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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS**

ALEX GORBATCHEV,
individually and on behalf of all
others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES
USA, INC. and GOOGLE, INC.,
Defendants.

Case No. 4:17-cv-260

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Alex Gorbachev, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, brings this class action against Defendants Huawei Technologies USA, Inc. (“Huawei”) and Google, Inc. (“Google”) (collectively “Defendants”), and in support thereof aver the following based upon personal information and the investigation of their counsel, and upon information and belief as to all other allegations:

INTRODUCTION

1. This is a class action lawsuit brought by Plaintiff on behalf of himself and a class of similarly situated consumers who purchased Google Nexus 6P smartphones (the “Phones” or “Class Phones”). The Class Phones are defective because they are prone to (i) enter an endless bootloop cycle which renders the phones unresponsive and unusable (the “Bootloop Defect”) and (ii) severe and premature battery drainage (the “Battery Drain Defect”) (collectively the “Defect”). Plaintiff and Class members have been injured as a result of experiencing this known Defect in Class Phones. As the numerous complaints posted on product reviews, blogs and other consumer resources reveal, countless consumers have experienced this Defect in their Class Phones. At all times during the Class Period, Defendants knew of or should have known of the Defect (discussed below) in Class Phones, and failed to disclose them in order to increase their sales of Class Phones.

2. Bootlooping often manifests in the Phones without warning, and puts them into a death-spiral wherein affected Phones will suddenly switch off and then turn back on, and remain stuck on the Google boot-up screen. This process typically repeats over and over in Class Phones. When this occurs, the Class Phones are completely unresponsive and non-functional, and they fail to proceed past the start-up screen and on to the home screen.

3. When the Defect manifests as the Battery Drain Defect, it causes Class Phone batteries to die and Class Phones to turn off despite showing as high as 45% battery life in some cases. This problem is reportedly exacerbated by cold weather, and when the Defect manifests, Phones will not turn back on until they are plugged into a charger. When the Phone does turn back on, the battery life remains right around the level that it was at when the Phone turned off and the battery died.

4. The Defect manifests both while Class Phones are inside and outside of the warranty period. Upon information and belief, the Defect is caused by an incompatibility between the Phones' hardware and software.

5. Whatever the origin of these problems may be, this Defect has left consumers across the country with Google Nexus 6P smartphones that do not work as intended and, in instances where the Defect manifests even slightly outside of the warranty period, with no recourse. For those Class Phones that manifest the Defect out of warranty, Defendants typically decline to provide any remedy whatsoever, leaving consumers (including Plaintiff) to procure a replacement at their own expense.

6. Even in instances where Defendants have replaced or repaired Class Phones under warranty, instead of undertaking a recall or offering some other adequate remedy, consumers have to wait several days or weeks to receive an accommodation, which often ends up being a refurbished Phone that suffers from the same Defect. Upon information and belief, the Defect cannot be permanently effectively repaired once one or both of the Defect manifests in a Phone and any replacement Phone will suffer from the same Defect. Indeed, numerous consumers report that they have had to obtain multiple replacement Phones for the same problem. As such, the repair/replacement warranties offered by Defendants fail in their essential purpose. Some consumers even report that during the warranty period, Defendants decline to provide warranty coverage for the Defect, or hide behind a cosmetic issue (such as a cracked bezel or scratched screen) in order to avoid providing a replacement under the warranty.

7. Despite the fact that Defendants were aware or should have been aware of the Defect, they fail to disclose the Defect to purchasers of Class Phones. They then cashed in on this omission by routinely refusing to provide repairs free of charge.

8. As a result of the Defect, and the monetary costs associated with repairs and replacements, Plaintiff and Class members have suffered injury in fact, incurred damages, and have otherwise been harmed by Defendants' conduct.

9. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks redress for Defendants' breach of express and implied warranties and violations of numerous federal and state consumer protection laws. Plaintiff also seek recovery for monetary and equitable relief for Defendants' fraud.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

10. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because it arises under the laws of the United States and pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d) 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) because at least one plaintiff and defendants are citizens of different states. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

11. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendants transact business in this district, are subject to personal jurisdiction in this district, and are therefore deemed to be citizens of this district. Additionally, Defendants have advertised in this district and have received substantial revenue and profits from their sales of Class Phones in this district; therefore, a substantial part of the events and/or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred, in part, within this district.

12. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because they have conducted substantial business in this judicial district and intentionally and purposefully placed the Class Phones into the stream of commerce within this district and throughout the United States.

PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

13. Plaintiff Alex Gorbachev is an adult individual residing in Oakland, California. On October 29, 2015, he purchased a Google Nexus 6P smartphone directly from Google. Plaintiff Gorbachev paid \$546.40 for his Phone (serial number 510KPNY0013975).

14. Throughout 2016 and early 2017, Plaintiff Gorbachev regularly experienced incidents where his Nexus 6P would suddenly shutdown and restart without warning, sometimes on a daily basis.

15. On the morning of March 17, 2017, Plaintiff Gorbachev attempted to request an Uber using the Uber app on his Nexus 6P. When he pressed the screen to submit his request for a ride, his Nexus 6P froze and stopped responding to touch for ten to fifteen seconds. After this brief pause, the Phone's screen went black and then cycled through the boot-up process to a screen showing the Google logo. The boot-up process stalled at this screen, again going black before proceeding to the Google logo screen and going black again. The Phone continued to repeat this loop without stop for the rest of the day.

16. Later that same day, Plaintiff Gorbachev learned his Uber request was processed prior to the Phone entering the bootloop. He was charged a cancellation fee.

17. Also on March 17, 2017, Plaintiff Gorbachev contacted Google's customer technical support. A Google representative informed him his warranty had expired and so Google would provide no relief to him. The Google representative directed him to call Huawei, but noted that Huawei probably would not offer any relief either.

18. Plaintiff Gorbachev's Phone never proceeded past the Google logo screen again, effectively rendering it a very expensive, functionless paperweight.

19. Plaintiff Gorbachev purchased a OnePlus 3T to replace his inoperable Nexus 6P.

20. Plaintiff has suffered an ascertainable loss as a result of Defendants' omissions and/or misrepresentations associated with the Defect, including, but not limited to, loss of use, loss of intellectual property, out-of-pocket losses, future repairs, and diminished value of his Class Phone.

21. Plaintiff Gorbachev would not have purchased his Class Phone had he known that it contained the Defect.

B. Defendants

22. Defendant Huawei Technologies USA, Inc. is, upon information and belief, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of Texas, with its principal place of business located at 5700 Tennyson Parkway, Suite 500 Plano, Texas 75024.

23. Defendant Google, Inc. is, upon information and belief, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state of Delaware, with its principal place of business located at 1600 Ampitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, California 94043.

24. Defendants, and each of them, are now, and/or at all times mentioned in this complaint were in some manner legally responsible for the events, happenings and circumstances alleged in this complaint. Defendants proximately caused Plaintiff, all others similarly situated to be subjected to the unlawful practices, wrongs, complaints, injuries, and/or damages alleged in this complaint. Defendants, and each of them, are now, and/or at all times mentioned in this complaint were the agents, servants, and/or employees of some or all other Defendants, and vice-versa, and in doing the things alleged in this complaint, Defendants are now and/or at all times mentioned in this complaint were acting within the course and scope of that agency, servitude, and/or employment.

25. Defendants, and each of them, are now, and/or at all times mentioned in this complaint members of, and/or engaged in, a joint venture, partnership and common enterprise, and acting within the course and scope of, and in pursuance of said joint venture, partnership, and common enterprise. Furthermore, Defendants, may have been the alter ego and acting in the same or similar capacity as Defendants, in the treatment of Plaintiff, such that it would be unjust to provide separate legal treatment of said Defendants who, at all relevant times, acted jointly and severally to deprive Plaintiff of his rights under state and federal law. Defendants, and each of them, at all times mentioned in this complaint concurred and contributed to the various acts and omissions of each and every one of the other Defendants in proximately causing the complaints, injuries, and/or damages alleged in this complaint. Defendants, and each of them, at all times mentioned in this complaint approved of, condoned and/or otherwise ratified each and every one of the acts and/or omissions alleged in this complaint.

26. Defendants, and each of them, at all times mentioned in this complaint aided and abetted the acts and omissions of each and every one of the other Defendants thereby proximately causing the damages alleged in this complaint.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. The Google Nexus 6P

27. On a stage in San Francisco on the morning of September 29, 2015, Google unveiled the newest version of its Nexus 6 smartphone, called the Nexus 6P. In conjunction with its release, Google touted the Nexus 6P as its “most premium phone yet.”¹

28. The Nexus 6P was released for pre-order on September 29, 2015 through the Google Store in the United States, United Kingdom, Ireland, and

¹ <http://www.theverge.com/2015/9/29/9410551/google-nexus-6p-announced-size-price-release-date> (last visited April 14, 2017).

Japan, with release in additional countries in the weeks that followed.² Images of the Nexus 6P are below:



² <http://www.androidpolice.com/2015/09/28/exclusive-nexus-6p-will-be-available-for-pre-order-on-september-29th-starting-499-99-in-the-u-s-uk-ireland-canada-and-japan/> (last visited April 14, 2017).

29. The Nexus 6P is equipped with a 5.7-inch WQHD display and a completely new design, at 7.3mm thick.³ The Nexus 6P is also equipped with a 3450mAh battery, dual front-facing speakers, and the Snapdragon 810 v2.1 processor.⁴ An 8-megapixel camera is on the front of the Nexus 6P. The camera is supposed to be optimized for indoor photography and features slow-motion video, 4K video, and burst mode for photos.⁵

30. The Phones were offered for \$499 (32 GB), \$549 (64 GB), and \$649 (128 GB).⁶ Furthermore, the Nexus 6P was marketed as “unlocked” such that consumers are not tied to a contract and can use the Phones with many different carriers.⁷

31. At the launch event, Google claimed that the Nexus 6P would possess best in class features, including support for ultra-fast charging allowing it to charge twice as fast as the iPhone 6 Plus.⁸

32. At the launch event, Google’s Vice President of Engineering Dave Burke touted the Nexus 6P as:

- “the most advanced Android software built into innovative hardware”;
- “the very latest and best in material design”; and
- capable of “charg[ing] fully in about half the time of an iPhone 6 Plus”.⁹

³ <http://www.theverge.com/2015/9/29/9410551/google-nexus-6p-announced-size-price-release-date> (last visited April 14, 2017).

⁴ <http://www.androidpolice.com/2015/09/28/exclusive-nexus-6p-will-be-available-for-pre-order-on-september-29th-starting-499-99-in-the-u-s-uk-ireland-canada-and-japan/> (last visited April 14, 2017).

⁵ <http://www.theverge.com/2015/9/29/9410551/google-nexus-6p-announced-size-price-release-date> (last visited April 14, 2017).

⁶ *Id.*, at embedded videos.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ *Id.*

33. At the launch event, Google's Product Management Director Sabrina Ellis also described the Nexus Protect package, which she characterized as providing coverage for those "drops, spills, and cracks we all worry about." She also stated that because Nexus Protect support would be offered 24/7, when consumers need to file a claim, they can "get a new device as early as the next business day."¹⁰

34. Ellis also described the Nexus Protect package, which she characterized as providing coverage for those "drops, spills, and cracks we all worry about." She also stated that because Nexus Protect support would be offered 24/7, when consumers need to file a claim, they can "get a new device as early as the next business day."¹¹

35. As recently April 2017, Google's website advertises the Nexus 6P as containing a battery that "keeps you talking, texting, and apping into the night."¹² Neither Google's nor Huawei's websites mention the Defect.

36. Despite Google's high remarks about the Nexus 6P Phones and their performance, countless consumers report having quite a different experience in terms of quality, operability, and battery performance.

B. The Widespread Defect Becomes Apparent in All of the Class Phones

37. Unbeknownst to consumers, Nexus 6P Phones suffer from the Defect that inevitably causes the Phones to experience severe battery drainage or get stuck on the home screen and in the bootup process. When this Defect manifests as the Bootloop Defect, the Phone will unexpectedly turn off, then upon turning back on, get stuck in the bootup process, and fail to proceed beyond the start-up

⁹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-THMyqbmYk> (last visited April 14, 2017).

¹⁰ <http://www.theverge.com/2015/9/29/9410551/google-nexus-6p-announced-size-price-release-date> (last visited April 14, 2017), at embedded video.

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² <https://www.google.com/nexus/6p/> (last visited April 14, 2017).

screen. When this Defect manifests as the Battery Drain Defect, the Phone will experience severely diminished battery life and premature shut-off.

38. When bootlooping occurs, the phone is essentially a very expensive paperweight. After the Defect occurs, the Phone no longer operates whatsoever. It cannot be used to make calls, send text messages, access the internet, or use any other function available on the Phone. Consumers lose all access to any data or information stored on the Phone, including any photographs or other intellectual property.

39. Consumer complaints regarding bootlooping in the Nexus 6P began appearing online at least as early as September 2016.

40. Manifestation of the Defect as the Battery Drain Defect is also a widespread issue in Class Phones. When this issue manifests, consumers experience a complete loss of operability in their Class Phones despite that the battery on their Phones show a partial charge. Consumers report the same common experience: the Phone will be working fine, and the battery will have a partial charge (e.g. between 15-45%) when suddenly, their Phone will just turn off and will not turn back on.

41. When this happens, consumers are only able to get the Phone to start operating again by plugging the Phone into a charger. Eventually, the Phone turns back on and the battery life shows that the Phone has been charged slightly above the point or percentage where it was before the Phone failed and died due to the Defect.

42. Despite Defendants' awareness of the Defect and countless reports of these issues from consumers – including directly to Huawei and Google, on Defendants' message boards, and on consumer websites – Defendants continue to sell Class Phones without informing consumers of the Defect.

43. Defendants have refused to confirm the presence of these issues in Class Phones and provide relief to consumers whose Nexus 6P Phones bootloop or suffer from battery drain or early shut-off.

C. The Defect's Impact on Consumers

44. As discussed above, Plaintiff has experienced the Defect in his Class Phone. His experience is by no means an isolated occurrence.

45. The internet is replete with complaints by consumers who purchased a Nexus 6P phone, only to experience the same bootloop and battery drain problems. Examples of some of these complaints are below:

↑ [-] **AlphaM93** 2 points 10 days ago

↓ I am extremely disappointed that a big company like Google does not know how to fix this problem.

I bought a Google Nexus 6P in February 2016. The phone came with a 1 year warranty. One week after the warranty expired, the Nexus 6P decided to freeze after taking a photo and thereafter rebooted. (17/02.2017) Since then, my Nexus 6P has been in a never-ending boot loop. The 6P was running Android Nougat 7.1.1 (N4F26O) at the time it froze. To think that Google has flagged this as a minor bug/defect is absurd and not acceptable. If this is not fixed, I am not buying another Google phone and I will make sure that others in my region do not fall into the same rip off!

Kind regards,

Huawei Nexus 6P (H1512) 64GB - Aluminium Owner.

https://www.reddit.com/r/Nexus/comments/4zhx53/never_ending_boot_loop_with_android_7_nougat/de0d4k3/ (last visited March 3, 2017)

↑ [-] **JRTStudio** 1 point 28 days ago

↓ FYI for others finding this issue. If it happens 11 days after your warranty expires, don't expect a replacement from Google if you purchased from them. Here is the experience my wife had with her Nexus 6P I bought her to encourage testing of my Android apps. Spoiler alert, it's going to be tuff to keep her using an Android phone.

Over the last couple days, I would look over and see my phone was trying to reboot. It would get stuck at the very beginning with the Google logo flashing (long before you even get to sign in to start Android). I couldn't even get the phone to turn off.

So I called Google for help and they alerted me there was nothing they could do since my warranty expired just 6 days ago. I told them my phone was bricked at 53 weeks and they said it was "expected wear and tear". So I said, "to confirm, you are telling me that this is expected behavior after only a year and you won't do anything to help" and they said "yes". When I tried getting their full name or ID numbers, they would tell me they can't give those. It took a while of prodding before they would even give me a case number. I talked to 3 managers there who all said I was out of luck by 11 days with my now bricked phone.

permalink embed save parent give gold

https://www.reddit.com/r/Nexus/comments/4zhx53/never_ending_boot_loop_with_android_7_nougat/dd9lj2q/ (last visited March 3, 2017)

Nexus 6P bootloop - stuck on Google logo



Don Lew

25

14,309 views

57 16

Share Embed Email


<https://youtu.be/9iqpfUqb8gU>
☐ Start at: 5:45

Published on Oct 1, 2016

Very sad-- my Nexus 6P froze and restarted, getting stuck at the Google logo. Bootloop happened about a week after OTA update to Android 7.0 Nougat. ::cries::

Video recorded on my Nexus 5X, apparently now my daily driver, ::cries some more::

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9iqpfUqb8gU> (last visited March 3, 2017)



fl0wmast3r 1 month ago

most users have tried re-flashing factory images or wiping their data to no avail. Once you contact Google, the company will send you a refurbished unit. Though Google says the bootloop is strictly a hardware issue, it is curious that both Nexus 6P and Nexus 5X devices are suddenly affected by it after the most recent Nougat update.

Reply •

Id. (last visited March 3, 2017)



David Schwab 2 months ago (edited)

Happened to mine too! Google sabotage? Super pissed off. Weirdly right after 12 month warranty and right after 7.1.1 update. Coincidence? Super expensive phone that was still WAY in it's prime. I was looking forward to at least another year. Thinking about never buying a Google phone again.

Reply •

[View all 3 replies](#)

Id. (last visited March 3, 2017)



Ramtin Irandost • 2 months ago

This article is really late. My 6p was effected by the bootloop before 7.1 update. Google was making it really difficult for me to get a replacement so I had to just deal with it. I wiped catch reset my phone couple of times but didn't seem to help and then the problem just went away by itself. I was beta tester for couple of Google's apps and I opted out of those I feel like thats what helped but I'm not quite sure. It's also noteworthy to mention that my phone only restarted when I wasn't using it.

1 ^ | v • Reply • Share

<http://www.androidauthority.com/nexus-6p-bootloop-issues-738275/> (last visited March 3, 2017)



Os Portillo • 2 months ago

My 6P just "died" on me back on the 25th. Was working normal, then went dead with 65%+ charge. Won't turn on while charging, it's actually not even holding any charge.

I'm sending it today to Huawei to work it out with the warranty. Such a great phone, affected so we are tempted to buy the new Pixels. Shame on you Google, never been so disappointed with them.

^ | v • Reply • Share ›

Id. (last visited March 3, 2017)



Thomas Cole • 2 months ago

This issue is older than this. I had one of my 6P's (my wives) get stuck in a bootloop months ago. We had to argue with Huawei and get Google involved just to get them to take the phone on the warranty that was almost up. Google offered to charge me full price for the phone and then release the money back on return of the old phone. I can't afford to do that and would not even if I could afford it. The 6P was the last purchase I will ever make from Google because of their customer service issues, I don't even use their software anymore.

^ | v • Reply • Share ›

Id. (last visited March 3, 2017)



thejaycan • 2 months ago

My 6P bit the dust in this manner. I'm glad to see it getting more attention, because I thought it was just my phone. I only had flashed up to 7.0 (pure nexus ROM) when it died. The flash went fine as did all the app reinstalls (did a clean flash) and it was working for half the day and then I launched Google Maps and it did a hard crash, all the way back to the Google screen and then proceeded to do its bootloop thing (no boot animation). I tried reflashing the ROM, the boot IMG, thebstoxk recovery, cleared data, cache, system, and even internal storage, no dice. Then I tried flashing back to Google stock from the official sources, nothing. Relocked the bootloader and reflashed stock source, still nothing. At that point, RMA'd it. Got new one and no problems on 7.1.1 on the pure nexus ROM. Just a bummer as I've had good luck recovering "bricked" devices until this one.

3 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›

<https://www.xda-developers.com/nexus-6p-users-experiencing-random-bootloops/>
(last visited March 3, 2017)



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3 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›

<http://www.androidauthority.com/amazon-alexa-based-voice-call-754631/#comment-2910821891> (last visited March 3, 2017)



AlexFarr → freddie andersson • 5 months ago

I've had the same issue, phone draining quickly and shutting down normally at 15% but I've had it happen at 25%. RMA'd my 6P and I have a fresh one sitting at home now, updated it to last Marshmallow update and think I'll leave it there until Google address the problem... I shouldn't have to do that though and it seems like more than just a knackered battery with people reporting the exact same thing.

^ | v • Reply • Share ›

<http://www.androidauthority.com/samsung-lg-lcd-delay-764136/#comment-2994769785> (last visited April 14,2017)



DevD • 4 months ago

Mine started the 2nd day after i installed the 7.1.1 which was last Monday. My phone randomly shuts down when i receive a call. The phone battery would be anywhere between 20%-65%. When it reboots the phone shows switched on the battery saver mode and charge would be 10%-15%. I can;t see the last caller id when shutdown happened. This is crazy. I am missing calls with no idea who called. This is critical. Hope Google and Huawei is working on this. Else the best phone of 2015-2016 is going to be the worst phone ever.

^ | v • Reply • Share ›

<http://www.androidauthority.com/samsung-lg-lcd-delay-764136/#comment-3065853865> (last visited April 14, 2017)



Pavan • 5 months ago

+1. Battery is draining at a jet speed. I thought my 6P battery is getting old

^ | v • Reply • Share ›

<http://www.androidauthority.com/samsung-lg-lcd-delay-764136/#comment-2978851185> (last visited April 14,2017)



Yash Mehta • 5 months ago

Battery is draining so fast and takes hell lot of time to charge back. First it used to tak 1 hr or 1 and half hr max. And now it takes almost 3 hrs to charge and sometimes it shows '5 hrs for full'. This is really frustrating and not what I expected from 7.0 update. I have also tweeted about this to nexus but no replies. Please fix Google.

^ | v • Reply • Share ›

<http://www.androidauthority.com/samsung-lg-lcd-delay-764136/#comment-2978082660> (last visited April 14, 2017)



Cara Leigh
@psychicstorm

Follow

[@GoogleStore](#) why does my nexus 6p shut down when it claims to have 90% battery? won't turn on until plug it in and sure enough 90% battery 🙄

RETWEET

1

LIKE

1



<https://twitter.com/psychicstorm/status/852146771354628096> (last visited April 14, 2017)



Chris Holley
@sdfitnoexcuses

Follow

[@Google](#) Please fix your battery issues with your Nexus 6P. Your service with this has been horrible. [#googlefails](#)

LIKE

1



<https://twitter.com/sdfitnoexcuses/status/851661079914532864> (last visited April 14, 2017)



Ckmk
@chukumukoo

Follow

Google still ignores Nexus 6p users. For months customers suffer from battery shutdowns. And nothing. Silence
[@GoogleNexus](#)

LIKE

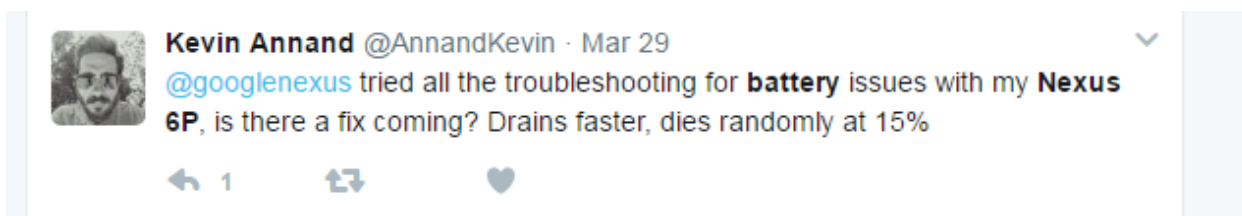
1



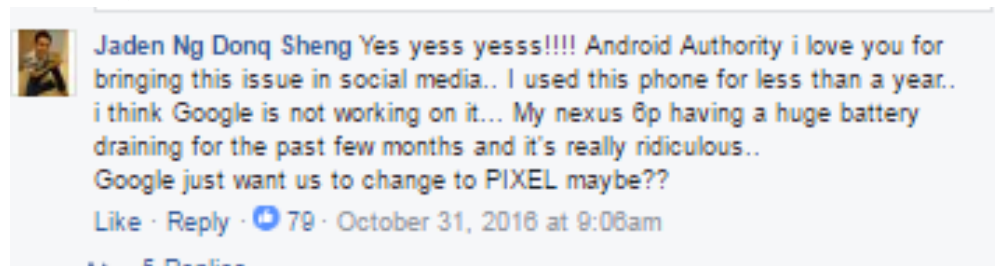
11:16 AM - 8 Apr 2017



<https://twitter.com/chukumukoo/status/850744112190038017> (last visited April 14, 2017)



<https://twitter.com/AnnandKevin/status/847110772941606912> (last visited April 14,2017)



https://www.facebook.com/androidauthority/posts/1137761776273542?comment_id=1137787889604264&comment_tracking=%7B%22tn%22%3A%22R0%22%7D (last visited April 14, 2017)

★★★★★ Died after after 11 months.

By Tommy on January 31, 2017

Offer Type: Phone | Color: Graphite | Size: 64 GB | **Verified Purchase**

purchased in 2/2016, phone just died 1/31/2017. Warranty only good for 1 year.

Phone has been doing great up until last month or so. Battery will suddenly say low and shut down. Even if I have 20%+. The highest it shut down was at 49%. It will reboot but will shut down right after it loads.

Now, the phone is bricked. It restarted on me in the middle of a text message, and started to boot but the phone never loaded completely and now won't turn on and won't charge. Tried everything in google support with no success.

I guess I'll go back to apple. Never had any issue this early in the phones life.

► 1 comment | 2 people found this helpful. Was this review helpful to you? Report abuse

https://www.amazon.com/gp/customer-reviews/R15DQL12OO5EVM/ref=cm_cr_getr_d_rvw_ttl?ie=UTF8&ASIN=B015YCRYZM (last visited April 14,2017)

☆☆☆☆ Great software at the price of unreliable hardware!

By Gsdotwq on June 22, 2016

Offer Type: Phone | Color: Graphite | Size: 64 GB | **Verified Purchase**

Specs for this phone are great on paper. So is the user experience with google's vanilla android. But beware of hardware durability. After about 4 months of use, one day the battery died and it refused to recharge. Huawei's disappointing customer service wants me to send it in for 2 weeks. I don't blame them, they are after all playing by the book. So read the warranty before you buy this phone.

Reliability of our smartphones is so important in today's world that maybe, just maybe it doesn't matter how good the software ecosystem is, if the hardware is not durable for you to enjoy it.

► 5 comments | 18 people found this helpful. Was this review helpful to you? Report abuse

https://www.amazon.com/gp/customer-reviews/R121YD5FSNCG3Z/ref=cm_cr_getr_d_rvw_ttl?ie=UTF8&ASIN=B015YCRYZM (last visited April 14, 2017)

46. Consumers have even initiated a petition on change.org to get Defendants to address the Defect in the 6P.¹³ As of April 14, 2017, the petition had garnered signatures from 125 supporters.

D. Defendants' Continued Failure to Remedy the Defect

47. Despite the fact that Defendants know of or are on notice of the issues in Class Phones described herein, Defendants have failed to disclose these issues to consumers prior to purchase, and once the issues manifest in the Class Phones, Defendants fail to provide an adequate remedy.

48. Defendants often fail to provide a remedy or relief for consumers even in warranty, often pointing to a cosmetic issue (such as a cracked screen) as an excuse not to provide a repair or replacement many. Often times the problems in Nexus 6P Phones occur just outside of the warranty.

49. Consumers report that they have been required to obtain a repair at their own expense and that Defendants are not standing behind their product or their promises to repair Class Phones. Many consumers have already paid out of

¹³ See https://www.change.org/p/google-inc-get-repair-replacement-support-from-google-and-huawei-for-the-nexus-6p?source_location=topic_page (last visited April 14, 2017).

pocket for the costly repairs associated with fixing the battery drain and bootloop problems in Class Phones.

50. Although Google and Huawei appear to offer some consumers repairs or refurbished devices at no cost, this is not the norm, and Defendants have refused to acknowledge these issues and provide the same relief, or any relief at all, for other consumers.

51. On calls to customer support, consumers typically experience Google and Huawei representatives pointing fingers and bouncing consumers back and forth to each other on series of calls. These calls often end in no recourse.

52. Other consumers are forced to either pay a repair price or submit a damage claim through Assurant, which requires payment of a costly deductible.

53. Consumers who are able to obtain a replacement device – whether free of charge or (more likely) after paying out of pocket – are routinely provided with refurbished, used phones. This leaves consumers in a situation where they have paid full-freight for a brand new phone, but are left with a refurbished phone that will likely (and often does) experience the same issues again, and in some cases multiple additional times.

54. Defendants should not be permitted to continue concealing the Defect while fleecing consumers with the costs of repairing Class Phones and making consumers overpay for defective Class Phones when Defendants are well aware of these issues.

55. It is apparent that Defendants know of these issues but have no intention of universally remedying these problems, as Defendants routinely decline to repair defective Phones that are clearly affected by the issues described herein under the guise of cosmetic or other reasons.

56. To date, Defendants have failed to acknowledge that Nexus 6P Phones are plagued by defects resulting in battery drainage/early shut-off and

bootlooping, and Defendants continue to fail to repair the defective Phones free of charge to consumers. Even as consumer reports begin to rapidly emerge online about these problems, Defendants have not acknowledged these widespread problems.

57. Had these issues been known and disclosed to Plaintiff and consumers, they would not have purchased their Class Phones (or at a minimum would have paid significantly less for them). At the time of purchase, Plaintiff was not aware of the issues in the Class Phones.

58. Defendants have made affirmative representations about the quality of the Class Phones and failed to disclose, or suppressed, a material fact about the Class Phones, namely that they are plagued by a defect that results in battery drain or bootlooping that inevitably renders Class Phones completely useless.

59. Defendants had a duty to disclose these issues based upon its exclusive knowledge thereof – a material fact that, had it been disclosed to consumers (including Plaintiff), would have resulted in consumers not purchasing their Class Phones.

60. Defendants have and had exclusive knowledge of the defect in the Class Phones.

61. As a result of the Defect and Defendants' refusal to adequately address and remedy these issues, consumers across the United States have paid and continue to pay large sums of money out of pocket to repair the Defect in Class Phones or to obtain a replacement, including money paid for repairs, insurance deductibles paid in conjunction with insurance claims, and other out of pocket costs.

62. In addition, the Defect has caused countless consumers to experience loss of use of their Class Phones, loss in value of their Class Phones, and loss of access to photos and other valuable intellectual property accessible only through

their Class Phones, which can no longer be accessed due to Class Phones being bricked.

63. Under these circumstances – Defendants’ superior bargaining power, exclusive knowledge of the Defect, and failure to disclose the same – any attempt to limit the warranty period to a period of one year or other limitations on the rights of consumers to vindicate these claims are unenforceable as procedurally and substantively unconscionable.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

64. Plaintiff brings this lawsuit on behalf of himself and all similarly situated individuals and entities, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a), 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3). Specifically, the classes consist of:

Nationwide Class

All persons or entities who (a) currently own a Nexus 6P Phone and/or (b) previously owned a Nexus 6P Phone, and can be identified as having experienced the Defect (the “Class”).

California Subclass

All persons or entities in the state of California who (a) currently own a Nexus 6P Phone and/or (b) previously owned a Nexus 6P Phone, and can be identified as having experienced the Defect (the “Class”).

65. Excluded from the Classes are Defendants, its affiliates, subsidiaries, parents, successors, predecessors, any entity in which Defendants or their parents have a controlling interest; Defendants’ current and former employees, officers and directors; the Judge(s) and/or Magistrate(s) assigned to this case; any person who properly obtains exclusion from the Classes; any person whose claims have been finally adjudicated on the merits or otherwise released; and the parties’ counsel in this litigation. Plaintiff reserves the right to modify,

change, or expand the Classes definitions based upon discovery and further investigation.

66. **Numerosity**: Upon information and belief, the Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. While the exact number and identities of individual members of the Class are unknown at this time, such information being in the sole possession of Defendants and/or third parties and obtainable by Plaintiff only through the discovery process, Plaintiff believe, and on that basis allege, that thousands upon thousands of Class members have been subjected to the conduct by Defendants herein alleged.

67. **Existence and Predominance of Common Questions of Fact and Law**: Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class. These questions predominate over the questions affecting individual Class members. These common legal and factual questions include, but are not limited to:

- a) Whether the Phones are defective in that they were prone to failing prematurely due to the Defect;
- b) Whether Defendants knew of the Defect but failed to disclose the problem and its consequences to their customers;
- c) Whether a reasonable consumer would consider the Defect or its consequences to be material;
- d) Whether Defendants' conduct violates state consumer protection laws and other laws as asserted herein;
- e) Whether Plaintiff and the other Class members overpaid for their Phones as a result of the Defect alleged herein;
- f) Whether Defendants' conduct was fraudulent;

- g) Whether Plaintiff and the other Class members are entitled to equitable relief, including, but not limited to, restitution or injunctive relief; and
- h) Whether Plaintiff and the other Class members are entitled to damages and other monetary relief and, if so, in what amount.

68. **Typicality**: All of Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class since Plaintiff and all Class members were injured in the same manner by Defendants' uniform course of conduct described herein. Plaintiff and all Class members have the same claims against Defendants relating to the conduct alleged herein, and the same events giving rise to Plaintiff's claims for relief are identical to those giving rise to the claims of all Class members. Plaintiff and all Class members sustained monetary and economic injuries including, but not limited to, ascertainable losses arising out of Defendants' wrongful conduct as described herein. Plaintiff is advancing the same claims and legal theories on behalf of themselves and all absent Class members.

69. **Adequacy**: Plaintiff is an adequate representative for the Class because his interests do not conflict with the interests of the Class that they seek to represent; Plaintiff has retained counsel competent and highly experienced in complex class action litigation – including consumer fraud class action cases – and counsel intends to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of the Class will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiff and his counsel.

70. **Superiority**: A class action is superior to all other available means of fair and efficient adjudication of the claims of Plaintiff and all Class members. The injury suffered by each individual Class member is relatively small in comparison to the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex and extensive litigation necessitated by Defendants' conduct. It would be virtually impossible for members of the Class individually to redress effectively the

wrongs done to them by Defendants. Even if Class members could afford such individual litigation, the court system could not. Individualized litigation presents a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments. Individualized litigation increases the delay and expense to all parties, and to the court system, presented by the complex legal and factual issues of the case. By contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties, and provides the benefits of single adjudication, an economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court. Upon information and belief, members of the Class can be readily identified and notified based on, *inter alia*, the records (including databases, e-mails, etc.) Defendants maintain regarding sales of Class Phones. Plaintiff knows of no difficulty to be encountered in the management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

71. Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to Plaintiff and the other members of the Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief and declaratory relief, as described below, with respect to the Class as a whole.

72. Given that Defendants have engaged in a common course of conduct as to Plaintiff and the Class, similar or identical injuries and common law and statutory violations are involved and common questions far outweigh any potential individual questions.

CAUSES OF ACTION

COUNT I

BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY

(Against Huawei)

(On Behalf of the Nationwide Class)

73. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations contained above as if fully set forth herein.

74. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of the Nationwide Class.

75. Huawei is a “merchant” as defined under the Uniform Commercial Code (“UCC”).

76. The Class Phones are “goods” as defined under the UCC.

77. Huawei expressly warranted that the Class Phones were free from material defects and, at a minimum, would actually work properly. Huawei also expressly warranted that they would repair and/or replace “any parts of the [Phone] that are defective or malfunctioning during normal usage.”¹⁴

78. For example, Huawei’s warranty for each Class Phone provides:

Huawei Device USA Inc., (“Huawei”) represents and warrants to the original purchaser (“Purchaser”) that Huawei’s phones and accessories (“Product”) are free from material defects, including improper or inferior workmanship, materials, and design, during the designated warranty period[.]¹⁵

79. Huawei breached its warranty by selling to Plaintiff and class members Class Phones equipped with the Defect, which is material, causing Class Phones to fail to function properly or at all.

80. Huawei further breached the warranty by failing to repair and/or replace Plaintiff’s and other Class members’ Phones when they failed during the warranty period.

81. This intended failure to disclose the known Defect is malicious, and it was carried out with willful and wanton disregard for the rights and economic interests of Plaintiff and Class members.

¹⁴ <http://consumer.huawei.com/us/support/warranty-policy/mobile-phone/index.htm> (last visited April 14, 2017).

¹⁵ *Id.*

82. As a result of Huawei's actions, Plaintiff and Class members have suffered economic damages including but not limited to costly repairs, loss of use, substantial loss in value and resale value of the Phones, and other related damage.

83. Huawei's attempt to disclaim or limit its express warranties vis à-vis consumers is unconscionable and unenforceable under the circumstances here. Specifically, Huawei's warranty limitation is unenforceable because it knowingly sold a defective product without informing consumers about the Defect.

84. Furthermore, the time limits contained in Huawei's warranty period are also unconscionable and inadequate to protect Plaintiff and members of the Class. Among other things, Plaintiff and Class members have had no meaningful choice in determining these time limitations, the terms of which unreasonably favored Huawei. A gross disparity in bargaining power existed between Huawei and class members, and Huawei knew or should have known that the Class Phones were defective at the time of sale, and would fail well before their useful lives. Furthermore, consumers had no way of knowing of the concealed Defect.

85. Plaintiff and Class members have complied with all obligations under the warranty, or otherwise have been excused from performance of said obligations as a result of Huawei's conduct described herein.

86. Huawei was provided notice of these issues by complaints lodged by consumers before or within a reasonable amount of time after the allegations of the Defect became public.

COUNT II
BREACH OF THE IMPLIED WARRANTY OF
MERCHANTABILITY
(Against Defendants)
(On Behalf of the Nationwide Class)

87. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations contained above as if fully set forth herein.

88. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of the Nationwide Class.

89. Huawei and Google are “merchants” as defined under the UCC.

90. The Class Phones are “goods” as defined under the UCC.

91. Huawei and Google impliedly warranted that the Class Phones were of a merchantable quality.

92. Defendants breached the implied warranty of merchantability because the Class Phones were not of a merchantable quality due to the Defect.

93. Plaintiff’s and Class members’ interactions with Huawei and Google suffice to create privity of contract between Plaintiff and Class members, on the one hand, and Defendants, on the other hand; however, privity of contract need not be established nor is it required because Plaintiff and Class members are intended third-party beneficiaries of contracts between Huawei and Google and the retailers who sell the Phones, and specifically, of Defendants’ implied warranties. Defendants’ warranties were designed for the benefit of consumers who purchase(d) Class Phones.

94. As a direct and proximate result of the breach of said warranties, Plaintiff and Class members were injured and are entitled to damages.

95. Defendants’ attempts to disclaim or limit the implied warranty of merchantability vis-à-vis consumers is unconscionable and unenforceable here. Specifically, Defendants’ warranty limitations are unenforceable because Defendants’ knowingly sold a defective product without informing consumers about the Defect.

96. Furthermore, the time limits contained in Defendants’ warranty period were also unconscionable and inadequate to protect Plaintiff and members of the Class. Among other things, Plaintiff and members of the Class had no meaningful choice in determining these time limitations, the terms of which unreasonably favored Defendants. A gross disparity in bargaining power existed between Defendants and Class members, and Defendants knew or should have

known that the Class Phones were defective at the time of sale and that the Phones would fail well before their useful lives.

97. Plaintiff and Class members have complied with all obligations under the warranty or otherwise have been excused from performance of said obligations as a result of Defendants' conduct described herein.

98. Defendants were provided notice of these issues by complaints lodged by consumers before or within a reasonable amount of time after the allegations of the Defect became public.

COUNT III

VIOLATION OF THE MAGNUSON-MOSS WARRANTY ACT, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2301 *et seq.* ("MMWA") (Against Huawei) (On Behalf of the Nationwide Class)

99. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the allegations above as if fully set forth herein.

100. Plaintiff and Class members are "consumers" within the meaning of the MMWA. 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3).

101. The Phones are "consumer products" within the meaning of the MMWA. 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1).

102. Huawei is a "supplier" and "warrantor" within the meaning of the MMWA. 15 U.S.C. § 2301(4)-(5).

103. Section 2310(d) of the MMWA provides a cause of action for consumers who are harmed by the failure of a warrantor to comply with a written or implied warranty.

104. Huawei's express warranties are written warranties within the meaning of Section 2301(6) of the MMWA. The Phones' implied warranties are

accounted for under Section 2301(7) of the MMWA, which warranties Huawei cannot disclaim under the MMWA, when they fail to provide merchantable goods.

105. As set forth herein, Huawei breached their warranties with Plaintiff and Class members.

106. Additionally, 15 U.S.C. § 2304(d) provides in pertinent part:

[T]he warrantor may not assess the consumer for any costs the warrantor or his representatives incur in connection with the required remedy of a warranted consumer product. . . . [I]f any incidental expenses are incurred because the remedy is not made within a reasonable time or because the warrantor imposed an unreasonable duty upon the consumer as a condition of securing remedy, then the consumer shall be entitled to recover reasonable incidental expenses which are so incurred in any action against the warrantor.

Id.

107. The Nexus 6) phones share a common defect in that they are equipped with the Defect.

108. Despite demands by Plaintiff and the Class for Huawei to pay the expenses associated with diagnosing and repairing the defective phones, Huawei has refused to do so.

109. As a direct and proximate result of Huawei's breach of implied and express warranties pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1), Plaintiff and Class members have suffered damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

110. Plaintiff and the other Class members would suffer economic hardship if they returned their Phones but did not receive the return of all payments made by them. Because Huawei is refusing to acknowledge any revocation of acceptance and return immediately any payments made, Plaintiff and the other Class members have not re-accepted their Phones by retaining them.

111. The amount in controversy of Plaintiff's individual claims meets or exceeds the sum of \$25. The amount in controversy of this action exceeds the sum of \$50,000, exclusive of interest and costs, computed on the basis of all claims to be determined in this lawsuit.

112. Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to recover damages as a result of Defendants' breach of warranties.

113. Plaintiff and Class members are also entitled to seek costs and expenses, including attorneys' fees, under the MMWA. 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2).

COUNT IV
BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY
CAL. COM. CODE § 2313
(Against Huawei)
(On Behalf of the California Subclass)

114. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations above as if fully set forth herein.

115. This claim is brought by Plaintiff Gorbachev on behalf of the California Subclass.

116. Huawei is and was at all relevant times a merchant with respect to smartphones. CAL. COM. CODE § 2104.

117. Pursuant to CAL. COM. CODE § 2313:

(1) Express warranties by the seller are created as follows:

(a) Any affirmation of fact or promise made by the seller to the buyer which relates to the goods and becomes part of the basis of the bargain creates an express warranty that the goods shall conform to the affirmation or promise.

Id.

118. In its warranty and in advertisements, brochures, and through other

statements in the media, Huawei expressly warranted that it would repair or replace defects in material or workmanship free of charge if they became apparent during the warranty period. For example, Huawei also expressly warranted that they would repair and/or replace “any parts of the [Phone] that are defective or malfunctioning during normal usage.”

119. Huawei’s warranty, as well as advertisements, brochures, and other statements in the media regarding the Class Phones, formed the basis of the bargain that was reached when Plaintiff Gorbachev and the other Class members purchased their Class Phones.

120. Huawei breached the express warranty to repair and adjust to correct defects in materials and workmanship in the Phones. Huawei has not repaired or adjusted, and has been unable to repair or adjust, the Defect in Class Phones.

121. At the time of selling Class Phones, Huawei did not provide Class Phones that conformed to its express warranties.

122. Furthermore, the warranty of repair and/or adjustments to defective parts fails in its essential purpose because the contractual remedy is insufficient to make Plaintiff Gorbachev and the other Class members whole and because Huawei has failed and/or has refused to adequately provide the promised remedies within a reasonable time.

123. Accordingly, recovery by Plaintiff Gorbachev and the other Class members is not limited to the limited warranty of repair or adjustments to parts defective in materials or workmanship, and Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the other Class members, seeks all remedies as allowed by law.

124. Also, as alleged in more detail herein, at the time that Huawei warranted and sold the Class Phones it knew that the Class Phones did not conform to the warranties and were inherently defective, and Huawei wrongfully and fraudulently misrepresented and/or concealed material facts regarding its Class

Phones. Plaintiff Gorbachev and the other Class members were therefore induced to purchase the Class Phones under false and/or fraudulent pretenses.

125. Moreover, many of the injuries flowing from the Class Phones cannot be resolved through the limited remedy of “replacement or adjustments,” as many incidental and consequential damages have already been suffered due to Huawei’s fraudulent conduct as alleged herein, and due to its failure and/or continued failure to provide such limited remedy within a reasonable time, and any limitation on Plaintiff’s and the other Class members’ remedies would be insufficient to make Plaintiff and the other Class members whole.

126. Huawei was provided notice of these issues by numerous complaints filed against it, including the instant complaint, and by numerous individual communications sent by the other Class members before or within a reasonable amount of time after the allegations of the Defect became public.

127. As a direct and proximate result of Huawei’s breach of express warranties, Plaintiff Gorbachev and the other Class members have been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

COUNT V

VIOLATION OF THE SONG-BEVERLY CONSUMER WARRANTY ACT FOR BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY (CAL. CIV. CODE §§ 1791.1 & 1792)

(Against Defendants)

(On Behalf of the California Subclass)

128. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

129. Plaintiff Gorbachev brings this Count on behalf of the California Subclass.

130. Plaintiff and the other Class members who purchased Nexus 6P smartphones in California are “buyers” within the meaning of CAL. CIV. CODE § 1791(b).

131. The Nexus 6P smartphones are “consumer goods” within the meaning of CAL. CIV. CODE § 1791(a).

132. Huawei is a “manufacturer” of the Nexus 6P smartphones within the meaning of CAL. CIV. CODE § 1791(j).

133. Defendants impliedly warranted to Plaintiff and the other Class members that their Nexus 6P smartphones were “merchantable” within the meaning of CAL. CIV. CODE §§ 1791.1(a) & 1792; however, the Nexus 6P smartphones do not have the quality that a buyer would reasonably expect.

134. CAL. CIV. CODE § 1791.1(a) states:

“Implied warranty of merchantability” or “implied warranty that goods are merchantable” means that the consumer goods meet each of the following:

- (1) Pass without objection in the trade under the contract description.
- (2) Are fit for the ordinary purposes for which such goods are used.
- (3) Are adequately contained, packaged, and labeled.
- (4) Conform to the promises or affirmations of fact made on the container or label.

135. The Nexus 6P smartphones would not pass without objection in the smartphone trade because of the Defect.

136. Defendants breached the implied warranty of merchantability by manufacturing and selling Nexus 6P smartphones containing the Defect. Furthermore, this Defect has caused Plaintiff and the other Class members to not receive the benefit of their bargain.

137. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ breach of the implied warranty of merchantability, Plaintiff and the other Class members received goods whose defective condition substantially impairs their value to Plaintiff and the other Class members. Plaintiff and the other Class members have been

damaged as a result of the diminished value of Defendants' products, the products' malfunctioning, and the nonuse of their Nexus 6P smartphones.

138. Plaintiff and the other Class members have had sufficient direct dealings with either Defendants or their agents (*e.g.*, dealerships and technical support) to establish privity of contract between Defendants on one hand, and Plaintiff and each of the other Class members on the other hand. Nonetheless, privity is not required here because Plaintiff and each of the other Class members are intended third-party beneficiaries of contracts between Defendants and their retailers, and specifically, of Defendants' implied warranties. The retailers were not intended to be the ultimate consumers of the Nexus 6P smartphones and have no rights under the warranty agreements provided with the Nexus 6P smartphones; the warranty agreements were designed for and intended to benefit the consumers only.

139. Pursuant to CAL. CIV. CODE §§ 1791.1(d) & 1794, Plaintiff and the other Class members are entitled to damages and other legal and equitable relief, including, at their election, the purchase price of their Nexus 6P smartphones, or the overpayment or diminution in value of their Nexus 6P smartphones .

140. Pursuant to CAL. CIV. CODE § 1794, Plaintiff and the other Class members are entitled to costs and attorneys' fees.

COUNT VI

BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY (CAL. COM. CODE § 2314)

(Against Defendants)

(On Behalf of the California Subclass)

141. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

142. Plaintiff Gorbachev brings this Count on behalf of the California

Subclass.

143. Defendants are and were at all relevant times merchants with respect to smartphones under CAL. COM. CODE § 2014.

144. A warranty that the Nexus 6P smartphones were in merchantable condition is implied by law in the instant transactions, pursuant to CAL. COM. CODE § 2314. These phones, when sold and at all times thereafter, were not in merchantable condition and are not fit for the ordinary purpose for which phones are used.

145. Defendants were provided notice of these issues by complaints lodged by consumers with blogs, warranty claims and elsewhere.

146. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' breach of the warranties of merchantability, Plaintiff and the other Class members have been damaged in an amount to be proven at trial.

COUNT VII
VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA'S UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW
(CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 17200, *et seq.*) ("UCL")
(Against Defendants)
(On Behalf of the California Subclass)

147. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

148. This claim is brought on behalf of Plaintiff Gorbachev and the California Subclass.

149. The UCL proscribes acts of unfair competition, including "any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising."

150. Defendants' conduct, as described herein, was and is in violation of the UCL. Defendants' conduct violates the UCL in at least the following ways:

a. Knowingly and intentionally concealing from Plaintiff and the other

Class members the existence of the Defect in the Class Phones;

- b. Marketing the Class Phones as being functional and not possessing a defect that would render them useless; and
- c. Violating other California laws, including California laws governing false advertising and consumer protection.

151. Defendants' misrepresentations and omissions alleged herein caused Plaintiff and the other Class members to purchase their Class Phones. Absent these misrepresentations and omissions, Plaintiff and the other Class members would not have purchased their Class Phones at the prices they paid (had they purchased them at all).

152. Defendants had a duty to disclose the Defect because they had exclusive knowledge of the Defect prior to making sales of Class Phones and because Defendants made partial representations about the quality of the Phones, but failed to fully disclose the Defect too.

153. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the other Class members have suffered injury in fact, including lost money or property, as a result of Defendants' misrepresentations and omissions.

154. Plaintiff seeks to enjoin further unlawful, unfair, and/or fraudulent acts or practices by Defendants under CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 17200.

155. Plaintiff requests that this Court enter such orders or judgments as may be necessary to enjoin Defendants from continuing their unfair, unlawful, and/or deceptive practices, and to restore to Plaintiff and members of the Class any money they acquired by unfair competition, including restitution and/or restitutionary disgorgement, as provided in CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE §§ 17203 & 3345; and for such other relief set forth below.

COUNT VIII
VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA’S CONSUMERS LEGAL REMEDIES ACT
(CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 1750, *et seq.*) (“CLRA”)
(Against Defendants)
(On Behalf of the California Subclass)

156. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

157. This claim is brought on behalf of Plaintiff Gorbachev and the California Subclass.

158. The CLRA proscribes “unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices undertaken by any person in a transaction intended to result or which results in the sale of goods or services to any consumer.”

159. The Class Phones are “goods” as defined in CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 1761(a).

160. Plaintiff and the other Class members are “consumers” as defined in CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 1761(d), and Plaintiff, the other Class members, and Defendants are “persons” as defined in CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 1761(c).

161. As alleged above, Defendants made numerous representations concerning the benefits, performance, and capabilities of the Class Phones that were misleading. In purchasing the Class Phones, Plaintiff and the other Class members were deceived by Defendants’ failure to disclose that the Class Phones are highly susceptible to the Defect.

162. Defendants’ conduct, as described herein, was and is in violation of the CLRA. Defendants’ conduct violates at least the following enumerated CLRA provisions:

- a. § 1770(a)(2): Misrepresenting the approval or certification of goods;
- b. § 1770(a)(5): Representing that goods have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, uses, benefits, or quantities which they do not have;

- c. § 1770(a)(7): Representing that goods are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, if they are of another;
- d. § 1770(a)(9): Advertising goods with intent not to sell them as advertised; and
- e. § 1770(a)(16): Representing that goods have been supplied in accordance with a previous representation when they have not.

163. Plaintiff and the other Class members have suffered injury in fact and actual damages resulting from Defendants' material omissions and misrepresentations because, *inter alia*, they lost money when they purchased their Class Phones or paid an inflated purchase price for the Class Phones.

164. Defendants knew, should have known, or were reckless in not knowing that the Defect in the Class Phones rendered them not suitable for their intended use.

165. Defendants had a duty to disclose the Defect because Huawei and Google had exclusive knowledge of the Defect prior to making sales of Class Phones and because Defendants made partial representations about the quality of the Phones, but failed to fully disclose the Defect.

166. The facts concealed and omitted by Defendants to Plaintiff and the other Class members — that the Phones are defective and fail prematurely — are material in that a reasonable consumer would have considered them to be important in deciding whether to purchase the Class Phones or pay a lower price. Had Plaintiff and the other Class members known about the defective nature of the Class Phones, they would not have purchased their Class Phones, or would not have paid the prices they paid.

167. Under CAL. CIV. CODE § 1780(a), Plaintiff seek actual damages, an order enjoining Defendants from further engaging in the unfair and deceptive acts

and practices alleged herein, and restitutionary relief to remedy Defendants' violations of the CLRA as alleged herein.

168. Under CAL. CIV. CODE § 1780(b), Plaintiff seek an additional award against Defendants of up to \$5,000 for each California Subclass member who qualifies as a "senior citizen" or "disabled person" under the CLRA. Defendants knew or should have known that its conduct was directed to one or more Class members who are senior citizens or disabled persons. Defendants' conduct caused one or more of these senior citizens or disabled persons to suffer a substantial loss of property set aside for retirement or for personal or family care and maintenance, or assets essential to the health or welfare of the senior citizen or disabled person. One or more California Subclass members who are senior citizens or disabled persons are substantially more vulnerable to Defendants' conduct because of age, poor health or infirmity, impaired understanding, restricted mobility, or disability, and each of them suffered substantial physical, emotional, or economic damage resulting from Defendants' conduct.

169. Pursuant to CLRA Section 1780(a)(4), Plaintiff also seeks punitive damages against Defendants because they carried out reprehensible conduct with willful and conscious disregard of the rights of others, subjecting Plaintiff and the California Subclass to potential cruel and unjust hardship as a result. *See* CAL. CIV. CODE § 1780(a)(4). Defendants intentionally and willfully concealed material facts that only they knew. Defendants' unlawful conduct likewise constitutes malice, oppression, and fraud warranting exemplary damages under CAL. CIV. CODE § 3294.

170. Plaintiff further seeks an order awarding costs of court and attorneys' fees under CAL. CIV. CODE § 1780(e), and any other just and proper relief available under the CLRA.

171. Plaintiff Gorbachev sent a CLRA notice to Huawei on March 30, 2017 and a CLRA notice to Google on March 30, 2017, providing the notice required by CAL. CIV. CODE § 1782(a). Plaintiff Gorbachev sent the CLRA notices *via* certified mail, return receipt requested, to Huawei's and Google's principal place of business, advising them that they are in violation of the CLRA and must correct, replace or otherwise rectify the goods and/or services alleged to be in violation of CAL. CIV. CODE § 1770. Defendants were further advised that in the event the relief requested has not been provided within thirty (30) days, Plaintiff would amend this complaint to include a request for monetary damages pursuant to the CLRA.

COUNT IX
VIOLATION OF CALIFORNIA'S FALSE ADVERTISING LAW
(CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 17500, *et seq.*) ("FAL")
(Against Defendants)
(On Behalf of the California Subclass)

172. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

173. This claim is brought on behalf of Plaintiff Gorbachev and the California Subclass.

174. The California FAL states:

“It is unlawful for any . . . corporation . . . with intent directly or indirectly to dispose of real or personal property . . . to induce the public to enter into any obligation relating thereto, to make or disseminate or cause to be made or disseminated . . . from this state before the public in any state, in any newspaper or other publication, or any advertising device, . . . or in any other manner or means whatever, including over the Internet, any statement . . . which is untrue or misleading, and which is known, or which by the

exercise of reasonable care should be known, to be untrue or misleading.”

CAL. BUS. & PROF. CODE § 17500

175. Defendants caused to be made or disseminated through California and the United States, through advertising, marketing and other publications, statements that were untrue or misleading, and which were known, or which by the exercise of reasonable care should have been known to Defendants, to be untrue and misleading to consumers, including Plaintiff and the other Class members.

176. Defendants have violated the California FAL because the misrepresentations and omissions regarding the reliability and functionality of Class Phones, as set forth herein, were material and likely to deceive a reasonable consumer.

177. Plaintiff and the other Class members have suffered an injury in fact, including the loss of money or property, as a result of Defendants’ unfair, unlawful, and/or deceptive practices. In purchasing their Class Phones, Plaintiff and the other Class members relied on the misrepresentations and/or omissions of Defendants with respect to the performance and reliability of the Class Phones. Defendants’ representations turned out not to be true because the Class Phones are defective.

178. All of the wrongful conduct alleged herein occurred, and continues to occur, in the conduct of Defendants’ business. Defendants’ wrongful conduct is part of a pattern or generalized course of conduct that is still perpetuated and repeated, both in the state of California and nationwide.

179. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the other Class members, request that this Court enter such orders or judgments as may be necessary to enjoin Defendants from continuing their unfair, unlawful, and/or deceptive

practices and to restore to Plaintiff and the other Class members any money Defendants acquired by unfair competition, including restitution and/or restitutionary disgorgement, and for such other relief set forth below.

COUNT X
FRAUD/FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT

180. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

181. This claim is brought on behalf of all Plaintiff and all Classes.

182. Defendants concealed and suppressed material facts concerning the performance and quality of the Class Phones, and the quality of the Huawei, Google, and Nexus brands. Specifically, Defendants knew of (or should have known of) the Defect, but failed to disclose it prior to or at the time they sold Class Phones to consumers. Defendants did so in order to boost sales of their Nexus 6P smartphones.

183. Plaintiff and Class members had no way of knowing that Defendants' representations were false and gravely misleading, or that Defendants had omitted these imperative details. Plaintiff and Class members did not, and could not, unravel Defendants' deception on their own.

184. Defendants had a duty to disclose the true performance of the Class Phones because knowledge of the scheme and its details were known and/or accessible only to Defendants; Defendants had superior knowledge and access to the facts; and Defendants knew the facts were not known to, or reasonably discoverable, by Plaintiff and the Class. Defendants also had a duty to disclose because they made many general affirmative representations about the about the qualities of the Class Phones.

185. On information and belief, Defendants still have not made full and adequate disclosures, and continue to defraud consumers by concealing material information regarding the performance of Class Phones.

186. Plaintiff and the Class were unaware of these omitted material facts and would not have acted as they did if they had known of the concealed and/or suppressed facts, in that they would not have purchased the Class Phones. Plaintiff's and the Class's actions were justified. Defendants were in exclusive control of the material facts and such facts were not known to the public, Plaintiff, or the Class.

187. Because of the concealment and/or suppression of the facts, Plaintiff and the Class sustained damage because they did not receive the value of the premium price paid for their Class Phones. Plaintiff and Class members would have paid less for Class Phones had they known about the Defect and the entire truth about them, or they would not have purchased Class Phones at all.

188. Accordingly, Defendants are liable to the Class for damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

189. Defendants' acts were done maliciously, oppressively, deliberately, with intent to defraud, and in reckless disregard of Plaintiff's and the Class's rights and well-being to enrich Defendants. Defendants' conduct warrants an assessment of punitive damages in an amount sufficient to deter such conduct in the future, which amount is to be determined according to proof.

190. Defendants have been unjustly enriched by its fraudulent, deceptive, and otherwise unlawful conduct in connection with the sale of Class Phones and by withholding benefits from Plaintiff and the Class at the expense of these parties.

191. Equity and good conscience militate against permitting Defendants to retain these profits and benefits, and Defendants should be required to make restitution of its ill-gotten gains resulting from the conduct alleged herein.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of themselves and similarly situated members of the Classes, respectfully requests that this Court:

(a) Determine that this action is a proper class action, certifying Plaintiff as class representatives under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 and Plaintiff's counsel as Class Counsel;

(b) Award all actual, general, special, incidental, statutory, punitive and consequential damages to which Plaintiff and Class members are entitled;

(c) Award pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on such monetary relief;

(d) Grant appropriate injunctive and/or declaratory relief, including, without limitation, an order that requires Defendants to repair, recall, and/or replace the Class Phones and to extend the applicable warranties to a reasonable period of time, or, at a minimum, to provide Plaintiff and Class members with appropriate curative notice regarding the existence and cause of the Defect;

(e) Award Plaintiff and Class members restitutionary or other equitable relief;

(f) Award Plaintiff and Class members their reasonable costs and expenses incurred in this action, including counsel fees and expert fees; and

(g) Award such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff respectfully demands a jury trial for all claims so triable.

Dated: April 14, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

By:

/s/ Cory S. Fein

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