One Legal - 194-Marin 504 Redwood Bivd #223 Novato, CA 94947

415-491-0606

- c. Telephone number:
- d. The fee for service was: \$ 29.00
- e. tam:
 - (3) registered California process server.
 - (i) Employee or independent contractor.
 - (ii) Registration No.:4553
- (iii) County LOS ANGELES

8. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America and the State of California that the foregoing in the control of the United States of America and the State of California that the foregoing in the control of the United States of America and the State of California that the foregoing in the control of the United States of America and the State of California that the foregoing in the control of the United States of America and the State of California that the foregoing in the control of the United States of America and the State of California that the foregoing in the control of the United States of America and the State of California that the foregoing in the control of the United States of America and the State of California that the foregoing in the control of the United States of America and the States of California that the foregoing in the control of the California that the California that the control of the

Date: 1/22/2010

Jimmy Lizama

INAME OF PERSON WHO SERVED PAPERSI

(SIGNATURE)

Code of Child Problems, is not a

Form Adopted for Mandalory Use Judicial Council of California POS-010 [Rov. Jan 1, 2007]

PROOF OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS

OL# 6708215

EXHIBIT C

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
1	MAKLER & BAKER LLP Julianna R. Makler (SBN 189138)	•				
2	Terry L. Baker (SBN 214365) 3 W. Carrillo Street, Suite 216					
3	Santa Barbara, CA 93101 Tel: (805) 965-4651					
4	Fax: (805) 965-4671					
5	GRIFFIN & ASSOCIATES David R. Griffin (SBN 76619) 501 W. Broadway, Suite 800					
7	San Diego, CA 92101 Tel: (619) 222-0888					
8	Fax: (619)923-3680					
9	Attorneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT					
10						
11						
12	SUPERIOR COURT IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA					
13	FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES					
14	STUART GRANT, an individual;	Case number: BC429345				
15	Plaintiff,	FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR				
16	vs.	DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF				
17 18	TOYOTA MOTOR SALES USA, INC., a corporation; and DOES ONE through TWENTY	Song-Beyerly Warranty Act Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act Unfair Competition Law				
19	•	CLASS ACTION				
20	Defendants.					
21		•				
22	DATE DATE	MICTION				
23 24	INTRODUCTION 1. This lawsuit centers on the recall of more than 8.5 million vehicles manufactured by					
25	This lawsuit centers on the recall of more than 8.5 million vehicles manufactured by Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. These recalls have tarnished Toyota's reputation for making some					
26	of the most reliable vehicles on the road. It is the most prominent auto safety issue since reports					
27	surfaced in 2000 that many Firestone tires mounted on Ford Explorers failed.					
28		THE THE PERSON OF THE PERSON O				
	DIDOT ASSESSMEN AMEDIA DISCRAFI	DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF				
tl	LIEGT VAIPAREN COMETVIAL LOIC	NUMBER OF THE REPORT				

- Prior to January 21, 2010, Toyota maintained one of the highest customer satisfaction records. Many consumers were willing to pay premium price for Toyota vehicles, spending thousands more than they would pay for comparable vehicles from other manufacturers.
- 3. Toyota vehicles have been recalled for numerous defects an noncomformities, including sudden acceleration caused by defective floor mats and/or faulty accelerator pedals and more recently braking system failures.
- 4. Defendant Toyota knew or should have known about the widespread safety issues in the vehicles it manufactured since at least 2007, and yet it has repeatedly failed to disclose such information to California consumers. Many consumers would never have purchased Toyota vehicles had they known about these defects and nonconformities which jeopardize safety and lives. Furthermore, the widespread recalls have seriously sliced Toyota vehicles' resale values by 3.5% to 5%.
- 5. Plaintiff STUART GRANT brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly situated and on behalf of the general public as a private attorney general to stop this unlawful conduct and to provide restitution to victimized consumers.

FACTS COMMON TO PLAINTIFF STUART GRANT

- 6. Defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. (hereinafter "Toyota") is a duly authorized corporation doing business in Los Angeles County, California.
- 7. Plaintiff does not know the true names of the Defendants sued herein as Does One through Twenty and sues said Defendants pursuant to the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure § 474.
- 8. On or about June 27, 2008, Plaintiff purchased a 2008 Toyota Sequoia, VIN 5TDBY67A48S002958 ("Vehicle"), which was manufactured and warranted by Toyota.
- 9. In connection with the transaction, Toyota issued to Plaintiff an express warranty within the meaning of Cal. Civil Code § 1791.2, which is also a written warranty within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6). By the terms of the express written warranty, Toyota promised that the vehicle's material and workmanship were defect free, undertook to preserve and maintain the

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF



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27 28 utility and performance of the vehicle and to provide compensation if there is a failure in utility or performance, and agreed to refund, repair, replace, or take other remedial action with respect to the vehicle.

- 10. Plaintiff purchased the vehicle primarily for personal, family or household purposes.
- 11. Subsequent to Plaintiff's transaction, the vehicle exhibited numerous defects and nonconformities covered by the warranty which substantially impair the use, value and safety of the motor vehicle to the Plaintiff.
- 12. Plaintiff delivered the nonconforming motor vehicle to Toyota's authorized repair facilities for repairs pursuant to the terms of the warranty. Toyota has failed to repair or replace the vehicle.

FACTS RELATING TO CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- 13. Since September 2007 to the date of the filing of this complaint, Defendant Toyota has recalled 8.5 million vehicles due to possible sudden acceleration. Toyota claims the defect stems from an alleged faulty accelerator pedals and the possibility that floor mats could jam the accelerator pedal.
- As of January 26, 2010, Toyota stopped selling eight models in the United States and Canada, including its popular Camry (2007-2010 model years) and Corolla (2009-2010 model years), because of possible unintended acceleration. Other recalled Toyota vehicles for this defect include the 2009-2010 Avalon, 2010 Highlander, 2009-2010 Matrix, 2009-2010 RAV4, 2008-2010 Sequoia, and the 2007-2010 Tundra,
- 15. Plaintiff is informed and believes at least 19 deaths and 341 injuries stemming from 815 separate crashes involving Toyotas and sudden acceleration.
- On February 9, 2010, Toyota recalled 437,000 hybrid cars, including its latest Prius 16. model to repair a software glitch in its antilock braking system.
- 17. These recalls have, and continue to, tarnish Toyota's reputation for making some of the most reliable vehicles on the road. It is the most prominent auto safety issue since reports surfaced in 2000 that many Firestone tires mounted on Ford Explorers failed.

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- 18. Since 2003, nine U.S. investigations by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (hereafter "NHSTA"), into sudden acceleration complaints show Toyota repeatedly ruled out many owner complaints, dismissed several concerns as posing no danger, and modified models in production without offering similar changes to vehicles already on the road. Instead, Toyota has blamed the sudden acceleration events on driver error, saying it was impossible for the electronics to malfunction. Not until the 2007 floor mat investigation did any of the complaints lead to a recall.
- 19. Since the 1990s, NHTSA had concluded that most sudden acceleration complaints were caused by drivers mistakenly hitting the gas pedal instead of the brake. When a Massachusetts man asked in April-2003 for an investigation of 1997-2000 model Lexus sedans, citing 271 complaints of unintended acceleration, NHSTA rejected his request without querying Toyota for data.
- 20. In February 2004, a nurse from Maryland asked the agency to review the 2002 and 2003 Lexus ES350 sedans, saying her throttle had malfunctioned several times and led to one crash. A month later, NHTSA launched a wider investigation into the electronic throttles on nearly 1 million Lexus and Toyota sedans, citing more than 100 complaints.
- 21. From the start, Toyota pushed NHTSA to narrowly define the problem as short bursts where the engine surged to "something less than a wide-open throttle." It compared many of the complaints to the prior sudden acceleration cases that NHTSA had previously deemed driver error. Toyota also claimed the computer could not open the throttle without the accelerator pedal being pressed, and contended even if built-in safety checks failed, stepping on the brakes would stop the car.
- 22. The recalls since September 2007 have now created a stigma of unreliability and safety concern which will be retained in all Toyota vehicles, not just those vehicles recalled. Kelley Blue Book, a leading used-car value service, is lowering its estimated prices for the recalled models by 3.5% to 5%. That's enough to lower the value of each vehicle by between \$800-\$1,500.

Violations of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant Only

- 3 4
- 23. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs.
- 5
- 24. Plaintiff is a "buyer" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(b).
- 6
- 25. The vehicle is a "consumer good" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(a).
- 7 8
- Toyota is a "manufacturer" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(j). 26.
- 9
- 27. Plaintiff's purchase of the vehicle was a "sale" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code 1791(n).
- 10
- 28. Toyota violated the Song-Beverly Act by failing to conform the vehicle to the express written warranty within a reasonable number of repair attempts or within the warranty period and
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- failing to promptly replace the vehicle or make restitution to the plaintiff.
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- The above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities substantially impair the use, value, and safety of the vehicle.
- 13 14
- 30. Plaintiff has not made unreasonable or unintended use of the vehicle.
- 15
- 31. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1793.2(d), Toyota must refund the price of the vehicle to

Plaintiff:

- 32. 17 Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(a), Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration given to Toyota.
- 18
- 33. As a direct and proximate result of said violations of the Song-Beverly Act, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain, incidental and consequential damages in the approximate
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- amount of \$75,000.00 according to proof.
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- actual knowledge of the vehicles' defects and malfunctions, knew of its legal dulies under the 23 warranty and the law, but repeatedly refused to make necessary repairs and/or provide a refund.
- 24 25
- Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(c). Plaintiff is entitled to a civil penalty of two times the 35. amount of his actual damages.

The failure of Toyota to comply with the express warranty was willful in that Toyota had

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- 36. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(d), Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees according 27 to proof.
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SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION Violations of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant Only Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs. 37.

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- 38. The vehicle is a "consumer product" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1).
- 39. .5 Plaintiff is a "consumer" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3).
- 6 40. Toyota is a "supplier" and a "warrantor" as defined respectively by 15 U.S.C.§ 2301(4). 7 and (5),
- 8 41. The express written warranty is a "written warranty" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6).
 - Toyota violated the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act by failing to conform the vehicle to 42. the express warranty within a reasonable number of attempts, a reasonable amount of time or within the warranty period itself. Defendant failed to cure its failure to comply with the Act.
- Prior to commencing this action, Plaintiff afforded Toyota reasonable opportunities to cure 13 the failures and to comply with the Act.
 - 44. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 23.10(d)(1), Plaintiff is entitled to the equitable remedies of rescission and restitution and/or damages. Plaintiff revokes acceptance of the vehicle and rescinds the contract. Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration given.
 - As a proximate result of the breach of written warranty, Plaintiff has sustained and continues to sustain damages, both economic and noneconomic, in the approximate amount of \$75,000.00.
 - 46. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to attorney fees and expenses reasonably incurred in connection with this action.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- 47.. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 48. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly situated on behalf of a class of all California consumers who purchased the following Toyota vehicles: 2007-2010 Camry, 2009-2010 Corolla 2009-2010, 2009-2010 Avalon, 2010 Highlander, 2009-2010 Matrix 2009-2010 RAV4, 2008-2010 Sequoia, 2007-2010 Tundra

and the 2010 Prius.

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- 49. The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The members of the class are ascertainable through Defendants' records.
- 50. At all times mentioned, on or about January 2007, Toyota utilized media, professional publications and salespersons to urge the use and purchase of Toyota vehicles, including but not limited to and expressly warranted to members of the general public herein, that the vehicle and its component parts were free from latent defects or inherent risk of failure and were effective, proper and safe for their intended use.
- 51. Plaintiff and others similarly situated relied upon said express warranty representations of Toyota in the purchase of Toyota vehicles:
- 52. Defendant breached its warranties by selling vehicles that did not conform to the promises in the warranties given to Plaintiff and others similarly situated with their purchases.
- 53. After Plaintiff sustained the damages complained herein as a result of the defective condition of his vehicle, notice was given by Plaintiff, who has satisfied all terms of the contract and requirements, except as may be excused by misconduct of the Defendant. This complaint shall serve as further notice of damage as result of the defective condition of Toyota vehicles on behalf of Plaintiff and others similarly situated.
- 54. Questions of law and fact of common and general interest to the class exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class. The common questions include, among others, the following:
- a. Whether Defendant Toyota breached the express warranty given in the sale of 2007-2010 Camry, 2009-2010 Corolla 2009-2010, 2009-2010 Avalon, 2010 Highlander, 2009-2010 Matrix, 2009-2010 RAV4, 2008-2010 Sequoia, 2007-2010 Tundra and 2010 Prius.
- 55. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class, as all such claims arise out of purchase of vehicles manufactured by Defendant where members of the class have been damaged by its breach of the express warranty.
- 56. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the members of the class. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel

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experienced in the prosecution of class actions, including and especially consumer class actions.

- 57. A class action is also superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because the damages suffered by each individual member are relatively small compared to the expense and burden of prosecuting individual cases.
- 58. If individual class members were required to bring separate actions, courts throughout California would be confronted by a multiplicity of lawsuits burdening the court system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer management difficulties while providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Implied Warranty-Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- 59. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 60. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly situated on behalf of a class of all California consumers who purchased Toyota vehicles manufactured by Toyota Motor Sales in the three years preceding the filing of this lawsuit.
- 61. The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The members of the class are ascertainable through Defendants' records.
- 62. Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1792, Toyota vehicles purchased by California consumers was accompanied by the manufacturer's implied warranty of merchantability.
- 63. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1793, and because of the existence of the express warranty. Toyota may not disclaim, limit, or modify the implied warranties provided by the Song-Beverly Act.
- 64. Questions of law and fact of common and general interest to the class exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class. The common questions include, among others, the following:

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- a. Whether Defendant Toyota's breached the implied warranty of merchantability of Civil Code §§ 1791.1 and 1792 in that the above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities render its vehicle unfit for the ordinary purposes for which it is used and it would not pass without objection in the trade.
- 65. Plaintiff's' claims are typical of the claims of the class, as all such claims arise out of purchase of vehicles manufactured by Defendant where members of the class have been damaged by its breach of the implied warranty of merchantability..
- 66. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the members of the class. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in the prosecution of class actions, including and especially consumer class actions.
- 67. A class action is also superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because the damages suffered by each individual member are relatively small compared to the expense and burden of prosecuting individual cases.
- 68. If individual class members were required to bring separate actions, courts throughout California would be confronted by a multiplicity of lawsuits burdening the court system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer management difficulties while providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.
- 69. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(a), Plaintiff and others similarly situated are entitled to restitution of all consideration.
- 70. As a direct and proximate result of said breach of implied warranty, Plaintiff and others similarly situated have sustained, and continue to sustain, incidental and consequential damages.
- 71. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(d), Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees according to proof.

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FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Implied Warranty-Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

72. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.

- 73. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly situated on behalf of a class of all California consumers who purchased Toyota vehicles manufactured by Toyota Motor Sales in the three years preceding the filing of this lawsuit.
- 74. The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The members of the class are ascertainable through Defendants' records.
- 75. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2301(7), the breaches by Toyota of the state-law implied warranty of merchantability as set forth above also constitute breaches of implied warranties pursuant to the Magnuson-Moss Act.
- 76. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), and because of said breaches of implied warranties, Plaintiff and other similarly situated are entitled to the equitable remedies of rescission and restitution and/or damages.
- 77. Questions of law and fact of common and general interest to the class exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class. The common questions include, among others, the following:
- a. Whether Defendant Toyota's breached the implied warranty of merchantability contained in 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1) in that the above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities render its vehicle unfit for the ordinary purposes for which it is used and it would not pass without objection in the trade.
- 78. Plaintiff's' claims are typical of the claims of the class, as all such claims arise out of purchase of vehicles manufactured by Defendant where members of the class have been damaged by its breach of the implied warranty of merchantability.
- 79. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the members of the class. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in the prosecution of class actions, including and especially consumer class actions.

80.	A class action is also superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient
adjudi	cation of this controversy because the damages suffered by each individual member are
relativ	ely small compared to the expense and burden of prosecuting individual cases.

- 81. If individual class members were required to bring separate actions, courts throughout California would be confronted by a multiplicity of lawsuits burdening the court system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer management difficulties while providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.
- 82. As a proximate result of the breaches of implied warranty. Plaintiff and others similarly situated have sustained, and continues to sustain, damages, both economic and noneconomic.
- .83. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to attorney fees and expenses reasonably incurred in connection with this action.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION Violation of the Unfair Competition Law (Business and Professions Code section 17200 et seq.) On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- 84. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 85. The business acts and practices of Defendant as herein above described constitute fraudulent, unfair and unlawful business practices in violation of Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq. without limitation:
- 1: Defendant's practice of failing to disclose to consumers known safety defects and nonconformities in the vehicles it manufactures to induce consumers to purchase its vehicles.
- Defendants' practice of knowingly making false representations and concealing material facts about the vehicles it manufactures to induce consumers to purchase its vehicles.
- 3. Defendant's practice breached its warranties by selling vehicles that did not conform to the promises in the express warranties given to Plaintiff and others similarly situated

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with their purchases, as set forth and described in the Third Cause of Action

- 4: Defendant's violations of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, Civil Code §§ 1791.1 and 1792, as set forth and described in the Fourth Cause of Action, above.
- 5. Defendants' violations of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, Civil Code §15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), and because of said breaches of implied warranties, as set forth and described in the Fifth Cause of Action, above.
- 86. The business acts and practices of Defendant as herein above described constitute unfair business practices in violation of the Unfair Competition Law in that such acts and practices are patently unfair and substantially injurious to consumers and offensive to established California public policy.
- 87. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code §17203, Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of all members of the general public who are, has been or may be subjected to these business acts and practices of defendants hereby request injunctive relief prohibiting such practices in the future, and such other orders as may be necessary to restore to any identifiable person in interest, any money or property, real or personal, which may have been acquired by Defendant by means of such business practices. In addition, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure §1021.5, Plaintiff is entitled to recover his reasonable attorney's fees, costs and expenses incurred in bringing this action.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully prays for judgment against Toyota as follows:

On Behalf of Plaintiffs Individually:

- 1. That the contract be adjudged rescinded.
- 2. For restitution of all consideration paid...
- 3. For incidental and consequential damages.
- For actual and statutory damages.
- 5. For reasonable attorney fees according to proof.
- 6. For costs and expenses incurred herein.
- 7. For such other relief as the Court deems proper.

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Service of Process Transmittal

02/12/2010

CT Log Number 516155963

TO:

Dorothy Sutton, Administrative Assistant

Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. 19001 S. Western Ave., HQ11

Torrance, CA 90501

Process Served in California RE:

FOR: Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. (Domestic State: CA)

ENCLOSED ARE COPIES OF LEGAL PROCESS RECEIVED BY THE STATUTORY AGENT OF THE ABOVE COMPANY AS FOLLOWS:

TITLE OF ACTION:

Stuart Grant, etc., Pitf. vs. Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc., etc., et al., Dits.

Name discrepancy noted.

DOCUMENT(9) SERVED:

Summons, First Amended Complaint

COURT/AGENCY:

Los Angeles County, Superior Court, Hill Street, CA Case # BC429345

NATURE OF ACTION:

Product Liability Litigation - Breach of Warranty - Class Action - 2008 Toyota Sequola, VIN 5TDBY67A48S002958 - Failing to confirm the vehicle to the express written warranty within a reasonable number of repair attempts

OH WHOM PROCESS WAS SERVED:

C T Corporation System, Los Angeles, CA

DATE AND HOUR OF SERVICE:

By Process Server on 02/12/2010 at 14:55

APPEARANCE OR ANSWER DUE:

Within 30 days after service

ATTORNEY(8) / SEHDER(8):

Julianna R. Makler Makler & Baker LLP 3 W. Carrillo Street Suite 216

Santa Barbara, CA 93101

805-965-4651

ACTION ITEMS:

SOP Papers with Transmittal, via Fed Ex Standard Overnight , 792175522179 Image SOP

Email Notification, Shari Goldsworthy shari_goldsworthy@toyota.com Email Notification, Webster Burns webster_burns@toyota.com Email Notification, Dorothy Sutton dorothy_sutton@toyota.com

SIGNED: ADDRESS:

C T Corporation System Nancy Flores 818 West Seventh Street Los Angeles, CA 90017 213-337-4615

TELEPHONE

Page 1 of 1 / MV

information displayed on this transmittal is for CT Corporation's record keeping purposes only and is provided to the recipient for quick reference. This information does not constitute a legal opinion as to the nature of action, the amount of damages, the answer date, or any information contained in the documents themselves. Recipient is responsible for interpreting said documents and for taking appropriate action. Signatures on certified mall receipts confirm receipt of package only, not contents.

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Nora Fernandez, declare:

I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action. My business address is Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Sixteenth Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071. I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the action in which this service is made.

On February 18, 2010, I served the document(s) described as NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF ACTION TO UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b) [FEDERAL QUESTION JURISDICTION]; AND DECLARATION OF LISA GILFORD IN SUPPORT THEREOF on the interested parties in this action by enclosing the document(s) in a sealed envelope addressed to the parties as listed on the attached service list in the following manner:

Julianna R. Makler, Esq. Attorneys for Plaintiff Terry L. Baker, Esq. STUART GRANT Makler & Baker LLP 3 W. Carrillo Street, Suite 216 Telephone: (805) 965-4651 Santa Barbara, CA 93101 Facsimile: (805) 965-4671 David R. Griffin, Esq. Attorneys for Plaintiff Griffin & Associates STUART GRANT 501 W. Broadway, Suite 800 San Diego, CA 92101 Telephone: (619) 222-0888 Facsimile: (619) 923-3680

BY MAIL: I am "readily familiar" with this firm's practice for the collection and the processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. In the ordinary course of business, the correspondence would be deposited with the United States Postal Service at 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071 with postage thereon fully prepaid the same day on which the correspondence was placed for collection and mailing at the firm. Following ordinary business practices, I placed for collection and mailing with the United States Postal Service such envelope at Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071.

Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071.

UPS NEXT DAY AIR I deposited such envelope in a facility regularly maintained by UPS with delivery fees fully provided for or delivered the envelope to a courier or driver of UPS authorized to receive documents at Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071 with delivery fees provided for.

BY FACSIMILE: I telecopied a copy of said document(s) to the following addressee(s) at the following number(s) in accordance with the written confirmation of counsel in this action.

BY ELECTRONIC MAIL TRANSMISSION WITH ATTACHMENT: On this date, I transmitted the above-mentioned document by electronic mail transmission with attachment to the parties at the electronic mail transmission address set forth on the attached service list.

[State]] declare under penalty of periory under the laws of the State of California that

[State] I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.

[Federal] I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on February 18, 2010, at Los Angeles, California.

Nora/Fernandez

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6 NOTICE OF REMOVAL

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE FOR DISCOVERY

This case has been assigned to District Judge Mariana P. Pfaelzer and the assigned discovery Magistrate Judge is Suzanne H. Segal.

The case number on all documents filed with the Court should read as follows:

CV10- 1234 MRP (SSx)

Pursuant to General Order 05-07 of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, the Magistrate Judge has been designated to hear discovery related motions.

The United States District Judge assigned to this case will review all filed discovery motions and thereafter, on a case-by-case or motion-by-motion basis, may refer discovery related motions to the Magistrate Judge for hearing and determination

NOTICE TO COUNSEL

A copy of this notice must be served with the summons and complaint on all defendants (if a removal action is filed, a copy of this notice must be served on all plaintiffs).

Subsequent documents must be filed at the following location:

IXI	Western Division
	312 N. Spring St., Rm. G-8
	Los Angeles, CA 90012

Southern Division 411 West Fourth St., Rm. 1-053 Santa Ana, CA 92701-4516 Eastern Division 3470 Twelfth St., Rm. 134 Riverside, CA 92501

Failure to file at the proper location will result in your documents being returned to you.

	11			
1	LISA GILFORD (State Bar No. 171641)			
2	LISA GILFORD (State Bar No. 171641) STEPHANIE A. JONES (State Bar No. 178453) JOHN D. ARYA (State Bar No. 156108) ROGER A. CERDA (State Bar No. 239027) ALSTON + BIRD LLP 333 South Hope Street Sixteenth Floor			
3	ROGER A. CERDA (State Bar No. 239027) ALSTON + BIRD LLP			
4	333 South Hope Street Sixteenth Floor			
5	Telephone: (213) 576-1000			
6	Facsimile: (213) 576-1100 lisa.gilford@alston.com Stephanie.jones@alston.com			
7	Stephame.jones@arston.com			
8	VINCENT GALVIN, JR. (State Bar No. 104- BOWMAN AND BROOKE	448)		
9	1741 Technology Drive San Jose, CA 95110			
10	Telephone: (408) 279-5393 Facsimile: (408) 279-5845			
11	E-mail: vgalvin@bowman-brooke.com			
12	Attorneys for Defendant TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.			
13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
14	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA			
15	CENTRAL DISTRICT	or camount		
16	STUART GRANT, an individual,	Case No.: CV10-01234 MRP(SSx)		
17	Plaintiff,	PROOF OF SERVICE RE:		
18		1) NOTICE TO COUNSEL;		
19	TOYOTA MOTOR SALES LISA INC.	2) NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES		
20	TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.; a corporation, and DOES ONE through TWENTY,	MAGISTRATE JUDGE FOR DISCOVERY;		
21	Defendants.	3) CLERK'S OFFICE SERVICES FOR ATTORNEYS AND THE		
22	Defendants.	GENERAL PUBLIC;		
23		4) USDC CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVILITY AND PROFESSIONALISM		
24		GUIDELINES		
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26		CLASS ACTION		
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1	PROOF OF SE	RVICE		

LEGAL,02/31773012v1

TOY-RQ-05E-00006275

Nora Fernandez certifies and declares as follows:

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Julianna R. Makler, Esq. Terry L. Baker, Esq.

Makler & Baker LLP 3 W. Carrillo Street, Suite 216

Santa Barbara, CA 93101 David R. Griffin, Esq.

Griffin & Associates 501 W. Broadway, Suite 800 San Diego, CA 92101

1. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to this action.

2. My business address is Alston & Bird LLP, 333 S. Hope Street, 16th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90071, which is located in the city, county and state where the mailing described below took place.

3. On February 19, 2010, I served the document(s) described as PROOF OF SERVICE RE: 1) NOTICE TO COUNSEL; 2) NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE FOR DISCOVERY; (3) CLERK'S OFFICE SERVICES FOR ATTORNEYS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC; AND 4) USDC CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVILITY AND PROFESSIONALISM GUIDELINES on the interested parties in this action by enclosing the document(s) in a sealed envelope addressed as follows:

> Attorneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT

Telephone: (805) 965-4651 Facsimile: (805) 965-4671

Attorneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT

Telephone: (619) 222-0888 Facsimile: (619) 923-3680

4. I am "readily familiar" with this firm's practice for the collection and the processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. In the ordinary course of business, the correspondence would be deposited with the United States Postal Service at 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071 with postage thereon fully prepaid the same day on which the correspondence was placed for collection and mailing at the firm. Following ordinary business practices, I placed for collection and mailing with the United States Postal Service such envelope at Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071.

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PROOF OF SERVICE

Court Reporters Office

Ordering Transcripts

specific in-court matters after April 2002, the court reporter court reporters. To identify which reporter to contact for a ordered by making financial arrangements with the individual at 213-894-0658. signment schedule is on the website. Go to Court Reporter Schedule, then view all and select the date you need which is now electronically available on PACER. For Cantification of court reporter assignments. For more secessary telephone numbers, applicable fees, and e-check. Transcript orders from magistrate judge courts fromation, you can call the court reporter scheduler's office ands Department. Please refer to the website for the ecific in-court matter before April 2002, please refer to the propriate docket entry on the civil or criminal docket sheet ld be placed with the Court Recording Section of the District court civil and criminal transcripts may be

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Ordering Realtime Connection

Realtime reporting connection should be requested in advance of the trial. Please contact the court reporter education of the trial. Please contact the court reporter education of the request the realtime connection. There is separate charge for the realtime connection. Please refer to the transcript rates to determine the cost. The only court reporters who may connect to realtime and charge for it are is to certified realtime court reporters. Many reporters is reporter to realtime connection if a daily transcript is reported. The attorney must bring his or her own

Odering Dailies

A request for a daily transcript should be made as soon as possible before the trial begins. Please notify the court exporter scheduler's office at least a week in advance of the trial start date in order to request a daily. The daily will not commence until financial arrangements have been made. Heave do not walk into court on the first day of trial and feducit a daily transcript as reporters need time to prepare.

Touch Screens

A touch screen is available in the lobby of each division. This device provides court addresses, hours, telephone numbers, a daily master calendar, and the weekly Post Indictment Arraignment calendar.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

WESTERN DIVISION,
U.S. Courthouse
Clerk's Office, Room G-8
312 North Spring Street
Los Angeles, California 90012
213-894-1565

SOUTHERN DIVISION Ronald Reagan Federal Building and Courthouse Clerk's Office, Room 1-053 411 West 4th Street Santa Ana, California 92701-4516 714-338-4750

EASILE (N.D.) VISION

L'S Countlouse
Clerk's Office Room, 134
3470 Twelfth Street
Riverside/Cattornia 92501
951-328-4450

www.cacd.uscourts.gov

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF





Services for Attorneys and the General Public

The United States District Courf, Contral District of California is one of the largest federal courts in the nation. quick reference for attorneys and the general public regarding The clerk's office has put this brochure together to provide a suggestions as to how we might improve our service are the services that are currently available. Feedback and always appreciated.

line. Users can gather information about attorney admissions extensive attorney assistance information and available court services; download court forms, and keep apprised of recent innovations in the clerk's office. Visit the courts website at www.cacdiuscourts.gov Information about the district court may be obtained on Orders, and recently issued and published opinions; obtain requirements for court appearances, Local Rules, General and filing procedures, review master and daily calendars,

Office Hours

The clerk's office hours are 10:00 arm. #4:00 p.m. Monday - Friday, excluding court observed holidays. The drop-off 894-2127; Southern Division: 714-538,4764/4760; Eastern Division: 951-328-4470. After 5:09.pm; call 213-894-2485 box service has been discontinued. For emergency filings between 4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m., call Western Division: 213-

WebPACER

computer terminal. PACER also provides access to images of The Public Access to Court Electronic Records" (PACER) criminal and civil summaries and docket information using a available 24 hours a day, including weekends. To establish a electronically filed court documents. The PACER service is is a browser based electronic refrieval system that provides PACER account, contact the PACER Service Center. 800.

Records

no search results, call Western Division: 213-894-3863, email for file retrieval. This information may be obtained from the court's website at www.cacdascourts.gov/nara. If there are Administration (NARA) at 951-956-2000. You will need to litigation (MDL) cases may be reviewed, at no charge, at the clerk's office. Case files and dockets may be viewed on the provide the accession, location and box numbers to NARA unavailable. Certain closed cases are located at the court's All pending criminal, civil, magistrate, and multi-district obtained directly from National Archives and Records storage facility and may be ordered, viewed and copies same day as requested unless the requested material is

338-4785; Eastern Division: 951-328-4450. To identify which to records_cacd@cacd.uscourts.gov; Southern Division: 714clerk's office maintains the case file you wish to view, please letters represent the filing year, for example, 09 is year 2009) refer to the prefix of the case number (two digits after the

Western Division (Los Angeles)

CR 09-0000 - criminal Southern Division (Santa Ana) CV 09-0000 - civil

SACR 09-0000 - criminal Eastern Division (Riverside) SACV 09-0000 - civil

EDCR 09-0000 - criminal EDCV 09-0000 - civil

exemplifications. For more information on closed or atchived court records, visit the court's website at There is a charge for copies, certifications, and www.cacd.uscourts.gov/records

Photocopy Service

services. Please note that exemplifications and certifications options, contact the appropriate vendors: Western Division: must still be obtained from the clerk's office. For payment 213-253-9413; Southern Division: 714-543-8123, Eastern Photocopy services are available from outside copy Division: 951-328-4470.

Interpreter Services

the United States that require the use of a language other than response to inquiries from law firms and the general public in For further information, please call 213-894-4370 or visit the provides interpreters for all court proceedings instituted by cases where court-appointed interpreters are not indicated, English. The section also makes interpreter referrals in court's website at www.cacd.uscourts.gov/interpreters. The interpreter services section of the clerk's office

Jury Section

The court's website offers valuable information to prospective status/instructions utilizing the Automated Juror Information jurors. You may see responses to frequently asked questions, Grand and Petit jurors; download the jury handbook; review System (AJIS). Submit questions or comments to the jury read the General Order 07-10 regarding the selection of jury information for all three divisions; and verify your section at jury@cacd.uscourts.gov. Wired and wireless Internet access is available in jury assembly rooms.

Attorney Work Room

For attorneys, a work room is located on the second floor of the Spring Street Courthouse, on the first floor of the

Internet access; storage lockers; copy machines; and individua WordPerfect, and PACER, laser printers, wired and wireless Reagan Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, and on the have Pentium personal computers with access to Westlaw, Roybal Federal Building, on the tenth floor of the Ronald third floor of the Riverside Courthouse. The workrooms

demand for its use, the equipment is reserved on a first come, equipment, visit the court's website or contact the appredivisions: Western Division at 213-894, 1406; Southern Division at 714-338-4785; and Eastern Division at 951 388. Evidence Presenters

O

The clerk's office has evidence presenters available for formers to use in court proceeding. This each of the court proceeding the c attorneys to use in court proceedings. This technology connects an overhead projector to monitors which display charge for using the equipment, however, due to the high first-served basis. For more information or to reserve to pictures for the judge, attorneys and the jury. There is so 4450 or 951-328-4451,

Videoconferencing

monitors. The appropriate courtroom deputy clerk should be contacted as to whether use of this equipment in the securitoom is permitted for the specific hearing or trial. There are minimal telephone charges but no equipment charges for Videoconferencing allows parties at off-site locations of appear at court hearings by way of two-way audio and waual equipment, visit the court's website or contact the courty. Space and Facilities Help Desk at 213-894-1400. use of the unit. For more information of to reserve the

Order 08-11. Please visu un www.cacd.uscourts.gov/cmecf of call the CM/ECF Help Desk at 213-894-0242. With limited exceptions, all cases are subject to e-filing governed by General Order 08-02, as amended by Genegal Order 08-11. Please visit the CM/ECF web page at

information, call 213-385-2977, Ext. 270 or visit the court's The Federal Pro Se (Self-Represented Litigant) Clinicas offers on-site information and guidance to individuals who California. The Pro Se Clinic, which is staffed by a lawyer, ate representing themselves (without an attorney) in civil Courthouse at 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, actions in the United States District Court, For more located on the fifth floor, Room 525 in the Federal website at www.cacd.uscourts.gov/prose.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVILITY AND PROFESSIONALISM GUIDELINES

Preamble

In its purest form, law is simply a societal mechanism for achieving justice. As officers of the court, judges and lawyers have a duty to use the law for this purpose, for the good of the people. Even though "justice" is a lofty goal, one which is not always reached, when an individual becomes a member of the legal profession, he or she is bound to strive towards this end.

gation costs and fails to advance the client's lawful interests. Perhaps just as importantly, this type of behavior causes the public to lose faith in the legal profession and its ability to benefit society. For these reasons, we find that civility and professionalism among advocates, between lawyer and client, and between bench and bar are essential to the administration of justice.

The following guidelines are de-

...there is a growing sense that lawyers regard their livelihood as a business, rather than a profession.

Unfortunately, many do not perceive that achieving justice is the function of law in society today. Among members of the public and lawyers themselves, there is a growing sense that lawyers regard their livelihood as a business, rather than a profession. Viewed in this manner, the lawyer may define his or her ultimate goal as "winning" any given case, by whatever means possible, at any cost, with little sense of whether justice is being served. This attitude manifests itself in an array of obstinate discovery tactics, refusals to accommodate the reasonable requests of opposing counsel re: dates, times, and places; and other needless, time-consuming conflicts between and among adversaries. This type of behavior tends to increase costs of litigation and often leads to the denial of justice.

The Central District recognizes that, while the majority of lawyers do not behave in the above-described manner, in recent years there has been a discernible erosion of civility and professionalism in our courts. This disturbing trend may have severe consequences if we do not act to reverse its course. Incivil behavior does not constitute effective advocacy; rather, it serves to increase liti-

signed to encourage us, the members of the bench and bar, to act towards each other, our clients, and the public with the dignity and civility that our profession demands. In formulating these guidelines, we have borrowed heavily from the efforts of others who have written similar codes for this same purpose. The Los Angeles County Bar Association Litigation Guidelines, guidelines issued by other county bar associations within the Central District, the Standards for Professional Conduct within the Seventh Federal Judicial Circuit, and the Texas Lawyer's Creed all provide excellent models for professional behavior in the

We expect that judges and lawyers will voluntarily adhere to these standards as part of a mutual commitment to the elevation of the level of practice in our courts. These guidelines shall not be used as a basis for litigation or for sanctions or penalties.

Nothing in these guidelines supersedes or modifies the existing Local Rules of the Central District, nor do they alter existing standards of conduct wherein lawyer negligence may be determined and/or examined.

1. Guidelines

A. Lawyers' Duties to Their Clients

- We will practice our profession with a continuing awareness that our role is to advance the legitimate interests of our clients. We will endeavor to achieve our clients' lawful objectives in legal transactions and in litigation as quickly and economically as possible.
- We will be loyal and committed to our clients' lawful objectives, but we will not permit that loyalty and commitment to interfere with our duty to provide objective and independent advice.
- We will advise our clients that civility and courtesy are expected and are not a sign of weakness.
- 4. We will treat adverse parties and witnesses with fairness and due consideration. A client has no right to demand that we act in an abusive manner or indulge in any offensive conduct.
- We will advise our clients that we will not pursue conduct that is intended primarily to harass or drain the financial resources of the opposing party.
- 6. We will advise our clients that we reserve the right to determine whether to grant accommodations to opposing counsel in all matters that do not adversely affect our clients' lawful objectives. Clients have no right to instruct us to refuse reasonable requests made by other counsel.
- We will advise our clients regarding availability of mediation, arbitration, and other alternative meth-



- ods of resolving and settling disputes.
- We will advise our clients of the contents of this creed when undertaking representation.

B. Lawyers' Duties to Other Counsel

1. Communications with Adversaries

- a. We will adhere to all express promises and to agreements with other counsel, whether oral or in writing, and will adhere in good faith to all agreements implied by the circumstances or local customs.
- b. When we reach an oral understanding on a proposed agreement or a stipulation and decide to commit it to writing, the drafter will endeavor in good faith to state the oral understanding accurately and completely. The drafter will provide the other counsel with the opportunity to review the writing. As drafts are exchanged between or among counsel, changes from prior drafts will be identified in the draft or otherwise explicitly brought to the attention of other counsel. We will not include in a draft matters to which there has been no agreement without explicitly advising other counsel in writing of the addition.
- c. We will not write letters for the purpose of ascribing to opposing counsel a position he or she has not taken, or to create "a record" of events that have not occurred. Letters intended only to make a record should be used sparingly and only when thought to be necessary under all of the circumstances. Unless specifically permitted or invited by the court, letters between counsel should not be sent to judges.

2. Scheduling Issues

- We will not use any form of discovery or discovery scheduling as a means of harassment.
- b. We will consult other counsel regarding scheduling matters in a good faith effort to avoid scheduling conflicts.
- c. We will endeavor to accommodate previously scheduled dates for hearings, depositions, meetings, conferences, vacations, seminars, or other functions that produce good faith calendar conflicts on the part of other counsel, where it is possible to do so without prejudicing the client's rights. If we have been given an accommodation because of a calendar conflict, we will notify those who have accommodated us as soon as the conflict has been removed.
- d. We will notify other counsel and, if appropriate, the court or other persons, at the earliest possible time when hearings, depositions, meetings, or conferences are to be canceled or postponed. Early notice avoids unnecessary travel and expense of counsel and may enable the court to use the previously reserved time for other matters.
- e. Unless time is of the essence, as a matter of courtesy we will grant first requests for reasonable extensions of time to respond to litigation deadlines. After a first extension, any additional requests for time will be considered by balancing the need for expedition against the deference one should ordinarily give to an opponent's schedule of personal and professional engagements, the reasonableness of the length of extension requested, the opponent's willingness to grant reciprocal extensions, the time actually needed for the task, and whether it is likely a court would grant the extension if asked to do so.

- f. We will not request an extension of time solely for the purpose of unjustified delay or to obtain a tactical advantage.
- g. We will not attach to extensions unfair and extraneous conditions. We may impose conditions for the purpose of preserving rights that an extension might jeopardize, or for seeking reciprocal scheduling concessions. We will not, by granting extensions, seek to preclude an opponent's substantive rights, such as his or her right to move against a complaint.

3. Service of Papers

- a. We will not time the filing or service of motions or pleadings in any way that unfairly limits another party's opportunity to respond.
- b. We will not serve papers sufficiently close to a court appearance so as to inhibit the ability of opposing counsel to prepare for that appearance or, where permitted by law, to respond to the papers.
- c. We will not serve papers in order to take advantage of an opponent's known absence from the office or at a time or in a manner designed to inconvenience an adversary, such as late on a Friday afternoon or the day preceding a secular or religious holiday.
- d. When it is likely that service by mail, even when allowed, will prejudice the opposing party, we will effect service personally or by facsimile transmission.

4. Depositions

 a. We will take depositions only when actually needed to ascertain facts or information or to perpetuate testimony. We will not take depositions for the purpose of harassment or to increase litigation expense.

- b. We will not engage in any conduct during a deposition that would be inappropriate in the presence of a judge.
- c. During depositions we will ask only those questions we reasonably believe are necessary for the prosecution or defense of an action. We will not inquire into a deponent's personal affairs or question a deponent's integrity where such inquiry is irrelevant to the subject matter of the deposition. We will refrain from repetitive or argumentative questions or those asked solely for purposes of harassment.
- d. When defending a deposition, we will limit objections to those that are well founded and necessary to protect our client's interests. We recognize that most objections are preserved and need be interposed only when the form of a question is defective or privileged information is sought.
- e. When a question is pending, we will not, through objections or otherwise, coach the deponent or suggest answers.
- f. We will not direct a deponent to refuse to answer questions unless they seek privileged information or are manifestly irrelevant or calculated to harass.
- g. When we obtain documents pursuant to a deposition subpoena, we will make copies of the documents available to opposing counsel at his or her expense, even if the deposition is canceled or adjourned.

5. Document Demands

 We will carefully craft document production requests so they are limited to those documents we reason-

- ably believe are necessary for the prosecution or defense of an action. We will not design production requests to harass or embarrass a party or witness or to impose an undue burden or expense in responding.
- b. We will respond to document requests in a timely and reasonable manner and not strain to interpret the request in an artificially restrictive manner to avoid disclosure of relevant and non-privileged documents.
- We will withhold documents on the grounds of privilege only where it is appropriate to do so.
- d. We will not produce documents in a disorganized or unintelligible manner, or in a way designed to hide or obscure the existence of particular documents.
- e. We will not delay document production to prevent opposing counsel from inspecting documents prior to scheduled depositions or for any other tactical reason.

6. Interrogatories

- a. We will carefully craft interrogatories so that they are limited to those matters we reasonably believe are necessary for the prosecution or defense of an action, and we will not design them to harass or place an undue burden or expense on a party.
- b. We will respond to interrogatories in a timely and reasonable manner and will not strain to interpret them in an artificially restrictive manner to avoid disclosure of relevant and non-privileged information.
- c. We will base our interrogatory objections on a good faith belief in their merit and not for the purpose of withholding or delaying the disclosure of relevant information. If

an interrogatory is objectionable in part, we will answer the unobjectionable part.

7. Settlement and Alternative Dispute Resolution

- a. Except where there are strong and overriding issues of principle, we will raise and explore the issue of settlement in every case as soon as enough is known about the case to make settlement discussion meaningful.
- We will not falsely hold out the possibility of settlement as a means for adjourning discovery or delaying trial.
- c. In every case, we will consider whether the client's interest could be adequately served and the controversy more expeditiously and economically disposed of by arbitration, mediation, or other forms of alternative dispute resolution.
- 8. Written Submissions to a Court, Including Briefs, Memoranda, Affidavits, Declarations, and Proposed Orders.
 - a. Before filing a motion with the court, we will engage in more than a mere pro forma discussion of its purpose in an effort to resolve the issue with opposing counsel.
- We will not force our adversary to make a motion and then not oppose it.
- c. In submitting briefs or memoranda of points and authorities to the court, we will not rely on facts that are not properly part of the record. We may present historical, economic, or sociological data, if such data appears in or is derived from generally available sources.

PROOF OF SERVICE

I, Nora Fernandez, declare:

I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action. My business address is Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Sixteenth Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071. I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the action in which this service is made.

On February 19, 2010, I served the document(s) described as PROOF OF SERVICE RE: 1) NOTICE TO COUNSEL; 2) NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE FOR DISCOVERY; (3) CLERK'S OFFICE SERVICES FOR ATTORNEYS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC; AND 4) USDC CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVILITY AND PROFESSIONALISM GUIDELINES on the interested parties in this action by enclosing the document(s) in a sealed envelope addressed to the parties as listed on the attached service list in the following manner:

Julianna R. Makler, Esq.
Terry L. Baker, Esq.
Makler & Baker LLP
3 W. Carrillo Street, Suite 216
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Attorneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT

Telephone: (805) 965-4651 Facsimile: (805) 965-4671

David R. Griffin, Esq. Griffin & Associates 501 W. Broadway, Suite 800 San Diego, CA 92101

Attorneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT

Telephone: (619) 222-0888 Facsimile: (619) 923-3680

BY MAIL: I am "readily familiar" with this firm's practice for the collection and the processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. In the ordinary course of business, the correspondence would be deposited with the United States Postal Service at 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071 with postage thereon fully prepaid the same day on which the correspondence was placed for collection and mailing at the firm. Following ordinary business practices, I placed for collection and mailing with the United States Postal Service such envelope at Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071.

☐ UPS NEXT DAY AIR I deposited such envelope in a facility regularly maintained by UPS with delivery fees fully provided for or delivered the envelope to a courier or driver of UPS authorized to receive documents at Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071 with delivery fees provided for.

BY FACSIMILE: I telecopied a copy of said document(s) to the following addressee(s) at the following number(s) in accordance with the written confirmation of counsel in this action.

BY ELECTRONIC MAIL TRANSMISSION WITH ATTACHMENT: On this date, I transmitted the above-mentioned document by electronic mail transmission with attachment to the parties at the electronic mail transmission address set forth on the attached service list.

[State] I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.

[Federal] I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on February 19, 2010, at Los Angeles, California.

Nora Fernandez

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DECLARATION OF LISA GILFORD

I, Lisa Gilford, declare:

- 1. I am a partner at Alston & Bird LLP, attorneys of record for defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. ("Toyota") in this action. I make this Declaration in support of Toyota's Ex Parte Application to Stay All Proceedings Pending Action by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation. I have personal knowledge of the following facts and if called as a witness would and could testify competently thereto.
- 2. This action, Stuart Grant v. Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc., is a representative class-action purporting to arise out of Toyota's safety recalls of Toyota and Lexus vehicles and the alleged unintended acceleration of those vehicles. A true and correct copy of Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint is attached hereto as Exhibit A.
- 3. On February 18, 2010 Toyota removed this action to the United States District Court for the Central District of California, based on Federal Claim Jurisdiction, given that the complaint alleges violations of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1) et seq. Because Toyota removed this action on February 18, 2010, its responsive pleading is now due on or before February 25, 2010. Toyota anticipates filing a motion to dismiss certain or all of the claims in plaintiff's First Amended Complaint.
- 4. As of February 16, 2010, there have been 67 other class-action complaints filed in various United States District Courts around the country, by alleged owners or lessees of Toyota/Lexus vehicles, all asserting claims against Toyota entities, related to Toyota's voluntary safety recalls of Toyota and Lexus vehicles and/or alleged unintended acceleration of those vehicles. Charts listing those actions in the Central District and other District Courts, respectively, are attached hereto collectively as Exhibit B.

- 5. At least four motions for coordinated treatment of these cases have been filed with the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation ("JPML") concerning the transfer of these actions for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407.
- 6. Toyota will be joining in the requests for consolidated treatment and filing its response with the JPML on February 26, 2010. Toyota's U.S. headquarters are in the Central District, and the vast majority of the cases, including the first-filed class action, have been filed here. Many of the Central District actions are already pending before the Honorable A. Howard Matz. Toyota therefore anticipates requesting consolidated treatment here in the Central District, with Judge Matz presiding over the consolidated cases.
- 7. The JPML's next hearing is on March 25, 2010. The schedule for the March 25, 2010 hearing has not yet been released. However, given the number of consolidation requests, Toyota anticipates that the panel will consider consolidation at that hearing. Toyota therefore moves the Court for an Order staying all proceedings in this case pending a ruling by the JPML. The JPML's ruling will, in all likelihood, result in the transfer of this action to a consolidated Multidistrict Litigation ("MDL") proceeding.
- 8. Given the strong likelihood that these cases will be transferred into a MDL, the need for a stay of this action to promote the purposes of coordinated MDL treatment is compelling. Any action by this Court prior to such transfer would be wasteful of the Court's valuable judicial resources and would create the possibility of inconsistencies in the adjudication of dozens of overlapping class actions. Toyota, therefore, requests that this Court stay all proceedings in the present case until the JPML has ruled on consolidation.
- 9. The need here is particularly compelling because, absent a stay, Toyota's motion to dismiss will be due on February 25, 2010. As a result, Toyota

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respectfully requests that the Court rule on the instant ex parte application at its first opportunity.

10. On February 18-19, 2010, my office engaged in significant telephonic meet and confer efforts with plaintiff's counsel, Terry L. Baker of Makler & Baker (3 West Carrillo Street, Suite 216, Santa Barbara, California, telephone: (805) 965-4651) regarding Toyota's intent to move for an immediate stay of these proceedings pending a JPML hearing. We were not able to secure a stipulation from Mr. Baker agreeing to a stay of these proceedings, so we advised him by telephone on Friday, February 19, 2010, that we would be bringing the instant *ex parte* Application on Monday, February 22, 2010. Mr. Baker indicated that plaintiffs will oppose Toyota's *ex parte* Application.

I declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 22nd day of February 2010, at Los Angeles, California.

Lisa Gilford

EXHIBIT A

2	Terry L. Baker (SBN 214365) 3 W. Carrillo Street, Suite 216 Santa Barbara, CA 93101				
4	Tel: (805) 965-4651 Fax: (805) 965-4671	•			
5	GRIFFIN & ASSOCIATES David R. Griffin (SBN 76619)				
6	501 W. Broadway, Suite 800 San Diego, CA 92101				
7	Tel: (619) 222-0888 Fax: (619)923-3680				
8	Attorneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT				
10	,				
11	,				
12	SUPERIOR COURT IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA				
13	FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES				
14	STUART GRANT, an individual;	Case number: BC429345			
15 16	Plaintiff,	FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF			
17 18	vs. TOYOTA MOTOR SALES USA, INC., a corporation; and DOES ONE through TWENTY	Song-Beverly Warranty Act Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act Unfair Competition Law			
19 20	Defendants.	CLASS ACTION			
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22					
23	<u>INTRODUCTION</u>				
24	1. This lawsuit centers on the recall of more than 8.5 million vehicles manufactured by				
25	Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. These recalls have tarnished Toyota's reputation for making some				
26	of the most reliable vehicles on the road. It is the most prominent auto safety issue since reports				
27	surfaced in 2000 that many Firestone tires mounted on Ford Explorers failed.				
8	<i>III</i>				
K	FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF				

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- Prior to January 21, 2010, Toyota maintained one of the highest customer 2. satisfaction records. Many consumers were willing to pay premium price for Toyota vehicles. spending thousands more than they would pay for comparable vehicles from other manufacturers.
- 3. Toyota vehicles have been recalled for numerous defects an noncomformities. including sudden acceleration caused by defective floor mats and/or faulty accelerator pedals and more recently braking system failures.
- Defendant Toyota knew or should have known about the widespread safety issues in the vehicles it manufactured since at least 2007, and yet it has repeatedly failed to disclose such information to California consumers. Many consumers would never have purchased Toyota vehicles had they known about these defects and nonconformities which jeopardize safety and lives. Furthermore, the widespread recalls have seriously sliced Toyota vehicles' resale values by 3.5% to 5%.
- Plaintiff STUART GRANT brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly situated and on behalf of the general public as a private attorney general to stop this unlawful conduct and to provide restitution to victimized consumers.

FACTS COMMON TO PLAINTIFF STUART GRANT

- б. Defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. (hereinafter "Toyota") is a duly authorized corporation doing business in Los Angeles County, California,
- 7. Plaintiff does not know the true names of the Defendants sued herein as Does One through Twenty and sues said Defendants pursuant to the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure § 474.
- On or about June 27, 2008, Plaintiff purchased a 2008 Toyota Sequoia, VIN 5TDBY67A48S002958 ("vehicle"), which was manufactured and warranted by Toyota
- In connection with the transaction, Toyota issued to Plaintiff an express warranty within the meaning of Cal. Civil Code § 1791.2, which is also a written warranty within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6). By the terms of the express written warranty. Toyota promised that the vehicle's material and workmanship were defect free, undertook to preserve and maintain the

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utility and performance of the vehicle and to provide compensation if there is a failure in utility or performance, and agreed to refund, repair, replace, or take other remedial action with respect to the vehicle.

- Plaintiff purchased the vehicle primarily for personal, family or household purposes. 10.
- 11. Subsequent to Plaintiff's transaction, the vehicle exhibited numerous defects and nonconformities covered by the warranty which substantially impair the use; value and safety of the motor vehicle to the Plaintiff.
- Plaintiff delivered the nonconforming motor vehicle to Toyota's authorized repair 12. facilities for repairs pursuant to the terms of the warranty. Toyota has failed to repair or replace the vehicle.

FACTS RELATING TO CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- Since September 2007 to the date of the filing of this complaint, Defendant Toyota 13. has recalled 8.5 million vehicles due to possible sudden acceleration. Toyota claims the defect stems from an atleged faulty accelerator pedals and the possibility that floor mats could jam the accelerator pedal.
- As of January 26, 2010, Toyota stopped selling eight-models in the United States and Canada, including its popular Camry (2007-2010 model years) and Corolla (2009-2010 model years), because of possible unintended acceleration. Other recalled Toyota vehicles for this defect include the 2009-2010 Ayalon, 2010 Highlander, 2009-2010 Matrix, 2009-2010 RAV4, 2008-2010 Sequoia, and the 2007-2010 Tundra.
- 15. Plaintiff is informed and believes at least 19 deaths and 341 injuries stemming from 815 separate crashes involving Toyotas and sudden acceleration.
- 16. On February 9, 2010, Toyota recalled 437,000 hybrid cars, including its latest Prius model to repair a software glitch in its antilock braking system.
- These recalls have, and continue to, tarnish Toyota's reputation for making some of the 17. most reliable vehicles on the road. It is the most prominent auto safety issue since reports surfaced in 2000 that many Firestone tires mounted on Ford Explorers failed.

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- Since 2003, nine U.S. investigations by the National Highway Traffic Safety 18. Administration (hereafter "NHSTA"), into sudden acceleration complaints show Toyota repeatedly ruled out many owner complaints, dismissed several concerns as posing no danger, and modified models in production without offering similar changes to vehicles already on the road. Instead, Toyota has blamed the sudden acceleration events on driver error, saying it was impossible for the electronics to malfunction. Not until the 2007 floor mat investigation did any of the complaints lead to a recall.
- Since the 1990s, NHTSA had concluded that most sudden acceleration complaints 19. were caused by drivers mistakenly hitting the gas pedal instead of the brake. When a Massachusetts man asked in April 2003 for an investigation of 1997-2000 model Lexus sedans, citing 271 complaints of unintended acceleration, NHSTA rejected his request without querying Toyota for data.
- In February 2004, a nurse from Maryland asked the agency to review the 2002 and 2003 Lexus ES350 sedans, saying her throttle had malfunctioned several times and led to one crash. A month later, NHTSA launched a wider investigation into the electronic throttles on nearly I million Lexus and Toyota sedans, citing more than 100 complaints.
- From the start, Toyota pushed NHTSA to narrowly define the problem as short bursts 21. where the engine surged to "something less than a wide-open throttle." It compared many of the complaints to the prior sudden acceleration cases that NHTSA had previously deemed driver error. Toyota also claimed the computer could not open the throttle without the accelerator pedal being pressed, and contended even if built-in safety checks failed, stepping on the brakes would stop the car.
- The recalls since September 2007 have now created a stigma of unreliability and 22. safety concern which will be retained in all Toyota vehicles, not just those vehicles recalled. Kelley Blue Book, a leading used-car value service, is lowering its estimated prices for the recalled models by 3.5% to 5%. That's enough to lower the value of each vehicle by between \$800-\$1,500.

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Violations of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant Only

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

- 23. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs.
- 24. Plaintiff is a "buyer" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(b).
- The vehicle is a "consumer good" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(a).
- Toyota is a "manufacturer" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(j).
- 27. Plaintiff's purchase of the vehicle was a "sale" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code 1791(n).
- 28. Toyota violated the Song-Beverly Act by failing to conform the vehicle to the express written warranty within a reasonable number of repair attempts or within the warranty period and failing to promptly replace the vehicle or make restitution to the plaintiff...
- 29 The above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities substantially impair the use, value, and safety of the vehicle.
- 30. Plaintiff has not made unreasonable or unintended use of the vehicle.
- 31. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1793.2(d), Toyota must refund the price of the vehicle to Plaintiff:
- 32. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(a), Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration given to Toyota.
- 33. As a direct and proximate result of said violations of the Song-Beverly Act, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain, incidental and consequential damages in the approximate amount of \$75,000.00 according to proof.
- 34. The failure of Toyota to comply with the express warranty was willful in that Toyota had actual knowledge of the vehicles' defects and malfunctions, knew of its legal duties under the warranty and the law, but repeatedly refused to make necessary repairs and/or provide a refund.
- 35. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(c), Plaintiff is entitled to a civil penalty of two times the amount of his actual damages.
- 36. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(d), Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees according to proof.

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FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION Violations of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant Only

- Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs. 37.
- The vehicle is a "consumer product" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1). 38.
- 39. Plaintiff is a "consumer" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3).
- 40. Toyota is a "supplier" and a "warrantor" as defined respectively by 15 U.S.C.§ 2301(4) and (5).
- The express written warranty is a "written warranty" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6). 41.
- Toyota violated the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act by failing to conform the vehicle to 42. the express warranty within a reasonable number of attempts, a reasonable amount of time or within the warranty period itself. Defendant failed to cure its failure to comply with the Act.
- Prior to commending this action, Plaintiff afforded Toyota reasonable opportunities to cure 43. the failures and to comply with the Act.
- Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 23.10(d)(1), Plaintiff is entitled to the equitable remedies of 44. rescission and restitution and/or damages. Plaintiff revokes acceptance of the vehicle and rescinds the contract. Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration given.
- As a proximate result of the breach of written warranty, Plaintiff has sustained, and 45. continues to sustain damages, both economic and noneconomic, in the approximate amount of \$75,000,00.
- Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to attorney fees and expenses 46. reasonably incurred in connection with this action.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Express Warranty On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs. 47.
- 48. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly situated on behalf of a class of all California consumers who purchased the following Toyota vehicles: 2007-2010 Carry, 2009-2010 Corolla 2009-2010, 2009-2010 Avalon, 2010
- Highlander, 2009-2010 Matrix 2009-2010 RAV4, 2008-2010 Sequoia, 2007-2010 Tundra

and the 2010 Prius.

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The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The members of 49. the class are ascertainable through Defendants' records.

- At all times mentioned, on or about January 2007, Toyota utilized media, 50. professional publications and salespersons to urge the use and purchase of Toyota vehicles, including but not limited to and expressly warranted to members of the general public herein, that the vehicle and its component parts were free from latent defects or inherent risk of failure and were effective, proper and safe for their intended use.
- Plaintiff and others similarly situated relied upon said express warranty 51. representations of Toyota in the purchase of Toyota vehicles:
- Defendant breached its warranties by selling vehicles that did not conform to the 52. promises in the warranties given to Plaintiff and others similarly situated with their purchases,
- After Plaintiff sustained the damages complained herein as a result of the defective 53. condition of his vehicle, notice was given by Plaintiff, who has satisfied all terms of the contract and requirements, except as may be excused by misconduct of the Defendant. This complaint shall serve as further notice of damage as result of the defective condition of Toyota vehicles on behalf of Plaintiff and others similarly situated.
- Questions of law and fact of common and general interest to the class exist as to all 54. members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class. The common questions include, among others, the following:
- Whether Defendant Toyota breached the express warranty given in the sale of 2007-2010 Camry, 2009-2010 Corolfa 2009-2010, 2009-2010 Avalon, 2010 Highlander, 2009-2010 Matrix, 2009-2010 RAV4, 2008-2010 Sequoia, 2007-2010 Tundra and 2010 Prius.
- 55. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class, as all such claims arise out of purchase of vehicles manufactured by Defendant where members of the class have been damaged by its breach of the express warranty.
- Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the members of the 56. class. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel

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experienced in the prosecution of class actions, including and especially consumer class actions.

- A class action is also superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because the damages suffered by each individual member are relatively small compared to the expense and burden of prosecuting individual cases.
- 58. If individual class members were required to bring separate actions, courts throughout California would be confronted by a multiplicity of lawsuits burdening the court system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer management difficulties while providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Implied Warranty-Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- 59. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 60. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly situated on behalf of a class of all California consumers who purchased Toyota vehicles manufactured by Toyota Motor Sales in the three years preceding the filing of this lawsuit.
- бľ. The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The members of the class are ascertainable through Defendants' records.
- 62. Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1792, Toyota vehicles purchased by California consumers was accompanied by the manufacturer's implied warranty of merchantability.
- 63. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1793, and because of the existence of the express warranty, Toyota may not disclaim, limit, or modify the implied warranties provided by the Song-Beverly Act.
- 64. Questions of law and fact of common and general interest to the class exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class. The common questions include, among others, the following:

- a. Whether Defendant Toyota's breached the implied warranty of merchantability of Civil Code §§ 1791.1 and 1792 in that the above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities render its vehicle unfit for the ordinary purposes for which it is used and it would not pass without objection in the trade.
- 65. Plaintiff's' claims are typical of the claims of the class, as all such claims arise out of purchase of vehicles manufactured by Defendant where members of the class have been damaged by its breach of the implied warranty of merchantability..
- 66. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the members of the class. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in the prosecution of class actions, including and especially consumer class actions.
- 67. A class action is also superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because the damages suffered by each individual member are relatively small compared to the expense and burdén of prosecuting individual cases.
- 68. If individual class members were required to bring separate actions, courts throughout California would be confronted by a multiplicity of lawsuits burdening the court system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer management difficulties while providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.
- 69. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(a), Plaintiff and others similarly situated are entitled to restitution of all consideration.
- 70. As a direct and proximate result of said breach of implied warranty, Plaintiff and others similarly situated have sustained, and continue to sustain, incidental and consequential damages.
- 71. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(d), Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees according to proof.

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FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Implied Warranty-Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- 72. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 73. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly situated on behalf of a class of all California consumers who purchased Toyota vehicles manufactured by Toyota Motor Sales in the three years preceding the filing of this lawsuit.
- 74. The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The members of the class are ascertainable through Defendants' records.
- 75. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2301(7), the breaches by Toyota of the state-law implied warranty of merchantability as set forth above also constitute breaches of implied warranties pursuant to the Magnuson-Moss Act.
- Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), and because of said breaches of implied warranties, 76. Plaintiff and other similarly situated are entitled to the equitable remedies of rescission and restitution and/or damages.
- 77. Questions of law and fact of common and general interest to the class exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class. The common questions include, among others, the following:
- Whether Defendant Toyota's breached the implied warranty of merchantability contained in 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1) in that the above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities render its vehicle unfit for the ordinary purposes for which it is used and it would not pass without objection in the trade.
- 78. Plaintiff's' claims are typical of the claims of the class, as all such claims arise out of purchase of vehicles manufactured by Defendant where members of the class have been damaged by its breach of the implied warranty of merchantability...
- Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the members of the 79. class. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in the prosecution of class actions, including and especially consumer class actions. III

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80.	A class action is also superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient
adjudi	cation of this controversy because the damages suffered by each individual member are
relativ	ely small compared to the expense and burdén of prosecuting individual cases.

- 81. If individual class members were required to bring separate actions, courts throughout California would be confronted by a multiplicity of lawsuits burdening the court system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer management difficulties while providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.
- 82. As a proximate result of the breaches of implied warranty, Plaintiff and others similarly situated have sustained, and continues to sustain, damages, both economic and noneconomic.
- 83. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to attorney fees and expenses reasonably incurred in connection with this action.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION
Violation of the Unfair Competition Law (Business and Professions Code section 17200 et seq.)
On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- 84. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 85. The business acts and practices of Defendant as herein above described constitute fraudulent, unfair and unlawful business practices in violation of Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq. without limitation:
- 1. Defendant's practice of failing to disclose to consumers known safety defects and nonconformities in the vehicles it manufactures to induce consumers to purchase its vehicles.
- Defendants' practice of knowingly making false representations and concealing material facts about the vehicles it manufactures to induce consumers to purchase its vehicles.
- 3. Defendant's practice breached its warranties by selling vehicles that did not conform to the promises in the express warranties given to Plaintiff and others similarly situated

with their purchases, as set forth and described in the Third Cause of Action

- 4: Defendant's violations of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, Civil Code §§ 1791.1 and 1792, as set forth and described in the Fourth Cause of Action, above.
- 5. Defendants' violations of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, Civil Code §15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), and because of said breaches of implied warranties, as set forth and described in the Fifth Cause of Action, above.
- 86. The business acts and practices of Defendant as herein above described constitute unfair business practices in violation of the Unfair Competition Law in that such acts and practices are patently unfair and substantially injurious to consumers and offensive to established California public policy.
- 87. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code §17203, Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of all members of the general public who are, has been or may be subjected to these business acts and practices of defendants hereby request injunctive relief prohibiting such practices in the future, and such other orders as may be necessary to restore to any identifiable person in interest, any money or property, real or personal, which may have been acquired by Defendant by means of such business practices. In addition, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure §1021.5, Plaintiff is entitled to recover his reasonable attorney's fees, costs and expenses incurred in bringing this action.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully prays for judgment against Toyota as follows:

On Behalf of Plaintiffs Individually:

- That the contract be adjudged rescinded.
- For restitution of all consideration paid...
- For incidental and consequential damages.
- For actual and statutory damages.
- 5. For reasonable attorney fees according to proof.
- For costs and expenses incurred herein.
- 7. For such other relief as the Court deems proper.

8. For a civil penalty of two times Plaintiff's damages.

On Behalf of the Class as Described in the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Causes of Action:

- A grant of restitution to Plaintiff and all members of the general public who
 have been affected by the aforementioned business practices and issue such other orders as may
 be necessary to restore to any identifiable person in interest, any money or property, real or
 personal, which may have been acquired by defendants by means of such practices;
- Injunctive relief prohibiting Defendant's unlawful, deceptive and fraudulent conduct;
 - Ari award reasonable attorney's fees and costs;
 - 4. An award of pre-judgment interest;
 - 5. An award of such other and further relief as the court deems appropriate.

DATED: February 10, 2010

MAKLER & BAKER LLP

By JULIANNA R. MAKLER
Attorneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT

POS-010 ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Barnumber, and address): Julianna R Makler, 189138 MAKLER & BAKER LLP 3 W. Carrillo Street Suite 216 SANTA BARBARA, CA 93101-2259 TELEPHONE NO.: (805) 965-4651 ATTORNEY FOR (Norms): Plaintiff SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Superior Court of California, Los Angeles County 111 N. Hill Street Los Angeles, CA 90012-3117 PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER; Grant CASE NUMBER: BC429345 DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: Toyota Motor Sales USA, INC., et al. Rel. No. or File No.: PROOF OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS none

- 1. At the time of service I was a citizen of the United States, at least 18 years of age and not a party to this action.
- 2. I served cooles of: Summons, Complaint For Damages

- 3. a. Party served: Toyota Motor Sales USA, INC., a corporation
 - b. Person Served: CT CORPORATION Maria Sanchez Person authorized to accept service of process
- 4. Address where the party was served: 818 West Seventh Street 2nd Floor Los Angeles, CA 90017
- 5. I served the party
 - a. by personal service. I personally delivered the documents listed in item 2 to the party or person authorized to receive service of process for the party (1) or (dete): 1/21/2010 (2) at (time): 2:50 PM
- 6. The "Notice to the Person Served" (on the summons) was completed as follows:
 - c, on behalf of:

Toyota Motor Sales USA, INC., a corporation

under:

CCP 416.10 (corporation)

7. Person who served papers

a. Name:

Jimmy Lizama

b. Address:

One Legal - 194-Marin 504 Redwood Blvd #223

Novato, CA 94947

415-491-0606 c. Telephone number:

d. The fee for service was: \$ 29.00

e. Ham:

(2) registered California process server.

(ii) Registration No.: 4553

(III) County LOS ANGELES

8. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America and the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date: 1/22/2010

Jimmy Lizama

NAME OF PERSON WHO SERVED PAPERS

Cade of Civil Procedure, § 417.10

Form Adopted for Mandatory Use Scial Council of California PDS-010 [Ray, Jan 1, 2007]

PROOF OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS

OL# 6708215

EXHIBIT B

SCHEDULE OF ACTIONS - CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

	DATE	CATTEODATE CENTER IT DECEMBER	COURT	DOCKET NO.	TUDGE
1-1	11/5/09	Scong Bae Choi, Chris Chan Park, Sandra Reech, Donald Pritchett, Un Jin Choi, Mary Ann Parker v. Toyota Motor Corporation, Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.	D. California, Central	2:09-cv-08143- AHM-FMO	A. Howard Matz
2	11/18/09	Eric Kmetz and Joe Morris v. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc., Toyota Motor Corporation	D. California, Central	2:09-cv-08478- AHM-FMO	A. Howard Matz
m	12/14/09	Heather A. Lane v. Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.	D. California, Central	2:09-cv-09158- GAF-FMO	Gary A. Feess
4	12/22/09	Dale Baldiseeri v. Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc., Toyota Motor North America, Inc., Toyota Motor Manufacturing North America, Inc., and Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc.	D. California, Central	2:09-cv-09386- GAF-FMO	Gary A. Feess
٠	1/22/10	Joseph Hauter v. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc., Toyota Motor Corporation	D. California, Central	8:10-cv-00105- AHM-FMO	A. Howard Matz

	DATE FILED	CASE CAPTION	COURT	DOCKET NO.	TOTOGE
9	2/1/10	Roz Schwartz v. Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc. And Toyota Motor Corp.	D. California, Central	2:10-cv-00710- AHM-FMO	A. Howard Matz
7	2/1/10	Adilia Aviles v. Toyota Motor Corporation and Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc.	D. California, Central	2:10-cv-00706- AHM-FMO	A. Howard Matz
80	2/3/10	Matthew Marr, Luis Fernandez, and Sylvia Fernandez v. Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc. And Toyota Motor Corp.	D. California, Central	2:10-cv-00799- AHM-FMO	A. Howard Matz
6	2/4/10	Ani Gazaryan, Svetlana Abajyan, Elza Dzhivalegyan, Tamara Harutyunyan, Nerses Mazmanyan, Karine Mazmanyan, Hrayr Okkasian, Christine Aznavour, and Akop Galadzhyan v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., Toyota Motor Engineering & America, Inc., Toyota Motor Corporation and Does 1-10	D. California, Central	2:10-cv-00849- AHM-FMO	A. Howard Matz
10	2/8/10	Peter Wisner v. Toyota Motor Corporation and Toyota Motor Sales USA Inc.	D. California, Central	2:10-cv-00942- SJO-FFM	S. James Otero
I	2/8/10	Lisa Creighton and Miriam Ramirez v. Toyota Motor Corporation and Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.	D. California, Central	2:10-cv-00946- SJO-JEM	S. James Otero

DATE	B 0	CASE CAPTION	COURT	DOCKET NO.	JUDGE
2/8/10 Elair	Elair v.	Elaine Byrnes v	D. California, Central	2:10-cv-00947- AHM-FMO	A. Howard Matz
Toy Mai and	Toy Mar and	Toyota Motor North America Inc.; Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc.; Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. and Toyota Motor Corporation			,
2/11/10 Rh	- R.	Rhonda Talbot	D. California,	2:10-cv-01039-	A. Howard
Toy Mar Mar	Toy Ma	Toyota Motor North America, Inc.; Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc; and Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc	Central	AHM-53	Matz
2/11/10 Lac	Lac	Lacey Laudicina and Kevin Funez	D. California,	2:10-cv-01030-	R. Gary
v. To	<u>-</u> 2	v. Toyota Motor Corporation and Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.	Central	KGK-PLA	Klausner
2/12/10 Me	Ma	Max L. Lieberman and Phyllis C. Lieberman	D. California,	2:10-cv-01073-	R. Gary
v. To	To.	 v. Toyota Motor Corporation and Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. 	Central	RGK-MAN	Klausner
2/12/10 Ka	Ka	Karen Bush Gertz	D. California,	2:10-cv-01089-	Dolly M.
v, To	۲. To	v. Toyota Motor Corporation and Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.	Central	DMG-E	Gee
				a special	

	DATE FILED	CASE CAPTION	COURT	DOCKET NO.	EDUL
17	2/16/10	Kerri Madden	D. California,	2:10-cv-01094-	Gary A.
."		Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.; Toyota Motor North America, Inc.; Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc.; Toyota Motor Manufacturing, California, Inc.; Toyota Motor Corporation; and Does 1 through 10	Central	GAC-VBN	Feess
18	2/16/10	T. Leigh Beard, Catherine Nguyen and Malina Salvador	D. California,	8:10-cv-00183-	James V.
		V. Toyota Motor Corporation and Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.	Central	JVS-KNB	Selna
61	2/16/10	Katy Boyask	D. California,	2:10-cv-	George H.
		v. Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc. And Toyota Motor Corp.	Central	001153-GW- AJW	Wu

SCHEDULE OF ACTIONS - DISTRICT COURTS NATIONWIDE

21 2/11/10 Johnny E. Griffin v. Toyota Motor Corporation and Toyota ARKANSAS, EASTERN DISTRICT 22 2/10/10 Robyn Horn v. Toyota Motor Sales USA Inc.; Toyota Manufacturing North America, Inc.; T COLORADO 23 2/2/10 Ryan Scharrel v. Toyota Motor North America Inc. T Toyota Motor North America Inc. T	1 Motor Sales, USA, Inc.	D. Alabama, Middle	1:10-cv-00114- SRW	
2/10/10	IN DISTRICT			Susan Russ Walker
2/10/10				
2/2/10	E E	D. Arkansas, Eastern	4:10-cv-00090- JLH	J. Leon Holmes
2/2/10	A Inc.; Toyota Motor Engineering &merica, Inc.; Toyota Motor Corporation and			
2/2/10				
Manufacturing North America,	Inc., Toyota Motor Engineering & Inc., Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc.	D. Colorado	1:10-cv-0227- PAB	Philip A. Brimmer
CONNECTICUT				

		The state of the s			
24	2/9/10	Nimishabahen Patel	D. Connecticut	3:10-cv-00210- SRU	Stefan R. Underhill
		Toyota Motor North America Inc; Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc.; and General Motors LLC			
				HACHA A SLAD	
		FLORIDA, MIDDLE DISTRICT			
25	1/29/10	Michelle Lynch	D. Florida,	8:10-cv-00326-	Steven D.
		v. Toyota Motor Corp. and Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc	Middle	SDM-TGW	Merryday
			CC sarright		
		FLORIDA, NORTHERN DISTRICT		The state of the s	
26	2/5/10	Justin K. Johnson	D. Florida, Northern	5:10-cv-00026- RS-MD	Richard Smoak
		Toyota Motor Corporation and Toyota Motor Sales USA Inc.			
		FLORIDA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	المرابات والمراسط سي	And the second s	
27	1/4/10	Jonathan Gellman	D. Florida,	1:10-cv-20006-	Marcia G.
Ì		v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc.	Southern	MGC	Cooke
28	2/1/10	Jim Heidenreich and Mehta	D. Florida,	4:10-cv-00035-	Robert L.
		v. Toyota Motor North America, Inc., Toyota Motor Sales USA Inc.	Northern	RH-WCS	Hinkle

		T. C.			
29	2/3/10	Arlene S. Heilbrunn v. Toyota Motor Corp.	D. Florida, Southern	9:10-cv-80208- WJZ	William J. Zloch
30	2/5/10	Humberto Rivas-Vigil v. Toyota Motor North America, Inc., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc. and Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc.	D. Florida, Southern	0:10-cv-60183- JIC	James L. Cohn
			affin abitral		
		ILLINOIS, NORTHERN DISTRICT	in the second se		
31	2/10/10	Christina Ochs v. Toyota Motor Corporation and Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.	D. Illínois, Northern	1:10-cv-00918	David H. Coar
					- Chich
		INDIANA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT			Andrew Control
32	2/3/10	Judith M. Enderle v. Toyota Motor North America, Inc., Toyota Motor Corp., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc. and Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.,	D. Indiana, Southern	1:10-cv-00142- SEB-TAB	Sarah E. Barker
		PAGE 44			
		KANSAS			

33	2/5/10	S. Firgon	D. Kansas	2:10-cv-02075- CM-JPO	Carlos Murguia
	20 July 20 Jul	Toyota Motor Corporation, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America Inc. and Toyota Motor North America, Inc.			
		The state of the s		, promise and production of the control of the cont	
		KENTUCKY, EASTERN DISTRICT			
34	2/3/10	Debra Poynter, Ron Poynter, Tina Preedom, Fran Preedom, Krystal Eggerding, Angela Boles, Laurie Chambers, Amy Smith Roth, Lucero Davidson, Mark Davidson	D. Kentucky, Eastern	2:10-cv-00021- WOB	William O. Bertelsman
	-	Toyota Motor North America, Inc., Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc., Toyota Motor Corp., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc. And Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Inc.		,	
35	2/8/10	Al Viviano, Jo Anna Viviano, Paul Turner, Kyle Briggs, Shalini Ignatenkov, Charles Gibbens, Karen Gibbens, Lori S. Trahan, Thomas A. Trahan, and Erica Thomas	D. Kentucky, Eastern	2:10-cv-00024- WOB	William O. Bertelsman
		Toyota Motor Engineering and Manufacturing North America, Inc.; Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Inc.; Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.; and Toyota Lease Trust		3-10-1	

					Australia h
36	2/12/10	Christine Stadler	D. Kentucky, Eastern	2:10-cv-00030- WOB	William O. Bertelsman
÷		Toyota Motor North America, Inc.; Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.; Toyota Motor Corporation; Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc.; and Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Inc.	:		
37	2/16/10	Christopher Leaverton v. Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc.; and Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.	D. Kentucky, Eastern	2:10-cv-00032- WOB	William O. Bertelsman
		LOUISIANA, EASTERN DISTRICT			
38	1/29/10	Daniel Weimer, Jr., Colby Wenck, and Ann Cavalier v. Toyota Motor North America, Inc., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc., Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.	D. Louisiana, Eastern	2:10-cv-00219- ILRL-SS	Ivan L.R. Lemelle
39	1/29/10	Amanda R. Maillho v. Toyota Motor North America, Inc., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc., Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.	D. Louisiana, Eastern	2:10-cv-00279- MVL-JCW	Mary A.V. Lemmon
40	1/29/10	Gary T. Brock v. Toyota Motor North America, Inc., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc., Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.	D. Louisiana, Eastern	2:10-cv-00281- ILRL-SS	Ivan L.R. Lemelle
		LOUISIANA, MIDDLE DISTRICT			

-		The second secon			
41	2/12/10	Roshawn Donahue	D. Louisiana, Middle	3:10-cv-00108- JVP-CN	John V. Parker
		Toyota Motors Manufacturing U.S.A. Inc.; Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.; and Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc.		:	
		MASSACHUSETTS			
42	2/16/10	Darshak Shah	D.	1:10-cv-10263-	Joseph L
		V.	Massachusetts	JLT	Tauro
,		Toyota Motor North America, Inc.; Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. and General Motors, LLC			
		MISSISSIPPI, NORTHERN DISTRICT		7	
43	2/10/10	Belva Simmons	D. Mississippi,	3:10-cv-00009-	Michael P.
		V.	Northern	MPM-SAA	Mills
		Toyota Motor Corporation; Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.; and Toyota North America, Inc.			
					77,777
		MISSISSIPPI, SOUTHERN DISTRICT			
44	2/16/10	Christine Mitchell	D. Mississippi,	3:10-cv-00104-	Henry T.
		V.	Southern	HTW-LRA	Wingate
	,	Toyota Motor North America, Inc.; Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc.; and Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.			

		MISSOIRI WESTERN DISTRICT			
45	2/4/10	David Hulsen v. Toyota Motor Corp., Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc.	D. Missouri, Western	4:10-cv-00103- HFS	Howard F. Sachs
46	2/12/10	Jerry Baker Auto Sales, LLC v. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.; Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc.; and Toyota Motor Corporation	D. Missouri, Western	2:10-cv-04025- NKL	Nanette K. Laughrey
		NEW JERSEY			
47	2/3/10	Margaret Gonzalez v. Toyota Motor Corp., Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc., Toyota Motor	D. New Jersey	3:10-cv-00595- MLC-DEA	Mary L. Cooper
		North America, Inc., and Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc.	-		
84	2/7/10	Maureen Colaberdino v.	D. New Jersey	3:10-cv-00672- MLC-DEA	Mary L. Cooper
	:	Toyota Motor North America Inc.; Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc. and Toyota Motor Corporation			
49	2/16/10	Francine Guokas v.	D. New Jersey	3:10-cv00778- MTC-DEA	Mary L.
		Toyota Motor Corporation; Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc. and Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc.		W17-014	adooo
					(Addition to the second
		NEW YORK, EASTERN DISTRICT		74	

		The state of the s			
50	2/3/10	Peter Phaneuf v. Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc., Toyota Motor North America, Inc. and Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc.	D. New York, Eastern	2:10-cv-00487- JFB-ETB	Joseph F. Bianco
51	2/5/10	Kevin P. Fogarty, Barbara Jackson and Alex Farrugia v. Toyota Motor North America, Inc., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc., Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.	D. New York, Eastern	1:10-cv00542- JG-MDG	John Gleeson
		and Toyota Motor Corporation			
		NEW YORK, NORTHERN DISTRICT			and the state of t
52	2/12/10	James Haustein v.	D. New York, Northern	5:10-cv-00178- NPM-ATB	Neal P. McCurn
		Toyota Motor Corporation; Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc.; and Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing, North America, Inc.			
		NEW YORK, SOUTHERN DISTRICT			
53	2/4/10	Thomas Davis v. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. and Toyota Motor Corporation	D. New York, Southern	1:10-cv-00900- NRB	Naomi Reice Buchwald
				400000	

54	2/8/10	Barbara Iglesias	D. New York, Southern	1:10-cv-01014- PKC	P. Kevin Castel
		Toyota Motor Corporation; Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.; Toyota Motor North America, Inc.; Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc.; Lexus Toyota Motor Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc.; Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Texas, Inc.; Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Kentucky, Inc.; New United Motor Manufacturing, Inc.; Subaru of Indiana Automotive, Inc.; CTS Corporation; and Doe Defendants 1 through 10			
		OHIO, NORTHERN DISTRICT			
55	2/4/10	Troy Menssen v.	D. Ohio, Northern	1:10-cv-00260- SO	Solomon Oliver, Jr.
		Manufacturing North America, Inc. Toyota Motor Engineering &	100		
56	2/8/10	Daniel D. Lee v.	D. Ohio, Northern	3:10-cv-00280- JGC	James G. Carr
	:	Toyota Motor North America, Inc.; Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc.; Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Inc.; Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc.; Toyota Motor Corporation; and New United Motor Manufacturing, Inc.			
		OHIO, SOUTHERN DISTRICT	والمائدة	and the second s	

57	2/12/10	Rebecca S. Shumaker and Similarly Situated John and Jane Does v. Toyota Motor Engineering; Toyota Motor Sales USA Inc.; and Toyota Motor Corporation	D. Ohio, Southern	3:10-cv-00061- WHR	Walter H. Rice
		OKLAHOMA, WESTERN DISTRICT			
58	2/5/10	Carol D. Sill v.	D. Oklahoma, Western	5:10-cv-00117- R	David L. Russell
		Toyota Motor Sales USA Inc., Toyota Motor North America Inc., Toyota Motor Manufacturing Inc. and Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America Inc.		:	
				:	
		PENNSYLVANIA, EASTERN DISTRICT	•		
59	2/5/10	Diane Gumble v.	D. Pennsylvania, Eastern	5:10-cv-00521- TMG	Thomas M. Golden
		Toyota Motor Corporation; Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc.; and Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc.			
09	2/8/10	Frederick Greisiger and Keith Sealing v.	D. Pennsylvania, Eastern	5:10-cv-00554- JHS	Joel H. Slomsky
		Toyota Motor North America, Inc.; Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. and General Motors, LLC			:
		PUERTO RICO			

61	2/4/10	Zahira Crespo Bithorn and Milagros Rodriguez Cruz v. Toyota North America, Inc., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc., Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. and Toyota de Puerto Rico Corp.	D. Puerto Rico	3:10-cv-01083- FAB	Francisco A. Besosa
		SOUTH CAROLINA			
62	1/29/10	Linda Alford Wooten v.	D. South Carolina	3:10-cv-00229- Mip	Matthew J.
	,	Toyota North America, Inc., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc., Toyota Manufacturing Kentucky, Inc., Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. And Toyota Motor Corp.	3		
63	2/5/10	Dale Roberts	D. South Carolina	7:10-cv-00281- RBH	R. Bryan Harwell
		Toyota Motor Corporation; Toyota Motor Sales USA Inc. and Does 1 through 10			
		TEXAS, EASTERN DISTRICT			
49	2/9/10	Frank Whiddon	D. Texas, Eastern	1:10-cv-00080- RC	Ron Clark
		Toyota Motor Corporation and Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.			
			,		
		TEXAS, NORTHERN DISTRICT			

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65	2/12/10	Michael Scholten	D. Texas,	3:10-cv-00295-	Sidney A.
		V.	Northern	a	Fitzwater
		Toyota Motor Corporation and Toyota Motor Sales USA Inc.			
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		TEXAS, SOUTHERN DISTRICT			
93	1/00/10	O. J. C. Done of A to A D. TIT	E	0000	,
3	E/22/10	Sylvia rena anu Albeit A. rena, III	D. Iexas,	7:10-cv-0003/	John D.
		v. Toyota Motor Corp., Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.	Southern		Kainey
					· ·
		WEST VIRGINIA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT			The state of the s
			in the state of th		
29	11/13/09	Michael Graves and Jeff Mullins	D. West	2:09-cv-1247	Joseph R.
		Λ	Virginia,		Goodwin
		Toyota Motor Manufacturing, West Virginia, Inc.; Toyota Motor	Southern		
		North America Inc.; Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc.; Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc.			
		CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR O		, const	

- 1		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	MAKLER & BAKER LLP Julianna R. Makler (SBN 189138) jmakler@consumerlawgroup.net Terry L. Baker (SBN 214365) tbaker@consumerlawgroup.net 3 W. Carrillo Street, Suite 216 Santa Barbara, CA 93101 Tel: (805) 965-4651 Fax: (805) 965-4671 GRIFFIN & ASSOCIATES David R. Griffin (SBN 76619) drg@drgpc.com 501 W. Broadway, Suite 800 San Diego, CA 92101 Tel: (808) 232 2888	
9	Fax: (619) 222-0888	
11	Attorneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT	
12		
13 14	UNITED STA	TES DISTRICT
15		STRICT OF CALIFORNIA
16	WESTERN	N DIVISION
17	STUART GRANT, an individual;	Case No. CV10-01234 MRP (SSx)
18 19	Plaintiff, vs.	DECLARATION OF TERRY L. BAKER IN SUPPORT OF STUART GRANT'S OPPOSITION TO EX
20 21 22	TOYOTA MOTOR SALES USA, INC., a corporation; and DOES ONE through TWENTY	PARTE APPLICATION TO STAY ALL PROCEEDINGS PENDING ACTION BY THE JUDICIAL PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION
23	Defendants	
24 25 26 27 28	<u>-</u>	y with the offices of Makler & Baker, art Grant. The following facts are within
		1
	OPPOSITION TO EX	PARTE APPLICATION

my personal knowledge and if called as a witness I could and would testify competently thereto.

- 2. Attached hereto as Exhibit A is a true and correct copy of correspondence I faxed, mailed, and emailed to Toyota's counsel earlier today outlining our position on this application.
- 3. This case should not be consolidated with the national sudden acceleration product liability cases. This case is <u>NOT</u> a product liability case. Plaintiff's claims and damages sought on behalf of himself and the proposed California class are inherently different than the product liability cases Toyota seeks to consolidate.
- 4. Further, this Court may not have jurisdiction at this time to decide any issue in this matter. On February 18, 2010, my law partner Julianna R. Makler prepared and filed a Request for Dismissal of the federal claims alleged in Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint with the Los Angeles County Superior Court via the court's fax filing number. She received confirmation that the documents faxed were successfully sent at 11:30 a.m. Attached hereto as Exhibit B is a true and correct copy of the Request for Dismissal and fax confirmation page.
- 5. Prior to receipt of a file endorsed copy of the Request for Dismissal dismissing the federal claims, Defendant removed this matter to this Court.
- 6. Plaintiff contends that any federal claims alleged in his First Amended Complaint were dismissed prior to the removal to this Court. Without the federal claims, there is no federal question jurisdiction as required 28 U.S.C. § 1331. Further, there is no diversity jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332 as both parties are California residents or entities. As such, there does not appear to be federal jurisdiction over this matter and it has been improperly removed.
- 7. Based upon the above facts and circumstances, Plaintiff intends to seek a remand to state court. A stay on this matter, as Defendant Toyota has requested via its ex parte application, will unduly preclude Plaintiff from seeking

remand to state court. Should the request for a remand be denied, Plaintiff will seek an order from the Court allowing plaintiff to dismiss his federal claims, thereby requiring a remand to state court.¹

- We do not object to the Court granting Toyota an extension of time to respond to the Complaint. Of course, no response will be due in this Court should our request for remand be granted. However, we ask the Court to deny Defendant Toyota's application requesting a stay at this time.
- Attached hereto as Exhibit C is a true and correct copy of the information available from the Los Angeles County Superior Court's website relating to this matter. The last docket entry is from over two weeks ago.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed February 22, 2010 at Capitola, California.

Attorney for Plaintiff

¹ As outlined in Exhibits A and B, plaintiff filed a request for dismissal of the federal claims in the state court and the defendant immediately removed the case.

1 LISA GILFORD (State Bar No. 171641) JOHN D. ARYA (State Bar No. 156108) 2 STEPHANIE A. JONES (State Bar No. 178453) ROGER A. CERDA (State Bar No. 239027) ALSTON + BIRD LLP 3 333 South Hope Street 4 Sixteenth Floor Los Angeles, CA 90071 Telephone: (213) 576-1000 Facsimile: (213) 576-1100 5 lisa.gilford@alston.com 6 Stephanie.jones@alston.com 7 VINCENT GALVIN, JR. (State Bar No. 104448) BOWMAN AND BROOKE 8 1741 Technology Drive San Jose, CA 95110 Telephone: (408) 279-5393 Facsimile: (408) 279-5845 9 10 E-mail: vgalvin@bowman-brooke.com 11 Attorneys for Defendant 12 TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC. 13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 14 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 15 16 STUART GRANT, an individual, Case No.: CV10-01234 MRP(SSx) 17 Plaintiff, [Hon. Mariana R. Pfaelzer] 18 NOTICE OF AND EX PARTE v. 19 APPLICATION TO STAY ALL TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.; a PROCEEDINGS PENDING ACTION 20 corporation, and DOES ONE through BY THE JUDICIAL PANEL ON TWENTY, MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION: 21 MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND Defendants. **AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT** 22 THEREOF 23 [Filed concurrently with Declaration 24 of Lisa Gilford, Certificate of Service and (Proposed) Order 25 26 27 28 NOTICE OF AND EX PARTE APPLICATION TO STAY ALL PROCEEDINGS PENDING ACTION BY THE JUDICIAL PANEL ON

MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT THEREOF

LEGAL02/31772628v1

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA ("Toyota") hereby applies ex parte to this Court for an Order staying all proceedings in this action until the Judicial Panel on Multi-District Litigation ("JPML") rules on pending transfer and coordination requests made in connection with this and other actions involving alleged unintended acceleration of Toyota and Lexus vehicles.

This Ex Parte Application is made on the grounds that the JPML's ruling will, in all likelihood, result in the transfer of this action to a consolidated Multidistrict Litigation ("MDL") proceeding. Given the strong likelihood that these cases will be transferred into a MDL, the need for a stay of this action to promote the purposes of coordinated MDL treatment is compelling, and in the instant action the need is exceptionally compelling because Toyota's motion to dismiss is due on Thursday, February 25, 2010. Any action by this Court prior to MDL transfer would be wasteful of the Court's valuable judicial resources and would create the possibility of inconsistencies in the adjudication of dozens of overlapping class actions.

This Ex Parte Application is based upon the Removal Petition filed on February 18, 2010, the Memorandum of Points and Authorities filed herewith, the Declaration of Lisa Gilford filed herewith, and upon such oral argument as may be made to the Court.

Counsel for Plaintiff Stuart Grant, Terry L. Baker of Makler & Baker (3 West Carrillo Street, Suite 216, Santa Barbara, California, telephone: (805) 965-4651 has been provided notice of this application. (See accompanying declaration of Lisa Gilford.) Toyota met and conferred with plaintiff's counsel in an attempt to secure a

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stipulation staying the action, but was unsuccessful, necessitating the instant ex parte application. (Gilford Decl., ¶10.) Dated: February 22, 2010 Respectfully submitted, ALSTON + BIRD LLP Attorney for Defendant TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.

NOTICE OF AND EX PARTE APPLICATION TO STAY ALL PROCEEDINGS PENDING ACTION BY THE JUDICIAL PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT THEREOF

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

This action is one of at least 67 pending in United Sates District Courts around the country, all brought by alleged owners or lessees of Toyota and Lexus vehicles. Each of these actions asserts class-wide claims, against various Toyota entities, purporting to arise out of alleged unintended acceleration and voluntary safety recalls of Toyota and Lexus vehicles. See Declaration of Lisa Gilford ("Gilford Decl."), ¶ 4, Ex. B. To date, at least four motions for coordinated treatment of these cases have been filed with the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation ("JPML") concerning the transfer of these actions, for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407. (Id. at ¶ 5.)

Toyota will be joining in the requests for consolidated treatment and filing its response with the JPML on February 26, 2010. Toyota's U.S. headquarters are in the Central District, and the vast majority of the cases, including the first-filed class action, have been filed here. Many of the Central District actions are already pending before the Honorable A. Howard Matz. Toyota therefore anticipates requesting consolidated treatment here in the Central District, with Judge Matz presiding over the consolidated cases. (*Id.* at ¶ 6.)

The JPML's next hearing is on March 25, 2010. The schedule for the March 25, 2010 hearing has not yet been released. However, given the number of consolidation requests, Toyota anticipates that the panel will consider consolidation at that hearing. (*Id.* at ¶ 7.) Toyota therefore moves the Court for an Order staying all proceedings in this case pending a ruling by the JPML. The JPML's ruling will, in all

Toyota acknowledges that there are some differences in the theories of liability and claims regarding the alleged defect(s) in the various actions. Although the theories of these lawsuits may differ, all relate to the issue of unintended acceleration. Moreover, the MDL proceeding can accommodate the various complaints and will eliminate duplicative discovery, avoid inconsistent pretrial rulings, and conserve the resources of the parties, their counsel, and the judiciary.

likelihood, result in the transfer of this action to a consolidated Multidistrict Litigation

("MDL") proceeding. Given the strong likelihood that these cases will be transferred

into a MDL, the need for a stay of this action to promote the purposes of coordinated

MDL treatment is compelling. (Id. at ¶ 8.) Any action by this Court prior to such

transfer would be wasteful of the Court's valuable judicial resources and would create

the possibility of inconsistencies in the adjudication of dozens of overlapping class

actions. Toyota therefore requests that this Court stay all proceedings in the present

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II. ARGUMENT

case until the JPML has ruled on consolidation.

The principle purposes of multidistrict coordination are to further judicial economy, minimize duplicative discovery activity, and eliminate the potential for conflicting pretrial rulings. See, e.g., In re N.Y. City Mun. Sec. Litig., 572 F.2d 49, 51-52 (2d Cir. 1978). These objectives obviously would not be served if, notwithstanding a motion for multidistrict coordination of these cases, courts allowed the matters to proceed, inviting precisely the sorts of waste and inconsistencies that the multidistrict litigation process is designed to prevent. Not surprisingly, "[a] majority of courts have concluded that it is often appropriate to stay preliminary pretrial proceedings while a motion to transfer and consolidate is pending with the MDL Panel because of the judicial resources that are conserved." Rivers v. Walt Disney Co., 980 F. Supp. 1358, 1362 (C.D. Cal. 1997); see also Gordillo v. Bank of Am., N.A., No. 1:09-cv-01954, 2010 WL 148699, at *2 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 14, 2010) (staying litigation pending a JPML ruling); Dittman v. DJO, LLC, No. 08-cv-02791. 2010 WL 174555, at *1 (D. Colo. Jan. 13, 2010) (same); Lerch v. Davol Inc., No. 5:09-cv-130, 2009 WL 5217063, at *1 (W.D.N.C. Dec. 30, 2009) (same); Jackson v.

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² A district court's authority to stay proceedings is well established. It is "incidental to the power inherent in every court to control the disposition of the causes on its docket with economy of time and effort for itself, for counsel, and for litigants." *Landis v. N. Am. Co.*, 299 U.S. 248, 254 (1936).

NOTICE OF AND EX PARTE APPLICATION TO STAY ALL PROCEEDINGS PENDING ACTION BY THE JUDICIAL PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT THEREOF LEGAL02/31772628v1

Merck & Co., No. 06-1004, 2006 WL 448695, at *1 (W.D. Tenn. Feb. 19, 2006) (same); Bledsoe v. Pharm., No. 4:05CV02330, 2006 WL 335450, at *1 (E.D. Mo. Feb. 13, 2006) (same); Hertz Corp. v. The Gator Corp., 250 F. Supp. 2d 421, 427-29 (D.N.J. 2003) (same); Weinke v. Microsoft Corp., 84 F. Supp. 2d 989 (E.D. Wis. 2000) (same); Falgoust v. Microsoft Corp., No. 00-0779, 2000 WL 462919 (E.D. La. Apr. 19, 2000) (same); Aetna U.S. Healthcare, Inc. v. Hoechst Akiengesellschaft, 48 F. Supp. 2d 37, 43 (D.D.C. 1999) (same); Tench v. Jackson Nat'l Life Ins. Co., No. 99-C-5182, 1999 WL 1044923 (N.D. Ill. Nov. 12, 1999) (same); Good v. Prudential Ins. Co. of Am., 5 F. Supp. 2d 804, 809 (N.D. Cal. 1998) (same); Boudreaux v. Metro. Life Ins. Co., No. 95-138, 1995 WL 83788 (E.D. La. Feb. 24, 1995) (same); Arthur-Magna, Inc. v. Del-Val Fin. Corp., No. 2:90cv04378, 1991 WL 13725, at *1 (D.N.J. Feb. 1, 1991) (granting stay because it fosters the purpose of the multidistrict litigation statute to coordinate related litigation).

Where a motion for transfer or notice of tag-along actions has been filed with the JPML, district courts have typically reviewed three factors to decide whether to stay pending proceedings until the JPML can rule. These factors are: (1) potential prejudice to the non-moving party if the stay is granted; (2) hardship to the moving party if the stay is not granted; and (3) the economical use of judicial resources. See Jackson, 2006 WL 448695, at *1; Bledsoe, 2006 WL 335450, at *1; The Gator Corp., 250 F. Supp. 2d. at 426, 428; Nekritz v. Canary Capital Partners, LLC, No. 2:03-cv-05081, 2004 WL 1462035, at *1 (D.N.J. Oct. 27, 2003); Bd. of Trustees of Teachers' Ret. Sys. of State of Ill. v. WorldCom, Inc., 244 F. Supp. 2d 900 (N.D. Ill. 2002); U.S. Bank, N.A. v. Royal Indem. Co., No. 3:02-CV-0853-P, 2002 WL 31114069, at *2 (N.D. Tex. Sept. 23, 2002); Falgoust, 2000 WL 462919, at *2; Rivers, 980 F. Supp. at 1360; Boudreaux, 1995 WL 83788, at *1. Even where a non-moving party claims that a stay will cause delay and prejudice, "there are considerations of judicial economy and hardship to defendants that are compelling enough to warrant such a delay."

Arthur-Magna, Inc., 1991 WL 13725, at *1. See also Krieger v. Merck & Co., 2005 WL 2921640, at *2 (W.D.N.Y. Nov. 4, 2005) (noting that "the risk of hardship to [the defendant] of engaging in duplicative motion practice and discovery proceedings outweighs any prejudice that could potentially inure to [the plaintiff]").

In the present case, all three considerations weigh heavily in favor of granting Toyota's motion for a stay. First, a finite, temporary stay of action in this case is unlikely to result in harm to Plaintiff. This lawsuit is in its infancy, and any delay in the preliminary proceedings would be brief. For example, following its last hearing on January 27, 2010, the JPML decided all nine requests for consolidation within sixteen days of the hearing (and decided seven of them within nine days). Accordingly, a finite stay of this action pending the JPML's decision will be brief. Indeed, if the stay is only in effect until the JPML issues a decision on transfer, courts have recognized that "there will be no extended delay in the commencement of discovery" and "[t]he plaintiffs will not be substantially prejudiced." *Am. Seafood, Inc. v. Magnolia Processing, Inc.*, Nos. 2:92-cv-01086 and 2:92-cv-01030, 1992 WL 102762, at *1 (E.D. Pa. May 7, 1992). *See also Bledsoe*, 2006 WL 335450, at *1 (commenting that "any delay [pending JPML action] is likely to be relatively short"); *Falgoust*, 2000 WL 462919, at *2 (noting that a plaintiff is not typically prejudiced by a "slight delay pending the JPML decision").

With respect to the second factor, even if Plaintiff could somehow demonstrate prejudice to his case due to this minimal delay, the very real hardship on Toyota in the absence of a stay substantially outweighs any alleged prejudice to Plaintiff. If no stays issue, Toyota will be forced to continue litigating these suits in dozens of separate courts throughout the country, thereby imposing an enormous burden in terms of both time and resources on Toyota. Such effort would be particularly wasteful in a situation such as this one in which eventual consolidated treatment is almost certain.

Even if waste of resources were no issue, by simultaneously litigating these

cases, Toyota is subject to possibly conflicting substantive rulings on multiple aspects

of these cases, including Toyota's motions to dismiss. In addition, any discovery in

which Plaintiff would engage pending transfer will be duplicative of the discovery

engaged in by the plaintiffs in all other cases pending against Toyota. Accordingly,

district courts have recognized that the risks and hardships now looming over Toyota

are sufficient to warrant issuance of a stay. See Jackson, 2006 WL 448695, at *1; The

Gator Corp., 250 F. Supp. 2d at 428; Nekritz, 2004 WL 1462035, at *4; U.S. Bank.

2002 WL 31114069, at *2; Falgoust, 2000 WL 462919, at *1.

Third, this Court's interest in judicial economy, not to mention that of the transferee court, militates in favor of a stay. If no stay issues before the JPML rules on coordination of these cases, this Court risks burdening its docket with a case that will require time, energy, and attention, but which ultimately may not remain with this Court's caseload. See U.S. Bank, 2002 WL 31114069, at *2 ("If the MDL Motion is granted, all of the Court's time, energy, and acquired knowledge regarding this action and its pretrial procedures will be wasted."). With respect to the impact of this Court's actions on the transferee court, any efforts by this Court at case management will very likely have to be repeated by the judge to whom the multidistrict litigation is assigned. Not surprisingly, courts have often recognized that these concerns of judicial economy weigh in favor of a stay when a motion for transfer is pending before the JPML. See Jackson, 2006 WL 448695, at *1; Bledsoe, 2006 WL 335450, at *1; The Gator Corp., 250 F. Supp. 2d at 428; Arthur-Magna, Inc., 1991 WL 13725, at *1.

III. CONCLUSION

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The issuance of a stay of proceedings in this Court pending the JPML's ruling on the petitions for coordinated treatment will operate to the benefit of all – the plaintiffs, the defendants, and the respective courts in all 67 federal actions. Given the

likelihood of the transfer of these cases for multidistrict coordination, the lack of prejudice to Plaintiff, the great risk of harm to Toyota, and the demands of judicial economy, Toyota respectfully urges this Court to stay all proceedings in this matter until the JPML rules on whether to transfer this action into a coordinated MDL proceeding.

Dated: February 22, 2010

Respectfully submitted, ALSTON + BIRD LLP

Stephanie A. Jones

Attorney for Defendant TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

- I, Nora Fernandez, certify and declare as follows:
- 1. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to this action.
- 2. My business address is Alston & Bird LLP, 333 S. Hope Street, 16th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90071, which is located in the city, county and state where the mailing described below took place.
- 3. On February 22, 2010, I deposited a copy of the following documents of: NOTICE **OF** $\mathbf{E}\mathbf{X}$ **PARTE** AND APPLICATION TO STAY PROCEEDINGS PENDING ACTION BY THE JUDICIAL PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT THEREOF; DECLARATION OF LISA GILFORD; AND (PROPOSED) ORDER on the following:

Julianna R. Makler, Esq. Attorneys for Plaintiff Terry L. Baker, Esq. STUART GRANT Makler & Baker LLP 3 W. Carrillo Street, Suite 216

Telephone: (805) 965-4651 Facsimile: (805) 965-4671

Attorneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT

Telephone: (619) 222-0888 Facsimile: (619) 923-3680

Vincent Galvin, Jr. Bowman & Brooke 1741 Technology Drive San Jose, CA 95110

Santa Barbara, CA 93101

501 W. Broadway, Suite 800

David R. Griffin, Esq. Griffin & Associates

San Diego, CA 92101

I am "readily familiar" with this firm's practice for the collection and the processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. In the ordinary course of business, the correspondence would be deposited with the United States Postal Service at 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071 with postage thereon fully prepaid the same day on which the correspondence was placed for collection and mailing at the firm. Following ordinary business practices, I placed for collection and mailing with the United States Postal Service such envelope at Alston & Bird LLP, 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, California 90071.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 22nd day of February 2010, at Los Angeles, California.

	Case 2:10-cv-01234-AHM-FMO Document 6-	1 Filed 02/22/10 Page 1 of 2	
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6	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
7	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
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9	STUART GRANT, an individual,	Case No.: CV10-01234 MRP(SSx)	
10	Plaintiff,	[Hon. Mariana R. Pfaelzer]	
11	v.	(PROPOSED) ORDER RE DEFENDANT TOYOTOA MOTOR	
12	TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.; a	DEFENDANT TOYOTOA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.'S EX PARTE	
13	TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.; a corporation, and DOES ONE through TWENTY,	APPLICATION TO STAY ALL PROCEEDINGS PENDING ACTION	
14	Defendants.	BY THE JUDICIAL PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION	
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28	(PROPOSED) ORDER RE DEFENDANT TOYOTOA MOTOR SALE	S, U.S.A., INC.'S EX PARTE APPLICATION TO STAY ALL	
	PROCEEDINGS PENDING ACTION BY THE JUDICIAL PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION LEGAL02/31772732v1		

On February 22, 2010 Defendant Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. ("Toyota") appeared before this Court, on an *ex parte* basis for an Application to Stay All Proceedings Pending Action by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation.

The Court, having considered the application, points and authorities, evidence, and arguments offered by counsel, and any opposition thereto filed, and good cause appearing therefore,

HEREBY ORDERS AND ADJUDGES THAT:

- (1) Toyota's ex parte application for an immediate stay of all proceedings in the action is **GRANTED**; and
- (2) No further proceedings in this matter shall take place until the Court issues a further Order lifting this stay or the matter is transferred by the Judicial Panel on Multi-District Litigation.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED:	
	Hon. Mariana P. Pfaelzer
	United States District Judge

(PROPOSED) ORDER RE DEFENDANT TOYOTOA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.'S EX PARTE APPLICATION TO STAY ALL
PROCEEDINGS PENDING ACTION BY THE JUDICIAL PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION
LEGAL02/31772732v1

1 LISA GILFORD (State Bar No. 171641) JOHN D. ARYA (State Bar No. 156108) 2 STEPHANIE A. JONES (State Bar No. 178453) ROGER A. CERDA (State Bar No. 239027) ALSTON + BIRD LLP 3 333 South Hope Street Sixteenth Floor
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DECLARATION OF LISA GILFORD IN SUPPORT OF EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR A 60 DAY EXTENSION TO FILE A RESPONSIVE PLEADING

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DECLARATION OF LISA GILFORD

I, Lisa Gilford, declare:

- 1. I am a partner at Alston & Bird LLP, attorneys of record for defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. ("Toyota") in this action. I make this Declaration in support of Toyota's Ex Parte Application for a 60 Day Extension, through and including April 20, 2010, or such shorter time as the Court deems appropriate, to file a pleading in response to Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint. I have personal knowledge of the following facts and if called as a witness would and could testify competently thereto.
- 2. This action, Stuart Grant v. Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc., is a representative class-action, first filed in California state court, on January 8, 2010, purporting to arise out of Toyota's safety recalls of Toyota and Lexus vehicles and the alleged unintended acceleration of those vehicles. A true and correct copy of Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint is attached hereto as Exhibit A.
- 3. On February 18, 2010 Toyota removed this action to the United States District Court for the Central District of California, based on Federal Claim Jurisdiction, given that the complaint contains individual and class-wide claims for alleged violations of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1) et seq. Because Toyota removed this action on February 18, 2010, its responsive pleading is now due on or before February 25, 2010. Toyota anticipates filing a motion to dismiss certain or all of the claims in plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint.
- 4. Prior to removing this case, Toyota contacted plaintiffs' counsel, advising them that Toyota would be removing this case, based on federal claim jurisdiction. In response, plaintiffs attempted to dismiss their federal claims, including the Magnuson-Moss class claim, without notice to the class, and without a prior court order, in an improper attempt to divest the Court of jurisdiction.
- 5. As of the date of removal, Toyota is informed and believes that no dismissal of plaintiffs' federal claims has been entered by the state court.

- 6. There have been at least 72 other class-action complaints filed in various United States District Courts around the country, by alleged owners or lessees of Toyota/Lexus vehicles, all asserting claims against Toyota entities, related to Toyota's voluntary safety recalls of Toyota and Lexus vehicles and/or alleged unintended acceleration of those vehicles.
- 7. At least four motions for coordinated treatment of these cases have been filed with the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation ("JPML"), seeking transfer and coordination into a MDL proceeding.
- 8. Given the strong likelihood that these cases will be transferred into a MDL, on February 21, 2010 Toyota filed an *ex parte* application for an immediate stay of all proceedings in this action, until after the JPML rules on consolidation. Judge Matz has already Ordered complete stays in two other related actions pending on his docket. True and correct copies of Judge Matz's stay Orders in those cases are attached hereto collectively as Exhibit B. Toyota still believes that its stay application in this case should be granted in its entirety.
- 9. On February 22, 2010, plaintiffs filed an opposition to Toyota's stay application. A true and correct copy of plaintiffs' opposition is attached hereto as Exhibit C. Plaintiffs opposed the stay request and expressed intent to file a remand motion, based on their improper and ineffective attempt to prevent removal by trying to dismiss the federal claims in state court before Toyota could remove the action. Plaintiffs' remand motion is due on March 19, 2010.
- 10. Plaintiffs represented to the Court, in their opposition, that they have no objections to Toyota receiving an extension of time to file motions to dismiss, and conceded that judicial economy would best be served by the Court hearing and determining the remand issue before considering and hearing motions to dismiss.
- 11. Given that the Court has not yet ruled on Toyota's stay application, and plaintiffs have represented that they do not oppose Toyota receiving an extension of time to file a responsive pleading, on February 23, 2010 my office contacted

plaintiffs' counsel by telephone, and later that same day emailed them a proposed stipulation extending the time for Toyota to file a responsive pleading, until April 20, 2010. A true and correct copy of my partner Stephanie Jones's February 23, 2010 email message transmitting the proposed stipulation is attached hereto as Exhibit D. Counsel refused to sign the stipulation, or even return Toyota's telephone messages, necessitating this *ex parte* application.

- 12. Toyota does not believe that this action should be remanded, because plaintiffs' sole reason for attempting to dismiss the Magnuson-Moss claims is to defeat federal jurisdiction, which is not for the benefit of the class. Nonetheless, good cause exists for granting Toyota the requested extension because the parties' and the Court's resources will best be conserved by addressing the remand issue first, and subsequently addressing motions to dismiss if the case remains in federal court. In addition, Toyota has not previously requested any extensions of time to file its responsive pleading, and the Scheduling Order has not yet issued in this case, so no party will be prejudiced by allowing Toyota the requested extension.
- 13. On February 23, 2010, my office engaged in telephonic and email meet and confer efforts with plaintiffs' counsel, Julianna Makler and Terry L. Baker of Makler & Baker (3 West Carrillo Street, Suite 216, Santa Barbara, California, telephone: (805) 965-4651) regarding Toyota's requested extension, and advised them that we would be filing the instant *ex parte* application in the event that they refused to stipulate to the extension. Plaintiffs' counsel has refused to even meet and confer with Toyota over this issue, or otherwise return any of Toyota's telephone messages. However, given counsel's prior representations to the Court, Toyota does not believe that plaintiffs will be opposing this *ex parte* application.

I declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 24nd day of February 2010, at Los Angeles, California.

/s/ Lisa Gilford

Lisa Gilford

EXHIBIT A

1 MAKLER & BAKER LLP (SBN 189138) (SBN 214365) Julianna R. Makler 2 Terry L. Baker 3 W. Carrillo Street, Suite 216 Santa Barbara, CA 93101 3 (805) 965-4651 Tel: (805) 965-4671 Fax: 4 GRIFFIN & ASSOCIATES 5 (SBN 76619) David R. Griffin 501 W. Broadway, Suite 800 6 San Diego, CA 92101 Tel: (619) 222-0888 Fax: (619)923-3680 7 8 Attorneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT 9 10 11 SUPERIOR COURT IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA 12 FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 13 STUART GRANT, an individual; 14 Case number: BC429345 15 FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR Plaintiff. DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF 16 17 Song-Beverly Warranty Act TOYOTA MOTOR SALES USA, INC., a Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act corporation; and DOES ONE through TWENTY Unfair Competition Law 18 19 **CLASS ACTION** 20 Defendants. 21 22 23 INTRODUCTION This lawsuit centers on the recall of more than 8.5 million vehicles manufactured by 24 Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. These recalls have tarnished Toyota's reputation for making some 25 26 of the most reliable vehicles on the road. It is the most prominent auto safety issue since reports surfaced in 2000 that many Firestone tires mounted on Ford Explorers failed. 27 28 IIIFIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

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- 2. Prior to January 21, 2010, Toyota maintained one of the highest customer satisfaction records. Many consumers were willing to pay premium price for Toyota vehicles, spending thousands more than they would pay for comparable vehicles from other manufacturers.
- Toyota vehicles have been recalled for numerous defects an noncomformities, including sudden acceleration caused by defective floor mats and/or faulty accelerator pedals and more recently braking system failures.
- Defendant Toyota knew or should have known about the widespread safety issues in the vehicles it manufactured since at least 2007, and yet it has repeatedly failed to disclose such information to California consumers, Many consumers would never have purchased Toyota vehicles had they known about these defects and nonconformities which jeopardize safety and lives. Furthermore, the widespread recalls have seriously sliced Toyota vehicles' resale values by 3.5% to 5%.
- Plaintiff STUART GRANT brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly situated and on behalf of the general public as a private attorney general to stop this unlawful conduct and to provide restitution to victimized consumers.

FACTS COMMON TO PLAINTIFF STUART GRANT

- Defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc. (hereinafter "Toyota") is a duly authorized 6. corporation doing business in Los Angeles County, Galifornia.
- Plaintiff does not know the true names of the Defendants sued herein as Does One 7. through Twenty and sues said Defendants pursuant to the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure § 474.
- On or about June 27, 2008, Plaintiff purchased a 2008 Toyota Sequoia, VIN 8. 5TDBY67A48S002958 ("vehicle"), which was manufactured and warranted by Toyota.
- In connection with the transaction, Toyota issued to Plaintiff an express warranty within the meaning of Cal, Civil Code § 1791.2, which is also a written warranty within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6). By the terms of the express written warranty, Toyota promised that the vehicle's material and workmanship were defect free, undertook to preserve and maintain the

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FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF



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utility and performance of the vehicle and to provide compensation if there is a failure in utility or performance, and agreed to refund, repair, replace, or take other remedial action with respect to the vehicle.

- IO. Plaintiff purchased the vehicle primarily for personal, family or household purposes.
- 11. Subsequent to Plaintiff's transaction, the vehicle exhibited numerous defects and nonconformities covered by the warranty which substantially impair the use, value and safety of the motor vehicle to the Plaintiff.
- Plaintiff delivered the nonconforming motor vehicle to Toyota's authorized repair facilities for repairs pursuant to the terms of the warranty. Toyota has failed to repair or replace the vehicle.

FACTS RELATING TO CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- 13. Since September 2007 to the date of the filing of this complaint, Defendant Toyota has recalled 8.5 million vehicles due to possible sudden acceleration. Toyota claims the defect stems from an alleged faulty accelerator pedals and the possibility that floor mats could jam the accelerator pedal.
- As of January 26, 2010, Toyota stopped selling eight models in the United States and 14. Canada, including its popular Camry (2007-2010 model years) and Corolla (2009-2010 model years), because of possible unintended acceleration. Other recalled Toyota vehicles for this defect include the 2009-2010 Ayalon, 2010 Highlander, 2009-2010 Matrix, 2009-2010 RAV4, 2008-2010 Sequoia, and the 2007-2010 Tundra.
- 15. Plaintiff is informed and believes at least 19 deaths and 341 injuries stemming from 815 separate crashes involving Toyotas and sudden acceleration.
- On February 9, 2010, Toyota recalled 437,000 hybrid cars, including its latest Prius 16. model to repair a software glitch in its antilock braking system.
- These recalls have, and continue to, tarnish Toyota's reputation for making some of the 17. most reliable vehicles on the road. It is the most prominent auto safety issue since reports surfaced in 2000 that many Firestone tires mounted on Ford Explorers failed.

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- 18. Since 2003, nine U.S. investigations by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (hereafter "NHSTA"), into sudden acceleration complaints show Toyota repeatedly ruled out many owner complaints, dismissed several concerns as posing no danger, and modified models in production without offering similar changes to vehicles already on the road. Instead, Toyota has blamed the sudden acceleration events on driver error, saying it was impossible for the electronics to malfunction. Not until the 2007 floor mat investigation did any of the complaints lead to a recall.
- 19. Since the 1990s, NHTSA had concluded that most sudden acceleration complaints were caused by drivers mistakenly hitting the gas pedal instead of the brake. When a Massachusetts man asked in April-2003 for an investigation of 1997-2000 model Lexus sedans, citing 271 complaints of unintended acceleration, NHSTA rejected his request without querying Toyota for data.
- 20. In February 2004, a nurse from Maryland asked the agency to review the 2002 and 2003 Lexus ES350 sedans, saying her throttle had malfunctioned several times and led to one crash. A month later, NHTSA launched a wider investigation into the electronic throttles on nearly 1 million Lexus and Toyota sedans, citing more than 100 complaints.
- 21. From the start, Toyota pushed NHTSA to narrowly define the problem as short bursts where the engine surged to "something less than a wide-open throttle." It compared many of the complaints to the prior sudden acceleration cases that NHTSA had previously deemed driver error. Toyota also claimed the computer could not open the throttle without the accelerator pedal being pressed, and contended even if built-in safety checks failed, stepping on the brakes would stop the car.
- 22. The recalls since September 2007 have now created a stigma of unreliability and safety concern which will be retained in all Toyota vehicles, not just those vehicles recalled. Kelley Blue Book, a leading used-car value service, is lowering its estimated prices for the recalled models by 3.5% to 5%. That's enough to lower the value of each vehicle by between \$800-\$1,500.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
Violations of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act
On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant Only

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- 23. Plaintiff incorporates all preceding paragraphs.
- 5 24. Plaintiff is a "buyer" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(b).
- 6 25. The vehicle is a "consumer good" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1791(a).
- 7 26. Toyota is a "manufacturer" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code § 1797(j).
- 8 27. Plaintiff's purchase of the vehicle was a "sale" as defined by Cal. Civ. Code 1791(n).
- 9 28. Toyota violated the Song-Beverly Act by failing to conform the vehicle to the express written warranty within a reasonable number of repair attempts or within the warranty period and failing to promptly replace the vehicle or make restitution to the plaintiff.
- 12 29. The above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities substantially impair the use, value, and safety of the vehicle.
- 14 30. Plaintiff has not made unreasonable or unintended use of the vehicle.
- 15 31. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1793.2(d), Toyota must refund the price of the vehicle to
- 17 32. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(a), Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration given to Toyota.
 - 33. As a direct and proximate result of said violations of the Song-Beverly Act, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain, incidental and consequential damages in the approximate amount of \$75,000.00 according to proof.
 - 34. The failure of Toyota to comply with the express warranty was willful in that Toyota had actual knowledge of the vehicles' defects and malfunctions, knew of its legal duties under the warranty and the law, but repeatedly refused to make necessary repairs and/or provide a refund.
- 25 35. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(c), Plaintiff is entitled to a civil penalty of two times the amount of his actual damages.
- 27 36. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(d), Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees according to proof.

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FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION Violations of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant Only

37. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.

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- 38. The vehicle is a "consumer product" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1).
- 5 39. Plaintiff is a "consumer" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3).
- 6 40. Toyota is a "supplier" and a "warrantor" as defined respectively by 15 U.S.C.§ 2301(4) and (5).
- 8. 41. The express written warranty is a "written warranty" as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6).
 - 42. Toyota violated the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act by failing to conform the vehicle to the express warranty within a reasonable number of attempts, a reasonable amount of time or within the warranty period itself. Defendant failed to cure its failure to comply with the Act.
 - 43. Prior to commending this action, Plaintiff afforded Toyota reasonable opportunities to cure the failures and to comply with the Act.
 - 44. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), Plaintiff is entitled to the equitable remedies of rescission and restitution and/or damages. Plaintiff revokes acceptance of the vehicle and rescinds the contract. Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of all consideration given.
 - 45. As a proximate result of the breach of written warranty, Plaintiff has sustained, and continues to sustain damages, both economic and noneconomic, in the approximate amount of \$75,000.00.
 - 46. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to attorney fees and expenses reasonably incurred in connection with this action.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Express Warranty On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- 47. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 25 48. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly
 26 situated on behalf of a class of all California consumers who purchased the following Toyota
 27 vehicles: 2007-2010 Camry, 2009-2010 Corolla 2009-2010, 2009-2010 Avalon, 2010
 28 Highlander, 2009-2010 Matrix, 2009-2010 RAV4, 2008-2010 Sequoia, 2007-2010 Tundra

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and the 2010 Prius.

2 | 49. The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The members of
3 | the class are ascertainable through Defendants' records.

- 50. At all times mentioned, on or about January 2007, Toyota utilized media, professional publications and salespersons to urge the use and purchase of Toyota vehicles, including but not limited to and expressly warranted to members of the general public herein, that the vehicle and its component parts were free from latent defects or inherent risk of failure and were effective, proper and safe for their intended use.
- 51. Plaintiff and others similarly situated relied upon said express warranty representations of Toyota in the purchase of Toyota vehicles.
- 52. Defendant breached its warranties by selling vehicles that did not conform to the promises in the warranties given to Plaintiff and others similarly situated with their purchases.
- 53. After Plaintiff sustained the damages complained herein as a result of the defective condition of his vehicle, notice was given by Plaintiff, who has satisfied all terms of the contract and requirements, except as may be excused by misconduct of the Defendant. This complaint shall serve as further notice of damage as result of the defective condition of Toyota vehicles on behalf of Plaintiff and others similarly situated.
- 54. Questions of law and fact of common and general interest to the class exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class. The common questions include, among others, the following:
- a. Whether Defendant Toyota breached the express warranty given in the sale of 2007-2010 Carnry, 2009-2010 Corolla 2009-2010, 2009-2010 Avalon, 2010 Highlander, 2009-2010 Matrix, 2009-2010 RAV4, 2008-2010 Sequoia, 2007-2010 Tundra and 2010 Prius.
- 55. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class, as all such claims arise out of purchase of vehicles manufactured by Defendant where members of the class have been damaged by its breach of the express warranty.
- 56. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the members of the class. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel

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experienced in the prosecution of class actions, including and especially consumer class actions.

- 57. A class action is also superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because the damages suffered by each individual member are relatively small compared to the expense and burden of prosecuting individual cases.
- 58. If individual class members were required to bring separate actions, courts throughout California would be confronted by a multiplicity of lawsuits burdening the court system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer management difficulties while providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Implied Warranty-Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- 59. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 60. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly situated on behalf of a class of all California consumers who purchased Toyota vehicles manufactured by Toyota Motor Sales in the three years preceding the filing of this lawsuit.
- 61. The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The members of the class are ascertainable through Defendants' records.
- 62. Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code § 1792, Toyota vehicles purchased by California consumers was accompanied by the manufacturer's implied warranty of merchantability.
- 63. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1793, and because of the existence of the express warranty, Toyota may not disclaim, limit, or modify the implied warranties provided by the Song-Beverly Act.
- 64. Questions of law and fact of common and general interest to the class exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class. The common questions include, among others, the following:

 a. Whether Defendant Toyota's breached the implied warranty of merchantability of Civil Code §§ 1791.1 and 1792 in that the above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities render its vehicle unfit for the ordinary purposes for which it is used and it would not pass without objection in the trade.

65. Plaintiff's' claims are typical of the claims of the class, as all such claims arise out of purchase of vehicles manufactured by Defendant where members of the class have been damaged by its breach of the implied warranty of merchantability.

66. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the members of the class. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in the prosecution of class actions, including and especially consumer class actions.

67. A class action is also superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because the damages suffered by each individual member are relatively small compared to the expense and burden of prosecuting individual cases.

68. If individual class members were required to bring separate actions, courts throughout California would be confronted by a multiplicity of lawsuits burdening the court system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer management difficulties while providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

69. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(a), Plaintiff and others similarly situated are entitled to restitution of all consideration.

70. As a direct and proximate result of said breach of implied warranty, Plaintiff and others similarly situated have sustained, and continue to sustain, incidental and consequential damages.

71. Pursuant to Civil Code § 1794(d), Plaintiff is entitled to reasonable attorney fees according to proof.

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FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION Breach of Implied Warranty-Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

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72. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.

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situated on behalf of a class of all California consumers who purchased Toyota vehicles manufactured by Toyota Motor Sales in the three years preceding the filing of this lawsuit.

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74. The proposed Class is so numerous that joinder is impracticable. The members of the class are ascertainable through Defendants' records.

Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and others similarly

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75. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2301(7), the breaches by Toyota of the state-law implied warranty of merchantability as set forth above also constitute breaches of implied warranties pursuant to the Magnuson-Moss Act.

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76. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), and because of said breaches of implied warranties, Plaintiff and other similarly situated are entitled to the equitable remedies of rescission and restitution and/or damages.

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77. Questions of law and fact of common and general interest to the class exist as to all members of the class and predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the class. The common questions include, among others, the following:

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a. Whether Defendant Toyota's breached the implied warranty of merchantability contained in 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1) in that the above-described defects, malfunctions, and nonconformities render its vehicle unfit for the ordinary purposes for which it is used and it would not pass without objection in the trade.

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78. Plaintiff's' claims are typical of the claims of the class, as all such claims arise out of purchase of vehicles manufactured by Defendant where members of the class have been damaged by its breach of the implied warranty of merchantability.

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79. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interest of the members of the class. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel experienced in the prosecution of class actions, including and especially consumer class actions.

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- 80. A class action is also superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because the damages suffered by each individual member are relatively small compared to the expense and burden of prosecuting individual cases.
- 81. If individual class members were required to bring separate actions, courts throughout California would be confronted by a multiplicity of lawsuits burdening the court system while also creating the risk of inconsistent rulings and contradictory judgments. In contrast to proceeding on a case-by-case basis, in which inconsistent results will magnify the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, this class action presents far fewer management difficulties while providing unitary adjudication, economies of scale and comprehensive supervision by a single court.
- 82. As a proximate result of the breaches of implied warranty. Plaintiff and others similarly situated have sustained, and continues to sustain, damages, both economic and noneconomic.
- .83. Pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to attorney fees and expenses reasonably incurred in connection with this action.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION
Violation of the Unfair Competition Law (Business and Professions Code section 17200 et seq.)
On Behalf of Plaintiff Stuart Grant and Others Similarly Situated

- 84. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs.
- 85. The business acts and practices of Defendant as herein above described constitute fraudulent, unfair and unlawful business practices in violation of Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq. without limitation:
- 1: Defendant's practice of failing to disclose to consumers known safety defects and nonconformities in the vehicles it manufactures to induce consumers to purchase its vehicles.
- Defendants' practice of knowingly making false representations and concealing material facts about the vehicles it manufactures to induce consumers to purchase its vehicles.
- 3. Defendant's practice breached its warranties by selling vehicles that did not conform to the promises in the express warranties given to Plaintiff and others similarly situated

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with their purchases, as set forth and described in the Third Cause of Action

- 4: Defendant's violations of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, Civil Code §§ 1791.1 and 1792, as set forth and described in the Fourth Cause of Action, above.
- 5. Defendants' violations of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, Civil Code §15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), and because of said breaches of implied warranties, as set forth and described in the Fifth Cause of Action, above.
- 86. The business acts and practices of Defendant as herein above described constitute unfair business practices in violation of the Unfair Competition Law in that such acts and practices are patently unfair and substantially injurious to consumers and offensive to established California public policy.
- 87. Pursuant to Business and Professions Code § 17203, Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of all members of the general public who are, has been or may be subjected to these business acts and practices of defendants hereby request injunctive relief prohibiting such practices in the future, and such other orders as may be necessary to restore to any identifiable person in interest, any money or property, real or personal, which may have been acquired by Defendant by means of such business practices. In addition, pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5, Plaintiff is entitled to recover his reasonable attorney's fees, costs and expenses incurred in bringing this action.

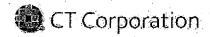
PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully prays for judgment against Toyota as follows:

On Behalf of Plaintiffs Individually:

- That the contract be adjudged rescinded.
- 2. For restitution of all consideration paid..
- 3. For incidental and consequential damages.
- For actual and statutory damages.
- For reasonable attorney fees according to proof.
- 6. For costs and expenses incurred herein.
- 7. For such other relief as the Court deems proper.





Service of Process Transmittal

02/12/2010

CT Log Number 516155963

TO:

Dorothy Sutton, Administrative Assistant

Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. 19001 S. Western Ave., HQ11

Torrance, CA 90501

RE:

Process Served in California

FOR:

Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. (Domestic State: CA)

ENCLOSED ARE COPIES OF LEGAL PROCESS RECEIVED BY THE STATUTORY AGENT OF THE ABOVE COMPANY AS FOLLOWS:

TITLE OF ACTION:

Stuart Grant, etc., Pltf. vs. Toyota Motor Sales USA, Inc., etc., et al., Dfts.

Name discrepancy noted.

DOCUMENT(S) SERVED:

Summons, First Amended Complaint

COURT/AGENCY:

Los Angeles County, Superior Court, Hill Street, CA

Case # BC429345

NATURE OF ACTION:

Product Liability Litigation - Breach of Warranty - Class Action - 2008 Toyota Sequola, VIN 5TDBY67A48S002958 - Failing to confirm the vehicle to the express written warranty within a reasonable number of repair attempts

ON WHOM PROCESS WAS SERVED:

C T Corporation System, Los Angeles, CA

DATE AND HOUR OF SERVICE:

By Process Server on 02/12/2010 at 14:55

APPEARANCE OR ANSWER DUE:

Within 30 days after service

ATTORNEY(3) / SENDER(S):

Julianna R. Makler Makler & Baker LLP 3 W. Carrillo Street Suite 216 Santa Barbara, CA 93101

805-965-4651

ACTION ITEMS:

SOP Papers with Transmittal, via Fed Ex Standard Overnight, 792175522179 Image SOP

Email Notification, Sharl Goldsworthy sharl_goldsworthy@toyota.com Email Notification, Webster Burns webster_burns@toyota.com Email Notification, Dorothy Sutton dorothy_sutton@toyota.com

SIGNED: PER: ADDRESS:

C T Corporation System Nancy Flores 818 West Seventh Street

Los Angeles, CA 90017 213-337-4615

TELEPHONE

Page 1 of 1 / MV

information displayed on this transmittal is for CT Corporation's record keeping purposes only and is provided to the recipient for quick reference. This information does not constitute a legal opinion as to the nature of action, the amount of damages, the answer date, or any information contained in the documents themselves. Recipient is responsible for interpreting said documents and for taking appropriate action. Signatures on certified mall receipts confirm receipt of package only, not contents.

EXHIBIT B

	Case 2:10-cv-01234-AHM-FMO Document 10 Case 2:10-cv-00849-AHM-FMO Document	~	
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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
9	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFO		
10		Case No.: CV10-00849 AHM (FMOx)	
11	ANI GAZARYAN, an individual; SVETLANA ABAJYAN, an individual; ELZA DZHIVALEGYAN, an individual;	CLASS ACTION	
12	I IAMAKA HAKUI YUN YAN, an I individual: NER SES MAZMANVAN an	[Honorable A. Howard Matz]	
13	individual; KARINE MAZMANYAN, an individual; HRAYR OKKASIAN, an	ORDER GRANTING STAY	
14 15	individual; KARINE MAZMANYAN, an individual; HRAYR OKKASIAN, an individual; CHRISTINE AZNAVOU, an individual; AKOP GALADZHYAN; an individual;		
16	Plaintiffs, on Behalf of Themselves		
17 18	and All Others Similarly Situated as Well as on Behalf of the General Public and Acting in the Public Interest,	Î.	
19	v.		
20	TOYOTA MOTOR SALES U.S.A., INC, a		
21	California corporation; TOYOTA MOTOR ENGINEERING & MANUFACTURING		
22	NORTH AMERICA, INC. a foreign corporation; TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION, a foreign corporation; and DOES 1-10; Inclusive,		
23	and DOES 1-10; Inclusive,		
24	Defendants.		
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:	LEGAL02/31768887v2	19	

Having considered the Parties' Stipulation to Stay Proceedings pending a ruling by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation ("JPML") concerning the transfer of this action for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407, and for good cause shown, the Court hereby GRANTS the Parties' request to stay the proceedings.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the proceedings in this case are stayed in their entirety, including but not limited to (1) all scheduling deadlines pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Local Rules of the USDC for the Central District of California, and this Honorable Court, (2) discovery, and (3) the deadline to answer or otherwise respond to Plaintiffs' Complaint pending a ruling by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation ("JPML") concerning the transfer of this action for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407.

SO ORDERED.

DATED: February 22, 2010

Judge of the United States District Court

Jambrano J. D

	Case 2:10-cv-01234-AHM-FMO Document 10 Case 2:10-cv-00706-AHM-FMO Document	D Filed 02/24/10 Page 26 of 38 12 Filed 02/22/10 Page 1 of 2	
1 2 3 4 5 6			
8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
9	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA – WESTERN DIVISION		
10			
11	ADILIA AVILES on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated,	Case No.: CV10-00706 AHM (FMOx)	
12	Plaintiff(s),	CLASS ACTION	
13	V.	[Honorable A. Howard Matz]	
14	TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION and	ORDER GRANTING STAY	
15	TOYOTA MOTOR SALES U.S.A., Inc.,	SUBMITTED CONCURRENTLY WITH STIPULATION TO STAY	
16	Defendants.	PROCEEDINGS]	
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	LEGAL02/31768871v2		

Having considered the Parties' Stipulation to Stay Proceedings pending a ruling by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation ("JPML") concerning the transfer of this action for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407, and for good cause shown, the Court hereby GRANTS the Parties' request to stay the proceedings.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the proceedings in this case are stayed in their entirety, including but not limited to (1) all scheduling deadlines pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Local Rules of the USDC for the Central District of California, and this Honorable Court, (2) discovery, and (3) the deadline to answer or otherwise respond to Plaintiffs' Complaint pending a ruling by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation ("JPML") concerning the transfer of this action for coordinated or consolidated pretrial proceedings pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407.

SO ORDERED.

DATED: February 22, 2010

Judge of the United States District Court

& Howall D.

EXHIBIT C

Case 2:10-cv-01234-AHM-FMO Document 10 Filed 02/24/10 Page 29 of 38

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OPPOSITION TO EX PARTE APPLICATION

my personal knowledge and if called as a witness I could and would testify competently thereto.

- 2. Attached hereto as Exhibit A is a true and correct copy of correspondence I faxed, mailed, and emailed to Toyota's counsel earlier today outlining our position on this application.
- 3. This case should not be consolidated with the national sudden acceleration product liability cases. This case is <u>NOT</u> a product liability case. Plaintiff's claims and damages sought on behalf of himself and the proposed California class are inherently different than the product liability cases Toyota seeks to consolidate.
- 4. Further, this Court may not have jurisdiction at this time to decide any issue in this matter. On February 18, 2010, my law partner Julianna R. Makler prepared and filed a Request for Dismissal of the federal claims alleged in Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint with the Los Angeles County Superior Court via the court's fax filing number. She received confirmation that the documents faxed were successfully sent at 11:30 a.m. Attached hereto as Exhibit B is a true and correct copy of the Request for Dismissal and fax confirmation page.
- 5. Prior to receipt of a file endorsed copy of the Request for Dismissal dismissing the federal claims, Defendant removed this matter to this Court.
- 6. Plaintiff contends that any federal claims alleged in his First Amended Complaint were dismissed prior to the removal to this Court. Without the federal claims, there is no federal question jurisdiction as required 28 U.S.C. § 1331. Further, there is no diversity jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332 as both parties are California residents or entities. As such, there does not appear to be federal jurisdiction over this matter and it has been improperly removed.
- 7. Based upon the above facts and circumstances, Plaintiff intends to seek a remand to state court. A stay on this matter, as Defendant Toyota has requested via its ex parte application, will unduly preclude Plaintiff from seeking

remand to state court. Should the request for a remand be denied, Plaintiff will seek an order from the Court allowing plaintiff to dismiss his federal claims, thereby requiring a remand to state court.¹

- 8. We do not object to the Court granting Toyota an extension of time to respond to the Complaint. Of course, no response will be due in this Court should our request for remand be granted. However, we ask the Court to deny Defendant Toyota's application requesting a stay at this time.
- 9. Attached hereto as Exhibit C is a true and correct copy of the information available from the Los Angeles County Superior Court's website relating to this matter. The last docket entry is from over two weeks ago.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed February 22, 2010 at Capitola, California.

/s/ Terry L. Baker TERRY L. BAKER Attorney for Plaintiff

¹ As outlined in Exhibits A and B, plaintiff filed a request for dismissal of the federal claims in the state court and the defendant immediately removed the case.

EXHIBIT D

Jones, Stephanie

From:

Jones, Stephanie

Sent:

Tuesday, February 23, 2010 4:28 PM

To:

Terry Baker, 'jmakler@consumerlawgroup.net'

Cc:

Gilford, Lisa; Ostergard, Kyle

Subject:

Grant: Stipulation to 60 day extension to file responsive pleading

Attachments:

Grant_Stipulation to 60 day extension to file responsive pleading_1.DOC



Grant_ lation to 60 day

Dear Mr. Baker and Ms. Makler:

As I indicated in my earlier voicemail, we still don't have a ruling on our motion to stay in the Grant matter and Toyota's pleading in response to the First Amended Complaint is due on Thursday, February 25, 2010. While we don't agree that this case should be remanded, we do agree that plaintiffs' remand motion should be brought and determined before we occupy the Court's time with motions to dismiss. Since you indicated in your opposition to our stay request that you do not oppose Toyota receiving additional time to file a responsive pleading to your first amended complaint, we have prepared the attached stipulation for a 60 day extension. In the event the court declines to stay this action, this should allow sufficient time for the prior hearing and determination of your remand motion. Please let us know by 9:30 a.m. tomorrow whether the attached stipulation is acceptable. If we cannot secure your agreement, please be advised that we will be filing an ex parte application for the extension before Judge Pfaelzer tomorrow.

Stephanie A. Jones, Esq.

Alston & Bird LLP 333 S. Hope Street, 16th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90071

Tel: (213) 576-1000 Dir: (213) 576-1136 Fax: (213) 576-1100

Email: stephanie.jones@alston.com

Case 2:10-cv-01234-AHM-FMO Document 10 Filed 02/24/10 Page 34 of 38

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District Litigation ("JPML"), regarding consolidation motions pertaining to the various consumer class-actions brought against Toyota entities over alleged unintended acceleration of Toyota and Lexus vehicles, and over voluntary safety

staying all proceedings in this action, pending a ruling by the Judicial Panel on Multi-

Stuart Grant, by and through their respective counsel of record, hereby stipulate with

Defendant Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. ("Toyota") and Plaintiff

Toyota has filed an ex parte application with the Court for an Order

recalls of Toyota and Lexus vehicles.

reference to the following facts:

Plaintiffs opposed Toyota's application for a stay, on the grounds that they will be moving to remand this action to state court. Toyota anticipates opposing plaintiffs' remand motion, and further anticipates filing a motion to dismiss all or some of the claims in the first amended complaint. Because this action was removed from state court on February 18, 2010, under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 81(c)(2), Toyota's motion to dismiss is due February 25, 2010. This is Toyota's first request for an extension of time to file a pleading in this action.

The Court has not yet ruled on Toyota's stay application. However, if the Court denies Toyota's stay application, and/or the JPML declines to consolidate this matter with the other pending Toyota matters, the parties agree that plaintiff's remand motion should be heard and determined before motions to dismiss are heard and determined, because concurrently briefing both issues would be a waste of the Court and parties' resources.

THE PARTIES THEREFORE AGREE AND STIPULATE THAT:

Defendant Toyota shall have a 60 day extension, through and including April 26, 2010, to file a responsive pleading to Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint.

DATED: February ___, 2010 JULIANNA R. MAKLER TERRY L. BAKER

LEGAL02/31779240v1

Case 2:10-cv-01234-AHM-FMO Document 10 Filed 02/24/10 Page 36 of 38

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE I hereby certify that on February 24, 2010, I caused a copy of the DECLARATION OF LISA GILFORD IN SUPPORT OF EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR A 60 DAY EXTENSION TO FILE A RESPONSIVE **PLEADING** to be served upon the following counsel in the manner described below: Via the Court's CM/ECF system and E-mail: Julianna R. Makler, Esq. Terry L. Baker, Esq. Makler & Baker LLP Attorneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT 3 W. Carrillo Street, Suite 216 Telephone: (805) 965-4651 Facsimile: (805) 965-4671 Santa Barbara, CA 93101 By: /s/ Lisa Gilford Attorney for Defendants TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.

Via First Class U.S. Mail:

David R. Griffin, Esq. Griffin & Associates 501 W. Broadway, Suite 800 San Diego, CA 92101

Attorneys for Plaintiff STUART GRANT

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By: /s/ Lisa Gilford
Attorney for Defendants
TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION and
TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.

1 2

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12	Attorneys for Defendant TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.	
13	UNITED STATES D	CTDICT COUNT
14		
15	CENTRAL DISTRICT	OF CALIFORNIA
16		
17	STUART GRANT, an individual,	Case No.: CV10-01234 MRP(SSx)
18	Plaintiff,	[Hon. Mariana R. Pfaelzer]
19	v,	NOTICE OF AND EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR A60 DAY
20	TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.; a corporation, and DOES ONE through	EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE A RESPONSIVE PLEADING, OR
21	TWENTY,	SUCH SHORTER EXTENSION AS THE COURT DEEMS
22	Defendants.	APPROPRIATE; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN
23		SUPPORT THEREOF
24		[Filed concurrently with Declaration
25		of Lisa Gilford and (Proposed) Order]
26		
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	NOTICE OF AND EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR 60 DAY MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTI	EXTENSION TO FILE A RESPONSIVE PLEADING; HORITIES IN SUPPORT THEREOF
- 1	1 FG A1 02/31779551v2	

LEGAL02/31779551v2

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA ("Toyota") hereby applies *ex parte* to this Court for an Order granting it a 60 day extension, through and including April 20, 2010, or such shorter extension of time that the Court deems appropriate, to file its responsive pleading to Plaintiff Stuart Grant's First Amended Complaint.

This Ex Parte Application is brought in an abundance of caution, pending the Court's ruling on Toyota's Application for an immediate stay of all proceedings, because Toyota's pleading in response to the First Amended Complaint is due on Thursday, February 25, 2010. Toyota intends to file a motion to dismiss, which, absent the requested extension, would likely be heard before plaintiffs' anticipated remand motion, because plaintiffs' remand motion is not due until March 19, 2010. If this matter is not stayed, good cause exists for the requested brief extension of time, in that it will best serve the interests of the Court and the parties because the Court can first hear and determine plaintiffs' remand motion before wasting valuable resources on motions to dismiss that will become moot if the case is remanded to state court.

The Court has inherent power to grant such requests in complex cases such as the instant case. See Judicial Manual for Management of Complex Litigation, Second, section 21.13 (discussing the Court's ability to sua sponte extend the time for filing responses to the complaint even until after the initial scheduling conference). Moreover, no party will be prejudiced by the requested extension, because the Scheduling Order in this action has not yet issued, and plaintiffs have previously represented to the Court that they do not oppose Toyota's request.

This Ex Parte Application is based upon the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Declaration of Lisa Gilford filed herewith, and upon such oral argument as may be made to the Court.

Counsel for Plaintiff Stuart Grant, Terry L. Baker of Makler & Baker (3 West Carrillo Street, Suite 216, Santa Barbara, California, telephone: (805) 965-4651 has

been provided notice of this application. (See accompanying declaration of Lisa Gilford.) Toyota attempted to meet and confer with plaintiff's counsel, in an attempt to secure a stipulation for the requested extension, but plaintiffs' counsel refused to respond to Toyota's meet and confer efforts, necessitating the instant *ex parte* application. (Gilford Decl., ¶13.)

Dated: February 24, 2010

Respectfully submitted, ALSTON + BIRD LLP

Stephanie A. Jones

Attorney for Defendant TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

This action is one of at least 72 consumer class-actions pending in United Sates District Courts around the country, all brought by alleged owners or lessees of Toyota and Lexus vehicles. Each of these actions asserts class-wide claims, against various Toyota entities, purporting to arise out of alleged unintended acceleration and voluntary safety recalls of Toyota and Lexus vehicles. (See Declaration of Lisa Gilford ("Gilford Decl."), ¶ 6.) The case is very recent, only having been filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court on January 8, 2010, and removed to this Court, under federal claim jurisdiction, on February 18, 2010. (Id. at ¶¶ 2-3.)

There are several motions for consolidation pending before the Judicial Panel on Multi-District Litigation ("JPML") regarding these cases. Given the pending JPML consolidation motions, on February 21, 2010 Toyota filed an *ex parte* application for an immediate stay of all proceedings in this matter, until the JPML rules on the consolidation motions. (*Id.* at ¶ 8.) Plaintiffs opposed Toyota's stay application, because they intend to file a motion to remand the case to state court. However, in plaintiffs' opposition they confirmed that that they do not oppose a grant of additional time to Toyota to file a response to the First Amended Complaint, because hearing and determining the remand issue first could render any motions to dismiss moot. (*Id.* at ¶ 9, Ex. C.) Notwithstanding this concession, plaintiffs refused to enter into a stipulation granting Toyota additional time to file a responsive pleading, necessitating this *ex parte* application. (*Id.* at ¶ 13.)

Toyota still believes that a stay of all proceedings is appropriate and warranted, given the pending JPML consolidation proceedings. In fact, Judge Matz has entered complete stays in two of these cases, *Aviles v. Toyota Motor Corporation, et al.*, CV10-00706 AHM(FMOx) and *Gazaryan v. Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Inc. et al.*, CV10-00849 AHM(FMOx) (*Id.* at ¶ 8, Ex. B.) Because the Court has not yet ruled

on Toyota's pending stay application, Toyota brings this second *ex parte*, in an abundance of caution, to preserve its rights to move to dismiss certain claims in the First Amended Complaint. Because Toyota's responsive pleading is due tomorrow, Toyota respectfully requests that the Court rule on either it stay application or the instant request for extension as soon as possible. In the event that the Court declines to completely stay these proceedings, a 60 day extension, or such shorter time as the Court deems appropriate, will allow the Court to hear and determine the remand issue before the parties expend significant resources brining and opposing motions to dismiss that could become moot.

II. ARGUMENT

It is "incidental to the power inherent in every court to control the disposition of the causes on its docket with economy of time and effort for itself, for counsel, and for litigants." Landis v. N. Am. Co., 299 U.S. 248, 254 (1936). The Judicial Manual for Complex Litigation, Second Edition, further confirms the Court's power to sua sponte extend the time to file responsive pleadings in complex matters such as this case, even beyond the initial scheduling conference. See Section 21.13. The requested stay will best serve these policies because it will allow the parties and the Court to focus on the remand issue before motions to dismiss are addressed, in the event that the Court declines to stay this matter altogether. Addressing the remand issue first is the best use of the Court and the parties' resources because it will prevent the expenditure of resources on motions to dismiss that will become moot if the case is remanded to state court.

Moreover, plaintiffs have stated they do not oppose the requested extension and no prejudice will result from granting Toyota's request. (Gilford Decl., ¶ 12.) This case was just filed a little over one month ago, so it is still in its infancy, and no scheduling order has yet issued. (Id.) Finally, Toyota has not previously requested any extensions of time to file its responsive pleading. (Id.) As a result, good cause

exists to grant Toyota a 60 day extension, through and including April 20, 2020, or such shorter time as the Court deems appropriate.

III. CONCLUSION

Good cause exists for the requested extension. Toyota therefore respectfully requests that the Court grant the instant *ex parte* Application.

Dated: February 24, 2010

Respectfully submitted, ALSTON + BIRD LLP

Stephanie A. Jones

Attorney for Defendant TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on February 24, 2010, I caused a copy of the NOTICE OF AND EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR A60 DAY EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE A RESPONSIVE PLEADING, OR SUCH SHORTER EXTENSION AS THE COURT DEEMS APPROPRIATE; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT THEREOF to be served upon the following counsel in the manner described below:

Via the Court's CM/ECF system and E-mail:

Julianna R. Makler, Esq. Terry L. Baker, Esq. Makler & Baker LLP 3 W. Carrillo Street, Suite 216 Santa Barbara, CA 93101

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By: /s/ Lisa Gilford **Attorney for Defendants** TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.

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By: /s/ Lisa Gilford
Attorney for Defendants
TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION and
TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.

-

		S DISTRICT COURT LICT OF CALIFORNIA
Joseph Grant	Plaintiff(s),	CASE NUMBER: CV 10-01234 MRP(SSx)
Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc., et al	Defendant(s).	ORDER RE TRANSFER PURSUANT TO GENERAL ORDER 08-05 (Related Cases)
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I hereby consent to the tra	insfer of the above-entitl	led case to my calendar, pursuant to General Order 08-05.
Date	12010	United States District Judge
	DEC	LINATION
I hereby decline to transfe	er the above-entitled case	e to my calendar for the reasons set forth:

Date	Manual processing and a second	United States District Judge
REA	SON FOR TRANSFEI	R AS INDICATED BY COUNSEL
CaseCV 09-	08143 AHM(FMOx)	and the present case:
 ☑ B. Call for determin ☑ C. For other reasons ☐ D. Involve the same present. ☐ E. Involve one or more 	ation of the same or sub- would entail substantial patent, trademark or co	nsactions, happenings or events; or stantially related or similar questions of law and fact; or I duplication of labor if heard by different judges; or pyright, and one of the factors identified above in a, b or c also is inal case in common, and would entail substantial duplication of labor if civil forfeiture action).
		OUNSEL FROM CLERK
Pursuant to the above transfe Magistrate Judge Segal		at are or may be referred to a Magistrate Judge are hereby transferred from to Magistrate Judge Olguin
of the initials of the prior judge, so that	it the case number will read judges by means of these i	nitials. The case file, under seal documents, exhibits, docket, transcripts
		ed at the Western Description
cc: □Previous Judge □ Statistic	s Clerk	
CV-34 (05/08)	ORDER RE TRANSFER PURS	HANT TO CENERAL ORDER OR OS (Rolated Cases)

DATED

On February 24, 2010 Defendant Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. ("Toyota") appeared before this Court, on an *ex parte* basis, for An Order granting it an extension of time to file a pleading in response to the First Amended Complaint.

The Court, having considered the application, points and authorities, evidence, and arguments offered by counsel, and any opposition thereto filed, and good cause appearing therefore,

HEREBY ORDERS AND ADJUDGES THAT:

	Therefore	e, IT	IS	SO	ORDERED	that	Toyota's	request	is	granted	and	the
dead	line for To	yota	to f	ile a	responsive	pleadi	ng to the	First An	nen	ded Com	plain	ıt in
this r	natter is ex	tend	ed to	ý		_						

IT IS SO ORDERED.

	Hon. Mariana P. Pfaelzer
	United States District Judge

(PROPOSED) ORDER RE DEFENDANT TOYOTOA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.'S EX PARTE APPLICATION TO STAY ALL PROCEEDINGS PENDING ACTION BY THE JUDICIAL PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION LEGAL02/31780869v1

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on February 24, 2010, I caused a copy of the (PROPOSED) ORDER RE 60 DAY EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE A RESPONSIVE PLEADING to be served upon the following counsel in the manner described below:

Via the Court's CM/ECF system and E-mail:

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Santa Barbara, CA 93101	Telephone: (805) 965-4651 Facsimile: (805) 965-4671
	`

By: /s/ Lisa Gilford **Attorney for Defendants**

TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.

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By: /s/ Lisa Gilford

Attorney for Defendants
TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION and
TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A., INC.

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(FMOx), DISCOVERY, RELATED-G

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA (Western Division - Los Angeles) CIVIL DOCKET FOR CASE #: 2:10-cv-01234-AHM-FMO

Stuart Grant v. Toyota Motor Sales USA Inc et al

Assigned to: Judge A. Howard Matz

Referred to: Magistrate Judge Fernando M. Olguin

Related Case: 2:09-cv-08143-AHM-FMO

Case in other court: Superior Court of CA County of Los

Angeles, BC429345

Cause: 28:1441 Notice of Removal - Injunctive/Declaratory

Relief

<u>Plaintiff</u>

Stuart Grant

an individual

Date Filed: 02/18/2010 Jury Demand: None

Nature of Suit: 890 Other Statutory Actions

Jurisdiction: Federal Ouestion

represented by David Griffin

Griffin & Associates

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San Diego, CA 92101

619-222-0888

Fax: 619-923-3680

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ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

V.

Defendant

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represented by John D. Arya

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Vincent Galvin, Jr

Bowman & Brooke 1741 Techonology Drive San Jose, CA 95110 408 279 5393 Fax: 408 279 5845

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Defendant

Does

One through Twenty

[r	
Date Filed	#	Docket Text

02/18/2010	1	NOTICE OF REMOVAL from the Superior Court of CA, County of Los Angeles, case number BC429345 with CONFORMED copies of summons and complaint. Case assigned to Judge Mariana R. Pfaelzer, Discovery to Magistrate Judge Suzanne H Segal; (Filing fee \$ 350 PAID); filed by defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA Inc.(esa) (ds). (Additional attachment(s) added on 2/19/2010: # 1 Civil Cover Sheet) (ds). (Entered: 02/19/2010)		
02/18/2010		UNCONFORMED COPY OF FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT - CLASS ACTION against defendants Does, Toyota Motor Sales USA Inc amending Complaint (see copy in Notice of Removal, 1), filed by plaintiff Stuart Grant (esa) (Entered: 02/19/2010)		
02/18/2010	2	NOTICE OF INTERESTED PARTIES filed by defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA Inc. (esa) (ds). (Entered: 02/19/2010)		
02/18/2010	3	APPENDIX OF STATE COURT PLEADINGS AND PAPERS filed by Defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA Inc re: Notice of Removal, 1 (esa) (ds). (Entered: 02/19/2010)		
02/18/2010	4	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE filed by defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA Inc, served on 2/18/10. (esa) (ds). (Entered: 02/19/2010)		
02/19/2010	<u>5</u>	PROOF OF SERVICE filed by Defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA Inc, re Notice to Counsel, Notice of Assignment to Magistrate Judge for Discovery; Clerk's Office Services for Attorneys and the General Public, USDC Central District of California Civility and Professionalism Guidelines served on February 19, 2010. (Jones, Stephanie) (Entered: 02/19/2010)		
02/22/2010	6	EX PARTE APPLICATION to Stay Case pending Action by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation filed by Defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA Inc. (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order, # 2 Declaration, # 3 Certificate of Service)(Jones, Stephanie) (Entered: 02/22/2010)		
02/22/2010	7	Opposition Opposition re: EX PARTE APPLICATION to Stay Case pending Action by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation 6 filed by Plaintiff Stuart Grant. (Baker, Terry) (Entered: 02/22/2010)		
02/22/2010	8	EXHIBIT ABC to EX PARTE APPLICATION to Stay Case pending Action by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation 6 In Opposition filed by Plaintiff Stuart Grant. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit)(Baker, Terry) (Entered: 02/22/2010)		
02/24/2010	9	EX PARTE APPLICATION for Extend Time to File Answer to 4/20/2010 re Amended Complaint filed by Defendant Toyota Motor Sales USA Inc. (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order)(Jones, Stephanie) (Entered: 02/24/2010)		
02/24/2010	10	DECLARATION of LISA GILFORD in support of EX PARTE APPLICATION for Extend Time to File Answer to 4/20/2010 re Amended Complaint 9 filed by Defende Toyota Motor Sales USA Inc. (Jones, Stephanie) (Entered: 02/24/2010)		
02/24/2010	11	ORDER RE TRANSFER PURSUANT TO GENERAL ORDER 08-05 -Related Case-filed. Related Case No: CV 09-08143 AHM(FMOx). Case transferred from Judge Mariana R. Pfaelzer and Magistrate Judge Suzanne H. Segal to Judge A. Howard Matand Magistrate Judge Fernando M. Olguin for all further proceedings. The case number will now reflect the initials of the transferee Judge CV 10-01234 AHM (FMOx). Signe by Judge A. Howard Matz (rn) (Entered: 02/24/2010)		

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	PA(CER Serv	ice Center
	Т	ransaction	Receipt
		02/25/2010 (07:15:00
PACER Login:	wb0242	Client Code:	056707-383593
Description:	Docket Report	Search Criteria:	2:10-cv-01234-AHM-FMO End date: 2/25/2010
Billable Pages:	3	Cost:	0.24