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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	·	CENTRAL DIVISION 2012 JUN 20 1 P 3: 02 LEAN-SHIERO COUNTY. CA SAN BIEGO COUNTY. CA
9	SAN DIEGO COUNTY –	HALL OF JUSTICE DIVISION
10 11	BJAY BAKER, an individual; and ANNIE-MARIE BAKER, an individual,	Case No.: 37-2012-00099300-CU-NP-CTL
12 13	Plaintiffs v.	COMPLAINT 1. VIOLATION OF SONG-BEVERLY
14 15	HYUNDAI MOTOR AMERICA, a California corporation; and DOES 1 through 10,	CONSUMER WARRANTY ACT
16 17	Defendants.	
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SUMMARY

1. This is a "lemon law" lawsuit relating to a defective 2008 Hyundai Veracruz. On at least six occasions while it was under warranty Plaintiffs took the Hyundai Veracruz in for repair of a defect that causes the vehicle to shake, results in an unsafe loss of power, causes the check engine warning light to illuminate, and which causes the fuel gauge to malfunction. The defect effectively prevents Plaintiffs from having the safe, reliable use of their vehicle. Defendant Hyundai Motor America is either unable or unwilling to properly diagnose and repair the defect, and refuses to voluntarily repurchase the vehicle.

2. Under the lemon law, Plaintiffs are entitled to have their vehicle repurchased by Hyundai, to compensatory damages, a civil penalty, and their attorney's fees, costs, and expenses.

PARTIES

- 3. Plaintiffs Bjay Baker and Annie-Marie Baker are individuals residing in San Diego, California.
- 4. Defendant Hyundai Motor America (hereafter "Hyundai"), is California corporation that does business throughout this State, including San Diego County.
- 5. Plaintiffs do not know the true names and capacities, whether corporate, partnership, associate, individual or otherwise of Defendants sued herein as Does 1 through 10, inclusive, under the provisions of section 474 of the California Code of Civil Procedure. Defendants Does 1 through 10, inclusive, are in some manner responsible for the acts, occurrences and transactions set forth herein, and are legally liable to Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs will seek leave to amend this Complaint to set forth the true names and capacities of the fictitiously named Defendants together with appropriate charging allegations when ascertained.
- 6. All acts of corporate employees as alleged were authorized or ratified by an officer, director or managing agent of the corporate employer.

FACTS

- 7. On or about November 18, 2008, Plaintiffs purchased that certain 2008 Hyundai Veracruz with vehicle identification number KM8NU13C18U048290 (the "Hyundai Veracruz"). Although the purchase contract was signed by Plaintiff Annie-Marie Baker's father (and the vehicle was originally registered in his name), it was Plaintiffs who selected, test drove, and agreed to purchase the Hyundai Veracruz. Plaintiffs indirectly made the down payment and directly made all payments due on the vehicle. The Hyundai Veracruz was at all times purchased, paid for, controlled, and operated exclusively by and for the benefit of Plaintiffs. The registration for the Hyundai Veracruz was subsequently transferred to Plaintiffs.
- 8. On or about June 17, 2010, Plaintiffs returned the Hyundai Veracruz to one of Hyundai's authorized warranty repair facilities for repair of a defect that causes the vehicle to shake, results in an unsafe loss of power, causes the check engine warning light to illuminate, and which causes the fuel gauge to malfunction (hereafter the "Defect"). Hyundai's authorized repair facility thereafter returned the Hyundai Veracruz to Plaintiffs without properly repairing the Defect.
- 9. On or about June 24, 2010, Plaintiffs returned the Hyundai Veracruz to one of Hyundai's authorized warranty repair facilities for repair of the Defect. However, the authorized repair facility thereafter returned the Hyundai Veracruz to Plaintiffs without properly repairing the Defect.
- 10. On or about November 10, 2010, Plaintiffs returned the Hyundai Veracruz to one of Hyundai's authorized warranty repair facilities for repair of the Defect. However, the authorized repair facility thereafter returned the Hyundai Veracruz to Plaintiffs without properly repairing the Defect.
- 11. On or about May 11, 2011, Plaintiffs returned the Hyundai Veracruz to one of Hyundai's authorized warranty repair facilities for repair of the Defect. However, the

authorized repair facility thereafter returned the Hyundai Veracruz to Plaintiffs without properly repairing the Defect.

- 12. On or about August 13, 2011, Plaintiffs returned the Hyundai Veracruz to one of Hyundai's authorized warranty repair facilities for repair of the Defect. However, the authorized repair facility thereafter returned the Hyundai Veracruz to Plaintiffs without properly repairing the Defect.
- 13. On or about October 10, 2011, Plaintiffs returned the Hyundai Veracruz to one of Hyundai's authorized warranty repair facilities for repair of the Defect. However, the authorized repair facility thereafter returned the Hyundai Veracruz to Plaintiffs without properly repairing the Defect.
- 14. Plaintiffs requested that Hyundai repurchase or replace the Hyundai Veracruz under California's "lemon law." However, even though Hyundai knew or should have known that Plaintiffs were entitled to a vehicle repurchase or replacement under the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, Hyundai refused to offer any remedy whatsoever.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Violation of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act

- 15. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 14.
 - 16. Hyundai is the warrantor of the Hyundai Veracruz's express warranty.
- 17. Pursuant to the Hyundai Veracruz's express warranty, Hyundai undertook to preserve or maintain the utility or performance of the Hyundai Veracruz or provide compensation if there was a failure in such utility or performance.
- 18. The Hyundai Veracruz has and has had serious defects and nonconformities to warranty including, but not limited to, the Defect described above.

- 19. Under the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act (the "Warranty Act"), the Hyundai Veracruz is a "consumer good" leased primarily for family or household purposes and Plaintiffs have used the vehicle primarily for those purposes.
 - 20. Plaintiffs are "buyers" of consumer goods under the Warranty Act.
- 21. The foregoing defects and nonconformities to warranty manifested themselves within the applicable express warranty period. The nonconformities substantially impair the use, value and/or safety of the Hyundai Veracruz.
- 22. Plaintiffs delivered the vehicle to authorized repair facilities for Hyundai vehicles for repair of the nonconformities on numerous occasions.
- 23. Such authorized repair facilities were unable to conform the Hyundai Veracruz to the applicable express warranties after a reasonable number of attempts.
- 24. By failure of Hyundai to remedy the defects as alleged above, or to issue a refund or replacement, Hyundai is in breach of its obligations under the Act.
- 25. Plaintiffs are entitled to justifiably revoke acceptance of Hyundai Veracruz under the Warranty Act.
- 26. Under the Warranty Act, Plaintiffs are entitled to reimbursement of all payments made towards the Hyundai Veracruz (less the amount directly attributable to Plaintiffs' use of the Hyundai Veracruz prior to discovery of the nonconformities).
- 27. Plaintiffs are entitled to damages resulting from Hyundai's failure to comply with its obligations under the Warranty Act.
- 28. Plaintiffs are entitled under the Warranty Act to recover as part of the judgment a sum equal to the aggregate amount of costs and expenses, including attorney's fees, reasonably incurred in connection with the commencement and prosecution of this action.
- 29. Plaintiffs are entitled, in addition to the other amounts recovered, to a civil penalty of up to two times the amount of actual damages because Hyundai willfully failed to comply with its responsibilities under the Warranty Act.