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Attorneys for Plaintiffs, BRUCE McMAHON and CHRISTOPHER BENGTSON, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, CENTRAL DIVISION

BRUCE McMAHON, on behalf of himself; CHRISTOPHER
BENGTSON, on behalf of himself; and all others similarly situated,

TAKE-TWO INTERACTIVE SOFTWARE, INC.; and TAKE TWO INTERACTIVE SOFTWARE, INC., DBA ROCKSTAR, and DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, Case No. 5:13-cv-02032-VAP-SP ASSIGNED FOR INITIAL PURPOSES TO JUDGE: Virginia A. Phillips DEPT: 8A

SECOND AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

- 1) Violations of California's False Advertising Laws, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§17500, et seq.
- 2) California's Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§17200, et seq.
- 3) Breach of Express Warranty;
- 4) Breach of Warranty of Merchantability and Fitness;
- 5) Breach of Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff BRUCE McMAHON ("McMahon or "Plaintiff") on behalf of himself and Plaintiff CHRISTOPHER BENGTSON ("Bengston" or "Plaintiff") on behalf of himself, and all others similarly situated in the state of California ("Plaintiffs"), based on information and belief, the investigation of their counsel, and their personal experiences, allege as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

- 1. This action is brought on behalf of the Plaintiffs individually, as representatives of the common or general interest and as class representatives for all others similarly situated in the state of California, USA, against TAKE-TWO INTERACTIVE SOFTWARE, INC. and TAKE TWO INTERACTIVE SOFTWARE, INC., DBA ROCKSTAR ("Defendants") to redress Defendants' violations of California's False Advertising Laws [Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code \$\$17500, et seq.], California's Unfair Competition Law [Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code \$\$17200, et seq.], breach of Express Warranty, breach of Warranty of Merchantability and Fitness, and breach of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act.
- 2. Defendants are software companies that produce videogames and distribute these videogames for sale in California, USA through various third party retailers, such as Target, Walmart, and GameStop.
- 3. Defendants develop, manufacture, and market video games that are playable on both the Microsoft XBOX videogame systems and the Sony PlayStation videogame systems, including their most popular series of videogames known as the "Grand Theft Auto" ["GTA"] series of videogames.
- 4. Defendants strive to retain customers loyal to the GTA brand as well as to obtain new customers by constantly innovating the software that they use for the release of each subsequent edition in the GTA videogame series.
 - 5. In 1998, Defendants released the first installment of the GTA

videogame series, known simply as "Grand Theft Auto," for the Sony PlayStation 1 videogame system (released on 12-3-1994), and it did not contain any multiplayer or cooperative online game play features, nor were any indicated on the packaging. (Ex. C.)

- 6. In 1999, Defendants released the second major installment of the GTA videogame series titled "Grand Theft Auto 2" again for the Sony PlayStation 1 videogame system, with major graphical improvements, but it too did not contain any multiplayer or cooperative online game play features, nor were any indicated on the packaging. (Ex. D.)
- 7. In 2001, Defendants released the third major installment of the GTA series titled "Grand Theft Auto III" for the Sony PlayStation 2 (released on 3-4-2000) and in 2003 for the Microsoft XBOX (released on 11-15-2001) videogame systems, and it still did not contain any multiplayer or cooperative online game play features, nor were any indicated on the packaging. (Ex. E and F.) GTA III introduced a new 3D graphical interface and a new open world style of gameplay that made it highly popular, allowing for expansion to the XBOX platform, and it is still the earmark of the series today. However, gamers could only play alone in this 3D world, and not with others online.
- 8. In 2002, Defendants released the fourth major installment of the GTA series titled "Grand Theft Auto: Vice City" for the Sony PlayStation 2 videogame system and in 2003, for the Microsoft XBOX videogame system. This installment introduced a new storyline for the GTA III world, but it still did not contain any multiplayer or online cooperative gameplay features, nor were any indicated on the packaging. (Ex. G and H.)
- 9. In 2004, Defendants released the fifth major installment of the GTA series titled "Grand Theft Auto: San Andreas" for the Sony PlayStation 2 videogame system, and in 2005, they released it for the Microsoft XBOX

videogame system, and it still did not contain any multiplayer or online cooperative gameplay features, nor were any indicated on the packaging. (Ex. I and J.)

- 10. In 2008, Defendants released the sixth major installment of the GTA videogame series titled "Grand Theft Auto IV" for the Sony PlayStation 3 (released on 11-11-2006) and the Microsoft XBOX 360 (released on 11-22-05) videogame systems, and for the first time, the game contained significant multiplayer online gameplay features that were included in the software and available to play immediately upon purchase of the game, as was indicated on the packaging by checking off of those features in the standard list of features chart included on the rear packaging of all games produced for these systems, regardless of the manufacturer. (Ex. K and L.) However, GTA IV still did not contain the highly desirable online cooperative gameplay feature that was now becoming the new standard for videogame entertainment.
- 11. Starting in late 2005 with the release of the Microsoft XBOX 360 videogame system, online gaming became increasingly popular, such that the sales of videogames released after that time without this feature would suffer significantly. In fact, consumers were disappointed that the GTA IV videogame did not support cooperative online gameplay when it was released in 2008.
- 12. On September 17, 2013, defendants released the videogame "Grand Theft Auto V" ("GTA V") for both the Sony PlayStation 3 and the Microsoft XBOX 360 videogame systems, and now, in addition to multiplayer online features, this game finally promised that it had a cooperative online gameplay mode (known as GTA Online) for the first time in the history of the GTA franchise and the Defendants' newly designed packaging for this product clearly indicated that it would be immediately playable upon purchase of the GTA V software. (Ex. A and B.)

- 13. On September 17, 2013, Plaintiffs, McMahon and Bengston, each individually and separately bought a GTA V videogame produced by Defendants for the Microsoft XBOX 360 videogame system for the price of \$59.99, exclusive of tax, in the state of California, USA.
- 14. On November 15, 2013, the new Sony Playstation 4 was scheduled to be released for a retail price of \$399, and Sony Playstation 3 games will not be backwards compatible, i.e. the Defendants' GTA V videogame for Sony Playstation 3 would not work on the new system and Defendants had no intentions of releasing a version of GTA V for Sony Playstation 4 at this time, because it was too costly to produce another version of the game.
- 15. On November 22, 2013, the new Microsoft XBOX One was scheduled to be released for a retail price of \$499, and Microsoft XBOX 360 games will not be backwards compatible, i.e. the Defendants GTA V game for Microsoft XBOX 360 would not work on the new system and Defendants had no intentions of releasing a version of GTA V for Microsoft XBOX One at this time, because it was too costly to produce another version of the game. No games were included with the new systems, so consumers would have to spend additional money, usually \$59.99 each, to purchase new videogames.
- 16. Plaintiffs and millions of other videogame consumers targeted by the Defendants for the sale of GTA V were planning on purchasing at least one of these two highly anticipated new videogame systems on the release date, as it had now been 7 years since the release of Sony Playstation 3 (released on 11-11-2006) and 8 years since the release of the Microsoft XBOX 360 (released on 11-22-2005.) These systems were long overdue for an update.
- 17. Due to their limited incomes, Plaintiffs, like millions of other consumers, had to choose between getting the new GTA V videogame for a very soon to be obsolete videogame system, or investing the same money in one of the

new videogame systems and software for it.

- 18. Plaintiffs believed that the \$59.99 price that they paid for their GTA V videogame purchase included immediate access to GTA Online, a separate name that the Defendants gave to the included cooperative online gameplay mode, featured in the GTA V software they were buying for their Microsoft XBOX 360s.
- 19. On the rear packaging of GTA V, it was indicated that the GTA Online cooperative gameplay mode would be immediately playable by the consumer upon purchase, but as it turned out, no consumers were actually able to play GTA Online at least until October 1, 2013, because the Defendants did not yet have the means to support online gameplay available to them. (Ex. A and B.)
- 20. In fact, unbeknownst to the Plaintiffs at the time of their purchase of GTA V, the Defendants had actually planned for at least the first two weeks after GTA V was released that the GTA Online mode, the selling point of the game, would not be available to anyone, and yet, this was not indicated anywhere on the GTA V packaging. Defendants neglected to even put a simple sticker on the GTA V packaging to warn consumers about the unavailability of the GTA Online gameplay mode if they purchased it prior to October 1, 2013.
- 21. The Plaintiffs allege that Defendants purposely deceived them into paying \$59.99 for GTA V, thereby committing violations of California's false advertising and unfair competition laws, breach of express warranty, breach of warranty of merchantability and fitness, as well as breaching the Song-Beverly Warranty Act, because the packaging for GTA V did not contain any warnings to the consumer that the GTA Online cooperative gameplay mode would not be immediately available for use by them upon purchasing the game prior to October 1, 2013, and obtaining online access to either the XBOX Live network or the PlayStation Network, which were stated to be the only other requirements to

playing it cooperatively online.

- 22. Each Plaintiff had a valid subscription to the XBOX Live network service, which is required to play all games online with a Microsoft XBOX 360 videogame console.
- 23. On information and belief, Plaintiffs allege that the Defendants intended and knew that the new GTA Online cooperative gameplay mode featured in GTA V was the primary reason consumers would purchase their new product, because the popularity of the online modes of their competitors' games, such as the *Call of Duty* series, had now far surpassed that of the single player mode.
- 24. In fact, when online gameplay first became available in the early 2000s, it was usually an afterthought of most videogames, as single player gaming was still far more popular than multiplayer online gameplay, but by 2013, the Defendants knew that the online gameplay modes of videogames were now not only essential, but it was far more important than the single player modes, which is why they spent millions of dollars developing the GTA Online cooperative gameplay mode for GTA V.
- 25. By 2013, online gaming was now the preferred method of consumers when playing their videogames, and single play gaming was now far less popular.
- 26. As evidence of this, Defendants made certain to highlight the new featured cooperative online gameplay mode on their GTA V packaging by prominently displaying it on both the Sony PlayStation 3 version and the Microsoft XBOX 360 packaging as follows: a) there is a thick white band in the center of the rear packaging that extends horizontally all the way across; 2) they used black print that was significantly larger than any other print used anywhere else on the rear packaging; 3) they used all capital letters when describing it with

the words: "FEATURING GRAND THEFT AUTO ONLINE."; and 4) the rest of the print on the packaging is set in significantly smaller white type font against a dark background. (Ex. A, B.)

- 27. The inclusion of the thick white center stripe with the phrase in large, all capital black letters stating, "FEATURING GRAND THEFT AUTO ONLINE," sets it apart from any other style of packaging that the Defendants have used in any of the prior versions of GTA that were released, as demonstrated by Exhibits C-L.
- 28. Additionally, on the rear packaging for the Sony PlayStation 3 version of GTA V, the standardized videogame features boxes used universally by the videogame packaging industry, indicate by highlighting the following phrases that GTA V will be playable online immediately upon purchase, so long as consumers belong to Sony's online network: "Network Players 2-16 co-op; 2-16 multiplayer." (Ex. A.)
- 29. Additionally, on the rear packaging for the Microsoft XBOX 360 version of GTA V, the standardized videogame features boxes used universally by the videogame packaging industry, indicate by highlighting the following phrases that GTA V will be playable online immediately upon purchase, so long as consumers belong to Microsoft's XBOX Live network: "Network Players 2-16 co-op; 2-16 multiplayer." (Ex. B.)
- 30. Unknown to the Plaintiffs at the time they made their purchase of GTA V for the price of \$59.99 on September 17, 2013, Defendants did not plan to allow any consumer access to the GTA Online mode of the GTA V game at least until October 1, 2013, two weeks after the game was released, and there was absolutely no indication on the packaging of any of the GTA V videogames that this was the case.
 - 31. Instead the GTA V packaging for both game systems prominently

displayed the phrase, "FEATURING GRAND THEFT AUTO ONLINE" together with highlighting the standardized online gameplay features boxes on the GTA V packaging for both videogame systems, which clearly indicated to the Plaintiffs, and all other consumers, that both the online multiplayer and online cooperative gameplay modes of GTA V would be immediately available to the consumers who bought the game before October 1, 2013, so long as they subscribed to the correct corresponding online networks operated by Sony and Microsoft.

- 32. Defendants thereby knowingly and intentionally placed unfair, unlawful, and fraudulent advertising claims on the packaging of both the XBOX 360 and the PlayStation 3 versions of the GTA V videogame regarding the playability of the featured GRAND THEFT AUTO ONLINE mode of the GTA V videogame product.
- 33. On information and belief, in June of 2013, fearing that the pending sales of GTA V would be severely diminished the closer that the game was released to the long awaited pending releases of the two new prominent videogame systems, (PlayStation 4 was to be released on November 15, 2013 and XBOX ONE was to be released on November 22, 2013), and because neither of the two new systems would run the version of GTA V designed for their older related systems, the Defendants conspired to move up the release date of GTA V to September 17, 2013, knowing all along that the long awaited GTA V Online mode would not be functional for any consumers at least until October 1, 2013.
- 34. On information and belief, the Defendants intentionally failed to indicate on the GTA V packaging or by any other means in all of the locations where the game was sold when they released it on September 17, 2013, that the key improvement to this edition, the GTA V Online cooperative gameplay mode, would not be available to any purchaser of the game at least until October 1,

2013.

- 35. On information and belief, as a result of their intentional deception and two week earlier release, the Defendants were able to sell several million more units of the GTA V videogame, in a very short time period to Plaintiffs and millions of other consumers, who would have otherwise opted to not purchase the game.
- 36. On information and belief, knowing full well that just as the timing of the release date for a new Hollywood movie can impact its success at the box office, so too can the timing of the release of a new videogame affect its ability to achieve maximum profits in the market place, the Defendants intentionally released a knowingly defective product to the market two weeks prematurely, in order to maximize their profits.
- 37. Even after the planned release date of October 1, 2013 for the GTA Online feature of GTA V, hundreds of thousands of early purchasers of GTA V, including Plaintiffs, were still unable to play the GTA Online mode for at least another ten days, due to the defendants' negligence in failing to provide sufficient servers to handle all of the online traffic to support this new feature, also demonstrating that the GTA V product was rushed to market.
- 38. Plaintiffs read the representations on the GTA V packaging noted above in paragraphs 26-31 before making their purchase of GTA V, and they bought the GTA V videogame specifically in order to utilize its multiplayer and cooperative online gameplay modes, starting on the date of their purchase, September 17, 2013.
- 39. Plaintiffs relied on the representations on the packaging noted above in paragraphs 26-31 which indicated that GTA V was capable of immediately providing online multiplayer and cooperative gameplay modes, when they bought it on September 17, 2013.

- 40. Plaintiffs purchased GTA V on September 17, 2013, only with the intent, purpose, and desire to play the game online using the mutliplayer and cooperative online gameplay modes with other videogame players via their internet connections and active Microsoft XBOX live memberships, but they were unable to do so because the Defendants failed to provide them with access to the GTA Online gameplay mode of their GTA V videogame.
- 41. On information and belief, similarly situated consumers of GTA V for the Sony PlayStation 3 and the Microsoft XBOX 360 could not play GTA V online either for the same reasons.
- 42. Plaintiffs and other consumers would not have purchased GTA V had they known that the multiplayer and cooperative online gameplay features were not immediately playable to anyone who purchased the game between September 17, 2013 and September 30, 2013.
- 43. On information and belief, GTA V was not available for online gameplay as advertised to anyone who purchased the game before October 1, 2013, because the servers were not even online. GTA V could only be played in single player mode without the ability to interact with any other videogame players until after October 1, 2013. Plaintiffs were not interested in playing the single player mode and wanted a refund of their \$59.99.
- 44. On information and belief, the Defendants knew that GTA Online gameplay mode was planned to be unavailable until October 1, 2013, well in advance of the time that it was released on September 17, 2013, but they still knowingly failed to warn every consumer on the packaging that this would be the case, so that they could maximize their profit and the consumers would be unable make an informed decision about whether or not to purchase the game.
- 45. On information and belief, Defendants anticipated having the online gameplay mode available by October 1, 2013, but it still was not available to the

- vast majority of the purchasers of GTA V, due to many complications caused by their lack of preparation, because they rushed the product to market. As such, Plaintiffs and millions of other purchasers of GTA V were actually able to play the GTA V Online mode until ten days after October 1, 2013.
- 46. The retailer, GameStop, would not agree to refund either Plaintiff any of their money for their GTA V purchases, nor would they offer any other remedy, other than to replace the game with the same exact game, which would not alleviate the problem of not being able to access the GTA Online gameplay mode of GTA V.
- 47. On information and belief, Plaintiffs allege that the return policy experienced by Plaintiff's, noted in paragraph 46 above, is representative of the standard policy of all retail chains that sold Defendant's GTA V product, such that no consumer was able to receive a refund for their purchase of GTA V for not being able to play GTA Online prior to October 1, 2013.
- 48. On information and belief, Plaintiffs allege that Defendants intentionally released GTA V on September 17, 2013 to consumers in California and across the United States, knowing full well that the game's advertised online gameplay capabilities would not be available to any consumer who purchased it for at least an additional two weeks after this scheduled release date, and in reality, it ended up being at least another ten more days beyond October 1, 2013, before all of the advertised GTA Online features were fully functional for all consumers.
- 49. Defendants knew that each day longer that they waited to release the GTA V product to the public as the mid-November release dates of the two new systems that could not play GTA V approached, meant less sales of their product, and thus a huge multi-million dollar loss in their anticipated profit margins for the GTA V game, which already had the largest budget ever for a videogame, at over

\$265 million dollars.

- 50. Defendants maliciously deceived consumers for economic gain.
- 51. Accordingly, Plaintiffs seek damages to compensate themselves and the Class for payment of the \$59.99 price that they paid for GTA V, when access to the advertised included GTA Online gameplay mode, was not immediately available upon purchase of the product as the packaging falsely indicated it was to millions of unfortunate consumers, including Plaintiffs.

VENUE AND PARTIES

- 52. This class action is brought pursuant to *California Code of Civil Procedure* §382. Venue as to Defendants is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1391(c) in connection with the removal of this matter. TAKE-TWO INTERACTIVE SOFTWARE, INC. is a Delaware Corporation. And ROCKSTAR GAMES, INC. is a business entity unknown.
- 53. Defendants engaged in the sales and distribution of GTA V throughout the state of California. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendant because, among other things, it engaged in illegal schemes and acts directed at and that had the intended effect of causing injury to persons residing in, located in, or doing business in this Judicial District and throughout the state of California. The unlawful acts alleged herein have a direct effect on Plaintiff and those similarly situated within the State of California. Defendant is within the jurisdiction of this Court for service of process purposes.

A. Plaintiffs

54. Plaintiff BRUCE McMAHON is a resident of the County of Riverside, California. On September 17, 2013, Plaintiff purchased his GTA V videogame from a GameStop store located in the state of California, County of Riverside. He paid the price of \$59.99 for the game not including California sales tax, and he was unable to obtain a refund from GameStop.

- 55. Plaintiff CHRISTOPHER BENGTSON is a resident of California. On September 17, 2013, Plaintiff purchased his GTA V videogame from a Game Stop store located in the state of California. He paid the price of \$59.99 for the game not including California sales tax, and he was unable to obtain a refund from GameStop.
- 56. Plaintiffs, and the Class they seek to represent, were all required to pay \$59.99 for the Defendants' GTA V videogame at any of multiple distribution locations throughout California, beginning with sales on September 17, 2013 and continuing through present.
- 57. The GTA V product was advertised as a videogame that would provide without reservation online multiplayer and cooperative gameplay as described in paragraphs 26-31 above. GTA V promised consumers access to a new cooperative online gameplay mode, known as "GTA Online," which was prominently featured on the packaging. The game advertised and displayed on its product that the purchaser would experience on-line interaction with others that also played the same game on the same brand of videogame system. The game was to immediately provide a great online experience for those videogame players who purchased it on or after September 17, 2013.

B. Defendants

- 58. TAKE TWO INTERACTIVE SOFTWARE, INC., AND TAKE TWO INTERACTIVE SOFTWARE, INC., DBA ROCKSTAR is a Delaware Corporation engaged in worldwide distribution of videogame software and more specifically, throughout the state of California at numerous distribution locations.
- 59. The true names and capacities of Defendants, whether individual, corporate, associate, or otherwise, sued herein as DOES 1 through 100, inclusive, are currently unknown to Plaintiffs, who therefore sues Defendants by such fictitious names under Code of Civil Procedure section 474. Plaintiffs are

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informed and believe, and based thereon allege that each of the Defendants designated herein as a DOE is legally responsible in some manner for the unlawful acts referred to herein. Plaintiffs will seek leave of court to amend this Complaint to reflect the true names and capacities of the Defendants designated hereinafter as DOES when such identities become known.

60. Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and based thereon allege, that Defendants acted in all respects pertinent to this action as the agent of the other Defendants, carried out a joint scheme, business plan, or policy in all respects pertinent hereto, and the acts of each Defendant are legally attributable to the other Defendants.

SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CAUSES OF **ACTION**

- 61. TAKE-TWO INTERACTIVE SOFTWARE, INC.; and TAKE TWO INTERACTIVE SOFTWARE, INC., DBA ROCKSTAR is a Delaware Corporation that produces videogame software. On September 17, 2013 TAKE-16 TWO INTERACTIVE SOFTWARE, INC., and/or ROCKSTAR GAMES, INC. introduced Grand Theft Auto V("GTA V") for distribution at numerous locations throughout the state of California.
 - 62. The GTA V product was advertised as a videogame that would provide without reservation online multiplayer and cooperative gameplay as described in paragraphs 26-31 above. GTA V promised consumers access to a new cooperative online gameplay mode, known as "GTA Online," which was prominently featured on the packaging. The game advertised and displayed on its product that the purchaser would experience on-line interaction with others that also played the same game on the same brand of videogame system. The game was to immediately provide a great online experience for those videogame players who purchased it on or after September 17, 2013.

Second Amended Class Action Complaint

- 63. Defendants charged \$59.99 to purchase the GTA V game when it was released on September 17, 2013.
- 64. Defendants knew that the GTA Online gameplay mode would not be available for multiplayer or cooperative online gameplay to consumers at the time the game was released on September 17, 2013, and it was not planning to make it available until at least October 1, 2013.
- 65. Defendants did not provide any type of notice to any of the GTA V purchasers at the time of purchase that the game did not currently include the online gameplay features that were clearly advertised on the packaging of its product as described in paragraphs 26-31 above.
- 66. By advertising the GTA V videogame as having online interaction and/or play, Defendants knew or should have known that consumers expected the game to perform as it was advertised to do on the product. Defendants failed to disclose on the packaging that multiplayer and cooperative online game play features were not planned to be available until October 1, 2013.
- 67. Like other purchasers of GTA V, Plaintiffs were deceived by Defendant's misrepresentations in the advertising on the product's packaging concerning the availability of the videogame's online multiplayer and cooperative gameplay modes.
- 68. Before purchasing GTA V, Plaintiffs read the product packaging of GTA V.
- 69. Plaintiffs purchased GTA V on September 17, 2013. Based on advertisements and guarantees made on the Defendants' product regarding multiplayer and cooperative online game play features, Plaintiffs anticipated immediately being able to play the game online. When Plaintiffs attempted to play GTA V online, they were unable to utilize any of the online features. The game simply stated that online interaction was not available to any users at this

time.

- 70. Defendants failed to provide any notice and/or warning to consumers that the online features of the GTA V videogame were not available.
- 71. Plaintiffs purchased the GTA V videogame with the intention of being able to immediately play it online with their friends and others whom also owned their same videogame system and had also just purchased the GTA V videogame.
- 72. Plaintiffs would not have purchased the GTA V videogame on September 17, 2013 had they been informed that the online features of the game were not available.
- 73. Every consumer that purchased the GTA V prior to October 1, 2013 was unable to access the GTA Online gameplay mode featured in the GTA V videogame product. Many consumers were still not able to consistently access it until October 15, 2013.
- 74. Accordingly, Plaintiffs bring this case as a class action and seek equitable relief for themselves and members of the proposed Class.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- 75. Plaintiffs bring this class action on behalf of themselves and all other members of a proposed plaintiff Class ("Class") initially defined as:
 - "All persons who purchased the GTA V videogame in the State of California prior to October 1, 2013."
- 76. This action has been properly brought and may properly be maintained as a class action under California Code of Civil Procedure and case law there under.

Numerosity of Class

77. Class members are so numerous that their individual joinder is impractical. Plaintiffs estimate that the Class comprises millions of members.

The precise number of Class members and their addresses are unknown to Plaintiffs at this time, but they can be ascertained by notifying GTA V purchasers that a claim has been made on behalf of all Class members that purchased GTA V. Class members may be notified directly by their email addresses that are associated with their online accounts to the Sony Playstation Network and/or the XBOX live network. The GTA V game requires "logging on" to the server even in order to play just the single player portion of the game. Therefore it is easily ascertainable whom it will be necessary to notify by contacting the specific plaintiff class members that logged on to the GTA V server between the dates of September 17, 2013 and October 1, 2013. Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by published notice.

Predominance of Common Questions of Fact and Law

- 78. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class. These questions predominate over the questions affecting only individual Class members. The common legal and factual question include:
- (a) Whether Defendants represented that the GTA V was a state-of-theart game that would provide without reservation multiplayer and cooperative online game play upon purchase of the product before October 1, 2013, providing consumers had the necessary access to their respective videogame system's online networks.
- (b) Whether Defendants failed to disclose or adequately disclose material information to consumers on their packaging of the GTA V videogame, namely, that the featured online gameplay mode were not available to any consumers at the time of purchases made before October 1, 2013;
- (c) Whether Defendants online interactive server was defective and/or unavailable at the time of purchase;
 - (d) Whether Defendants knew or should have known that the GTA V's

online features were defective and/or unavailable;

- (e) Whether Defendants' conduct as alleged herein violates the False Advertising Law;
- (f) Whether Defendants' conduct as alleged herein violates the Unfair Competition Law;
 - (g) Whether Defendants' breached their express warranty;
- (h) Whether Defendants' breached the warranty of merchantability and fitness;
- (i) Whether Defendants' conduct as alleged herein breaches the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act;
- (j) The nature of the relief, including equitable relief, to which Plaintiffs and Class members are entitled.

Typicality of Claims

79. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the Class because Plaintiffs, like all other Class members, bought a GTA V videogame that promised immediate access to online gameplay modes which were not available to any consumers at the time of their purchase.

Adequacy of Representation

- 80. Plaintiffs are adequate representatives of the Class, because their interests do not conflict with the interests of the members of the Class and they have retained counsel, competent and experienced in complex class action.
- 81. The interests of the Class members will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiffs and their counsel.

Superiority of a Class Action

82. A class action is superior to other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of Plaintiff and Class members. The damages suffered by each individual Class member, while significant, are small given the

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burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex and extensive litigation necessitated by Defendant's conduct. Further, it would be virtually impossible for the members of the Class individually to redress effectively the wrongs done to them. And, even if the members of the Class themselves could afford such individual litigation, the court system could not, given the many cases that would need to be filed.

83. Individualized litigation would also present a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. Individualized litigation would increase the delay and expense to all parties and the court system, given the complex legal and factual issues involved. By contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(For Violations of California's False Advertising Laws, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, et seq.)

- 84. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege all paragraphs previously alleged as if fully set forth herein and further allege as follows.
- 85. The conduct and actions of Defendants complained of herein constitute false advertising in violation of the False Advertising Law ("FAL"). *Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, et seq.*
- 86. Among other things, Defendants made representations and failed to disclose or adequately disclose material information regarding its GTA V videogame that it knew were deceptive and likely to cause reasonable consumers to buy it in reliance upon said representation. Defendant intended for Plaintiffs and Class members to rely on these representations and Plaintiffs and Class members did rely on Defendants' representations when purchasing GTA V.
 - 87. Defendants committed such violations of the FAL with actual

knowledge or knowledge fairly implied on the basis of objective circumstances.

- 88. As a result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs suffered injury in fact and lost money.
- 89. Accordingly, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, seek equitable relief in the form of an order requiring Defendants to refund Plaintiff and Class members monies paid for the defective and inactive videogame and/or to compensate them for the time consumer's reasonable expectations were violated.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(For Violations of the California's Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.)

- 90. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege all paragraphs previously alleged as if fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows.
- 91. The conduct and actions of Defendants complained of herein constitute unlawful, unfair and/or fraudulent actions in violations of the Unfair Competition Law ("UCL"). Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq.
- 92. Defendants' practices constitute "unlawful" business practices in violation of the UCL because, among other things, they violate the CLRA and the FAL.
- 93. Defendants' actions and practices constitute "unfair" business practices in violation of the UCL, because, among other things, they are immoral, unethical, oppressive, unscrupulous or substantially injurious to consumers, and/or any utility of such practices is outweighed by the harm caused to consumers. Defendants' actions violate the legislative policy of protecting consumers and preventing persons from advertising defective products and not adequately disclosing those defects. Defendants' practices caused substantial injury to Plaintiffs and Class members, are not outweighed by any benefits, and

Plaintiffs and Class members could not have reasonably avoided this injury.

- 94. Defendants' actions and practices constitute "fraudulent" business practices in violation of the UCL because, among other things, they have a capacity and tendency to deceive members of the public. Defendants intended for Plaintiffs and Class members to rely on its representation and Plaintiffs did rely on Defendants' representations.
- 95. Defendants' affirmative representations as alleged herein imposed on Defendants the duty to disclose the defect, an unavailability and an inactivity of the GTA V online gameplay mode known as GTA Online, because consumers were likely to be deceived regarding the actual capabilities of the videogame at time of purchase.
- 96. As a result of Defendants' wrongful conduct as alleged herein, Plaintiffs have suffered injury in fact and has lost money. Plaintiffs and Class members were all induced to pay \$59.99 for a videogame that did not perform as represented.
- 97. Accordingly, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, seek equitable relief in the form of an order requiring Defendants to refund Plaintiffs and Class members monies paid for the defective and inactive online gamplay mode of the videogame and/or to compensate them for the time consumer's reasonable expectations that were violated.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION (BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY – COMM'L C. §2313)

- 91. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege all paragraphs previously alleged as if fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows.
- 92. The GTA V videogame does not conform to its promises concerning its abilities and performance.
 - 93. Plaintiffs purchased the GTA V videogame on September 17, 2013

for \$59.99.

- 94. On the packaging of GTA V, the Defendants describe, promise and affirm that the featured online gameplay mode is immediately available upon purchase.
- 95. The online gameplay modes of the GTA V videogame was not available to any consumers until sometime after October 1, 2013.
- 96. As a result of Defendants' wrongful conduct as alleged herein, Plaintiffs have suffered injury in fact and has lost money. Plaintiffs and Class members paid \$59.99 for a videogame that did not perform as represented.
- 97. Accordingly, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, seek equitable relief in the form of an order requiring Defendants to refund Plaintiffs and Class members monies paid for the defective and inactive online gameplay mode of the videogame and/or to compensate them for the time consumer's reasonable expectations were violated.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(BREACH OF WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS – COMM'L C. §2314 and §2315)

- 98. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege all paragraphs previously alleged as if fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows.
- 99. The GTA V videogame does not conform to its promises concerning it abilities and performance.
- 100. Plaintiffs purchased the GTA V videogame on September 17, 2013 for \$59.99.
- 101. On the packaging of GTA V the Defendants describe, promise and affirm that the featured online gameplay mode is immediately available upon purchase.
 - 102. The online portion of the GTA V videogame was not available until

sometime after October 1, 2013.

- 103. At the time of their purchase the GTA V videogame did not perform as it was advertised, promised and affirmed on the packaging of the product. The defect is below the minimum level of quality anticipated by the consumer. The product did not perform as stated or promised nor did it meet the quality of the description on the product.
- 104. Defendants further breached their warranty by failing to issue adequate consumer warnings regarding its product's inability to play online until sometime after October 1, 2013.
- 105. As a result of Defendants' wrongful conduct as alleged herein, Plaintiffs have suffered injury in fact and has lost money. Plaintiffs and Class members were all induced to pay \$59.99 for a videogame that did not perform as represented.
- 106. Accordingly, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated, seek equitable relief in the form of an order requiring Defendants to refund Plaintiffs and Class members monies paid for the defective and inactive online gameplay mode of the videogame and/or to compensate them for the time consumer's reasonable expectations were violated.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION (BREACH OF SONG-BEVERLY ACT)

- 107. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference and re-allege all paragraphs previously alleged as if fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows.
- 108. Plaintiffs assert the Fifth Cause of Action individually, on behalf of the Class and on behalf of the common or general interest for breach of implied warranty under the Song-Beverly Act, Civ. Code §1790, *et seq*.
- 109. The GTA V videogames are "consumer goods" within the meaning of Civ. Code §1791(a).

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- 110. As set forth more fully above, Defendants have failed to comply with their obligations under the implied warranty of merchantability.
- 111. Plaintiff and the Class have suffered damages as a result of Defendant's failure to comply with its warranty obligations.
- 112. Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover such damages under the Song-Beverly Act, including damages pursuant to Civ. Code §§1791.1(d) and 1974.
 - 113. Defendant's breaches of warranty, as set forth above, were willful.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and Class members, pray for relief as follows:

- That the Court determine this action may be maintained as a class action, that Plaintiffs be appointed Class representative, and that Plaintiffs' counsel be appointed as counsel for the Class;
- For an order requiring Defendants to refund Plaintiffs and Class members monies paid for the defective and inactive online gameplay mode of the Defendants' videogame and/or to compensate them for the time consumer's reasonable expectations were violated.
- For an order prohibiting Defendants from engaging in the alleged misconduct described herein;

For damages according to proof;

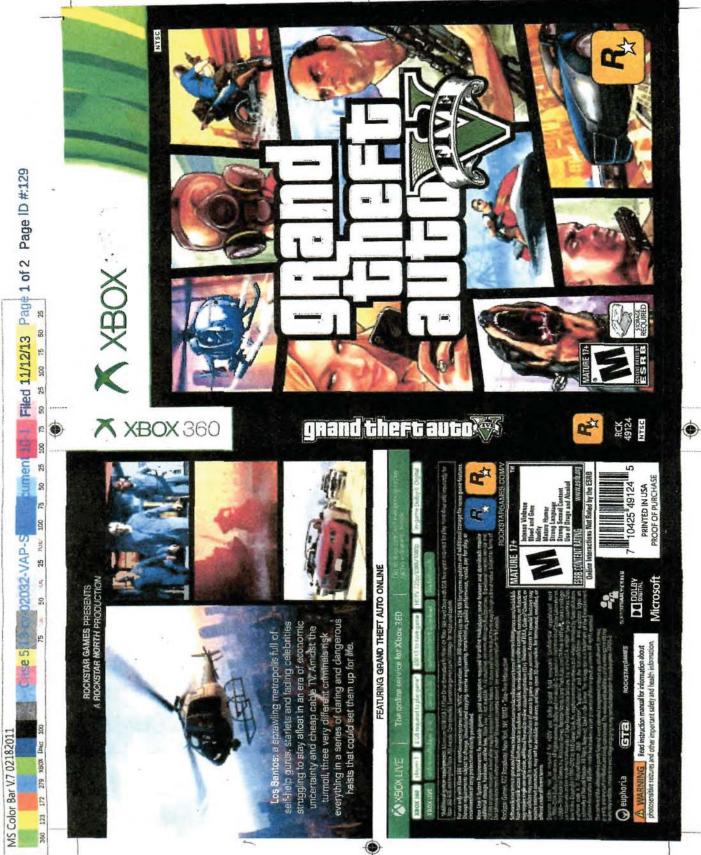
- Actual damages for injuries suffered by Plaintiff and the Class.
- Compensatory money damages according to proof.
- Statutory damages according to proof.
- Attorneys' fees and costs.

1	• For an award of the costs of suit incurred herein, including expert
2	witness fees.
3	For an award of interest, including prejudgment interest, at the
4	legal rate.
5	Punitive damages;
6	and
7	
8	 For such other and further relief as this Court deems just and
9	proper.
10	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
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12	1. Plaintiffs hereby demand trial of their claims by jury to the extent
13	authorized by law.
14	
15	
16	Dated: May 8, 2017
17	LAW OFFICES OF JEFFERY R. LAWRENCE
18	SOFONIO & ASSOCIATES, APLC
19	JAMES HAWKINS, APLC
20	
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22	Jeffrey R. Lawrence, Esq. Rex P. Sofonio, Esq.
23	James R. Hawkins, Esq.
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EXHIBIT A



EXHIBIT B



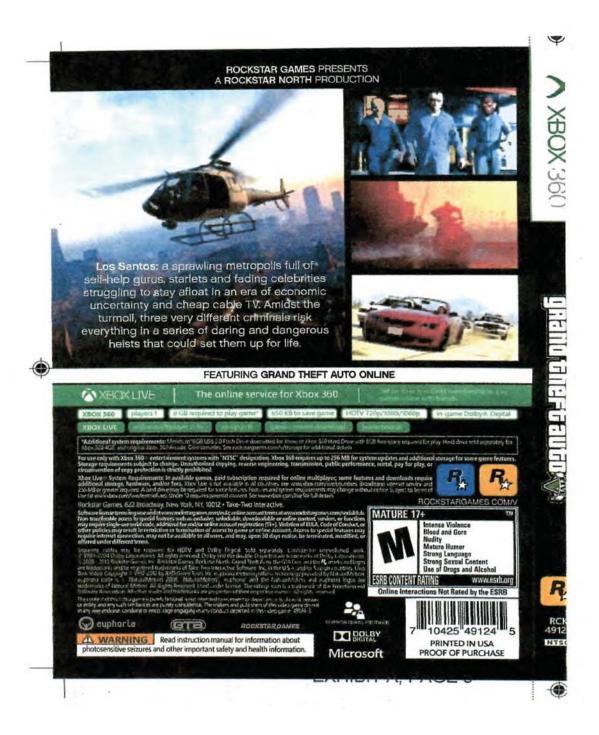


EXHIBIT C



EXHIBIT D

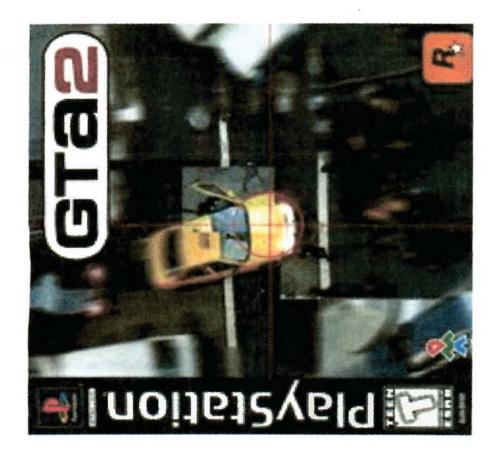


EXHIBIT E

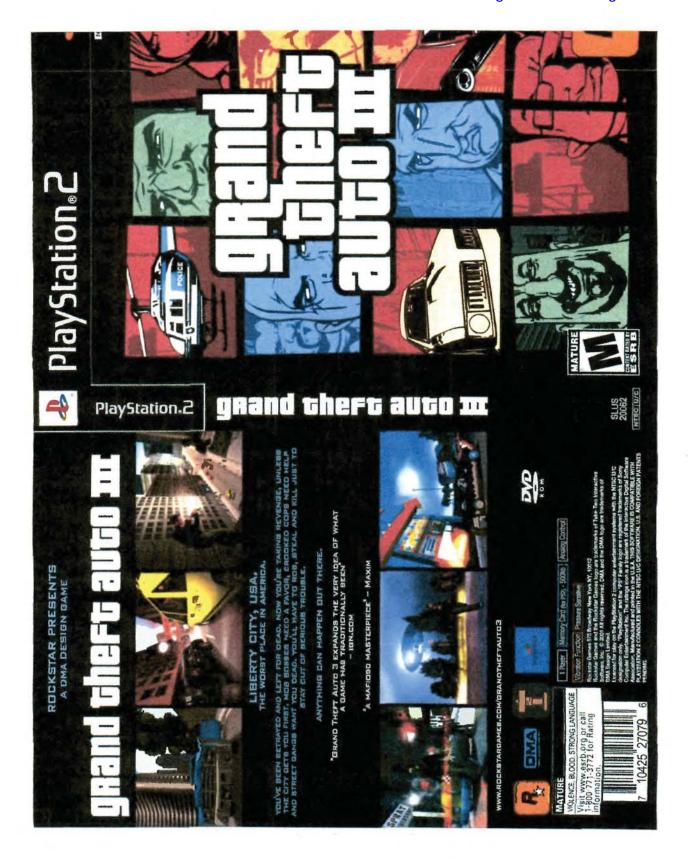


EXHIBIT F

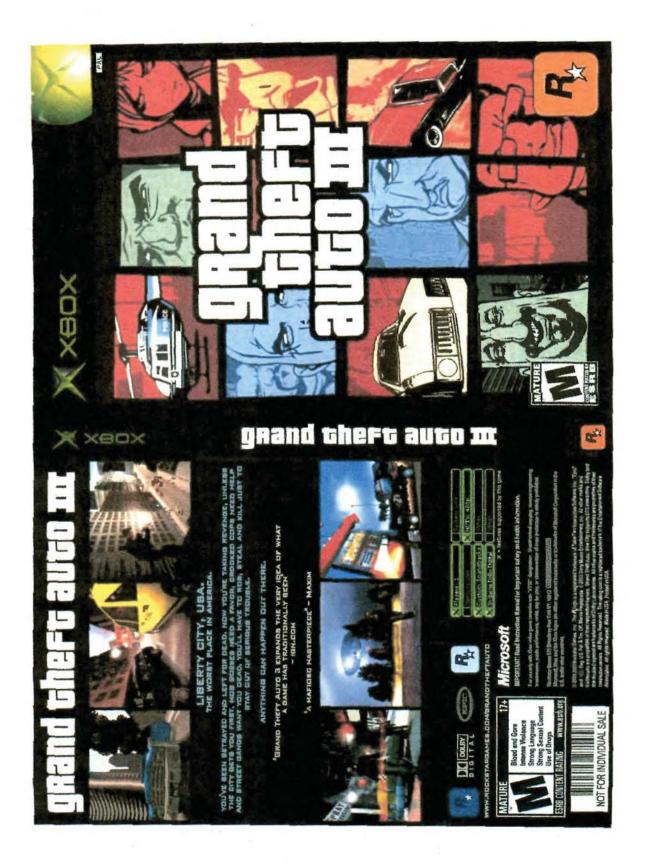


EXHIBIT G

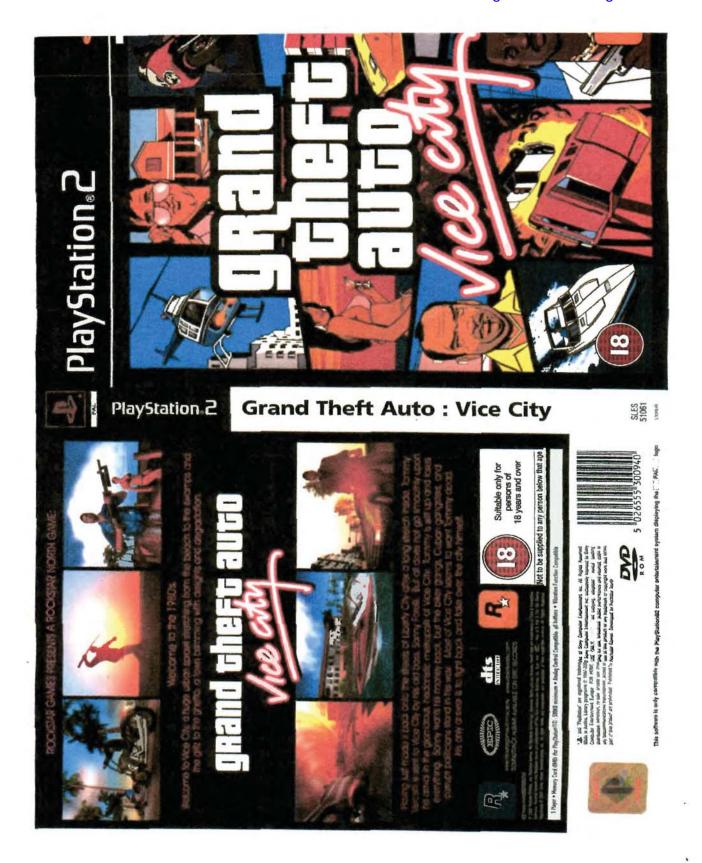


EXHIBIT H

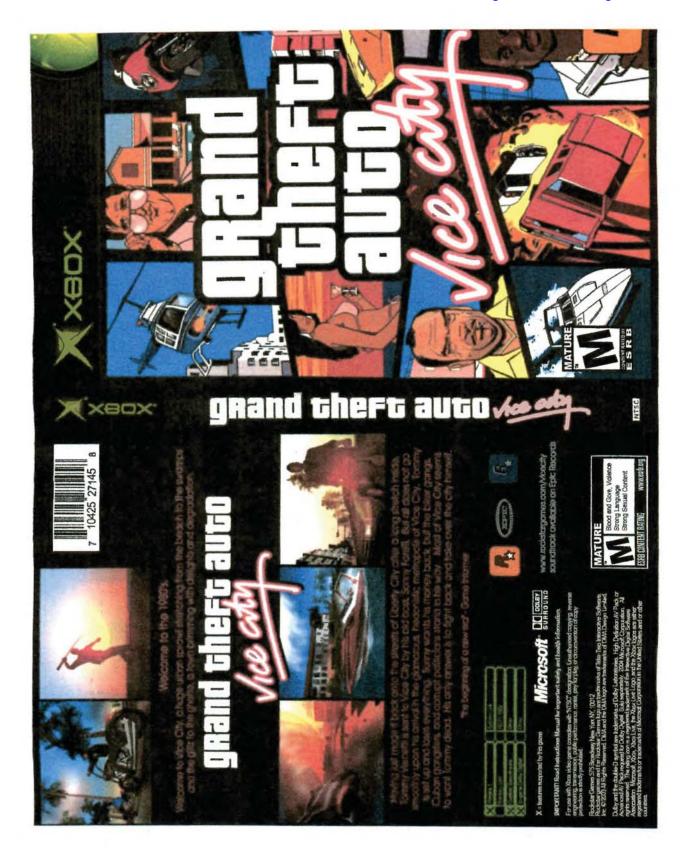


EXHIBIT I

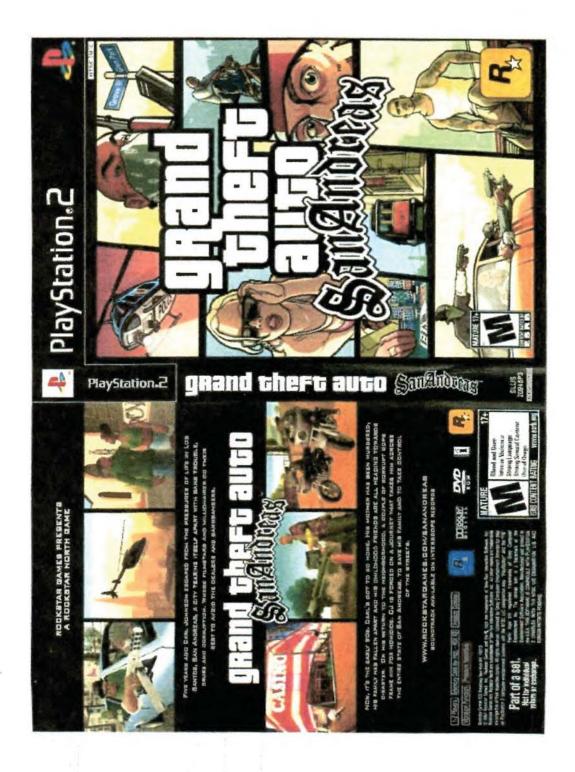


EXHIBIT J

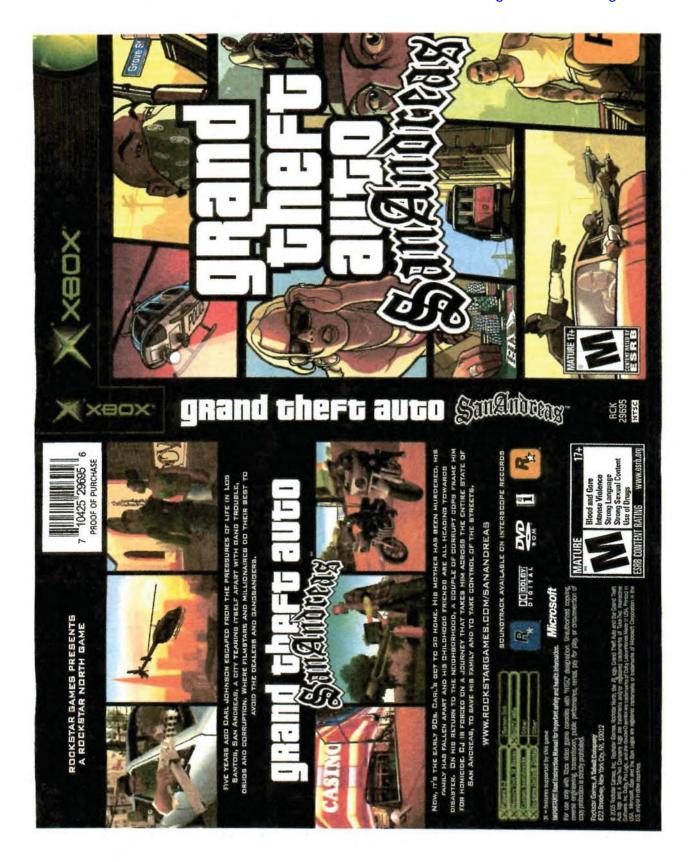


EXHIBIT K

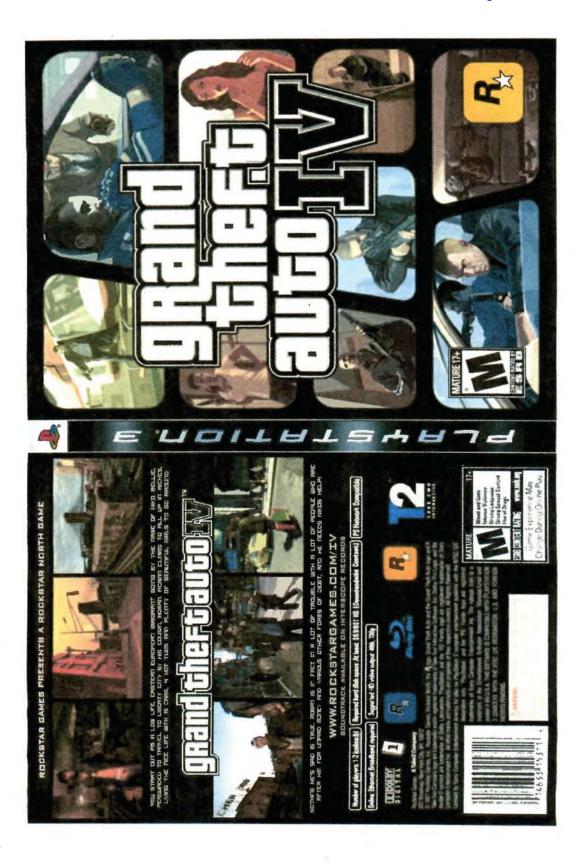


EXHIBIT L

