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8	SUPERIOR COURT OF	THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
9	COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO – HALL OF JUSTICE COURTHOUSE	
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11	ELIZABETH CZERSKI, an individual,	Case No.: 37-2015-00020512-CU-BT-CTL
12		COMPLAINT FOR:
13	Plaintiff	
14	v.	1. VIOLATION OF VEHICLE LEASING ACT; AND
15	KEARNY MESA INFINITI, a business entity, form unknown; and	2. UNFAIR COMPETITION.
16	DOES 1 THROUGH 75,	
17	Defendants.	
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COMPLAINT

SUMMARY

1. This lawsuit arises out of Plaintiff's lease of a 2013 Infiniti G37 from Defendant Kearny Mesa Infiniti. Kearny Mesa Infiniti violated California's Vehicle Leasing Act (Civil Code §2985.7 et seq.) (the "VLA") by failing to disclose in the Infiniti G37's lease contract the amount and deadline for Plaintiff's agreed-upon deferred down payment. This conduct also amounts to a violation of California's Unfair Competition Law statute (Bus. & Prof. Code §17200 et seq.) (the "UCL"). As a result, Plaintiff is entitled to rescission of her lease contract, restitution of the amounts that she paid for the Infiniti G37, an injunction preventing Infiniti of Mission Viejo from continuing to employ the unlawful conduct alleged herein, and her attorney's fees and costs.

PARTIES

- 2. Plaintiff Elizabeth Czerski is an individual residing in La Jolla, California.
- 3. Defendant Kearny Mesa Infiniti is a business entity, form unknown, that operates as a car dealership under the name "Kearny Mesa Infiniti" at 4670 Convoy Street, San Diego, California.
- 4. Plaintiff does not know the true names and capacities, whether corporate, partnership, associate, individual, or otherwise, of defendants sued herein as Does 1 through 75, inclusive, and thus name them under the provisions of Section 474 of the California Code of Civil Procedure. Defendants Does 1 through 75 are in some manner responsible for the acts set forth herein, and are legally liable to Plaintiff. Plaintiff will set forth the true names of the fictitiously-named defendants together with appropriate charging allegations when ascertained.
- 5. All acts of corporate employees were authorized or ratified by an officer, director, or managing agent of the corporate employer.

FACTS

- 6. Plaintiff alleges as follows, on information and belief, formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances:
- 7. On or about January 21, 2013, Plaintiff visited Kearny Mesa Infiniti at its dealership lot, and inquired about leasing that certain 2013 Infiniti G37 with vehicle identification number JN1CV6APXDM716094 (the "Infiniti G37").
- 8. Kearny Mesa Infiniti asked Plaintiff how much money she could pay as a down payment, and Plaintiff informed Kearny Mesa Infiniti that she could trade in a 2001 Toyota Forerunner that she owned, but that she could not make any other payment that day. Kearny Mesa Infiniti and Plaintiff agreed to a \$3,000 trade-in value for the Toyota Forerunner.
- 9. Kearny Mesa Infiniti ran Plaintiff's credit report, and realized that it would not be able to obtain financing for Plaintiff's lease of the Infiniti G37 unless she also made an immediate down payment in addition to her trade in of the Toyota Forerunner.
- 10. In order to obtain Plaintiff's signature on a lease contract before she left and could change her mind, and/or in order to trick a lender into financing Plaintiff's lease of the Infiniti G37, Kearny Mesa Infiniti asked Plaintiff if she could make an additional payment towards her down payment at some point in the future. Plaintiff and Kearny Mesa Infiniti then agreed that Plaintiff would pay an additional \$1,500 down payment in 30 days (*i.e.*, on February 20, 2013).
- 11. Kearny Mesa Infiniti prepared the lease contract for Plaintiff's lease of the Infiniti G37. In doing so, Kearny Mesa Infiniti falsely stated in that contract that Plaintiff was making a total down payment of \$4,500 on or before the signing of the lease, consisting of the \$3,000 trade-in vehicle and \$1,500 in cash. In reality however, Plaintiff had only agreed to make the

\$3,000 trade in on or before the signing of the lease, and the parties agreed that the remaining \$1,500 would be paid on February 20, 2013.

- 12. Plaintiff signed the lease contract for the Infiniti G37.
- 13. Kearny Mesa Infiniti had Plaintiff write a check for the remaining \$1,500 down payment. Kearny Mesa Infiniti then created a separate document titled "Hold Check(s)/And/Or Third Party Checkwriter Agreement" (the "Hold-Check Agreement"), which memorialized the parties' agreement that Kearny Mesa Infinite would wait until February 20, 2013 prior to cashing the \$1,500 check. The fine print of the Hold-Check Agreement also stated that if it is necessary to enforce the agreement, the prevailing party shall be entitled to collect its attorney's fees and costs incurred in doing so.
- 14. Plaintiff signed the lease contract, and took delivery of the Infiniti G37 on January 21, 2013.
- 15. The lease contract does not state that the remainder of Plaintiff's down payment is due on February 20, 2013. It also does not state the amount of the payment due on February 20, 2013, or that if it is necessary to enforce the Hold-Check Agreement, the prevailing party shall be entitled to collect its attorney's fees and costs incurred in doing so.
- 16. Consistent with Plaintiff's experience, Kearny Mesa Infiniti has a pattern and practice of: (1) falsely stating in automobile lease contracts that lessees are making cash down payment on or before the signing or delivery of the motor vehicle, when in reality they have agreed to make payments at a future date; (2) not disclosing in lease contracts the amounts and due dates of down payment amounts that lessees have agreed to pay on a date that is after the dates on which they have signed and took delivery of their vehicles; (3) having lessees sign separate documents (*i.e.*, Hold-Check Agreements) in connection with their automobile lease

- 25. Regulation M requires that all lease contracts accurately state (1) the amount to be paid by the lessee at the time the lessee takes delivery of the vehicle, and (2) the amounts and due dates of all payments to be made under the lease.
- 26. Kearny Mesa Infiniti violated Civil Code Section 2985.8(c)(1) by failing to accurately state in the lease contract (i) that Plaintiff was not making a cash down payment prior to her taking delivery of the Infiniti G37, and (ii) the amount and the due date for Plaintiff's deferred down payment.
- 27. Because Kearny Mesa Infiniti's violations of the VLA were willful, Plaintiff is entitled to rescind her lease for the Infiniti G37, and she has elected to do so.
- 28. Plaintiff has been damaged by Defendants' violations of the VLA. Plaintiff is entitled to statutory and compensatory damages pursuant to Civil Code Sections 2988.5(a) and (b), and also to her attorney's fees and costs.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

UNFAIR COMPETITION

- 29. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the allegations in Paragraphs 1 through 28.
- 30. Kearny Mesa Infiniti's acts, omissions, misrepresentations, practices, and non-disclosures constituted unlawful, unfair, and fraudulent business acts and practices within the meaning of California Business & Professions Code Sections 17200 et seq.
- 31. Kearny Mesa Infiniti has engaged in "unlawful" business acts and practices by violating the VLA in the matter set forth above. Further, consistent with Plaintiff's experience, Kearny Mesa Infiniti has a pattern and practice of: (1) falsely stating in automobile lease contracts that lessees are making cash down payment on or before the signing or delivery of the motor vehicle, when in reality they have agreed to make payments at a future date; (2) not

disclosing in lease contracts the amounts and due dates of down payment amounts that lessees have agreed to pay on a date that is after the dates on which they have signed and took delivery of their vehicles; (3) having lessees sign separate documents (*i.e.*, Hold-Check Agreements) in connection with their automobile lease transactions that specify the amounts and due dates of deferred down payments, and which also contain additional terms not mentioned in the lessees' lease contracts.

- 32. Kearny Mesa Infiniti also engaged in "fraudulent" business acts or practices in that the representations and omissions of material fact described above have a tendency and likelihood to deceive the general public.
- 33. Kearny Mesa Infiniti also engaged in "unfair" business acts or practices in that the justification for leasing vehicles based on the misrepresentations and omissions of material fact delineated above is outweighed by the gravity of the resulting harm, particularly considering the available alternatives, and offends public policy, is immoral, unscrupulous, unethical, and offensive, or causes substantial injury to consumers.
- 34. The above described unlawful, fraudulent, or unfair business acts and practices conducted by Kearny Mesa Infiniti continue to this day and present a threat to Plaintiff and the general public in that Kearny Mesa Infiniti has failed to publicly acknowledge the wrongfulness of its actions and provide full equitable injunctive and monetary relief as required by law.
- 35. Pursuant to California Business & Professions Code Section 17203, Plaintiff is entitled to and seeks a permanent injunction from this Court requiring Kearny Mesa Infiniti to immediately cease such acts of unfair competition and enjoining Kearny Mesa Infiniti from continuing to conduct business via the unlawful, fraudulent, and/or unfair business acts and practices set forth in this Complaint and from failing to fully disclose the true nature of its