## 12/5/2023 3:17 PM RECEIVED BY OAH

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11	DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES  STATE OF CALLEODNIA					
12						
13	In the Matter of the Accusation Against:	Case No. 21-02188 License No. 63277 AIMS No. 21V1L12011				
14						
15	Respondent.  RESPONDENT TESLA, INC.'S NOTICE OF DEFENSE AND OBJECTIONS TO					
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18						
19	NOTICE (	OF DEFENSE				
20	1. Respondent Tesla, Inc. doing business as Tesla Motors, Inc. (hereinafter "Tesla")					
21	acknowledges receipt of a copy of the First Amended Accusation ("FAA").					
22	2. Tesla hereby requests a hearing to permit it to present its defenses to the charges					
23	contained in the FAA. <sup>1</sup>					
24	3. All correspondence concerning t	his proceeding should be sent to the attorneys at				
25						
26	, , ,	ve its right to challenge these administrative				
27	proceedings as violating Tesla's right to a jury trial pursuant to the Seventh Amendment to the U.S. Constitution or Article I, Section 16, of the California Constitution, as set forth in its					
28	Statement of Objections and Defenses below.					
		1 Case No. 21-02188				

TESLA'S NOTICE OF DEFENSE AND OBJECTIONS TO FIRST AMENDED ACCUSATION

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Amendment to the United States Constitution and Article I, Section 2, of the California Constitution. Specifically, the Complainant's claim under Cal. Veh. Code § 24011.5 is barred because the statute is facially invalid under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and Article I, Section 2, of the California Constitution, as a substantial number of the statute's applications impermissibly restrict constitutionally protected speech that is truthful and nonmisleading. The Complainant's claims under Cal. Veh. Code § 24011.5, Cal. Civ. Code § 1770(a)(5), Cal. Code Regs. Title 13 § 260.00, and Cal. Veh. Code § 11713(a) are also barred because these statutes and regulations, as applied to Tesla in this proceeding, are unconstitutional under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and Article I, Section 2, of the California Constitution, as they impermissibly restrict Tesla's truthful and nonmisleading speech about its vehicles and their features.

#### SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

# (Violation of Seventh Amendment to the U.S. Constitution and/or Article I, Section 16, of the California Constitution)

11. The FAA, and each and every purported cause of action therein, which are brought in a proceeding before an administrative law judge, violates Tesla's right to a jury trial under the Seventh Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, and/or Article I, Section 16, of the California Constitution.

#### THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

#### (Estoppel)

- 12. Claimant is estopped from pursuing the FAA, and each and every cause of action stated therein, by reason of Claimant's own actions and course of conduct.
- 13. Claimant alleges that Tesla has "made or disseminated statements that are untrue or misleading, and not based on facts, in advertising vehicles as equipped, or potentially equipped, with advanced driver assistance systems (ADAS) features" including by using the brand names "Autopilot" and "Full Self-Driving Capability." Claimant has been aware that Tesla has been using the brand names Autopilot and Full Self-Driving Capability since Tesla started using those names in 2014 and 2016 respectively. Not only was Claimant aware that Tesla has been using

these brand names since that time, Claimant has been in regular communication with Tesla from then until now about the use of these brand names and Tesla's communications and advertising to consumers regarding its Advanced Driver Assistance System ("ADAS") features. Before Claimant filed the original Accusation in July 2022, Claimant had never told Tesla to stop using these brand names or otherwise indicated to Tesla that these brand names or its advertising were in any way problematic.

- 14. In addition, in 2014, Claimant investigated Tesla's advertising of its ADAS features, including its use of the brand name Autopilot, and took no action. And in 2017, Claimant conducted two additional investigations into Tesla's use of Autopilot and Full Self-Driving Capability. The DMV chose *not* to take any action against Tesla or otherwise communicate to Tesla that its advertising or use of these brand names was or might be problematic.
- About Autonomous Technology. The draft regulation stated that "Terms such as 'self-driving', 'automated', 'auto-pilot' or other statements made that are likely to induce a reasonably prudent person to believe a vehicle is autonomous, as defined, constitute an advertisement that the vehicle is autonomous for the purposes of this section and Vehicle Code section 11713." However, the DMV removed the language prohibiting the use of the words "self-driving", "automated", and "auto-pilot" from the final regulation such that the enacted legislation, California Code of Regulations Title 13 228.28, contains no prohibition on using those terms.
- 16. Claimant is therefore estopped from asserting the myriad false advertising claims in the FAA against Tesla because it knew of Tesla's use of the brand names Autopilot and Full Self-Driving Capability and Tesla's advertising of these packages for over five years and failed take any action. Tesla relied upon Claimant's implicit approval of these brand names. Claimant is estopped from now attempting to hold Tesla liable for conduct that Claimant implicitly approved.
- 17. Tesla reserves the right to provide other examples of Claimant's claims being barred by their own actions and conduct that are identified during the discovery process.

(Laches)

- 18. Claimant is barred from pursuing the FAA, and each and every cause of action stated therein, by the doctrine of laches.
- 19. Claimant alleges that Tesla has "made or disseminated statements that are untrue or misleading, and not based on facts, in advertising vehicles as equipped, or potentially equipped, with advanced driver assistance systems (ADAS) features" including by using the brand names "Autopilot" and "Full Self-Driving Capability." Claimant has been aware that Tesla has been using the brand names Autopilot and Full Self-Driving Capability since Tesla started using those names in 2014 and 2016 respectively. Not only was Claimant aware that Tesla has been using these brand names since that time, Claimant has been in regular communication with Tesla from then until now about the use of these brand names and Tesla's communications and advertising to consumers regarding its ADAS features. Before Claimant filed the original Accusation in July 2022, Claimant had never told Tesla to stop using these brand names or otherwise indicated to Tesla that these brand names or its advertising were in any way problematic.
- 20. In addition, in 2014, Claimant investigated Tesla's advertising of its ADAS features, including its use of the brand name Autopilot, and took no action. And in 2017, Claimant conducted two additional investigations into Tesla's use of Autopilot and Full Self-Driving Capability. The DMV chose *not* to take any action against Tesla or otherwise communicate to Tesla that its advertising or use of these brand names was or might be problematic.
- About Autonomous Technology. The draft regulation stated that "Terms such as 'self-driving', 'automated', 'auto-pilot' or other statements made that are likely to induce a reasonably prudent person to believe a vehicle is autonomous, as defined, constitute an advertisement that the vehicle is autonomous for the purposes of this section and Vehicle Code section 11713." However, the DMV removed the language prohibiting the use of the words "self-driving", "automated", and "auto-pilot" from the final regulation such that the enacted legislation, California Code of

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1	Regulations Title 13 228.28, contains no prohibition on using those terms.			
2	22. Claimant is therefore estopped from asserting the myriad false advertising claims in			
3	the FAA against Tesla because it knew of Tesla's use of the brand names Autopilot and Full Self-			
4	Driving Capability and Tesla's advertising of these packages for over five years and failed take			
5	any action. Tesla relied upon Claimant's implicit approval of these brand names. Claimant is			
6	estopped by the doctrine of laches from now attempting to hold Tesla liable for conduct that			
7	Claimant implicitly approved.			
8	23. Tesla reserves the right to provide other examples of Plaintiffs' claims being barred			
9	by their own actions and conduct that are identified during the discovery process.			
10	FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE			
11	(Failure to State Acts Upon Which the Agency May Proceed)			
12	24. The FAA, and each and every purported cause of action therein, fails to state acts			
13	or omissions upon which the agency may proceed.			
14	SIXTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE			
15	(Uncertainty of Accusation)			
16	25. The FAA, and each and every purported cause of action therein, is vague and			
17	uncertain such that Tesla cannot prepare a response.			
18	SEVENTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE			
19	(Statute of Limitations)			
20	26. The FAA, and each and every purported cause of action therein, is barred, in whole			
21	or in part, by the applicable statute of limitations.			
22	EIGHTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE			
23	(Other Affirmative Defenses)			
24	27. Tesla reserves the right to supplement or amend this Notice of Defense and			
25	Objections, including through the addition of further affirmative defenses, based upon the course			
26	of discovery and proceedings in this action.			
27	PRAYER FOR RELIEF			
28	Tesla is entitled to have its Objections to the FAA heard prior to commencement of a			
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TESLA'S NOTICE OF DEFENSE AND OBJECTIONS TO FIRST AMENDED ACCUSATION

Case No. 21-02188

1	hearing in this case. See Rolfe v. Munro, 165 Cal. App. 2d 726, 728-29 (1958) ("[A]ppellants			
2	were entitled to have the objections which they filed [pursuant to Government Code § 11506]			
3	ruled upon by the department.").			
4	WHEREFORE, Tesla denies that DMV is entitled to the relief demanded in the FAA, or			
5	any other relief. Accordingly, Tesla respectfully requests that a hearing be conducted on Tesla's			
6	Objections and:			
7	1. The Court enter a ruling that Claimant take nothing by way of the FAA;			
8	2. The FAA and its claims be dismissed on the merits with prejudice;			
9	3. An order be entered in Tesla's favor, and against Claimant, on the FAA and its			
10	purported causes of action or claims for relief; and			
11	4. Tesla	be awarded its costs	s, attorneys' fees, and other expenses incurred in this	
12	action.			
13				
14			Ariel A. Neuman Ekwan E. Rhow	
15			Oliver Rocos	
16			Miri E. Gold Bird, Marella, Boxer, Wolpert, Nessim,	
17			Drooks, Lincenberg & Rhow, P.C.	
18			$\Delta$	
19			By: Ariel A. Neuman	
20			Attorneys for Respondent Tesla Inc. d/b/a Tesla	
21			Motors, Inc.	
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### **PROOF OF SERVICE** 1 2 In the Matter of the Accusation Against Tesla Inc. dba Tesla Motors Inc. Case No. 21-02188 and 21-02189, AIMS No. 21V1L12011 3 STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES 4 At the time of service, I was over 18 years of age and not a party to this action. I am 5 employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. My business address is 1875 Century Park East, 23rd Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90067-2561. 6 On December 5, 2023, I served the following document(s) described as **RESPONDENT** 7 TESLA, INC.'S NOTICE OF DEFENSE AND OBJECTIONS TO FIRST AMENDED **ACCUSATION** on the interested parties in this action as follows: 8 SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST 9 **BY MAIL:** By placing a true copy thereof in sealed envelopes addressed to the parties listed on the attached Service List and causing them to be deposited in the mail at Los Angeles, California. The envelopes were mailed with postage thereon fully prepaid. I am readily familiar with our firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing. It is deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on that same day in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing affidavit. 13 BY E-MAIL OR ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION: I caused the document(s) to be sent from e-mail address kferguson@birdmarella.com to the persons at the e-mail addresses listed in the Service List. I did not receive, within a reasonable time after the transmission, any electronic message or other indication that the transmission was unsuccessful. 15 16 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. 17 Executed on December 5, 2023, at Los Angeles, California. 18 19 20 Katherine J. Ferguson 21 22 23 24 25 26

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## **SERVICE LIST** In the Matter of the Accusation Against Tesla Inc. dba Tesla Motors Inc. Case No. 21-02188 and 21-02189, AIMS No. 21V1L12011 Jennifer Berry Danian Hopp Department of Motor Vehicles - Legal Affairs Division 320 West Fourth Street, Suite 410 Los Angeles, California 90013-2318 Telephone: (213) 576-6237 Email: Jennifer.Berry@dmv.ca.gov Email: Danian.Hopp@dmv.ca.gov Counsel for Complainant Department of Motor Vehicles

Case No. 21-02188