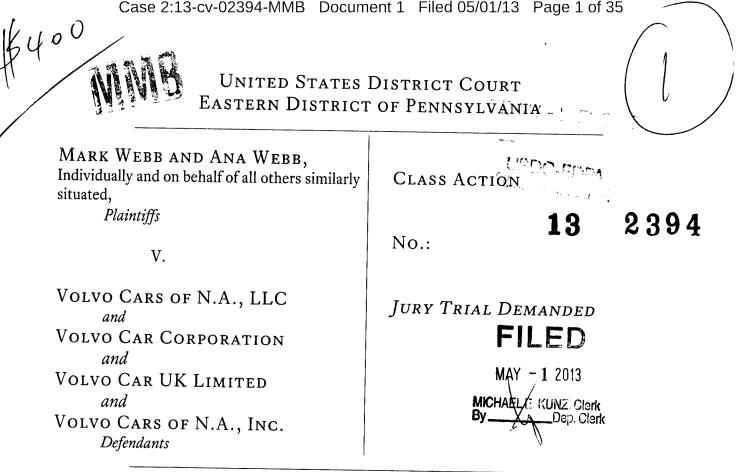
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COMPLAINT - CLASS ACTION

Mark Webb and Ana Webb, (together, "Plaintiffs"), bring this action against defendants Volvo Cars of North America, LLC ("VCNA"), Volvo Car Corporation ("VCC"), Volvo Car UK Limited ("VCUL"), and ("VCNA-INC") (collectively "Defendants" or "Volvo"), by and through the law firm Francis Alexander, LLC and their lawyer Francis Alexander Malofiy, Esquire, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, and allege as follows:

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Preamble

1. This is a class action lawsuit brought by Plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and a nationwide class of current and former Volvo vehicle owners and lessees of the Volvo 850 produced from 1997 - 1997 (the "Class Vehicles").¹

2. Mark and Ana Webb had just bought a Volvo 850 because they wanted to be sure that their baby son, Sabino Webb, and there family would be transported in what she thought was one of the safest cars in America. However, on May 4, 2009, her Volvo 850 was struck by another car, crashing into her passenger side doors.

3. Mark and Ana Webb bought the Volvo 850 under the belief as it was advertised and marketed by Volvo – as having an innovative Side Impact Protection System (SIPS) with solid-steel anti-intrusion door bars on all four doors to protect against side-impact crashes which result in the largest percentage of fatalities. Mark Webb and Ana Webb wanted their children to be safe. What they didn't know is that Volvo's Side Impact Protection System (SIPS), as advertised and marketed, did not exist in the rear doors, in that, although the Volvo 850 was marketed and advertised with steel bars on all four doors, these door bars *did not exist in the rear doors*.

4. Instead of using a solid steel anti-intrusion door bar, *as advertised*, to prevent intrusion into the *rear* passenger compartment, Volvo opted to insert a small, flimsy, lightweight, unsupported piece of corrugated plastic into the rear doors of the Volvo 850. This small, flimsy-

¹ Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend or add to the vehicle models included in the Class Vehicles after conducting discovery.

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piece of plastic is euphemistically referred to by Volvo as their "innovative" Side Impact Protection System (SIPS).²

5. The Volvo 850 was not crashworthy nor was it designed properly or advertised appropriately. The lack of adequate door reinforcement, enhanced the injuries by allowing the impacting car to penetrate into the passenger compartment of the Volvo 850 by eight inches; the child safety seat was fractured as was the infant's skull.

6. Mark and Ana Webb watched their baby boy suffer as he grasped to the willows of life. After seven days of suffering, and after Ana Webb having spent her only Mother's day with her baby-boy Sabino, he lost his fight for life. Mark and Ana Webb lost their baby-boy Sabino Webb who died prematurely on May 11th, 2009 due to blunt force injuries to the head because the Volvo 850 failed to have door bars in the rear doors of the Volvo 850 (as it was advertised and marketed by Volvo as having this specific safety feature).

7. This is a class action lawsuit brought by Plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and a nationwide class of current and former Volvo vehicle owners and lessees of the Volvo 850 produced from 1997 – 1997 (the "Class Vehicles") under the legal causes of action as more fully set forth herein.³

² See attached Volvo Service Manual exploded parts view illustrating the solid steel anti-intrusion door bar in the front door; and in the rear door without such a solid steel door beam evidencing instead a flimsy piece of corrugated plastic affixed with two plastic clips.

³ This is not a personal injury case, a wrongful death case, or a survival action.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§1332(d)(2) and (6) of the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 because: (i) there are 100 or more class members, (ii) there is an aggregate amount in controversy exceeding \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and (iii) there is minimal diversity because at least one plaintiff and one defendant are citizens of different states. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

9. Defendant Volvo is in the business among other things of designing, manufacturing, producing, selling, distributing, and marketing automobiles and carries on regular and substantial business worldwide, including throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

- 10. Venue in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania is proper because:
 - a. Defendant Volvo regularly conducts business in Pennsylvania and enters their products into the stream of commerce;
 - b. The Volvo defendants marketed and advertised the Volvo 850 in this district, and/or their marketing and advertising material was distributed, disseminated, or entered the borders of this district and was viewed, read, considered, and relied upon by consumers and Plaintiffs;
 - c. Volvo has received substantial revenue and profits from their sales and/or leasing of Class Vehicles in this district; therefore a substantial part of the events and/or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred, in part, within this district;
 - d. Plaintiffs purchased this 1997 Volvo 850 in Pennsylvania; and
 - e. The accident occurred in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.

11. As such, Volvo has conducted substantial business in this judicial district, and intentionally and purposefully placed Volvo Class Vehicles into the stream of commerce within the districts of Pennsylvania and throughout the United States.

11. The named Plaintiffs are citizen of Pennsylvania and they seeks to certify and represent a national class of owners and lessees of Volvo Class Vehicles, constituted of citizens of 4 OF 35

states different than that of one or more defendants and the matter in controversy exceeds the sum of \$5,000,000.00, exclusive of interest and costs.

PARTIES

12. Plaintiff Mark Webb is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and resides in Philadelphia, PA. Mark Webb purchased a 1997 Volvo 850 on May 1, 2009.

13. Plaintiff Ana Webb is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and resides in Philadelphia, PA. Ana Webb purchased a 1997 Volvo 850 on May 1, 2009.

14. Defendant, Volvo Cars of N.A., LLC, is a corporation incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware. Volvo Cars of N.A., LLC's registered address is: 1 Volvo Dr., Rockleigh, NJ 07647, United States. Volvo Cars of N.A., LLC's principal place of business is: 1 Volvo Dr., Rockleigh, NJ 07647, United States. Defendant's telephone number, including area code is 210-768-7300.

15. Defendant, Volvo Cars of N.A., LLC, is a subsidiary of Sweden's Volvo Car Corporation; with a registered address as follows: VAK Building, Assar Gabrielssons väg Göteborg SE-40-5 31, Sweden; with its principal place of business: VAK Building, Assar Gabrielssons väg Göteborg SE-40-5 31, Sweden. Defendant's telephone number, including area code is +46-31-59-00-00.

16. Defendant, Volvo Car UK Limited, is an entity of unknown form with a registered address believed to be Scandinavia House; Norreys Drive; Maidenhead; Berkshire, SL6 4FL. Defendant's telephone number: 01628 422200.

17. Defendants, Volvo Car UK Limited, is believed to be a subsidiary of Sweden's **Volvo Car Corporation**; with a registered address as follows: VAK Building, Assar Gabrielssons väg Göteborg SE-40-5 31, Sweden; with its principal place of business: VAK Building, Assar Gabrielssons väg Göteborg SE-40-5 31, Sweden. Defendant's telephone number, including areabe incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware. Upon information and belief, Volvo Cars of N.A., Inc.'s registered address is: 1 Volvo Dr., Rockleigh, NJ 07647, United States. Upon information and belief, Volvo Cars of N.A., Inc.'s registered address is: 1 Volvo Dr., Rockleigh, NJ 07647, United States.

18. Defendant, Volvo Cars of N.A., Inc., is a corporation believed to be incorporated and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware. Upon information and belief, Volvo Cars of 6 OF 35 N.A., Inc.'s registered address is: 1 Volvo Dr., Rockleigh, NJ 07647, United States. Upon information and belief, Volvo Cars of N.A., Inc's principal place of business is: 1 Volvo Dr., Rockleigh, NJ 07647, United States.

19. Defendant, Volvo Cars of N.A., Inc., is believed to be a subsidiary of Sweden's **Volvo Car Corporation**; with a registered address as follows: VAK Building, Assar Gabrielssons väg Göteborg SE-40-5 31, Sweden; with its principal place of business: VAK Building, Assar Gabrielssons väg Göteborg SE-40-5 31, Sweden. Defendant's telephone number, including area code is +46-31-59-00-00.

20. Defendants, Volvo Cars of North America, LLC, Volvo Car Corporation, Volvo Car UK Limited, and Volvo Cars of North America, Inc. hereinafter may be referred to collectively and individually as ("Volvo").

21. Defendant, Volvo, develops, manufactures, and markets automobiles. Volvo distributes its products in many countries worldwide, with operations throughout North America.

22. The Plaintiff Class is defined as and consists of: All individuals who purchased or leased a Volvo 850 vehicle, from 1991 through the present.

Specific Factual Allegations as to Plaintiffs

23. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference each and every allegation in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein at length.

24. On or about May 1, 2009, Plaintiffs purchased a 1997 Volvo 850 designed, manufactured and sold by defendants. Plaintiffs purchased a Volvo 850 because they wanted to be sure that their baby son, Sabino Webb, and their family would be in what they thought was the safest car in America. However, on May 4, 2009, their Volvo 850 was struck by another car, crashing into their passenger side doors of the Volvo 850.

25. Plaintiffs bought the Volvo 850 under the belief as it was advertised and marketed by Volvo – as having an innovative Side Impact Protection System (SIPS) with solid-steel antiintrusion door bars on all four doors to protect against side-impact crashes which result in the largest percentage of fatalities. Plaintiffs wanted their children to be safe. What they didn't know is that Volvo's Side Impact Protection System, as advertised and marketed, did not exist in the rear doors.

26. Instead of using a solid steel anti-intrusion door bar, *as advertised*, to prevent intrusion into the *rear* passenger compartment, Volvo opted to insert a small, flimsy, lightweight, unsupported piece of corrugated plastic into the rear doors of the Volvo 850. This small, flimsy-piece of plastic is euphemistically referred to by Volvo as their "innovative" Side Impact Protection System (SIPS).⁴

27. The Volvo 850 was not crashworthy nor was it designed properly or advertised appropriately. The lack of adequate door reinforcement, enhanced the injuries by allowing the impacting car to penetrate into the passenger compartment of the Volvo 850 by eight inches; the child safety seat was fractured as was the infant's skull.

⁴ See attached Volvo Service Manual exploded parts view illustrating the solid steel anti-intrusion door bar in the front door; and in the rear door without such a solid steel door beam evidencing instead a flimsy piece of corrugated plastic affixed with two plastic clips.

28. On May 4, 2009, William Julian ("Julian") was the operator of a 2006 Chrysler PT Cruiser, Pennsylvania License No. FJM-6954; VIN: 8A8FY68806T267191 (the "PT Crusier").

29. On May 4, 2009, Ana Webb was the operator of Plaintiff's 1997 Volvo 850 Sedan, Pennsylvania License No. GLV-1425; VIN: YV16S5540V1396426 (the "Volvo 850").

30. On May 4, 2009, at approximately 2:45 p.m., Julian was travelling alone in the PT Cruiser southbound on Tacony Street near the intersection with Fraley Street in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.

31. On May 4, 2009, at approximately 2:45 p.m., Ana Webb was travelling with her two children, Donnie Webb and Sabino Webb in the Volvo 850.

32. Donnie Webb and Sabino Webb were both properly fastened in child safety seats in the rear of the car.

33. Ana Webb drove the Volvo 850 northbound on Tacony Street near the intersection with Fraley Street in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania.

34. On May 4, 2009, at approximately 2:45 p.m., the Volvo 850 was making a left onto Fraley Street.

35. On May 4, 2009, at approximately 2:45 p.m., the PT Cruiser and the Volvo 850 were travelling in a reduced speed school zone.

36. The PT Cruiser was also travelling in excess of the speed limit.

37. The PT Cruiser was not travelling according to the reduce speed school zone.

38. The PT Cruiser collided with the Volvo 850 (the "Collision"). 5

39. At the time of the Collision, Julian was driving the PT Cruiser faster than the posted speed limit.

40. At the time of the Collision, Julian was travelling in a reduced speed school-zone cross walk.

41. At the time of the Collision, the road was damp.

⁵ See attached Philadelphia Police Department's Incident Investigation Report No.: 0915046305.

42. At the time of the Collision, the road was wet.

43. At the time of the Collision, it was raining.

44. The PT Cruiser impacted both the passenger side front door and the passenger side rear door of the Volvo 850.

45. The Volvo 850 passenger side front door appears to have provided adequate protection for the front passenger compartment.

46. However, the Volvo 850 passenger side rear door did not provide adequate protection for the rear passenger compartment or the occupant.

47. The impact of the two vehicles caused the passenger side rear door to deform inward.

48. The passenger side rear door deformed inward and intruded into the rear passenger compartment by approximately 8 inches.

49. The Volvo 850 B-pillar did not offer adequate support.

50. The Volvo 850 passenger side rear door hinge snapped in the collision.

51. The Philadelphia Police Department ("Police") was the first to respond to the report of an accident near the intersection of Tacony Street and Fraley Street in Philadelphia.

52. At 2:56 p.m., Officer Hughes arrived on the scene and investigated the accident.

53. The infant Sabino had suffered serious injuries and was transported to Saint Christopher's Hospital in critical condition.

54. Sabino Webb was in Saint Christopher's Hospital for seven days while in critical care.

55. Sabino Webb died prematurely on May 11th, 2009 due to blunt force injuries to the head.

56. Plaintiffs watched their baby boy suffer as he grasped to the willows of life. After seven days of suffering, and after Ana Webb, having spent her only Mother's day with her baby-boy Sabino, he lost his fight for life. Mark and Ana Webb lost their baby-boy Sabino Webb who died prematurely on May 11th, 2009 due to blunt force injuries to the head *because of the lack of the door bars in the rear doors of the Volvo 850*.

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57. Sabino died prematurely on May 11th, 2009, one week after the accident, due to blunt force injuries to the head and the injuries he sustained as a result of the lack of adequate side impact protection of the Volvo 850 which enhanced the injuries and the defective design and construction of the Volvo 850.

The Volvo Brand - Safety First

58. Volvo defines, advertises, and promotes the brand as being **built on safety** and has extensively leveraged this public image of safety and the purported safety of their vehicles as part of their business design, image, and branding.

59. The brand has long marketed and promoted the Volvos' historic reputation for solidity and reliability.

60. Prior to strong government safety regulation Volvo had been in the forefront of safety engineering.

61. Volvo has promoted its brand by indicating that its guiding principal behind everything made at Volvo, *is and must remain safety*.

62. Volvo defines, advertises, and promotes its brand into four core values: Design, Environment, Quality, and Safety.

63. Volvo defines, advertises, and promotes its brand with the core value of Safety being of most importance and predominance in their vehicles design and construction.

64. Volvo defines, advertises, and promotes to the public its core value of Safety as "Safety First. Always First"

65. Volvo defines, advertises, and promotes its brand with the moniker "Volvo. For life."

66. Volvo defines, advertises, and promotes its brand by declaring that every Volvo built is the sum of more than 70 years of focusing on safety. This is defined by Volvo to mean that the consumer is not just buying a car, *they are buying and driving the promise of safety*.

67. Volvo has also advertised "Volvo Safety Firsts" which is a list Volvo is very proud of and the innovations which are now found on many cars on the road.

68. The general public recognizes the Volvo brand as defined, advertised, promoted, and proclaimed by Volvo to recognize Safety first; always first.

69. Volvo has promoted and marketed itself as a leader in vehicle safety by having accomplished many safety milestones. These firsts include: Volvo's Traffic Accident Research Team which was established in 1970; and the SIPS – Side Impact Protection System in 1995.

70. Volvo promotes and advertises to the public its many vehicle safety milestones.

71. Volvo defines safety as, an effort to reduce injuries.

72. Volvo has marketed its vehicles as some of the safest, smartest, most trusted cars on the road.

73. Volvo further defines its role to reduce injuries in that Volvo sadly recognizes that accidents will probably always happen. But they don't have to cause injuries.

74. Volvo has promoted the Volvo brand by stating the concern for safety is the cornerstone for Volvo, dating back to 1927 when the first Volvo rolled off the production line; three-point seat belts, safety cages, and energy-absorbing impact zones were designed into Volvo cars long before it was fashionable or required by government regulation.

75. Volvo has advertised and marketed that it will not compromise its commitment to safety and that it will continue to seek out new safety features and to refine those already in our cars.

Volvo's Side Impact Protection System ("SIPS") ... A Unique Safety Solution From Volvo⁶

76. Safety is one of the most important design criteria in all Volvo cars.

77. No modification or change is made to the design of a Volvo without its effect on safety being evaluated and verified.

78. As early as 1976, Volvo defined, designed, built, advertised, promoted, and sold its brand as having doors which incorporate "anti-intrusion members"; "crumple zones to absorb crash impact"; and "immensely strong safety cages" where the driver and passengers travel.

79. "The front and rear sections of a Volvo are crumple zones to absorb crash impact. The driver and passengers travel in an immensely strong safety cage. To protect against side swipes, each of the doors incorporates an anti-intrusion member."

80. In 1991, Volvo was the first car manufacturer to incorporate the proclaimed lifesaving innovation of their Side Impact Protection System ("SIPS").

81. Volvo had recognized that in a side-impact collision, there is only around 6 to 8 inches of space between your head and the window.

82. For this reason, Volvo designed SIPS - a specially engineered protective safety system to protect life by creating a safety cage around the occupants of the vehicle and prevent intrusion into the passenger compartment by incorporating a careful mix of steel grades in various strengths and thicknesses.

83. Volvo door and side structure is made up of a combination of ultrahigh strength steel and softer grades to provide the necessary strength and carefully controlled deformation in a side impact.

84. Years of study and research have gone into the development of Volvo's SIPS.

85. Side impacts are the second most common type of accident after frontal collisions, accounting for approximately one out of every five accidents.

⁶ See attached Volvo's Press Release "SIPS: A Unique Safety Solution From Volvo" inclusive of picture illustrating the Volvo SIPS system with door bars evidenced in the rear doors.

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86. While most side impacts occur at relatively low speeds, they produce an extremely high number of serious injuries.

87. Volvo's SIPS design objective was to significantly reduce both the number and severity of injuries in a side impact collision.

88. For the '92 model year, all 700 and 900 series Volvos (predecessors to the 850 series) will feature a unique Side Impact Protection System (SIPS).

89. The SIPS design is the direct result of research compiled by Volvo's accident investigation team based in Sweden.

90. Volvo has defined, advertised and promoted its brand by recognizing by posturing its SIPS in stating that one in four accidentally are side-impact crashes.

91. Fortunately, Volvos come equipped with SIPS.

92. SIPS is Volvo's technologically advanced side impact protection system.

93. Volvo recognizes that most cars these days have door bars, but the SIPS innovation goes much further.

94. With the SIPS the energy of the crash is dispersed through special roof, door, and floor panels and the speed of the intrusion is actually reduced.

95. Volvo claims that the benefits of the SIPS system allows one to believe in the car Volvo.

96. Volvo claims most are familiar with how the crumple zones in the front and rear of Volvos deform to help absorb the energy of an impact before it reaches the occupants.

97. Volvo recognizes that in a side impact, the distance between the impact and the occupant is very small. Only the doors and the B-pillar separate the occupants from the impact site.

98. For this reason Volvo designers realized the solution would require spreading the accident forces over a larger portion of the car's structure and reducing the intrusion into the passenger compartment.

99. Volvo claims this would also result in lower acceleration forces acting on the occupants.

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100. Volvo claims that the solution, while largely invisible, consists of a further strengthening of the B-pillar, a reinforced door sill and roof rail, and strengthening of the floor members, all part of the SIPS.

101. Volvo claims these SIPS changes play an important role in dissipating the crash forces throughout the car's body by redirecting them around the safety cage.

102. Volvo further claims that the B-pillar reinforcement also reduces the passenger compartment intrusion and that the standard interior door panel on the car is sufficiently flexible to provide additional crash energy absorption.

103. Volvo claims has claimed that once the SIPS concept was devised, a mathematical model was constructed to determine which components should be reinforced and by how much. Following the calculations, prototypes were built and tested in Volvo's safety laboratory.

104. The tests confirmed SIPS' ability to transfer the impact energy from the doors and B-pillars to the roof, floor and sills.

105. Volvo has claimed that with the SIPS the passenger compartment intrusion was significantly reduced, as was the acceleration passed on to the occupants.

106. Volvo further claims that the testing also confirms that SIPS today, surpasses by a wide margin, the side impact standards which the government will require for model year 1994.

107. Volvo further claims that these SIPS results indicated that in side collisions involving cars, a 25% reduction in the number of fatalities or serious injuries is possible in SIPS equipped cars.

108. Volvo has claimed that the Volvo 850 is constructed as follows:

a. body panels are made of pressed-steel sections;

b. most components are welded together;

c. some use is made of structural adhesives;

d. the doors and door pillars are reinforced against side impacts as part of the side impact protection system (SIPS); and

e. as an enhancement to the structural Side Impact Protection System built into Volvos, the car is also equipped with Side Impact Protection System (SIPS) airbags.

109. Volvo claims that SIPS can help reduce injuries in side impact collisions by approximately 40%.

110. Volvo claims that this is because Volvos equipped with SIPS are built to optimize protection of the occupants in case of side impact by being designed as an interactive system with exterior and interior safety solution:

- a. having a safety cage around the passengers designed as a network of steel profiles each of them with specific role during the deformation process.
- b. the different properties having been achieved by using different grades of steel.
- c. the entire side structure and the transverse members in the roof and floors interact to keep the passenger space as intact as possible in order to reduce injuries to occupants.
- d. these factors contribute to the advanced interplay between the various safety solutions.
- e. Volvo's SIPS system safety cage (as found on the 850 & onwards) absorbs and displaces energy in a side impact. Compared to a car without side impact protection, the velocity at which the body of the occupant is hit by the door panel has been greatly reduced.

111. SIPS is a unique Volvo safety development and is the latest in a long line of safety innovations which includes such ubiquitous items as the three-point self adjusting seat belt.

112. Safety has been a primary design criterion at Volvo since the company produced its first car in 1927.

113. All model year automobiles that were sold in the United States had to meet the new federal side-impact standards, including the Volvo 850.

114. Most auto manufacturers incorporate Side Impact Protection Systems (SIPS) into the structure of their vehicles.

115. The proclaimed innovator in this improved structural design system is Volvo.

116. The Volvo side-impact system consists of specially designed structural members of the passenger cabin, reinforcement inside the doors and special side-impact airbags mounted along the outside edges of the front seats, the contour and surface of the door panel has also been designed to minimize intrusion and chance of injury to occupants.

117. The Volvo 850 was advertised and marketed as having anti-intrusion door bars or beams built into all four doors.

118. The Volvo 850 has strong steel beams welded inside the front doors but has no steel bars or beam welded inside the rear doors.

Specific Failures of The Volvo 850

No Anti-intrusion Door Bars or Beams or Adequate Side Impact Protection System to Prevent Intrusion and Enhanced Injury to the Rear Occupants of the Volvo 850

119. Initial and primary impact of the PT Cruiser colliding with the Volvo 850 was on the passenger side front door; secondary impact was on the passenger side rear door of the Volvo 850.

120. The passenger side front door adequately prevented intrusion into the front passenger compartment because it was adequately reinforced by a solid steel anti-intrusion door bar which is known, advertised and defined as part of Volvo's their "Side Impact Protection System (SIPS)".

121. The passenger side rear door did not prevent intrusion into the rear passenger compartment because it wasn't adequately reinforced and as a result of this lack of adequate reinforcement resulted in enhanced injuries to the injured occupant.

122. The passenger side rear door did not have an anti-intrusion door bar or beam.

123. The passenger side rear door did not prevent intrusion into the rear passenger compartment because it was not properly reinforced and did not provide adequate protection to the rear occupants of the Volvo.

124. The passenger side front doors of the Volvo 850 incorporate a solid-steel antiintrusion door bar to prevent intrusion into the front passenger compartment.

125. The passenger side rear doors of the Volvo 850 do not have solid-steel antiintrusion door bars.

126. In fact, the passenger side rear doors of the Volvo 850 have no anti-intrusion door bars whatsoever.

127. Instead of using solid steel anti-intrusion door bar to prevent intrusion into the rear passenger compartment, Volvo opted to insert a small, flimsy, lightweight, unsupported piece of corrugated plastic into the rear doors of the Volvo 850.

128. This small, flimsy, lightweight, unsupported piece of corrugated plastic is euphemistically referred to by Volvo as their innovative Side Impact Protection System (SIPS).

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129. The Side Impact Protection system in the rear doors of the Volvo 850 is nothing more a small, flimsy, lightweight, unsupported piece of corrugated plastic.

130. This small, flimsy, lightweight, unsupported piece of corrugated plastic does not offer adequate protection to rear occupants of the Volvo 850.

131. This small, flimsy, lightweight, unsupported piece of corrugated plastic does not properly reinforce the doors, prevent intrusion into the rear passenger compartment, or protect the rear occupants from injury in the Volvo 850.

132. The passenger side rear door lacked adequate door side-impact reinforcement.

133. The lack of adequate door reinforcement allowed the impacting PT Cruiser to penetrate further into the passenger compartment than would have occurred with an adequately reinforced door.

134. Typical side door reinforcements are constructed in the form of a steel beam that spans the length of the door, and acts as a guide rail or door bar.

135. The incident vehicle was not equipped with a beam type reinforcement, but was equipped with what appears to be a honey comb material that does not span the door.

Role and Knowledge of Volvo

136. Volvo recommends the proper use of restraint systems for all occupants including children.

137. Prior to the events that form the basis of this Complaint, Volvo knew or should have known that the Passenger Protection Act 229 requires that children under the age of four (4) must be buckled into a child safety seat.

138. Prior to the events that form the basis of this Complaint, Volvo knew or should have known that since the front seat of the Volvo 850 had an airbag, then the baby seat must be installed in the rear seat.

139. Volvo has stated that babies must travel in rearward-facing seats.

140. Prior to the events that form the basis of this Complaint, Volvo knew or should have known that state laws (including Pennsylvania) require children to ride in the backseats.

141. Volvo has stated that all passenger seat positions in a Volvo are equally safe and that there is no best place in a Volvo to secure a baby seat.

142. Prior to the events that form the basis of this Complaint, Volvo knew or should have known that the rear passenger seat positions of a Volvo 850 are not equally safe to other seat positions in the car.

143. Prior to the events that form the basis of this Complaint, Volvo knew or should have known that the rear passenger seat positions of the Volvo 850 are not the best place to secure a child safety seat.

144. Prior to the events that form the basis of this Complaint, Volvo knew or should have known that it is an extremely dangerous position to secure a child safety seat in a the rear seat position of the Volvo 850 because it does not have the anti-intrusion door bars built into the rear doors (as advertised).

145. In fact, the Volvo 850 has no beam-type or steel anti-intrusion member to resist intrusion into the rear occupant compartment and lacks adequate protection, thus enhancing the injuries to the injured occupants.

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146. As instructed by Volvo, and according to federal and state child seat belt laws and child restraint laws, Ana Webb had properly fastened her baby-child, Sabino Webb in a child safety seat, rearward facing, in the rear of the Volvo 850.

147. Prior to the events that form the basis of this Complaint, Volvo knew or should have known that the 1997 Volvo 850 side-impact crash ratings were not based upon the rear occupant's safety and were focused primarily on the driver's safety on a side-impact crash as the focus of these side-impact crash tests were on the front doors of the vehicle.

148. Volvo welded in anti-intrusion door bars in the front door of the Volvo 850; however the rear doors which were not the focus of the side-impact crash tests, instead, had a flimsy piece of plastic haphazardly placed into the door attached with two plastic clips.

149. Prior to the events that form the basis of this Complaint, Volvo knew or should have known that the 1997 Volvo 850 side-impact crash ratings were based upon driver and front occupant's safety.

150. Volvo advertised the Volvo 850 as having a Side Impact Protection System (SIPS). However, Volvo knew or should have known that the protection afforded the Volvo 850 by this side impact protection system was only for the front doors – not the rear doors – as the front doors had solid steel anti-intrusion door bars.

151. The rear doors of the Volvo 850 do not have proper or adequate anti-intrusion door bars and support, thereby enhancing the injuries to the injured occupant.

152. In general the Volvo 850 was not crashworthy in that it did not protect the rear occupants, especially the children, who by law must be properly fastened in child safety seats in the rear of the car.

153. The lack of anti-intrusion door beams and lack of adequate support resulted in enhanced injuries to the injured occupant.

154. Volvo knew or should have know that the rear seat of the Volvo 850 is in fact, the most dangerous place to fasten a child safety seat as the rear door has no anti-intrusion door bar and is supported against intrusion by a small, flimsy, lightweight, unsupported piece of corrugated plastic.

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155. Ana Webb and Mark Webb lost their baby son because the rear door crushed into the passenger compartment like an empty can of coke. The flimsy unsupported piece of corrugated plastic did not in any substantial way withstand the force of the collision.

156. Nowhere and at no time has Volvo revealed or made public that the Volvo 850 offers no anti-intrusion door bars in the rear doors and that they exist only in the front doors.

157. Nowhere and at no time has Volvo discus that the front seat is safer than the rear seat because of the lack of anti-intrusion door bars in the rear.

158. Volvo has never corrected its design, build, and manufacturing of the Volvo 850 to reveal this serious, deadly, design flaw in the Volvo 850 – the complete and utter lack of any adequate anti-intrusion door system within the rear doors.

159. Volvo has never corrected its advertising, marketing, and promotion of the Volvo 850 to reveal this serious, deadly, design and manufacturing flaw of the Volvo 850 – the complete and utter lack of any adequate anti-intrusion door system within the rear doors.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

FRCP 23 Class Certification is Appropriate

160. **NUMEROSITY.** Based upon information and belief, the Plaintiff Class is comprised of hundreds of thousands of individuals who are geographically disbursed across the United States. As a result, joinder of individual Plaintiffs is impracticable. The disposition of Plaintiffs' claims will provide a substantial benefit to the persons and the court System by using Rule 23 as the vehicle to adjudicate the rights of hundreds of thousands of individuals in one cause of action. Joining and naming each Class Member as a co-plaintiff is unreasonable and impracticable. Such a requirement would only result in Defendant's retention of money which is necessary to compensate the Class to remedy and/or remediate the damage caused by Defendants' illegal activities.

161. **COMMON QUESTIONS OF LAW AND FACT**. There exist questions of law or fact common to members of the class that predominate over questions of law or fact affecting only individual members. The questions of law or fact common to all members include but are not limited to:

- a. Was the Volvo 850 marketed and advertised with having door bars in all four doors?
- b. Was the Volvo 850 designed with door bars in all four doors?
- c. Was the Volvo 850 manufactured with door bars in all four doors?
- d. Does the Volvo 850 Volvo Side Impact Protection System (SIPS) include door bars?

162. **TYPICALITY.** The claims of the Plaintiff ware substantially similar to the claims of the entire class and are typical of the claims of the class.

163. **ADEQUACY OF REPRESENTATION**. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the Class. The interests of the Class are not antagonistic with those of any of the individual Plaintiff. Plaintiff has the ability to assist and adequately protect the rights of the Class during the litigation. Further, Plaintiff is represented by legal counsel who is competent and experienced in products liability cases and competent in this type of Class Action litigation.

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164. **SUPERIORITY.** The maintenance of this action as a class action is superior to all other available methods of adjudication in achieving a fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy in this matter because:

- a. The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the class would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the class;
- b. The action is manageable as a class action because notice of the pendency of the action can readily be furnished to all prospective members of the class since Volvo knows their identities;
- c. In view of the complexity of the issues and the expense of litigation, the separate claims of the individual class members are insufficient in amount to support the prosecution of separate actions because such members would lack the economic incentive to prosecute such actions;
- d. It is probable that the amount that may be recovered by individual members as a group will be large enough in relation to the expense and effort of administering the action to justify a class action; and
- e. The class members have a common and undivided interest to ensure that owners and lessees of Class Vehicles do not drive in unsafe vehicles for themselves or their family.

THE CLAIMS OF THE PLAINTIFF AND THE CLASS Count I: Deceptive Trade Practices

1. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference each and every allegation in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein at length.

2. Volvo defines, advertises, and promotes the brand as being <u>built on safety</u> and has *extensively leveraged* this public image of safety and the purported safety of their vehicles as part of their business design, image, and branding.

3. Defendants misrepresented material facts and failed to reveal material facts which were known to it with respect to the defects in Volvo 850 and its component parts, materials, and systems.

4. More specifically, Volvo made misrepresentations of material facts to customers who bought, drove, or used the Volvo 850 with respect to the cars safety, the Side Impact Protection System (SIPS), and anti-intrusion door bars, beams, and/or systems to protect occupants.

5. Customers relied on the misrepresentations when making the decision to purchase, drive, or use the Volvo 850.

6. Volvo misrepresented the safety of the cars it produced, and specifically the Volvo 850, in their advertising of the side impact protection system (SIPS), the anti-intrusion door bars, beams, and/or systems to protect occupants.

7. Volvo engaged in deceptive trade practices in its marketing, advertising, and selling of the Volvo 850 by using false or misleading press releases, literature, promotional material, marketing, and advertising campaign regarding the purported safety of the Volvo 850 and the Side Impact Protection System (SIPS).

8. Defendant Volvo used unfair methods of competition and more specifically engaged in unfair or deceptive acts or practices as defined in the Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law (73 P.S. § § 201-1-201-9.2) as follows (as enumerated in the Code):

(ii) Causing likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding as to the source, sponsorship, approval or certification of goods or services;

(iii) Causing likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding as to affiliation, connection or association with, or certification by, another;

(v) Representing that goods or services have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits or quantities that they do no have or that a person has a sponsorship, approval, status, affiliation, or connection that he does not have;

(vi) Representing that goods or services are of a particular standard, quality or grade, or that goods are of a particular style or model, if they are of another;

(ix) Advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised;

(xiv) Failing to comply with the terms of any written guarantee or warranty given to the buyer at, prior to or after a contract for the purchase of goods or services is made; and

(xxi) Engaging in any other fraudulent or deceptive conduct which creates a likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding.

9. Defendant Volvo engaged in at least the following specific deceptive trade practices:

- a. failure to disclose that the rear doors lack anti-intrusion door bars;
- b. failure to disclose that the anti-intrusion door bars only exist in the front doors;
- c. failure to disclose that the front seat is safer than the rear seat because of the lack of anti-intrusion door bars in the rear doors;
- d. failure to disclose that the purported safety of the side impact protection system (SIPS) was nothing more than a extremely successful and believable 27 OF 35

advertising campaign but that there is no adequate side impact protection in the rear doors and the rear doors are absent any anti-intrusion door bars, beams, or solid steel structures to prevent intrusion into the occupant compartment, as falsely and deceptively advertised;

- e. failure disclose that the rear door has no beam-type or steel anti intrusion member to resist intrusion into the rear occupant compartment;
- f. failure to disclose that the rear door lacks adequate protection, thus enhancing the injuries to the injured occupants;
- g. failure to disclose that the Volvo 850 side-impact crash ratings were based upon driver and front occupant's safety, not rear occupants where by law a child must be secured;
- h. failure to disclose that the side impact protection system (SIPS) for the Volvo 850, contrary to advertising and literature, was only for the front doors not the rear doors as the front doors had solid steel anti-intrusion door bars; however the rear doors did not have proper or adequate anti-intrusion door bars and support, thereby enhancing the injuries to the injured occupant;
- i. failure to correct its design, build, and manufacturing of the Volvo 850 to reveal this serious, deadly, design flaw in the Volvo 850 the complete and utter lack of any adequate anti-intrusion door system within the rear doors;
- j. failure to correct its advertising, marketing, and promotion of the Volvo 850 to reveal this serious, deadly, design and manufacture flaw in the Volvo 850 – the complete and utter lack of any adequate anti-intrusion door system within the rear doors; and
- k. failure to protect the general public and plaintiff from Defendant's conscious disregard of consumer safety and flagrant indifference to public safety.

10. As a direct and proximate result of Volvo's aforesaid Consumer Fraud violations, Plaintiffs and members of the Plaintiff Class have suffered ascertainable losses

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff and members of the Plaintiff Class demand judgment against the Defendants for:

- (a) Compensatory damages;
- (b) Punitive damages;
- (c) Attorneys' fees;
- (d) Interest;
- (e) Costs of suit; and
- (f) Such other and further relief as the Court deems just, necessary, and appropriate under the circumstances.

Count II: Unjust Enrichment

11. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference each and every allegation in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein at length.

12. As a direct and proximate result of Volvo's failure to disclose known defect(s) and material misrepresentations regarding known defect(s), Volvo has profited through the sale and lease of said vehicles.

13. Moreover, as a direct and proximate result of Volvo's failure to disclose known defect(s) and material misrepresentations regarding known defect(s) in the Class Vehicles, Volvo has profited to the extent that Plaintiffs and members of the Plaintiff Class purchased Defendants' vehicles.

14. Volvo has therefore been unjustly enriched due to the known defect(s) in the Class Vehicles through the use of funds that earned interest or otherwise added to Volvo's profits when said money should have remained with Plaintiffs and members of the Plaintiff Class.

15. As a result of the Volvo's unjust enrichment, Plaintiffs and members of the Plaintiff Class have suffered damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff and members of the Plaintiff Class demand judgment against the Defendants for:

- (a) Compensatory damages;
- (b) Punitive damages;
- (c) Attorneys' fees;
- (d) Interest;
- (e) Costs of suit; and
- (f) Such other and further relief as the Court deems just, necessary, and appropriate under the circumstances.

Count III: Breach of Duty of Good Faith & Fair Dealing

16. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference each and every allegation in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein at length.

17. Each contract of sale and lease agreement entered by Plaintiffs and members of the Plaintiff Class for the purchase and lease of the Class Vehicles contains an implied term requiring Defendants to adhere to a duty of good faith and fair dealing.

18. Defendants have breached their duty of good faith and fair dealing by, among other things, failing to notify Plaintiffs and members of the Plaintiff Class of the defect(s) in the Class Vehicles, failing to notify Plaintiffs and members of the Plaintiff Class about the lack of anti-intrusion door bars in rear doors, and failing to fully and properly repair the defect(s) and resulting damage to the Class Vehicles, at no expense to Plaintiffs and members of the Plaintiff Class.

19. Defendants' breach of their implied duty of good faith and fair dealing was intentional, malicious, and with willful and wanton disregard of the rights and interests of Plaintiffs and members of the Plaintiff Class.

20. As a direct and proximate result of Volvo's breach of its implied duty of good faith and fair dealing, Plaintiffs and members of the Plaintiff Class have suffered damages including but not limited to costly repairs, loss of use of the vehicles, substantial loss in value and resale value of the vehicles, and other damages.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff and members of the Plaintiff Class demand judgment against the Defendants for:

- (a) Compensatory damages;
- (b) Punitive damages;
- (c) Attorneys' fees;
- (d) Interest;
- (e) Costs of suit; and

(f) Such other and further relief as the Court deems just, necessary, and appropriate under the circumstances.

COUNT VI: INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

21. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference each and every allegation in this Complaint as if fully set forth herein at length.

22. Injunctive relief is appropriate and necessary to remedy Volvo's wrongful conduct and to prevent Volvo from continuing its wrongful conduct.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff and members of the Plaintiff Class demand judgment against the Defendants for:

(a) Entry of a preliminary injunction and permanent injunction, requiring defendants to immediately:

- (1) notify all members of the Plaintiff Class of the aforesaid defect(s);
- (2) institute a comprehensive service action of the Class Vehicles;
- (3) inspect all Class Vehicles currently owned or leased by members of the Plaintiff Class to determine the nature and extent of the defect(s) and necessary repairs for each vehicle inspected;
- (4) fully and properly repair all Class Vehicles, as required, at Defendants' sole expense;
- (5) take all necessary steps to modify the design, manufacture, and quality control for the Class Vehicles, to prevent the aforesaid defect(s) from arising in any of the Class Vehicle models in the future;
- (b) Attorneys' fees;
- (c) Costs of suit; and

(d) Such other and further relief as the Court deems just, necessary, and appropriate under the circumstances.

Demand for Jury Trial

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury on all claims and issues so triable.

Respectfully submitted, FRANCIS ALEXANDER, LLC

<u>/s/ Francis Malofiy</u> Francis Malofiy, Esquire Attorney ID No.: 208494 The Beasley Building 1125 Walnut Street Philadelphia, PA 19107 T: (215) 500-1000 F: (215) 500-1005 Law Firm / Lawyer for Plaintiffs

/d/ May 1, 2013

Certificate of Service

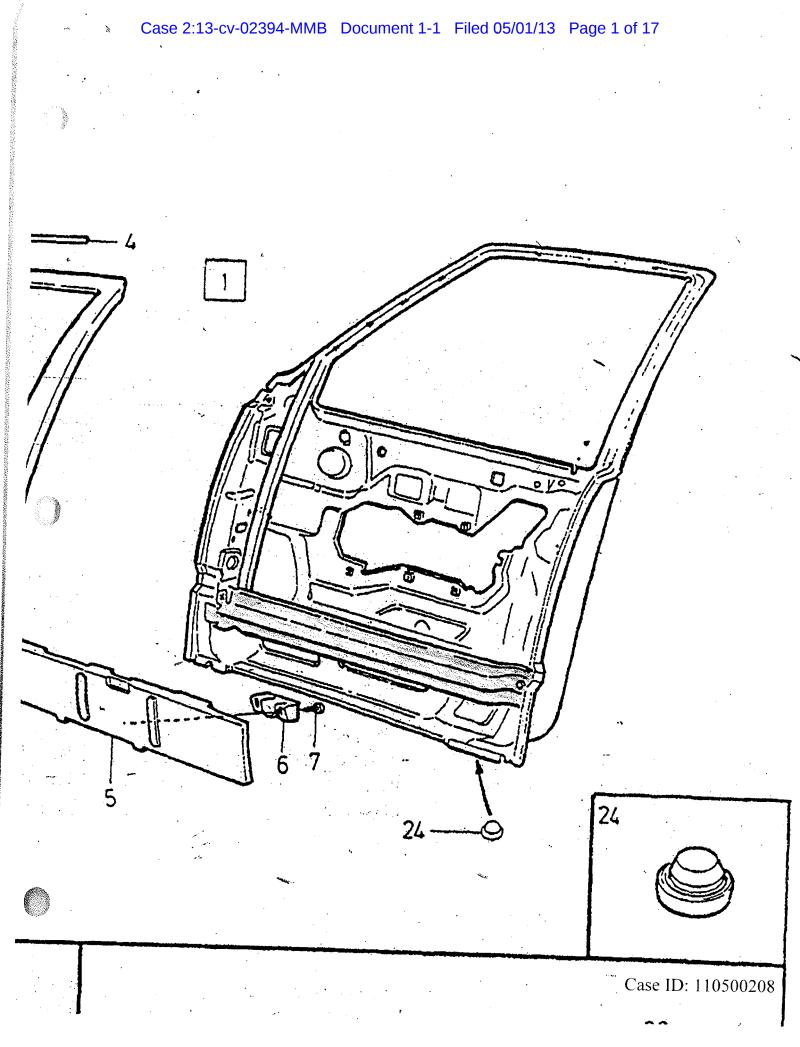
I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing COMPLAINT - CLASS ACTION was filed with the United States District Court Eastern District of Pennsylvania on May 1, 2003, along with appropriate filing fee in the amount of \$400.00, and the appropriate Civil Cover Sheet, Designation Form, and Case Management Track Designation Form.

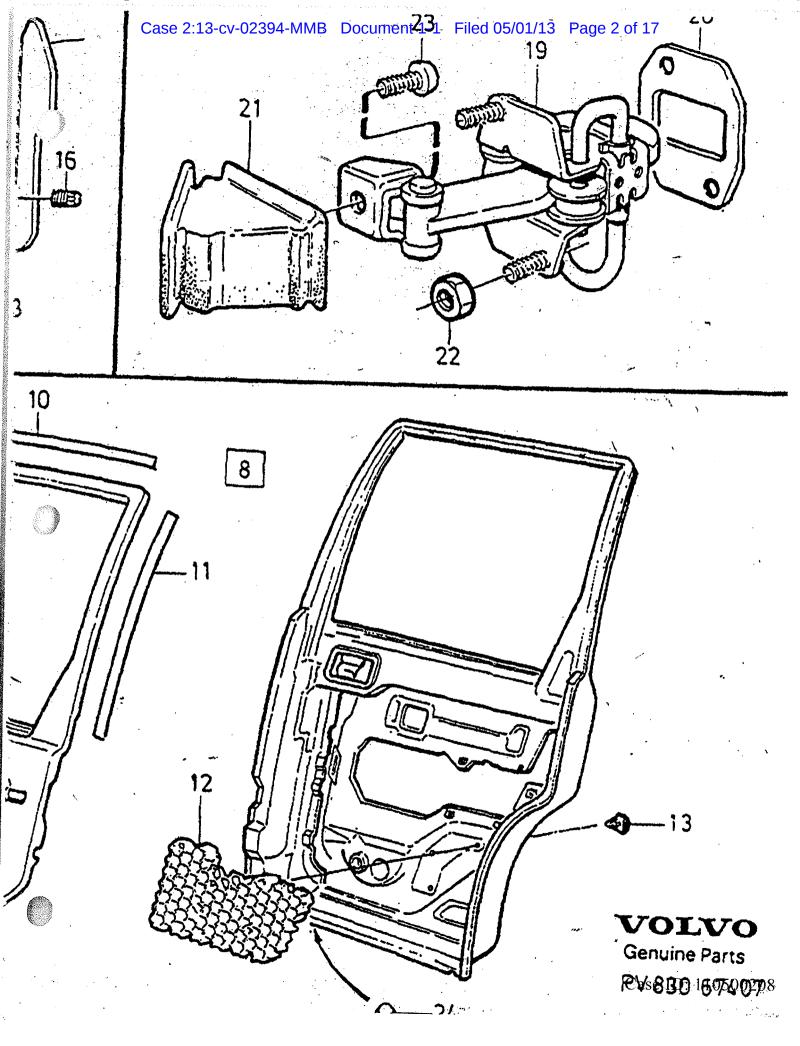
I further certify that the foregoing COMPLAINT - CLASS ACTION will be served in accordance with Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and any other applicable rules or laws.

Respectfully submitted, FRANCIS ALEXANDER, LLC

<u>/s/ Francis Malofiy</u> Francis Malofiy, Esquire Attorney ID No.: 208494 The Beasley Building 1125 Walnut Street Philadelphia, PA 19107 T: (215) 500-1000 F: (215) 500-1005 Law Firm / Lawyer for Plaintiffs

/d/ May 1, 2013





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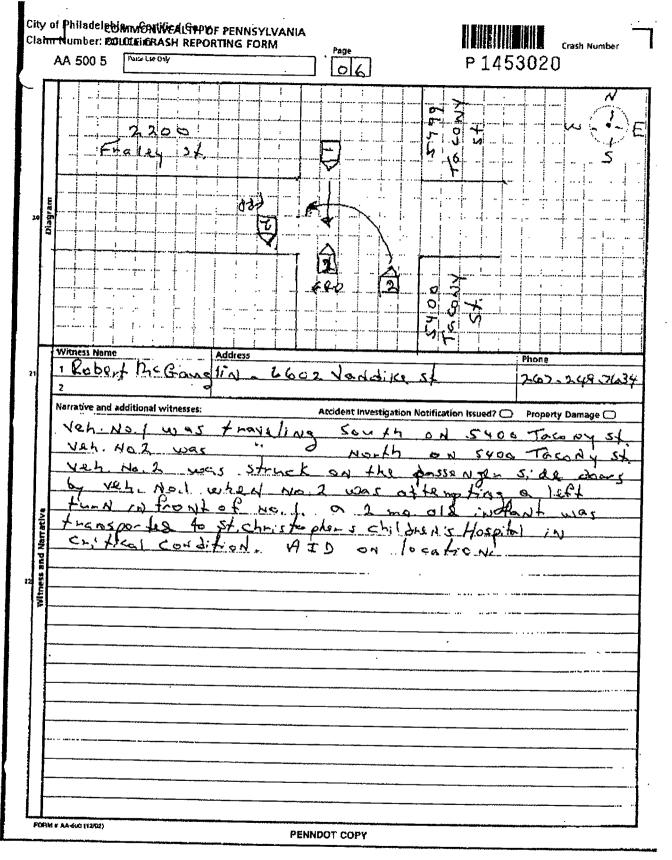
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		wironmental / / Iontial Factors -None -Wiruy Concise -Sciclaen Westher Other Westher -Obelase Un Ro- Ciblease Un Ro- Ciblease Un Ro- Ciblease Un Ro- Ciblease Un Ro- State Zano Ro- State Vanka Conc Ro- State Vehicle Fi	(ER) Ins Conditions Conditions Sy Sy Sy Sy Sy Sy Sy Sy Sy Sy	12-500 13=85* 14_6rol 15=17 C 16=50f1 28=0th 29=0th 99=0rt	Dept Hoad Conditions (serve: On Roadway when Chrokeed Puterner Obstructor Skoulder Or Shexdeer of Roadway Factor er Environmental Factor novo	жч. Drep Off	04=M C5=IT C5=IT C7=P C7=P C7=P C7=P C7=P C7=P C7=P C7=P	Gring Hegal U-Tum propert/Careless Tuming roard From Wrong Lance ceedang Wir cetanoc Ator Step moting Red Light moting Red Light inter to Respond to ther Traffic Control David identify Supped On Road reless Roard On Road reless Road to Care ange song In No Pessing Zong inter the Wrong Way On Nor Chest	4	hrachie To Hid 20- Making Improve From Agressy 21=Careless Parking 22=OverAnder Compensation A 20-Speeding 24=Sitikur o Maint, 26=Sitikur o Maint, 26=Sitikur o Loe Sp 92=Affector By Phys 98=Cther Improver	howy 1 Exit 2 Jobbarding For Conditions an Proper Streed lifes (Hol Chase) test Less Les
	01- 02= 03 05= Unit No Unit	Tres Broke System Steering System Suspension Nower Listin t1 t	10-Hor 1'=M m 1 0 0 2 0 0 2 chor	Slights al ignsts = Lytsls))))))))	13-B0riter Seat 14-Body, Doc: 15-Trailer Urgs 16-Wirkers 17-Avitags 18-Trailer Orgs Trailer Dog Trailer Loa: 20-Improper 21-Ohstrucked 99-Unknown	r, Hopo, Etr h roaded nifted d owing	Init Control of the second sec	The Action (P) A 1 9 9 The Action (P) The String Cr Crossing At string Cr Crossing At string Cr Crossing At string Cr Crossing At] 2 [] 2 [99=Jeknowi 3 3 3 3=Working M=Pushing Vet cle 5: Approaching Cr L M=Pushing On Vetri V=Stancing	4 4 ecxir g Venic e
			<i>F</i>	if EIR is	the Prime Factor		Or Unit P	Pitying		Unit No Cy	
<u>a</u> 2884 -	+ AA	-500 (12/02)		/ypc, ic	ave Unit No blank					·····	

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		WEAPANOF PENN RASH REPORTING		e 💭 New	Crash Number
A	A 500 F	5-046305/	09-0830 0	2 Change/	P1453020
	Concrete Concrete Biacktop	Brick or Block Slag, Gravel or Stone mation for each unit invol	Dirt Other Unknown	No Special Jurisdiction	Military Other Federal Sites Indian Reservation College/University Other Callege/University Other Inthoma Control
	Unit No			Principle impact Point () Non-Collision	
	Driver Restrictions Compliance No Restrictions Not Applicable	Restrictions Complied With Complied With Compliance Linknown	Not a Pennsylvania Driver Unknown Compliance) Tap) Undercarriage) Towed Unit	
Unit Information	I was some some so	wiver Endorsement Required - Not a Pennsylvania		Urknown <u>Avpidance Maneuver</u> No Avoidance Maneuver Braking - Skid	Braking - Other Other Other Manauvar Evidence
	Driver License Compliance	Not Required for Vehic e Class No Valid License for Class Valid License for	Unk if CDL or CDL Requirec Not a Pennsylvania Driver Unknown	Marks Evident Braking - No Skid Marks, Driver Stated	Steering = Evidence or Driver Stated Steering and Braking Evidence or Stated
	Drug Test Type	Class Biood Urine	Other Unknown if Test Given	Under Ride Indicator No Underride or Override Underride,	Underride, No Compartment intrusion Underride, Compartment Underride, Underride or
	Drug Test Results - (Up 0 = No Test Given 1 = No Drug Repo 2 = Marijuana 3 = Cocaine 4 = Oplates	5 = Amphetamines	= =	Compartment intrusion Emergency Use Not in Emergency Use	Override
40	Unit No O 2 Driver Restrictions Compliance No Restrictions Not Applicable	Restrictions Complied With Restrictions Not Complied With Compliance Unknown Required -	Not a Pennsylvania Driver Unknown Compliance	Principle Impact Point Non-Collision Top Undercarriage Towed Unit Unknown	
unit Information	Driver Endorsement Compliance	Complied With Required - Non Compliance Required - Compliance Unknow	C Driver Unknown Compliance	Avoidance Maneuwer No Avoidance Maneuver	Braking - Other Other Other Other Maneuver Steering - Evidence Inconclusive
ĺ	Driver License Compliance	Not Required for Vehicle Class No Valid License for Class Valid License for Valid License for	Unk if CDL or CDL Required Not a Pennsylvania Driver Unknown	Braking - Skid Marks Evident Braking - No Skid Marks, Driver Stated	O or Driver Stated Steering and Braking Unknown Evidence or Stated
	Orug Test Type Type Orug Test Results - (Up	Class Bluod Urine to Four Results	Other Duknowa if Test Given	Under Ride Indicator No Underride or Override Underride, Compartment Indrride,	Underride, Nu Compartment Intrusion Underride, Compartment Compartment Underride or Underride or Underride or Override, Underride,
	0 = No Test Given 1 = No Torug Repo 2 = Marijuana 3 = Cocaine 4 = Opiates	5 - Amphetamines rtad 5 = PCP 8 = Other 9 = Unknown Test Results		Emergency Use	C Lights Flashing C Siren Siren Siren C Siren

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City of Philadelphia - Certified Copy Claim Number: CC Claim

INVESTIGATION REPORT

FHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT

9 9	15	CFORLANTE	46305	5	INITIAL (49)			Sheet 1	of 1	15		-SLC'OR
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3924 R	ICHMON 5/4/2	D ST PH Gamed . 2009	ILA PA 1"IMF'REPO 2:42P	arec		362		15 ⁷³ D	IST.	PRANC.		
5/4/201	09	• 344 CCCE 1	· #k+ 2:422	м	MY	1. 🖾 Activ 2. 🛄 Inact	ive - 1	l Int cleared	3. C Arrest - c 4. C Exception		ł	UN+ 5400
N/A			·				S D	NTY VALLE	S O		Yok	Coccience

AID CASE # 09-0830

1: ORIGIN AND DETAILS OF COMPLAINT:

A. Received this assignment on 5-4-09 at 3:30pm and surved at Tacony St and Fralcy St at approximately 4:30pm. P/O Lopez # 5362 reports fluit-unit # 1, 2006 Chrysler PT Cruiser bearing Pa Tag FIM-6954 was traveling southhound on Tacony St approaching Fralcy St when it proceeded into the intersection and contacted unit # 2, 1997 Volvo bearing Pa Tag GLV-1425. Unit # 2 had been traveling unit # 1. As a result of the crash a 2 month old child sitting in the right rear passenger seat, restrained in a infant seat, sustained a severe hospital the 2 month old child. Fabino Webb 100H 3-1-09, was pronounced detail by Dr. Shore. The body was received at the Philadelphia

2: INTERVIEWS AND INTERROGATIONS:		
A. Refer to ALD CASE # 09-0830	•	
3: MESSACHS:		
A. Kefer to AU) CASE # 09-0830		
4: <u>WITNESSES:</u>	·	
A. Refer to AID CASE # 09-0830		
S: JUDICAL PROCESS:	Ē	
A. Refer to AID CASE # 09-0830		
6: ACTION TAKEN:	•	
A. Refer to AID CASE # 09-0830		
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PIO HUGHES	BAJCE 1162	PAYFELL 209595		N403E 9768	174278	IPUT SKY	HAVKE	PATHON.
SCH_TRE			EG-AYCIE	******	4	SIGNATURA.	I	L

Case 2:13-cv-02394-MMB Document 1-1 Filed 05/01/13 Page 11 of 17

City of Philadelphia - Certified Copy Claim Number: CC Claim

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PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT



ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS UNIT

P/O Hughes # 1152 AID# 09-0830

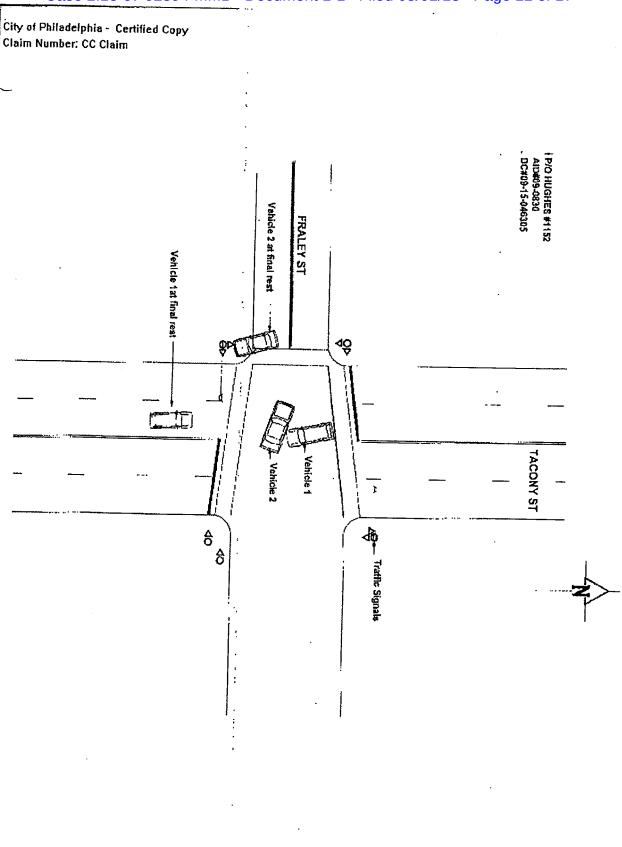
DC# 09-15-046305

Assignment: Received this assignment on 5-4-09 at 3:30pin and arrived at Tacony St and Fralcy St at approximately 430pm, P/O Lopes # 5362 reports that unit # 1, 2006 Chrysler PT Cruiser bearing Pa Tag FJM-6954 was traveling southbound on Tacony St approaching Fmley St when it proceeded into the intersection and contacted unit # 2, 1997 Volvo bearing Pa Tag (3), V-1425. Unit # 2 had been traveling northbound on Theony St when at Fralcy St it proceeded to make a left turn onto Iraley St when it was contacted on the passenger side by unit # 1. As a result of the crash a 2 month old child sitting in the right rear passenger seat, restrained in a infant seat, sustained a severe head injury and was transported to St. Christopher's Hospital in critical condition. On 5-11-09 at 2:42 pin while inside St. Christopher's Hospital the 2 month old child, l'abine Webb was pronounced dead by Dr. Shore. The body was received at the Philadelphia Medical Examiners Office under OME# 09-1945,

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Diagram: Not in Scale

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EXHIBIT "D"

Volvo's Press Release

"SIPS: A Unique Safety Solution From Volvo"

Inclusive of picture illustrating the Volvo SIPS system with door bars evidenced in the doors (emphasis added).



SIPS: A UNIQUE SAFETY SOLUTION FROM VOLVO

Once again Volvo has advanced the frontiers of automotive safety. For the '92 model year, all 700 and 900 series Volvos will feature a unique Side Impact Protection System (SIPS). The SIPS design is the direct result of research compiled by Volvo's accident investigation team based in Sweden.

Safety is one of the most important design criteria in all Volvo cars. No modification or change is made to the design of a Volvo without its effect on safety being evaluated and verified. Years of study and research have gone into the development of Volvo's SIPS. Side impacts are the second most common type of accident after frontal collisions, accounting for approximately one out of every five accidents. While most side impacts occur at relatively low speeds, they produce an extremely high number of serious injuries. Volvo's design objective was to significantly reduce both the number and severity of injuries in a side impact collision.

Almost everyone is familiar with how the crumple zones in the front and rear of Volvos deform to help absorb the energy of an impact before it reaches the occupants. In a side impact, the distance between the impact and the occupant is very small. Only the doors and the B-pillar separate the occupants from the impact site. Volvo designers realized the solution would require spreading the accident forces over a larger portion of the car's structure and reducing the intrusion into the passenger compartment. Properly done, this would also result in lower acceleration forces acting on the occupants. But how could this objective be met?

more ...

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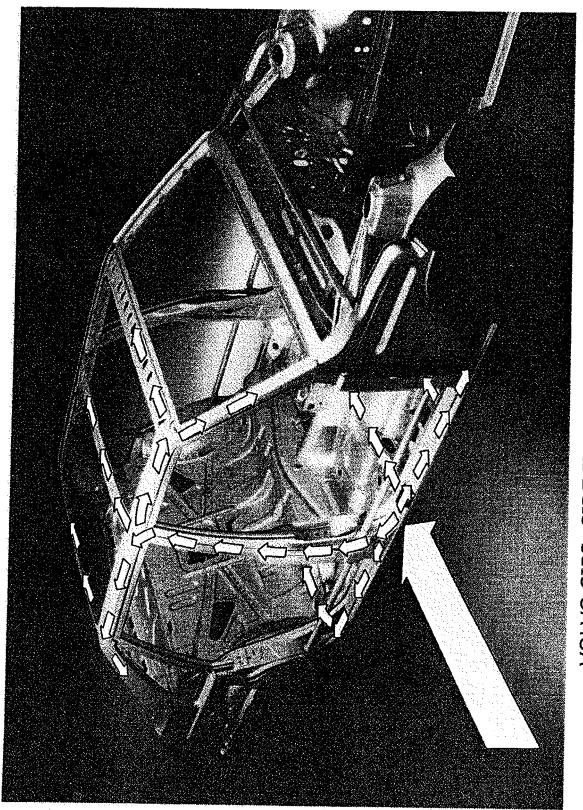
The solution, while largely invisible, consists of a further strengthening of the B-pillar, a reinforced door sill and roof rail, and strengthening of the floor members. These changes play an important role in dissipating the crash forces throughout the car's body by redirecting them around the safety cage. The B-pillar reinforcement also reduces the passenger compartment intrusion. The standard interior door panel on the car is sufficiently flexible to provide additional crash energy absorption.

Once the concept was devised, a mathematical model was constructed to determine which components should be reinforced and by how much. Following the calculations, prototypes were built and tested in Volvo's safety laboratory. The tests confirmed SIPS' ability to transfer the impact energy from the doors and B-pillars to the roof, floor and sills. Passenger compartment intrusion was significantly reduced, as was the acceleration passed on to the occupants. The testing also confirmed that SIPS today, surpasses by a wide margin, the side impact standards which the government will require for model year 1994. Further, the results indicated that in side collisions involving cars, a 25% reduction in the number of fatalities or serious injuries is possible in SIPS equipped cars.

SIPS is a unique Volvo safety development and is the latest in a long line of safety innovations which includes such ubiquitous items as the three-point self adjusting seat belt. Safety has been a primary design criterion at Volvo since the company produced its first car in 1927. If you wonder how a company can remain dedicated to one idea for so long, you should read the letters Volvo receives from its owners, each stating in their own way, 'Volvo Saved My Life.'

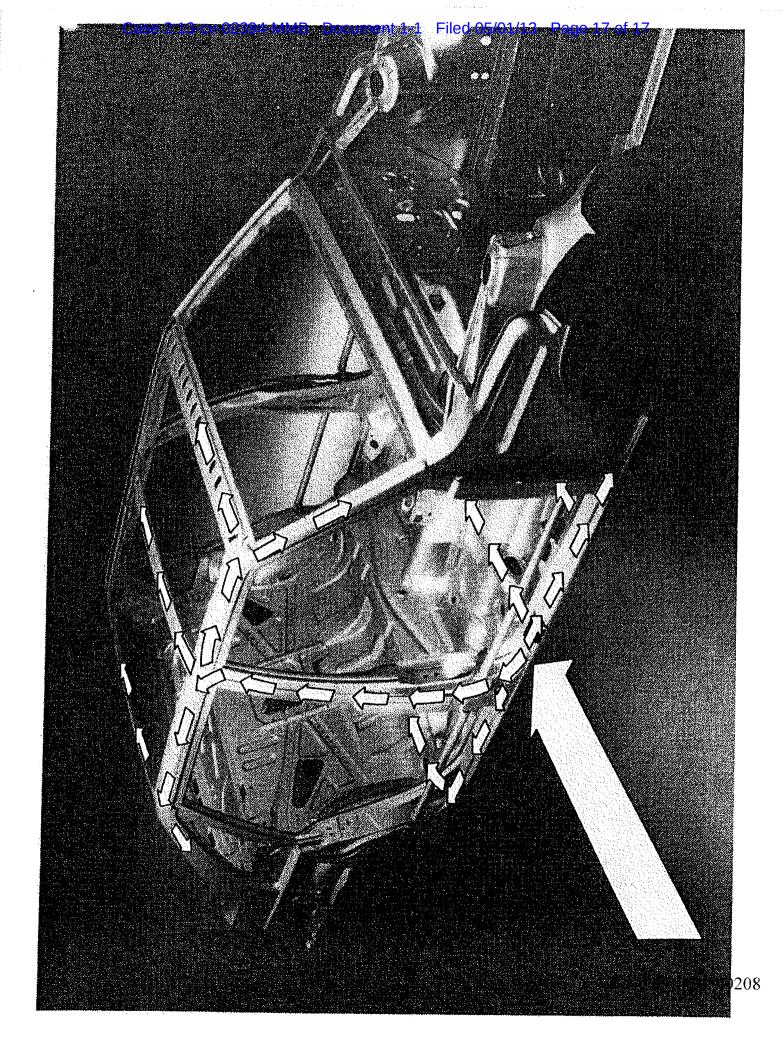
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VOLVO SIPS: SIDE IMPACT PROTECTION SYSTEM

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I. (a) PLAINTIFFS Mark and Anya Webb	the information contained i This form approved by the	CIVIL C	DEFENDAN	rvice of pleadings or other papers ber 1974, is required for the use o	as required by law, except as f the Clerk of Court for the 2
 3924 Richmond Street Philadelphia, PA 19137 (b) County of Residence of (Ex) (c) Attorneys (Firm Name, A) 	CEPT IN U.S. PLAIN HFF CA	,	NOTE: IN LAN	ence of First Listed Defendant (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES) D CONDEMNATION CASES, USE T ACT OF LAND INVOLVED	
Francis Malofiy, Esq. Francis Alexander, LLC 1125 Walnut Street, Phila					
 II. BASIS OF JURISDI 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff 2 U.S. Government 	Federal Question (U.S. Government)		(For Diversity Cases Or Citizen of This State	PTF DEF X 1 Incorporated or P of Business In	and One Box for Defendant) PTF DEF rincipal Place 1 4 4 This State
Defendant	2 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizensh.)	ip of Parties in Item III)	Citizen of Another State Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	2 2 Incorporated and of Business In 3 3 Foreign Nation	
IV. NATURE OF SUIT					
CONTRACT 110 Insurance 120 Marine 130 Miller Act 140 Negotiable Instrument 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment 151 Medicare Act 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) 153 Recovery of Overpaymepr of Veteran's Benefits 160 Stockholders' Suits 190 Other Contract 195 Contract Product Liability 210 Land Condemnation 220 Foreclosure 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment 240 Torts to Land 245 Tort Product Liability 290 All Other Real Property	PERSONAL INJURY 310 Airplane 315 Airplane Product Liability 320 Assault, Libel & Slander 330 Federal Employers' Liability 3340 Marine 345 Marine Product Liability 335 Motor Vehicle 336 Personal Injury 362 Personal Injury 362 Personal Injury 362 Personal Injury 440 Other Civil Rights 441 Voting 442 Employment 443 Housing/ Accommodations 345 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other 348 Education	370 Other Fraud	Income Security Act IMMIGRATION 462 Naturalization Applic	¹ ⁴ ² ² ² ² ² ³ ² ³ ² ³ ² ² ³ ² ² ³ ²	OTHER STATUTES 375 False Claims Act 400 State Reapportionment 410 Antitrust 430 Banks and Banking 450 Commerce 460 Deportation 470 Racketer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations 480 Consumer Credit 990 Cable/Sat TV 850 Securities/Commodities/ Exchange 890 Other Statutory Actions 891 Agricultural Acts 895 Freedom of Information Act 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
	Imposed from the Court Imposed 3 Imposed from the U.S. Civil State Imposed U.S.C. Section Imposed for the	Appellate Court tute under which you are 1332 use:	(spo filing (Do not cite jurisdictiona	other District Litigation ce(fy) I statutes unless diversity):	ı
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: VIII. RELATED CASE IF ANY	Seeking relief ont CHECK IF THIS UNDER RULE 2	Dehalf of consumers IS A CLASS ACTION 3, F.R.CV.P.	for Defendants' manufa DEMAND \$	CHECK YES only CHECK YES only JURY DEMAND DOCKET NUMBER	if demanded in complaint:
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY RECEIPT # AM		APPEY DIG IFP	JUDG	eMAG. JU	DGE

17月 明正 可説 評理 説 新	cument 1-2 Filed 05/01/13 Page 2 of 3 ES DISTRICT COURT	
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA — DESIGNATION assignment to appropriate calendar.	N FORM to be used by counsel to indicate the category of the case for the	
Address of Plaintiff: Mark and Anka Webb, 3924 Richmond St., Philadelphia, PA 19107	, 1 3 23	54
Address of Defendant: Volvo Cars of North America, LLC, 1 Volvo Dr., Rockleigh, NJ 0	7647	
Dun Da		
(Use Rever	rse Side For Additional Space)	
Does this civil action involve a nongovernmental corporate party with any parent (Attach two copies of the Disclosure Statement Form in accordance with Fed.R		k?
Does this case involve multidistrict litigation possibilities? RELATED CASE, IF ANY:	Yes No	
Case Number: Judge	Date Terminated:	
Civil cases are deemed related when yes is answered to any of the following ques	tions:	
1. Is this case related to property included in an earlier numbered suit pending or		
2. Does this case involve the same issue of fact or grow out of the same transacti action in this court?	$Yes \square No \square$ ion as a prior suit pending or within one year previously terminated	
3. Does this case involve the validity or infringement of a patent already in suit of terminated action in this court?	Yes□ No□ or any earlier numbered case pending or within one year previously Yes□ No□	
4. Is this case a second or successive habeas corpus, social security appeal, or pr	to se civil rights case filed by the same individual? $Ycs \Box No \Box$	
CIVIL: (Place 🖌 in ONE CATEGORY ONLY)		
A. Federal Question Cases:	B. Diversity Jurisdiction Cases:	
1. □ Indemnity Contract, Marine Contract, and All Other Contr	acts 1. □ Insurance Contract and Other Contracts	
2. 🗆 FELA	2. 🗆 Airplane Personal Injury	
3. 🗆 Jones Act-Personal Injury	3. D Assault, Defamation	
4. 🗆 Antitrust	4. 🗆 Marine Personal Injury	
5. 🗆 Patent	5. D Motor Vehicle Personal Injury	
6. 🗆 Labor-Management Relations	6. D Other Personal Injury (Please specify)	
7. D Civil Rights	7. Stroducts Liability	
8. □ Habeas Corpus	8. 🛛 Products Liability — Asbestos	
9. □ Securities Act(s) Cases	. □ All other Diversity Cases	^_
10. □ Social Security Review Cases	(Plcase specify)	ACITUD
11. All other Federal Question Cases (Please specify)	- APCPC-	DEENIR MADE PARATies
	ippropriate category;	Paranies
	nowledge and belief, the damages recoverable in this civil action case exceed the	ne sum of
DATE/May 1, 2013	208494	
NOTE: A trial de novo will be a trial by j	Attorney I.D.# jury only if there has been compliance with F.R.C.P. 38.	
I certify that, to my knowledge, the within case is not related to any case no except as noted above.	w pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court ${\sf MAY}$	1 2010
DATE: May 1, 2013 Attorney-at-Law	208494 Attorney I.D.#	1 2013
CIV. 609 (5/2012)	Automoy hour	

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

CASE MANAGEMENT TRACK DESIGNATION FORM

Mark and An y a Webb	:	CIVIL ACTIO	N
v.	:	10	2394
Volvo Cars of North America, LLC, et al.	:	13	2004

In accordance with the Civil Justice Expense and Delay Reduction Plan of this court, counsel for plaintiff shall complete a Case Management Track Designation Form in all civil cases at the time of filing the complaint and serve a copy on all defendants. (See § 1:03 of the plan set forth on the reverse side of this form.) In the event that a defendant does not agree with the plaintiff regarding said designation, that defendant shall, with its first appearance, submit to the clerk of court and serve on the plaintiff and all other parties, a Case Management Track Designation Form specifying the track to which that defendant believes the case should be assigned.

SELECT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CASE MANAGEMENT TRACKS:

- (a) Habeas Corpus Cases brought under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 through § 2255. ()
- (b) Social Security Cases requesting review of a decision of the Secretary of Health and Human Services denying plaintiff Social Security Benefits.
- (c) Arbitration Cases required to be designated for arbitration under Local Civil Rule 53.2. ()
- (d) Asbestos Cases involving claims for personal injury or property damage from exposure to asbestos.
- (e) Special Management Cases that do not fall into tracks (a) through (d) that are commonly referred to as complex and that need special or intense management by the court. (See reverse side of this form for a detailed explanation of special management cases.)
- (f) Standard Management Cases that do not fall into any one of the other tracks.

Telephone	FAX Number	E-Mail Address
Date (215) 500-1000	Attorney-at-law (215) 500-1005	Attorney for francis.malofiy@beasleyfirm.com
May 1, 2013	Francis Malofiy, Esqurie	Plaintiffs

(Civ. 660) 10/02

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