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2	NYE, STIRLING, HALE, MILLER & SWEET, LLP							
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6	mds@sstriallawyers.com Joseph B. Kenney (pro hac vice forthcoming) jbk@sstriallawyers.com SAUDER SCHELKOPF LLC							
7	SAUDER SCHELKOPF LLC 1109 Lancaster Avenue							
8	Berwyn, PA 19312							
9	William H. Anderson (<i>pro hac vice</i> forthcoming)							
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<u>t</u> 11	5353 Manhattan Circle, Suite 204 Boulder, CO 80303							
§ 12	Simon Wiener (<i>pro hac vice</i> forthcoming) swiener@hfajustice.com HANDLEY FARAH & ANDERSON PLLC							
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STIRLING, HALE, MILLER & SWEET 33 WEST MISSION STREET, SUITE 201 SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA 93101 L 1 9 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	68 Harrison Avenue, Suite 604 Boston, MA 02111							
IALE, ION STI RA, CAJ	Attorneys for Plaintiffs and the Proposed Classes							
NG, F ST MISS BARBA								
33 WES	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA							
g 18	FOR THE CENTRAL DI	STRICT OF CALIFORNIA						
Ź 19	JANE CHANG BRIGHT, SHANE MAHON, PETER CONHEIM, and	Case No.: 8:23-cv-01602						
20	MAHON, PETER CONHEIM, and KINGSLEY BARNIE, on behalf of themselves and all others similarly							
21	situated,	CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT						
22	Plaintiffs, v.							
23	HYUNDAI MOTOR COMPANY,	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL						
24	LTD., HYUNDAI MOTOR AMERICA,							
25	LTD., HYUNDAI MOTOR AMERICA, INC., KIA AMERICA, INC., KIA CORPORATION, GENESIS MOTOR, LLC, and GENESIS MOTOR							
26	AMÉRICA LLC,							
27	Defendants.							
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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

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Plaintiffs Peter Conheim, Jane Chang Bright, Kingsley Barnie, and Shane Mahon (collectively, "Plaintiffs") bring this action against Hyundai Motor Company, Ltd. ("HMC"), Hyundai Motor America, Inc. ("HMA"), Kia America, Inc. ("Kia"), Kia Motors Corporation ("KMC"), Genesis Motor, LLC, and Genesis Motor America LLC (collectively "Defendants"), by and through their attorneys, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, and allege as follows:

I. **INTRODUCTION**

- 1. This is a class action lawsuit brought by Plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and a national class of current and former owners and lessees of the following vehicles (collectively, the "Class Vehicles"): the Hyundai Ioniq 5, Hyundai Ioniq 6, Kia EV6, Kia Niro EV, Kia Niro PHEV, and Genesis GV60.1
- 2. This case concerns electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles that do not charge reliably.² Defendants advertise particular charging times for the Class Vehicles and owners and lessees rely on those representations when deciding to purchase or lease. If an owner or lessee cannot count on their electric vehicle to charge consistently and predictably at the advertised rate, the vehicle's value is severely compromised and the ability to use the vehicle when needed is undermined.
- Each Class Vehicle has a charging coupling where the charging device plugs into the vehicle, a part analogous to a fuel filler inlet on an internal-combustion vehicle. Unlike other manufacturers' electric-vehicle charging couplings, the Class Vehicles' charging couplings frequently yet unpredictably overheat when the owner or lessee attempts to charge the vehicle using a properly installed Level 2 charger operating

¹ Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend the definition of the Class Vehicles following discovery.

² Because the electric charging mechanism for the electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles at issue is the same, this complaint will generally refer to "electric vehicles" for ease of reading.

within Defendants' specifications in normal climate conditions. The Class Vehicle's computer, sensing the increase in temperature beyond a particular threshold, halts the charging, often within only seconds or minutes. The result is that owners and lessees, expecting to reach a sufficiently full charge within the times Defendants advertise, are left with vehicles that cannot travel even close to their advertised ranges. An owner or lessee who plugs in her vehicle overnight, for instance, might be left with no way to get to work in the morning. This Complaint refers to the overheating charging coupling and intermittent-charging issue as the "Defect."

- 4. Defendants are aware of this serious issue. Complaints to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration abound, as do online complaints. Defendants have published internal Technical Service Bulletins instructing authorized technicians about what to do if a customer complains about intermittent and unpredictable charging and/or charging-coupling overheating.
- 5. But rather than fix the Defect—for instance, by replacing the charging couplings under warranty at no cost to owners and lessees—Defendants instead instructed technicians to apply a software change to the Class Vehicles' computers. The software change alters the charging logic such that when overheating is detected, the vehicle begins to accept less current rather than ceasing charging entirely. Less current means longer charging time. The charging time for Class Vehicles to which the software change has been applied is approximately double the time Defendants advertise.
- 6. In their advertising and on their Monroney labels (commonly known as "window stickers"), Defendants have represented and continue to represent that the Class Vehicles can reliably achieve certain charging times, even though Defendants know that this is not so. They do so in a marketplace where consumers avidly compare charging times when deciding which electric vehicle to purchase or lease, and where manufacturers emphasize it when attempting to differentiate their vehicles and induce those consumers to purchase or lease.
 - 7. At no point have Defendants publicly disclosed the Defect to consumers

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or announced any intent or effort to provide a charging solution that conforms to their promises. Indeed, Defendants have not offered consumers a suitable repair or replacement or offered to reimburse for out-of-pocket expenses, such as repairs or other efforts to mitigate the Defect's effects.

- As a result of Defendants' unfair, deceptive and/or fraudulent business 8. practices, owners and/or lessees of the Class Vehicles, including Plaintiffs, have suffered an ascertainable loss of money and/or property and/or value. And aggravating circumstances exist: Defendants continue to willfully make false representations about the Class Vehicles' charging times even though they are aware of the Defect and have taken affirmative steps to limit charging speeds.
- 9. Had Plaintiffs and the Class members known about the Defect at the time of purchase or lease, they would not have purchased or leased the Class Vehicles or would have paid substantially less for them.
- As a result of the Defect and the monetary costs associated with purchasing 10. or leasing a vehicle with the Defect, finding alternative transportation when the Class Vehicles prove unreliable, and seeking repairs or attempting to diagnose the problem, Plaintiffs and the Class members have suffered injuries in fact, have incurred damages, and have otherwise been harmed by Defendants' conduct.
- As a direct result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs and members 11. of the Classes have been harmed and are entitled to actual damages, including damages for the benefit of the bargain they struck when purchasing their vehicles, the diminished value of their vehicles, out-of-pocket costs, statutory damages, attorneys' fees, costs, restitution, injunctive and declaratory relief, and any other relief afforded under federal law, their states' consumer-protection statutes, and that this Court sees fit to order.
- 12. Accordingly, Plaintiffs bring this action to redress Defendants' violations of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act and the consumer-protection statutes of their respective states. They also seek recovery for Defendants' breach of express warranty, breach of implied warranty, unjust enrichment, and fraudulent concealment.

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II. **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

- This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under the Class Action Fairness 13. Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2), (6) because: (i) there are one hundred or more class members, (ii) there is an aggregate amount in controversy exceeding \$5,000,000 exclusive of interest and costs, and (iii) there is minimal diversity because at least one plaintiff and one defendant are citizens of different states. This Court also has supplemental jurisdiction over the state-law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367.
- This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants by virtue of their 14. transactions and business conducted in this judicial district, and because Defendants are headquartered in California. Defendants have transacted and done business, and violated statutory and common law, in the State of California, including within this judicial district.
- Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 15. because Hyundai Motor America, Inc., Kia America Inc., and Genesis Motor America LLC maintain their corporate headquarters in this district, Defendants transact business in this district, are subject to personal jurisdiction in this district, and therefore are deemed to be citizens of this district. Additionally, there are one or more authorized Hyundai, Kia, and Genesis dealers within this district. Defendants have advertised in this district and have received substantial revenue and profits from their sales and/or leasing of Class Vehicles in this district. Therefore, a substantial part of the events and/or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred at least in part within this district.

III. **PARTIES**

A. **PLAINTIFFS**

Plaintiff Jane Chang Bright

- Plaintiff Jane Chang Bright resides in Cerritos, California, and is a citizen 16. of California. She purchased a new 2022 Kia EV6 (VIN: KNDC44LA8N5040432) from an authorized dealer in Huntington Beach, California, on March 25, 2022.
 - Before purchasing the Class Vehicle, Plaintiff Bright reviewed marketing 17.

and promotional materials available on Kia's website, researched the EV6 on websites containing information about competing electric vehicles, compared attributes of the EV6 and similar electric vehicles, and spoke with Kia sales representatives.

18. Prior to purchase, she also reviewed the vehicle's Monroney sticker, which included the charging time of the vehicle. A database-generated version of the Monroney sticker containing the same information as the display version is below, with the portion listing that attribute highlighted and followed by a detail of that portion:

Year: 2022 Engine: Electric Motor Transmission: 1-Speed A/T Make: Kia Model: EV6 GT-Line RWD Exterior: Aurora Black Pearl (ABP) VIN: KNDC44LA8N5040432 Interior: Black

- Surround View Monitor / Blind-Spot View Monitor Right Side Camera Surround View Monitor / Blind-Spot View Monitor Lett Side Camera Surround View Monitor Front Camera Surround View Monitor Back-Up Camera Outboard Front Lap And Shoulder Safety Belts -inc: Rear Center 3 Point, Height Adjusters and Pretensioners.

- Rear Center 3 Point, Height Adjusters and Pretensioners
 Pretensioners
 Power Rear Child Safety Locks
 Driver Knee Airbag
 Airbag Occupancy Sensor
 Cuttain 1st And Zan Row Airbags
 Dual Stage Driver And Passenger Front Airbags
 Tire Specific Low Tire Pressure Warning
 Parking-Automatic-Remote System
 Collision Mitigation-Rear
 Evasion Assist
 Driver Monitoring-Alert
 Collision Mitigation-Front
 Aerial View Cumera System
 Lane Keeping Assist System wilane Following
 Assist Lane Departure Wenning
 Lane Keeping Assist System wilane Following
 Assist Lane Departure Wenning
 Lane Keeping Assist System wilane Following
 Assist Lane Clinician Avoidance Junction Crossing /
 Forward Collision Avoidance Lane Change
 Orcoming/Side
 Dilind-Spot Collision-Avoidance Assist Blind Spot
 Parking Distance Warning Forward & Reverse For Parking Distance Warning - Forward & Reverse Front And Rear Parking Sensors Remote Automatic Parking
- Emergency Sos Dual Stage Driver And Passenger Seat-Mounted Side
- Airbags Side Impact Beams ABS And Driveline Traction Control Vehicle Stability Management Electronic Stability
- Control Highway Driving Assist 2

INTERIOR

- 2 12V DC Power Outlets and 1 120V AC Power

- 2 12V Duren.
 Outlet
 Immobilizer
 Perimeter Alarm
 2 Seatback Storage Pockets
 Front Center Armrest and Rear Center Armrest

- ViStorage

 Manual Adjustable Front Head Restraints and Manual Adjustable Rear Head Restraints

 Digital Appearance

 Outside Temp Gauge

 Trip Computer

 Redundant Digital Speedometer

 Head-Up Display

 Driver Information Center

 -Power Door Locks w/Autolock Feature

 Delayed Accessory Power

 -Power 1st Row Windows w/Driver And Passenger 1
 Touch Up/Dowel

 -Instrument Panel Covered Bin, Driver / Passenger

 And Rear Door Bins
- And Rear Door Bins · Kia Connect Stolen Vehicle Recovery Tracker

- And Rear Door Bins

 Xia Connect Stoten Vehicle Recovery Tracker
 System

 System

 Smart Device Remote Engine Start

 FOB Controls Inc.: Cargo Access and Remote Start

 Memory Settings Inc.: Door Mirors

 Cargo Space System

 Cargo Area Concealed Storage

 Trunk/Hatch Auto-Latch

 Cargo Area Concealed Storage

 Trunk/Hatch Auto-Latch

 Cargo Larea (Interior Lighting

 Front Map Lights

 Partial Floor Console w/Covered Storage, Mini

 Overhead Console, 2 12V DC Power Outlets and 1

 20V AC Power Outlet

 Driver And Passenger Illiamiation, Driver And Passenger

 Auxiliary Mirror

 Oay-Night Auto-Dimming Rearview Mirror

 Vegan Leather Seat Trim

 Metal-Look Gear Shifter Material

 Full Cloth Headliner

- Interior Trim -inc: Piano Black/Metal-Look Instrument Panel Insert, Piano Black/Metal-Look Door Panel Insert, Piano Black/Metal-Look Console Insert and Metal-Look Interior Accents
 - Driver Foot Rest
- Illuminated Glove Box HVAC -inc: Underseat Ducts and Headliner/Pillar Ducts Voice Activated Dual Zone Front Automatic Air

- Voice Activated Dual Zone From Advances
 Conditioning
 Distance Pacing w/Traffic Stop-Go
 Cruise Control W/Steering Wheel Controls
 HomeLink Garage Door Transmitter
 Remote Releases -Inc: Proximity Cargo Access and
 Power Charge Port Door
 Remote Keyless Entry w/Integrated Key Transmitter,
 Illuminated Entry, Illuminated Ignition Switch and
 Panic Button Illuminated Entry, Illuminated Ignition Switch an Panic Button

 Valet Function

 - Proximity Key For Doors And Push Button Start

 - 2 12V DC Power Outlets

 - Rear Cupholder

 - Front Cupholder

- Front Cupholder
 Style Leatherette Steering Wheel
 Power Rear Windows and Fixed 3rd Row Windows
 Gauges -inc. Speedometer, Odometer, Traction
 Battery Level, Power/Regen, Trip Odometer and Trip
 Computer
 Manual Tilt/Telescoping Steering Column
 60-40 Folding Bench Front Facing Manual Reclining
 Fold Forward Seatback Rear Seat

- Fold Forward Seatback Rear Seak
 Passenger Seat
 Driver Seat
 Driver Seat
 Heated & Ventilated Front Bucket Seats -inc: 8-way
 power-adjustable front seats w/2-way power lumbar
 support and driver Integrated Memory System

ENTERTAINMENT

- 2 LCD Monitors in The Front
 Integrated Roof Antenna
 Regular Amplifier
 Radio w/Seek-Scan, Clock, Speed Compensated
 Volume Control and Steering Wheel Controls
 Radio: Merdidan Premium Audio System -inc: 12.3*
 display, AVN 5.0 navigation system, 14 speakers, survoider and external amplifier, android Auto and Apple
 CarPlay capability, Bluetooth hands-free w/voice
 recognition, Telematics Mobile Unit, 1 front media
 port, 2 front USB ports and Wi-Fi hotspot

EXTERIOR

- · Laminated Glass

- Laminated Glass
 Headlights-Automatic Highbeams
 LED Brakelights
 Perimeter/Approach Lights
 Auto On/Off Aero-Composite Led Low/High Beam Daytime Running Auto High-Beam Headlamps
 Withelaw.eff w/Delay-Off

- w/Delay-Off
 Tallgate/Rear Door Lock Included w/Power Door Locks
 Power Liftgate Rear Cargo Access
 Black Grille
 Wing Spoiler
 Galvanized Steel/Aluminum Panels
 Rain Detecting Variable Intermittent Wipers
 Deep Tinted Glass
 Fixed Rear Window w/Defroster
 Black Power w/Tilt Down Heated Side Mirrors w/Power
 Folding and Turn Signal Indicator
 Body-Colored Door Handles
 Black Side Windows Trim and Black Rear Window
 Trim
- Trim
 Chrome Bodyside Insert, Black Bodyside Cladding
 and Body-Colored Wheel Well Trim
 Body-Colored Rear Bumper w/Black Rub Strip/Fascia
 Accent and Chrome Bumper insert
 Body-Colored Front Bumper w/Black Rub Strip/Fascia
 Accent

- Accent
 -Express Open/Close Sliding And Tilting Glass 1st Row
 Sunroof w/Power Sunshade
 -Clearcoat Power
 -Tire Mobility Kit
 -Tire Mobility Kit
 -Tires: 235/55R19
 Wheels: 7.3) x 19" Black Painted Alloy

MECHANICAL

- Lithium Polymer Traction Battery w/10.9 kW Onboard Charger, 68 Hrs Charge Time @ 110/120V. 8.7 Hrs Charge Time @ 220/240V.1.22 Hrs Charge Time @ 440V and 77.4 kWh Capacil.

 Regenerative 4-Wheel Disc Brakes w/4-Wheel ABS, Front Vented Discs, Brake Assist, Hill Hold Control and Electric Parking Brake
 Multi-Link Rear Suspension w/Coll Springs
 Strut Front Suspension w/Coll Springs
 Strut Front Suspension w/Coll Springs
 Electric Power-Assist Speed-Sensing Steering
 Front And Rear Anti-Roll Bars
 Gas-Pressurized Shock Absorbers
 60-Amp/Hr Maintenance-Free Battery w/Run Down
 Protection

CITY MPG 134



HIGHWAY MPG

101

New

MSRP	\$51,700.00	
INSTALLED OPTIONS		
Aurora Black Pearl	\$495	
Black, Seat Trim	\$0	
[WL0] Wheel Locks	\$60	
[CF] Carpeted Floor Mats	\$170	
Original Shipping Charge	\$1,295	
RETAIL PRICE (ORIGINALLY NEW)	\$53,720.00	

Get more information on your smartphone:



33 WEST MISSION STREET, SUITE 201 SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA 93101

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- · Lithium Polymer Traction Battery w/10.9 kW Onboard Charger, 68 Hrs Charge Time @ 110/120V, 8.7 Hrs Charge Time @ 220/240V, 1.22 Hrs Charge Time @ 440V and 77.4 kWh Capacity
- Regenerative 4-Wheel Disc Brakes w/4-Wheel ABS, Front Vented Discs, Brake Assist, Hill Hold Control and Electric Parking Brake
- Plaintiff Bright decided to purchase the Class Vehicle due in large part to 19. Kia's representations about its range and the speed and ease of charging. She hoped to obtain a reliable form of transportation in light of increasing gasoline prices and to contribute to sustainability efforts by replacing a gasoline-powered vehicle.
- 20. Plaintiff Bright purchased a charger for the Class Vehicle from a licensed electrician, who professionally installed it at her residence in May 2022.
- Within ten months of Plaintiff Bright's purchase of the Class Vehicle, she 21. began to notice that it did not reliably charge overnight. The charging process frequently stopped. Plaintiff Bright would check on the vehicle at various points during the night and need to restart the charging, only to find it stopped again. She tested the charging process with a different charger, but the same problem occurred, leading her to believe the cause lay with her vehicle rather than her charger.
- 22. After researching the issue online and seeing consumer complaints that appeared to match the problems she was experiencing, she contacted a Kia authorized dealer in Cerritos, California, to install the software change. The dealer installed the change on March 10, 2023. Later, she learned from reading consumer complaints that the change merely reduced the charging capacity, increasing charging times, without addressing the true cause of the Defect.
- 23. After the software change, Plaintiff Bright noticed that her Class Vehicle could achieve a 100% charge, but it took significantly longer than the charging time Kia had advertised.

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- At all relevant times, Plaintiff Bright adhered to Kia's recommended 24. maintenance intervals, including by having her Class Vehicle serviced at a Kia dealership once it reached 8,000 miles.
- 25. Plaintiff Bright has suffered an ascertainable loss as a result of Defendants Kia and KMC's omissions and/or misrepresentations associated with the Defect, including but not limited to the diminished value of her vehicle and other consequential damages.
- 26. Neither Defendants Kia and KMC, nor any of their agents, dealers, or other representatives, informed Plaintiff Bright of the existence of the Defect prior to or any time after her purchase.

2. **Plaintiff Shane Mahon**

- 27. Plaintiff Shane Mahon resides in Dekalb, Illinois, and is a citizen of Illinois. He purchased a new 2022 Hyundai Ioniq 5 (VIN: KM8KNDAF1NU102438) from an authorized dealer in Kenosha, Wisconsin, on June 30, 2022.
- Before purchasing the Class Vehicle, Plaintiff Mahon researched the 28. vehicle on Hyundai's website from his home in Dekalb, Illinois, which included review of materials produced by Hyundai touting the charging times for the vehicle. Plaintiff relied upon this information in making his purchase decision. He also read articles and watched videos by third-party reviewers explaining electric-vehicle charging and comparing different electric vehicles' capabilities.

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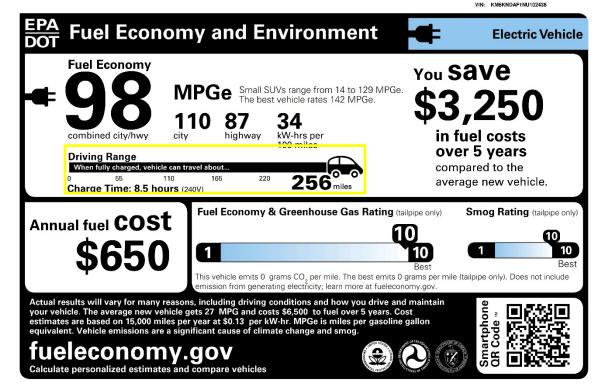
CALIFORNIA 14

29. Prior to purchase, he also reviewed the vehicle's Monroney sticker, which included the advertised range and charging time of the vehicle. A copy of the Monroney sticker is below, followed by a detail of the portion listing those attributes:









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- Plaintiff Mahon decided to purchase the Class Vehicle due to Hyundai's 30. representations about its range and the speed and ease of charging. The assumption that he would be able to reliably charge overnight was instrumental to his decision to purchase an electric vehicle generally, and the Class Vehicle specifically.
- Plaintiff Mahon purchased a charger for the Class Vehicle from a retailer 31. and hired a licensed electrician to install a dedicated outlet at his residence in June 2022.
- 32. During the very first charge of Plaintiff Mahon's Class Vehicle at his residence, the charger suddenly shut off. He examined the outlet and tried an alternate charger, but his Class Vehicle still experienced intermittent charging. Through trial and error, he found that reducing the amperage, which increased the charging time, generally rendered the vehicle able to charge without interruption—albeit more slowly than Hyundai had promised.
- 33. In approximately May 2023, Plaintiff Mahon noticed that his Class Vehicle had again begun to experience intermittent charging. He would plug in the charger only to see a notification from the mobile app associated with the Class Vehicle that the charging had stopped. The charging would stop at unpredictable intervals, generally between every five and twenty minutes. When the charging stopped, he would use the mobile app to restart it. During many of these episodes, however, the interruptions occurred so many times that the mobile app throttled his ability to remotely restart charging, requiring him to manually restart charging using the charger.
- At all relevant times, Plaintiff Mahon adhered to Hyundai's recommended 34. maintenance intervals.
- Plaintiff Mahon has suffered an ascertainable loss as a result of Defendants 35. HMA and HMC's omissions and/or misrepresentations associated with the Defect, including but not limited to the diminished value of his vehicle and other consequential damages.
- 36. Neither Defendants HMA and HMC, nor any of their agents, dealers, or other representatives, informed Plaintiff Mahon of the existence of the Defect prior to

33 West Mission Street, Suite 201 SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA 93101 1

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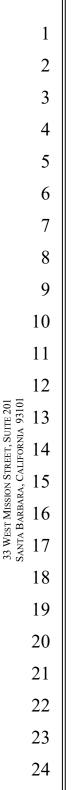
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or any time after his purchase.

3. Plaintiff Peter Conheim

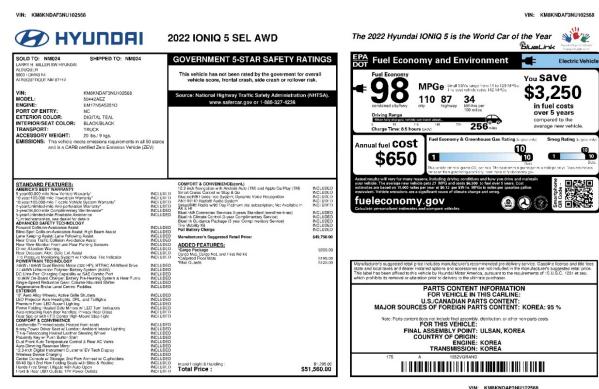
- 37. Plaintiff Peter Conheim primarily resides in El Cerrito, California, but spends much of his time in Los Cerrillos, New Mexico. He is a citizen of California. He purchased a new 2022 Hyundai Ioniq 5 (VIN: KM8KNDAF3NU102568) from an authorized dealer in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on June 27, 2022.
- 38. Before purchasing the Class Vehicle, Plaintiff Conheim researched the vehicle on Hyundai's website and read articles by third-party reviewers explaining electric-vehicle charging and comparing different electric vehicles' capabilities while in his home in Los Cerillos, New Mexico. He also reviewed Hyundai marketing and promotional materials available at the Albuquerque dealership and spoke with Hyundai sales representatives there.
- Prior to purchase, he also reviewed the vehicle's Monroney sticker, 39. which included the advertised range and charging time of the vehicle. A copy of the Monroney sticker is below, followed by a detail of the portion listing those attributes:

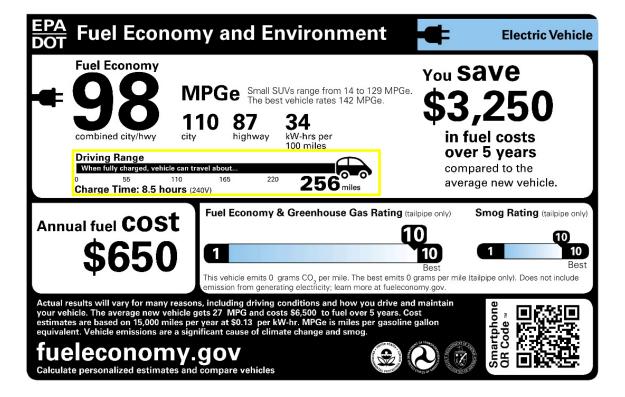


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NYE, STIRLING, HALE, MILLER & SWEET





40. Plaintiff Conheim decided to purchase the Class Vehicle due to Hyundai's representations about its range and the speed and ease of charging.

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- 41. Plaintiff Conheim purchased a charger, which was professionally installed at Plaintiff Conheim's Los Cerillos, New Mexico, residence by a licensed electrician.
- 42. During the first hour of the very first charge of Plaintiff Conheim's Class Vehicle in Los Cerillos, New Mexico, the charger suddenly shut off. Believing the malfunction could have been caused by the electrician's wiring, he asked the electrician to rewire the charging infrastructure to reduce the amperage it dispensed. However, upon further researching the issue, he came upon other Ioniq 5 owners' reports of similar experiences and deduced that the issue arose from his vehicle, not the charger.
- Plaintiff Conheim's Class Vehicle experiences this issue consistently. Through trial and error, he found that reducing the amperage, which increased the charging time, generally rendered the vehicle able to charge without interruptionalbeit more slowly than Hyundai had promised. Every time he tried to charge the Class Vehicle without first reducing the amperage, the charging process would suddenly stop.
- Plaintiff Conheim researched consumer complaints about the Defect and 44. realized that the charging problems he consistently experienced were common. He also filed a complaint with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration about the Defect..
- At all relevant times, Plaintiff Conheim adhered to Hyundai's 45. recommended maintenance intervals.
- 46. Plaintiff Conheim has suffered an ascertainable loss as a result of Defendants HMA and HMC's omissions and/or misrepresentations associated with the Defect, including but not limited to the diminished value of his vehicle and other consequential damages.
- Neither Defendants HMA and HMC, nor any of their agents, dealers, or 47. other representatives, informed Plaintiff Conheim of the existence of the Defect prior to or any time after his purchase.

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Plaintiff Kingsley Barnie 4.

- 48. Plaintiff Kingsley Barnie resides in Rochester, New York, and is a citizen of New York. He purchased a new 2022 Kia EV6 (VIN: KNDC3DLC7N5066167) from an authorized dealer in Rochester, New York, on September 6, 2022.
- 49. Before purchasing the Class Vehicle, Plaintiff Barnie researched the vehicle on Kia's website, reviewed Kia marketing and promotional materials available at the dealership, spoke with Kia sales representatives, and watched videos by thirdparty reviewers explaining electric-vehicle charging and comparing different electric vehicles' capabilities.
- Prior to purchase, he also reviewed the vehicle's Monroney sticker, which 50. included the charging time of the vehicle. A database-generated version of the Monroney sticker containing the same information as the display version is below, with the portion listing that attribute highlighted and followed by a detail of that portion:

NYE, STIRLING, HALE, MILLER & SWEET

Year: 2022 Model: EV6 Wind AWD VIN: KNDC3DLC7N5066167

Rear View Monitor w/Parking Guidance-Dynamic Back-Up Camera - Outboard Front Lap And Shoulder Safety Belts-inc: Rear Center 3 Point, Height Adjusters and

Emergency Sos Dual Stage Driver And Passenger Seat-Mounted

2 12V DC Power Outlets and 1 120V AC Power

2 Seatback Storage Pockets Front Center Armrest and Rear Center Armrest v/Storage Manual Adjustable Front Head Restraints and

Outside Temp Gauge
- Trip Computer
- Driver Information Center
- Power Door Locks w/Autolock Feature
- Delayed Accessory Power
- Power 1st Row Windows w/Driver And
- Passenger 1-Touch Up/Down
- Instrument Panel Covered Bin, Driver /
- Passenger And Rear Door Bins
- Kia Connect - Stolen Vehicle Recovery Tracker
- System

Smart Device Remote Engine Start FOB Controls -inc: Cargo Access and Remote

- FOB Controls -inc: Cargo Access and Remote Start

- Memory Settings -inc: Door Mirrors
- Cargo Space Lights
- Cargo Features -inc: Tire Mobility Kit
- Cargo Features -inc: Tire Mobility Features
- Trunk/Hatch Auto-Latch
- Cargo Features
- For Mobility Features
- For Mobil

Manual Adjustable Rear Head Restraints

Dual Stage Driver Gird 1 dases, Side Airbags Side Airbags Side Impact Beams ABS And Driveline Traction Control Vehicle Stability Management Electronic

Stability Control Highway Driving Assist

Digital Appearance Outside Temp Gauge

Driver Foot Rest Illuminated Glove Box

INTERIOR

Outlet · Immobilizer

Transmission: 1-Speed A/T Exterior: Glacier (GLB) Interior: Charcoal/Misty Gray HVAC -inc: Underseat Ducts and Headlin

- HVAC -inc: Underseat Ducts and Headliner/Pillar Ducts
- Voice Activated Dual Zone Front Automatic Air Conditioning
- Distance Pacing w/Traffic Stop-Go
- Cruise Control w/Steering Wheel Controls
- Remote Releases -inc: Proximity Cargo Access and Power Charge Port Door
- Remote Kelesses Strty w/Integrated Key
- Transmitter, Illuminated Entry, Illuminated Ignition
- Switch and Panic Button
- Valet Function

Valet Function Proximity Key For Doors And Push Button Start 2 12V DC Power Outlets

inc: Rear Center 3 Point, Height Adjusters and Pretensioners
Power Rear Child Safety Locks
Driver Knee Airbag
Airbag Occupancy Sensor
- Curtain 1st And 2nd Row Airbags
- Dual Stage Driver And Passenger Front Airbags
- Tire Specific Low Tire Pressure Warning
- Parking Distance Warning - Forward & Reverse
- From And Rear Parking Sensors
- Forward Collison-Avoidance Assist
- Collision Mitigation-Rear
- Driver Monitoring-Alert
- Collision Mitigation-Front
- Lane Keeping Assist System w/Lane Following
- Assist Lane Departure Warning
- Lane Keeping Assist System w/Lane Following
- Assist Lane Keeping Assist System w/Lane Following
- Sasist Lane Keeping Assist Blind Spot Rear Cupholder Front Cupholder

Heated Leatherette Steering Wheel

- Power Rear Windows and Fixed 3rd Row Windows

- Gauges - inc: Speedometer, Odometer, Traction

Battery Level, Power/Regen, Trip Odometer and

Trip Computer

- Manual Tilt/Telescoping Steering Column

- 60-40 Folding Bench Front Facing Heated Manual
Reclining Fold Forward Seatback Rear Seat

Reclining Fold Forward Seatback Rear Seat - Passenger Seat
- Driver Seat
- Heated & Ventilated Front Bucket Seats -inc: 8-way power-adjustable front seats wiZ-way power lumbar support and driver Integrated Memory
System

ENTERTAINMENT

2 LCD Monitors In The Front
 Integrated Roof Antenna

Integrated Roof Antenna Regular Amplifier Radio w/Seek-Scan, Clock, Speed Compensated Volume Control and Steering Wheel Controls Radio: Meridian Premium Audio System -Inc: 12.3" display, AVN 5.0 navigation system, 14 speakers, sub-woofer and external amplifier, Android Auto and Apple CarPlay capability, Bluetooth hands-free w/voice recognition, Telematics Mobile Unit, 1 front media port, 2 front USB ports and Wi-Fi hotspot

EXTERIOR

Laminated Glass

Headlights-Automatic Highbeams LED Brakelights

 Perimeter/Approach Lights
 Auto On/Off Aero-Composite Led Low/High Beam
Daytime Running Auto High-Beam Headlamps w/Delay-Off Tailgate/Rear Door Lock Included w/Power Door

Tailgate/Rear Door Lock Included w/Power Door Locks
Power Liftgate Rear Cargo Access
Black Grille
Wing Spoiler
Galvanized Steel/Aluminum Panels
Rain Detecting Variable Intermittent Wipers
Deep Tinted Glass
Fixed Rear Window w/Defroster
Black Power w/Tilt Down Heated Side Mirrors
w/Power Folding and Turn Signal Indicator
Chrome Bodyside Insert, Black Bodyside
Cladding and Black Wheel Well Trim
Body-Colored Door Handles
Black Side Windows Trim and Black Rear Window
Trim
Body-Colored Rear Bumper w/Black Rub
Strip/Fascia Accent and Chrome Bumper Insert
Body-Colored Front Bumper w/Black Rub
Strip/Fascia Accent Bumper w/Black Rub
Strip/Fascia Accent Bumper w/Black Rub
Strip/Fascia Accent Bumper w/Black Rub
Strip/Fascia Accent
Tires: 235/55R19
Wheels: 7.5] x 19* Black Painted Alloy

MECHANICAL

Onboard Charger, 68 Hrs Charge Time @ 110/120V, 8.4 Hrs Charge Time @ 220/240V, 1.22 Hrs Charge Time @ 220/240V, 1.22 Hrs Charge Time @ 240V, 1.22 Hrs Charge Time @ 440V and 77.4 kWh Capacity Regenerative 4-Wheel Disc Brakes w/4-Wheel ABS, Front Vented Discs, Brake Assist, Hill Hold Control and Electric Parking Brake - Multi-Link Rear Suspension w/Coil Springs - Strut Front Suspension w/Coil Springs - Permanent Locking Hubs - Permanent Locking Hubs - Electric Power-Assist Speed-Sensing Steering - Front And Rear Anti-Roll Bars - Gas-Pressurized Shock Absorbers - 60-Amp/Hr Maintenance-Free Battery w/Run Down Protection

Down Protection

Automatic Full-Time All-Wheel

GVWR: 5,556 lbs

Axle Ratio: 10.650

CITY MPG 116



HIGHWAY MPG

94

New

Engine: Electric Motor

MSRP INSTALLED OPTIONS	\$51,400.00
[GLB] Glacier	\$495
[CVH] Charcoal/Misty Gray, Vegan Leather Seat Trim	\$0
[EH] Ec Mirror W/Homelink	\$350
[CAB] Cargo Mat W/Luggage Board	\$95
[CF] Carpeted Floor Mats	\$170
Original Shipping Charge	\$1,295
RETAIL PRICE (ORIGINALLY NEW)	\$53,805.00

Get more information on your smartphone:



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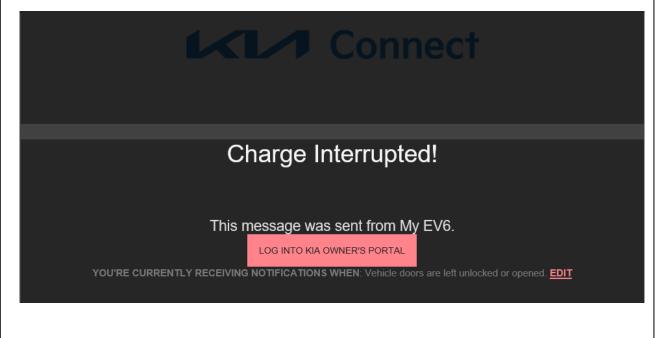
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MECHANICAL

- Lithium Polymer Traction Battery w/10.9 kW Onboard Charger, 68 Hrs Charge Time @ 110/120V, 8.4 Hrs Charge Time @ 220/240V,1.22 Hrs Charge Time @ 440V and 77.4 kWh Capacity Regenerative 4-Wheel Disc Brakes w/4-Wheel ABS, Front Vented Discs, Brake Assist, Hill Hold Control and Electric Parking Brake
- Plaintiff Barnie decided to purchase the Class Vehicle due to Kia's 51. representations about its range and the speed and ease of charging. In particular, Plaintiff Barnie compared Kia's advertised charging speed to those of other manufacturers' similar vehicles when deciding to purchase his Class Vehicle.
- 52. Plaintiff Barnie purchased a charger for the Class Vehicle from a licensed electrician, who professionally installed it at his residence in August 2022.
- In approximately May 2023, he began to notice that his Class Vehicle did 53. not reliably charge overnight. The charging process frequently stopped after as little as 20 minutes, and Plaintiff Barnie would then need to restart it. When the charging stopped, he generally received an email from Kia. An example is below:



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- 54. Plaintiff Barnie checked his fuse box and contacted the electrician who had installed his charger, but was informed that the issue lay with his vehicle rather than the charger or its infrastructure. He corroborated this advice by researching the issue online and seeing consumer complaints that appeared to match the problems he was experiencing.
- 55. Plaintiff Barnie reduced the amperage of his charger, but his Class Vehicle continued to experience the Defect. The time his Class Vehicle requires to attain a full charge has significantly increased beyond the charging time Kia advertised even as the intermittent stopping and starting of the charging process continues.
- In an attempt to obtain the full benefit of Kia's advertised charging rate, 56. Plaintiff Barnie had the software change installed at an authorized dealership on August 22, 2023. But even later that day, his Class Vehicle continued to experience the Defect. Plaintiff Barnie found that he had to further reduce the amperage of his charger to avoid the charging process suddenly stopping.
- At all relevant times, Plaintiff Barnie adhered to Kia's recommended 57. maintenance intervals.
- 58. Plaintiff Barnie has suffered an ascertainable loss as a result of Defendants Kia and KMC's omissions and/or misrepresentations associated with the Defect, including but not limited to the diminished value of his vehicle and other consequential damages.
- Neither Defendants Kia and KMC, nor any of their agents, dealers, or other 59. representatives, informed Plaintiff Barnie of the existence of the Defect prior to or any time after his purchase.

В. **DEFENDANTS**

Hyundai Motor America and Hyundai Motor Company 1.

60. Defendant Hyundai Motor Company, Ltd. is a South Korean multinational automaker headquartered in Seoul, South Korea. HMC is the parent corporation of Hyundai Motor America, Inc.

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- 61. Defendant HMC is a multinational corporation with over 75,000 employees worldwide. HMC is currently the fifth-largest automobile manufacturer in the world. HMC, through its various entities, designs, manufactures, markets, distributes, and sells Hyundai automobiles in California and multiple other locations in the United States.
- 62. Defendant HMA is incorporated and headquartered in the State of California with its principal place of business at 10550 Talbert Avenue, Fountain Valley, California 92708. HMA operates HMC's U.S. sales and marketing division. HMA distributes Hyundai vehicles and sells these vehicles through its network of dealerships that are the agents of HMA and HMC. Money received from the purchase of a Hyundai vehicle from a dealership flows from the dealer to HMA.
- 63. There exists, and at all relevant times existed, a unity of ownership among HMC, HMA and their agents such that any individuality or separateness between them has ceased and each of them is the alter ego of the others.
- Upon information and belief, Defendant HMC communicates with 64. Defendant HMA concerning virtually all aspects of the Hyundai products it distributes within the United States.
- Upon information and belief, Defendants HMA and HMC developed the 65. window stickers (Monroney labels), post-purchase owner's manuals, warranty booklets, and information included in maintenance recommendations and/or schedules for the Hyundai Class Vehicles, as well as providing statements and warranties concerning charging times.
- HMA and HMC are collectively referred to in this Complaint as "Hyundai" 66. unless identified separately.
 - 67. Hyundai engages in continuous and substantial business in California.

2. Kia America, Inc. and Kia Motors Corporation

Defendant Kia Motors Corporation is a multinational South Korean 68. corporation with over 52,000 employees worldwide. Defendant Kia America, Inc.,

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through its various entities, designs, manufactures, markets, distributes and sells Kia automobiles in California and throughout the United States.

- Defendant Kia America, Inc. is incorporated and headquartered in the state of California with its principal place of business at 111 Peters Canyon Road, Irvine, California 92606. KMC is the parent corporation of Kia America, Inc. Kia operates the U.S. sales and marketing division of its parent company, Kia Motors Corporation, which oversees sales and other operations across the United States. Kia distributes Kia vehicles and sells these vehicles through its network of dealerships. Money received from the purchase or lease of a Kia vehicle from a dealership flows from the dealer to Kia.
- 70. As of December 2021, KMC's largest shareholder is Hyundai Motor Company, which holds 33.88 percent of KMC's stock.³
- Upon information and belief, the distribution, service, repair, installation, 71. and decisions regarding the Kia Class Vehicles as they relate to the Defect were all carried out by Kia.
- Upon information and belief, Kia developed the window (Monroney) stickers, post-purchase owner's manuals, warranty booklets, and information included in maintenance recommendations and/or schedules for the Kia Class Vehicles, as well as providing statements and warranties concerning charging times.

3. Genesis Motor, LLC and Genesis Motor America LLC

- Genesis Motor LLC ("Genesis Motor") is a Korean corporation and a 73. division of Hyundai Motor Company.
- Genesis Motor America LLC ("Genesis") is incorporated and headquartered in the State of California with its principal place of business at 10550

³ Kia, 2023 Sustainability Report 107,

https://worldwide.kia.com/int/files/company/sr/sustainability-report/sustainabilityreport-2023-int.pdf (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).

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Talbert Avenue, Fountain Valley, California 92708. Genesis sells and markets higherend vehicles, which it distributes and sells through its network of dealerships that are the agents of Genesis, HMA, and HMC. Money received from the purchase of a Genesis vehicle from a dealership flows from the dealer to Genesis and HMA.

- Upon information and belief, the distribution, service, repair, installation, 75. and decisions regarding the Genesis Class Vehicles as they relate to the Defect were all carried out by Genesis.
- Upon information and belief, Genesis developed the window (Monroney) 76. stickers, post-purchase owner's manuals, warranty booklets, and information included in maintenance recommendations and/or schedules for the Genesis Class Vehicles, as well as providing statements and warranties concerning charging times.

4. The Relationship among the Defendants

- 77. HMA, Kia, and Genesis are each part of the South Korea-based Hyundai Motor Group conglomerate.
 - Defendants share factories, parts, and intellectual property. 78.
 - Hyundai and Genesis share the same headquarters in Fountain Valley, CA. 79.
- The electric-vehicle charging equipment that is the subject of this 80. litigation—specifically, the charging coupling—was manufactured by Hyundai and used in the Class Vehicles.
- On information and belief, Defendants jointly determined a response to the 81. complaints of Class Members.

IV. **CALIFORNIA LAW APPLIES TO THE NATIONWIDE CLASS**

- It is appropriate to apply California law to the nationwide claims because 82. California's interest in this litigation exceeds that of any other state.
- 83. Defendant HMA is located in Fountain Valley, California, and is the sole entity in the United States responsible for distributing, selling, leasing, and warranting Hyundai vehicles.
 - Defendant Kia America, Inc. is located in Irvine, California, and is the sole 84.

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entity in the United States responsible for distributing, selling, leasing, and warranting Kia vehicles.

- 85. Defendant Genesis is located in Fountain Valley, California, and is the sole entity in the United States responsible for distributing, selling, leasing, and warranting Genesis vehicles.
- 86. HMA, Kia, and Genesis maintain their customer relations, engineering, marketing, and warranty departments at their corporate headquarters in this district. HMA's customer-service complaint address is Hyundai Motor America, P.O. Box 20850, Fountain Valley, CA 92728. Kia's customer-service complaint address is Kia Motors America Consumer Affairs Department, P.O. Box 52410, Irvine, California 92619. Genesis's customer-service complaint address is Genesis Customer Care, P.O. Box 20650, Fountain Valley, CA 92728. HMA, Kia, and Genesis's customer-relations departments are responsible for fielding customer complaints and monitoring customer complaints posted to their respective websites or third-party websites.
- Defendants' warranty and engineering departments are responsible for the 87. decisions to conceal the Defect from Defendants' respective customers, and for neglecting to inform consumers of the Defect.
- Based on the foregoing, such policies, practices, acts, and omissions giving 88. rise to this were developed in, and emanated from, Hyundai's headquarters in Fountain Valley, California, Kia's headquarters in Irvine, California, and Genesis's headquarters in Fountain Valley, California. As detailed below, Defendants also came to know, or should have come to know, of the Defect through the activities of their divisions and affiliated entities located within California. Accordingly, the State of California has the most significant relationship to this litigation and its law should govern.

TOLLING OF STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS V.

Defendants' knowing and active concealment and denial of the facts 89. alleged herein have tolled any applicable statute(s) of limitations. Plaintiffs and the members of the Classes could not have reasonably discovered the true, latent nature of

Santa Barbara, California 93101

the Defect until shortly before this class action litigation commenced.

90. Defendants were and remain under a continuing duty to disclose to Plaintiffs and the Members of the Class the true character, quality, and nature of the Class Vehicles and the Defect. As a result of Defendants' ongoing concealment, any and all applicable statutes of limitations otherwise applicable to the allegations herein have been tolled.

VI. <u>FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS</u>

A. Defendants' Marketing of the Class Vehicles

- 91. Hyundai designs, engineers, manufactures, and sells vehicles throughout the United States through its network of authorized motor vehicle dealers.
- 92. Hyundai is the fifth-largest automaker in the world,⁴ with average annual sales for all vehicles, including the Class Vehicles, of over 700,000 vehicles in the U.S.⁵ and over 3,958,000 vehicles globally in 2022.⁶ Sales of the Ioniq 5 were approximately 23,000 in 2022.⁷
- 93. Hyundai's business is performing immensely well. For example, in July 2021, it announced that it had had its largest profit in seven years,⁸ and its website

⁴ Hyundai, *Hyundai Motor Rises to Top Five Automotive Brands in Interbrand's 2020 Global Brand Ranking* (Oct. 20, 2020), https://www.hyundai.com/worldwide/en/company/newsroom/hyundai-motor-rises-to-

top-five-automotive-brands-in-interbrand%25E2%2580%2599s-2020-global-brand-ranking-0000016554.

⁵ Good Car Bad Car, *Hyundai Sales Figures – US Market*, https://www.goodcarbadcar.net/hyundai-us-sales-figures/ (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).

Hyundai, *Investor Relations*, https://www.hyundai.com/worldwide/en/company/ir (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).

⁷ Car Figures, *Hyundai Ioniq 5 US Sales Figures* (Aug. 2, 2023), https://carfigures.com/us-market-brand/hyundai/ioniq-5.

⁸ Kyunghee Park, Hyundai Has Biggest Profit in Seven Years, Warns about Chips,

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indicates that in 2019, it had exceeded 100 trillion South Korean won in sales, its "highest ever sales figure, and the continuation of a long history of solid performance."

- Overall, Hyundai touts its vehicles' "high quality, dependability and reliability" and that its "dedication and commitment to building vehicles of the highest quality knows no bounds."10
- 95. Kia designs, engineers, manufactures, and sells vehicles throughout the United States.
- 96. Kia distributes and sells a complete line of Kia vehicles through more than 755 authorized dealers throughout the United States. Money received from the purchase or lease of a Kia vehicle from a dealership flows from the dealer to Kia and KMC.
- 97. Kia touts its vehicles' dependability, and it prominently advertises that Kia is the "#1 Brand in Vehicle Dependability Study" among mass market brands in longterm reliability according to J.D. Power.¹¹
- Like Hyundai, Kia's business is performing immensely well. In September 98. 2021, Kia announced that it had experienced its best-ever third-quarter sales in company history for a total of 177,014 vehicles sold, and that this result contributed to Kia's highest ever sales performance for the first nine months of a calendar year—a total of 555,525 vehicles—a nine-percent increase over the previous first three-quarter sales record of 491,764 vehicles.¹²

Bloomberg (July 22, 2021) https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-07-22/hyundai-motor-posts-biggest-profit-in-seven-years-on-ev-models.

⁹ Hyundai, *Investor Relations*, https://www.hyundai.com/worldwide/en/company/ir (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).

¹⁰ Hyundai, *America's Best Warranty* https://www.hyundaiusa.com/us/en/assurance/ america-best-warranty (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).

¹¹ Kia, Why Kia?, https://www.kia.com/us/en/why-kia (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).

¹² Kia, Kia America Sets Best-Ever Third Quarter Sales Performance in Company

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- 99. The Class Vehicles have contributed substantially to Defendants' success and feature prominently in their marketing. 13
- 100. The Class Vehicles are electric vehicles. Each has a fully electric drivetrain and requires regular charging. Owners and lessees' capacity to use and enjoy their Class Vehicles depends on their ability to reliably charge the vehicles at the advertised rates. Without that ability, the Class Vehicles' range and dependability is severely hampered.
- 101. Accordingly, Defendants emphasize the Class Vehicles' charging capabilities in their marketing to prospective consumers. For example, Hyundai's website for the 2023 Ioniq 6 highlights the ease and speed of charging using different



Get up to 361 miles of range. Fast.

IONIQ 6 was designed to be the most aerodynamic Hyundai to help give it the highest range of any all-electric Hyundai, at up to EPA-estimated 361 miles. And it's one of the few electric vehicles that can use 800V DC ultra-fast chargers, which can charge the battery from 10% to 80% in as little as 18 minutes. \odot

350kW DC charging
10 to 80% in about 18 minutes.

IONIQ 6 is one of the few electric vehicles that can handle these ultra-fast chargers. $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{O}}$

50kW DC charging

10 to 80% in as little as 73

Most public DC charging stations conveniently use this Level 3 charger. $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{O}}$

240V AC charging

10 to 80% in as little as 6 hours

Power up in the convenience of your home with a Level 2 charger. $\ensuremath{\mathbb{O}}$

History, *PR Newswire* (Oct. 1, 2021), history-301389546.html.

¹³ See, e.g., Hyundai, National Marketing Campaign for Hyundai's IONIQ 5 Illustrates the Evolution of the Electric Vehicle (Jan. 28, 2022), https://www.hyundainews.com/en-us/releases/3494.

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types of chargers and the range a fully charged vehicle can attain: 14

Hyundai's website for the 2022 Ioniq 5 provides the same information.¹⁵

- 102. Hyundai's website features a dedicated page explaining the Ioniq 5 and 6's charging capabilities. ¹⁶ Its opening paragraph states that one of "the most important questions many shoppers ask is, 'How do I keep my electrified vehicle charged?'" (emphasis added).
- 103. Kia's website for the 2023 EV6 similarly emphasizes the ease, convenience, and speed of charging the electric vehicle:¹⁷

More driving, less charging.

Extended Range to Roam

With the EV6, you have the freedom to go far. The 310-mile EPA-estimated range available in Wind RWD and GT-Line RWD lets you explore far and wide and worry less about charging.

Charge on the Go

Over 41,400 and growing charging stations available in the US make it easier to find charging stations along your route — including 400v DC fast chargers and higher. You can find charging spots and monitor your vehicle's charging status using the Kia Connect app or from the 12.3-inch touchscreen display in your EV6.²

Charge at Home

Install a Level 2 home charger (240v) and charge up your EV6 from the convenience of your home. Purchase a Level 2 charger from your local Kia dealership and use the Kia Connect app to check the status of your battery, remotely control when your EV6 charges, pre-heat or cool the interior of your EV6 while still connected to the grid, and much more.³





¹⁴ Hyundai, *2023 Ioniq 6*, https://www.hyundaiusa.com/us/en/vehicles/ioniq-6 (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).

¹⁵ Hyundai, *2022 Ioniq 5*, https://www.hyundaiusa.com/us/en/vehicles/2022-ioniq-5 (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).

¹⁶ Hyundai, *Stay Powered for Your Drive*, https://www.hyundaiusa.com/us/en/electrified/charging (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).

¹⁷ Kia, 2023 Kia EV6, https://www.kia.com/us/en/ev6 (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).

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104. Genesis's website follows suit. It promises "new battery charging technology to make drivers' lives easier," explaining that "the multi charging system provides a convenience enabling stable and rapid charging with various charging infrastructure[s]" and that the vehicle's technology "enables convenient and stress-free charging."18

105. Defendants offer express warranties for the Class Vehicles and their chargers. As part of what it deems "America's Best Warranty," Hyundai provides a 10year/100,000-mile warranty for Class Vehicles' "Hybrid/Electric Battery & Hybrid System Components." Kia' "provides a 10-year/100,000-mile "Electric Vehicle" (EV) System Warranty" for Class Vehicles, which it calls "industry-leading." Genesis

High Voltage Battery, along with the following Hybrid, Plug-in Hybrid, and Electric Vehicle-Specific components that are directly attached to or integral to operation of the High Voltage Battery; Battery Management System; Blower Assembly; Electronic Air Compressor; Power Relay Assembly; Hybrid Starter & Generator; Traction Motor including housing case; Hybrid Power Control Unit; OBC; Electric Power Control unit.

Hyundai, 2023 Owner's Handbook & Warranty Information 24, https://www. hyundaiusa.com/content/dam/hyundai/us/com/pdf/assurance/Hyundai%20USA%20A LL%2023MY(Combined)221025.pdf (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).

²⁰ Kia, Coverage for Your Kia., https://www.kia.com/us/en/warranty (last visited Aug. 21, 2023). In particular, the warranty covers:

Electric Motor, High voltage Battery, Electric Power Control Unit (EPCU), On Board Charger (OBC). The EV System Warranty does not cover any other electrical components in the vehicle, such as (but not limited to) the traditional 12 volt car battery, alternator, or other starter components.

Kia, 2023 Warranty and Consumer Information Manual 5, https://owners.kia.com/

¹⁸ Genesis, GV60 Charging, https://www.genesis.com/worldwide/en/models/luxurysuv-genesis/gv60/charging.html (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).

¹⁹ Hyundai, *America's Best Warranty* https://www.hyundaiusa.com/us/en/assurance/ america-best-warranty (last visited Aug. 21, 2023). In particular, the warranty covers:

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provides a similar 10-year/100,000-mile warranty for Class Vehicles' EV components.²¹

- 106. Defendants' advertising specifically highlights the range of each Class Vehicle, which is the approximate distance it can travel on a full charge.
 - a. Hyundai states that the 2023 Ioniq 6 has a range of "up to 361 miles."²²
 - b. Hyundai states that the 2023 Ioniq 5 has a range of "up to 303 miles." ²³
 - c. Hyundai states that the 2022 Ioniq 5 has a range of "up to 303 miles."²⁴
 - d. Kia states that the 2023 EV6 has a range of 206 to 310 miles, depending on the trim level.²⁵

<u>content/owners/en/manuals.html</u> (last visited Aug. 21, 2023). Specific Class Vehicles' warranty booklets are available on this website via the menus under "WARRANTY AND OTHER."

²¹ Genesis, *2023 Owner's Handbook & Warranty Information* 24–25 (Aug. 2, 2022), https://owners.genesis.com/genesis/us/mygenesis/manuals/factory-warranty/2023/2023-Owners-Handbook-and-Warranty-Information-GIA.pdf. In particular, the warranty covers:

High Voltage Battery, along with the following Electric Vehicle -Specific components that are directly attached to or integral to operation of the High Voltage Battery; Battery Management System; Blower Assembly; Electronic Air Compressor; Power Relay Assembly; Traction Motor including housing case; OBC; Electric Power Control unit.

Id. at 24.

- ²² Hyundai, 2023 Ioniq 6, https://www.hyundaiusa.com/us/en/vehicles/ioniq-6 (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).
- 24 | Yundai, 2023 Ioniq 5, https://www.hyundaiusa.com/us/en/vehicles/ioniq-5 (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).
 - ²⁴ Hyundai, *2022 Ioniq 5*, https://www.hyundaiusa.com/us/en/vehicles/2022-ioniq-5 (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).
 - ²⁵ Kia, 2023 EV6 Specs, https://www.kia.com/us/en/ev6/specs (last visited Aug. 21,

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- e. Kia states that the 2022 EV6 has a range of 232 to 310 miles, depending on the trim level.²⁶
- f. Kia states that the 2023 Niro EV has a range of "0-253" miles, ²⁷ but features the 253-mile figure prominently in its advertising.²⁸
- g. Kia states that the 2023 Niro PHEV has an all-electric range of 33 miles, with an overall range of 510 miles.²⁹
- h. Genesis states that the 2023 GV60 has a range of "up to 248" or 235 miles, depending on the trim level.³⁰
- 107. Defendants' advertising also emphasizes the charging speed of each Class Vehicle, measured with the use of a Level 2, 10.9 kW, 240V AC charger, the most common type installed in owners and lessees' homes.
 - a. Hyundai states that the 2023 Ioniq 6's charge can increase from "10 to 80% in as little as 6 hours 55 minutes."³¹
 - b. Hyundai states that the 2023 Ioniq 5's charge can increase from "10 to

2023).

²⁶ *Id*.

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- ²⁷ Kia, 2023 Niro EV Specs, https://www.kia.com/us/en/vehicles/niro-ev/2023 /specs.html (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).
- ²⁸ See, e.g., Kia, 2023 Niro EV, https://www.kia.com/us/en/vehicles/niro-ev/2023.html (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).
- ²⁹ Kia, 2023 Niro PHEV, https://www.kia.com/us/en/niro-plug-in-hybrid (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).
- 25 ³⁰ Genesis, GV60 Charging, https://www.genesis.com/worldwide/en/models/luxurysuv-genesis/gv60/charging.html (last visited Aug. 21, 2023). 26
 - ³¹ Hyundai, 2023 Ioniq 6, https://www.hyundaiusa.com/us/en/vehicles/ioniq-6 (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).

1	100% in about 7 hours." ³²				
2	c. Hyundai states that the 2022 Ioniq 5's charge can increase from "10 to				
3	100% in 6 hours 43 minutes." ³³				
4	d. Kia states that the 2023 EV6's charge can increase from 10 to 100% in				
5	"[a]pprox. 5h 50min" or "[a]pprox. 7h 10min," depending on the trim				
6	level. ³⁴				
7 8	e. Kia states that the 2022 EV6 "takes approximately 8.5 hours for a full charge." ³⁵				
9	f. Kia states that the 2023 Niro EV "takes approximately 6 hours for a full				
10	charge."36				
11	g. Kia states that the 2023 Kia Niro PHEV "takes approximately 2.5–3				
_ 12	hours for a full charge." ³⁷				
0186 4	h. Genesis's advertising states that when using a "Level 2 AC charger,"				
Santa Barbara, California 9310 14 15 16 17	the 2023 GV60 "can charge in almost one-quarter the time of Level 1				
^{Ka} , C ^b					
16 BARB.	22				
YLVES 17	³² Hyundai, 2023 Ioniq 5, https://www.hyundaiusa.com/us/en/vehicles/ioniq-5 (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).				
18					
19	³³ Hyundai, 2022 Ioniq 5, https://www.hyundaiusa.com/us/en/vehicles/2022-ioniq-5 (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).				
20					
21	³⁴ Kia, 2023 EV6 Specs, https://www.kia.com/us/en/ev6/specs (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).				
22	35 Kia, 2022 Kia EV6 Vehicle Feature Tips (2022), https://owners.kia.com/content/				
23	dam/kia/us/owners/pdf/2022/2022-Kia-EV6-Vehicle-Feature-Tips.pdf.				
24	³⁶ Kia, 2023 Kia Niro EV Vehicle Feature Tips (2022), https://owners.kia.com/				
25	content/dam/kia/us/owners/pdf/2023/2023-Kia-Niro-EV-Vehicle-Feature-Tips.pdf.				
26	³⁷ Kia, 2022 Kia Niro Hybrid & Plug-In Hybrid Vehicle Feature Tips (2022),				
27	https://owners.kia.com/content/dam/kia/us/owners/pdf/2022/2022-Kia-Niro-HEV-				
28	PHEV-Vehicle-Feature-Tips.pdf.				

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AC chargers."38 The 2023 GV60's owner's manual states that the vehicle's charge can increase from 10 to 100% in "approx. 7 hours 10 minutes."39

108. Defendants' advertising contains caveats about the Class Vehicles' ranges and charging times. For instance, on Hyundai's website for the 2023 Ioniq 6, if the user clicks a small icon next to the statement about charging time, a text box appears that states: "Actual charging time varies based on a number of factors, including current battery charge level, output of the charging unit, vehicle and battery settings, battery temperature and outside temperature." However, none of these caveats specifically mention the possibility of intermittent charging or the charging coupling overheating, and a reasonable consumer would have no reason to expect that those problems might occur or that Defendants would unilaterally decide to throttle charging capacity. See Section VI.C.4, infra.

109. Defendants corroborate the Class Vehicles' advertised ranges and charging speeds with their representations on the vehicles' Monroney stickers, which federal regulation requires be affixed to new vehicles.⁴¹

B. The Defect in the Class Vehicles

110. As early as late 2022, Class Vehicle owners and lessees began to encounter a perplexing problem when attempting to charge their vehicles. They would begin to

³⁸ Genesis, EV Charging & Charger Types | Genesis GV-60 | How-To | Genesis USA (June 14, 2022), https://youtu.be/r M63MUJbdA?t=60.

³⁹ Genesis, 2023 GV60 Owner's Manual, https://owners.genesis.com/genesis/us/ mygenesis/manuals/glovebox-manual/2023/gv60/2023-GV60-OM.pdf (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).

⁴⁰ Hyundai, 2023 Ionig 6, https://www.hyundaiusa.com/us/en/vehicles/ionig-6 (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).

⁴¹ 49 C.F.R. § 575.401(d); *id.* (i)(3)(ii)(B), (i)(3)(iv); *id.* (j)(3)(vi)–(vii); 40 C.F.R. § 600.311-12(j)(2), (4); id. (k).

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charge their vehicles as usual, only to have the charging process start and stop repeatedly, generally within the first five to forty-five minutes of charging.

- 111. Owners and lessees often realized that their vehicles were charging intermittently when Defendants' mobile apps, linked to their vehicles, notified them that the charging process had stopped or restarted. Others found out when getting ready to drive their vehicles, expecting a full charge, only to find a still-depleted battery.
- 112. Many owners and lessees took to online forums to ask others for assistance, reporting that their chargers would only work for a few seconds or minutes at a time.⁴² For instance, one owner's screenshot of the charging alerts shows the frustrating and unpredictable frequency of the errors:⁴³

⁴² See, e.g., @Snake52, RE: Charging problem - automatically stops charging at home - "The charging for EV6 failed. Please check vehicle," https://www.kiaevforums.com/threads/charging-problem-automatically-stops-

charging-at-home-the-charging-for-ev6-failed-please-check-vehicle.3659/post-35709 (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).

⁴³ @Josh X, https://www.ioniqforum.com/threads/your-vehicle-is-not-charging.42066/ (last visited Aug. 21, 2023).

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1:22 4 Your vehicle is not charging. Please try again. Ensure the vehicle ignition is OFF and gear shift is in MyHyundai Your vehicle is not charging. Please try again. Ensure the vehicle ignition is OFF and gear shift is in MvHvundai Your vehicle is not charging. Please try again. Ensure the vehicle ignition is OFF and gear shift is in MyHyundai Your vehicle is not charging. Please try again. Ensure the vehicle ignition is OFF and gear shift is in MyHyundai Your vehicle is not charging. Please try again. Ensure the vehicle ignition is OFF and gear shift is in MyHyundai Your vehicle is not charging. Please try again. Ensure the vehicle

In March 2023, Hyundai released a "Technical Service Bulletin" (TSB) for the Ioniq 5 (discussed further in Section VI.C.4, *infra*) detailing steps for technicians to carry out when customers noted intermittent charging or an error message reading "Charger Coupling Temperature Too High." From the TSB, owners and lessees deduced that the charging process was causing the Class Vehicles' charging couplings to overheat beyond a safe threshold. The vehicle's sensors would detect the high temperature and slow or discontinue the charging process, then restart it once the temperature had dropped, only to slow or stop it again when the temperature again increased.

The overheating charging coupling and the intermittent charging pattern, which deprive Class Vehicle owners and lessees of their ability to reliably use their vehicles, constitutes the Defect.

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C. **Defendants' Longstanding Knowledge of the Defect**

Defendants, through a variety of sources including their own records of customers' complaints, internal testing, dealership repair records, complaints made to official authorities, and comments posted on public websites devoted to discussion of Defendants' vehicles, were well aware of the Defect.

1. Numerous Reports to NHTSA Gave Defendants Knowledge of the Defect

- 116. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration ("NHTSA") is the federal agency responsible for ensuring safe roadways and enforcing federal motorvehicle safety standards. Consumers may file vehicle-safety-related complaints with NHTSA's Office of Defects Investigation, where they are logged and published.
- 117. NHTSA has received numerous complaints about the Defect in the few years the Class Vehicles have been available. These complaints began as early as December 2022 and have proliferated from then to the present day. Despite these complaints, Defendants have not meaningfully or decisively remedied the Defect.
- 118. Below is a representative selection of the complaints NHTSA has received to date regarding the Defect in the Class Vehicles:⁴⁴

Hyundai Ioniq 5 Complaints

NHTSA ID Number: 11498694 **Incident Date** August 15, 2022 Complaint Date December 23, 2022

Consumer Location Unknown

Vehicle Identification Number KM8KRDAF6NU****

The car randomly stops charging when plugged into either of my Level 2 home Juicebox 40 chargers before it reaches capacity, generally after adding another 4-8% to the battery. It was impossible for me to fully charge the car without plugging it in multiple times. The service people including the EV specialist said they hadn't heard of this problem, and it was probably due to my charging unit at home. See the attached service and repair invoice. This was not true It is

⁴⁴ These complaints are excerpted verbatim from NHTSA's website. To locate a particular complaint, a user can access NHTSA's website (https://www.nhtsa.gov/ recalls#vehicle), click "complaints by keyword," and enter the complaint's NHTSA ID Number.

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apparently a well-known defect in the Hyundai and Genesis cars using this platform and Hyundai is aware of the issue. it is not a problem with my charger. It happens whether it is hot or cold and generally when it is cooler as we only charge the car at night. Please note the following: 1. Saying this was a unique isolated problem was NOT accurate as this is a problem with many Hyundai and Genesis cars on this battery/charging platform. The Hyundai forums are full of these accounts, and they occur with all different types of chargers. For instance, a.https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_3eh0BTSdng b.https://www.reddit.com/r/Ioniq5/comments/wrilke/ioniq_5_stops_charging_ra ndomly on level 2 any/ c.https://www.ioniqforum.com/threads/chargingd.https://www.kiaevforums.com/threads/charging-problemautomatically-stops-charging-at-home-the-charging-for-ev6-failed-please-check-vehicle.3659/page-12 3. The Ioniq 5 charges fine on level 3 superchargers 4.I spoke to Juicebox and they said other Ioniq 5 owners have reported the same problem in fact before I even mentioned the car I had, when I mentioned the problems, the technical advisor said, "Do you have an Ioniq 5?" He showed me downloaded graphs that show that the Ioniq 5 halts charges prior to being fully charged even though the charger is delivering power to the car. 5. I called Hyundai and they said they would look into this, but other people have received the same response, but nothing has been done

NHTSA ID Number: 11508264 Incident Date February 19, 2023 Complaint Date February 21, 2023 Consumer Location Unknown

Vehicle Identification Number KM8KRDAF5NU****

Summary of Complaint

When charging the vehicle using a level 2 charger, the charging system will often trip for unknown reasons. This can happen after 1 hour or after many hours of charging. If using specific chargers, the charging will restart after a 10 second delay and oftentimes the car will continue to trip and start recharging multiple times. This can lead to heating up of the charging cord and potentially tripping the main breaker feeding the charger. In the car you can change the charging current from maximum to reduced to minimum. The issue appears to happen mostly on maximum and reduced charge, but has not happened on minimum yet. The issue is reproducible on multiple level 2 chargers and appears to be a common issue across numerous other owners. I have attempted to have the dealership investigate, but they are too new and or ignorant to electric vehicles that they won't take my advice on how to reproduce the issue and thus have not been any help. This issue is not related to DC charging which leads me to believe it's either electrical pin related or an issue with the AC to DC converter on the car. Besides, not getting the full use of the car I paid for, this issue can leave a user stranded if the charger fails to charge the car when expected, but also could be a potential fire hazard with the excessive heating of the charging module and associated charging cords. In the attached photos you can see how often the car charging will trip as I get a notification in my phone app each time it stops charging. If you're inside the car watching the dashboard when this happens, it will flash check EV system very briefly while it trips and restarts. No actual codes are thrown though.

NHTSA ID Number: 11510093
Incident Date March 2, 2023
Complaint Date March 3, 2023
Consumer Location Unknown
Vehicle Identification Number KM8KM4AE4PU****

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The charging port on the electric vehicle appears to have poor cooling as the port frequently overheats when connected to any level 2 charger that is within the vehicle's approved specs. I've measured it going as high as 200 degrees F before the car stops accepting a charge, and even after that the port will remain piping hot until it is physically unplugged. This is quite dangerous as I mostly charge at night and am asleep when it happens in my garage. A quick search online shows that hundreds of Ioniq5 owners are having the same issue. Hyundai released a technical service bulletin(23-EV-003H), so I can take it into a dealer for a software update that will fix the issue. However, that update only succeeds in restricting how much current the car will accept in order to keep the temperature within safe levels. This means that the car I purchased cannot function safely as advertised.

NHTSA ID Number: 11527776 Incident Date May 10, 2023 Complaint Date June 19, 2023 Consumer Location Unknown

Vehicle Identification Number KM8KN4AE5PU****

Summary of Complaint

The charging system in the 2023 Ioniq 5 has multiple issues with connectivity and charging above a certain threshold. When charging at home using an electrician certified install by Merit and a county approved installation and Emporia EVSE 48A charger, the car prompts with a message that reads "Electric Vehicle Charge Alarm was processed. Your vehicle is not charging because of a connection failure. Possible reasons include: blackout, payment incompletion, charging stop button enabled." This has only recently started happening with the temperature in the closed garage reaching above 80F. The only way to rectify is to charge below 40A and this same issue is being reported by other Ioniq 5 owners via online forums as well. As it relates to DC fast charging at public infrastructure, the Ioniq 5 has a reliability problem with connectivity to the CCS1 ports that are used with Electrify America stations. The common denominator appears to be the charging port of the Ioniq 5.

NHTSA ID Number: 11528323 Incident Date January 4, 2023 Complaint Date June 22, 2023 Consumer Location Unknown

Vehicle Identification Number KM8KRDAF0NU****

Summary of Complaint

Vehicle charging stops because the port gets overheat while charging on A/C. https://www.reddit.com/r/Ioniq5/comments/14g1922/charging_issues/?utm_sou rce=share&utm_medium=ios_app&utm_name=ioscss&utm_content=1&utm_te rm=1 I have this exact same issue. It doesn't happens when you charge on 32amps EVSE. But 40or 48amps is the problem.

NHTSA ID Number: 11528304 Incident Date May 1, 2023 Complaint Date June 22, 2023 Consumer Location Unknown

Vehicle Identification Number KM8KNDAF8PU****

Summary of Complaint

When AC charging my car, It quickly overheats and disables charging. I've measured the temperatures at 239°F using OBD reader. The only way to continue charging is to reduce charge amperage. If it is reduced to 32 amps the temperature

seems to stabilize before reaching the 240° emergency cut off. 1 2 NHTSA ID Number: 11528263 **Incident Date** April 1, 2023 3 Complaint Date June 22, 2023 Consumer Location Unknown Vehicle Identification Number KM8KN4AE9NU**** **Summary of Complaint** 5 The Hyundai Ioniq 5 advertises quick charging via level 2 (240v) supporting nearly 10 amps. Hyundai has acknowledged by issuing a TSB this year that the 6 charging port overheats at high amperage and causes charging to cease before the battery reaches the intended state of charge. The TSB addresses the issue by slowing the rate of charge substantially when the port overheats. As a result, owners are unable to "refuel (charge)" the vehicle at the advertised rates. In 7 8 addition to the overheating charge port posing a potential hazard, the result is that an uninformed owner may not have necessary charge to reach their destination. 9 NHTSA ID Number: 11528250 10 Incident Date June 21, 2023 Complaint Date June 22, 2023 11 NYE, STIRLING, HALE, MILLER & SWEET Consumer Location Unknown Vehicle Identification Number KM8KRDAFXNU**** 12 **Summary of Complaint** 33 WEST MISSION STREET, SUITE 201 Ioniq 5 continuously fails to complete charging when on level-2 EVSE. Charging 13 port and plug feel extremely warm to the touch, even in cool ambient weather. Multiple UL-listed charge cables yield similar results, while working perfectly 14 well with other EVs. 15 NHTSA ID Number: 11528373 **Incident Date** April 10, 2023 16 Complaint Date June 22, 2023 Consumer Location Unknown 17 **Vehicle Identification Number** KM8KNDAF0PU**** Summary of Complaint 18 Vehicle is supposed to be able to charge at 48A on an AC charger but it does not do this during the months when ambient temperatures are above freezing. Poorly 19 designed thermal management by the manufacturer causes charging to stop when the local temperature at the charge port door exceeds the threshold. The only way 20 I can charge this car at home outside of the winter months is to lower the EVSE amperage to 32A which results in the car taking longer to fully charge than it's 21 supposed to. This car is supposed to be able to AC charge at 11.5 kW with 48A but it simply cannot do that most of the time. This issue is widely reported on the 22 Ioniq 5 forums and is not isolated to me. 23 NHTSA ID Number: 11528348 Incident Date January 1, 2023 Complaint Date June 22, 2023 24 Consumer Location MAPLEWOOD, NJ 25 Vehicle Identification Number KM8KRDAF7NU**** 26 **Summary of Complaint** Hyundai has admitted that the integrated vehicle charger port overheats when charged at 48A. My vehicle was often stopping charge after only an hour or a 27 few percent, leaving me without enough charge in the morning. Hyundai has offered a software "fix" for the problem which downrates the charging speed 28

when overheating is detected, but this is only a bandaid solution and slows the 1 car's charging speed by half, which was not what was promised when the car was 2 NHTSA ID Number: 11528341 3 Incident Date June 21, 2023 Complaint Date June 22, 2023 4 Consumer Location Unknown **Vehicle Identification Number** KM8KRDAF0PU**** 5 Summary of Complaint Twice this week while charging my Ionic 5 the charging stops before it is 6 completely charged to the set point. Once the set point was at 80% and once at 100%. Both times the charging stopped and I received the message below. None 7 of the reasons listed in message was a cause of the stopping. I have called my dealer and they are checking w/service dept to see if I need a software update. 8 am waiting to hear back but there is obviously something wrong with the rate of charge. I am using a Jukebox home charger. 9 NHTSA ID Number: 11528493 10 **Incident Date** October 1, 2022 Complaint Date June 23, 2023 11 NYE, STIRLING, HALE, MILLER & SWEET Consumer Location Unknown Vehicle Identification Number KM8KMDAFXNU**** 12 **Summary of Complaint** 33 WEST MISSION STREET, SUITE 201 Vehicle constantly disconnects from level 2 chargers, when charging interface 13 overheats beyond threshold. This is an ongoing issue, and I have had this symptom on multiple chargers so it is specific to the vehicle. It is a common and 14 known issue with the internal charging control unit (ICCU), yet Hyundai has refused to issue a recall to replace the faulty components. They have issued a 15 TSB which throttles charging speed to minimum when the error occurs, but this is an unacceptable solution due to charging time constraints for many customers. 16 I purchased the car with the understanding that I could charge at 48 amps, not 16, which is where I have to set it to keep from disconnecting constantly. The 17 overheating components could also cause a fire hazard in certain situations. 18 NHTSA ID Number: 11528457 Incident Date June 22, 2023 Complaint Date June 23, 2023 19 Consumer Location EL CERRITO, CA 20 Vehicle Identification Number KM8KNDAFXNU**** **Summary of Complaint** 21 Level 2 garage charging of car overheats and switches off mid-charge, even with the kWh from the wall charger throttled to Hyundai's minimum setting (60%). 22 What was a minor/occasional problem is now a constant problem in hotter summer temperature, and there is no way to charge the car fully. 23 24 NHTSA ID Number: 11528838 Incident Date June 25, 2023 Complaint Date June 26, 2023 25 **Consumer Location** Unknown **Vehicle Identification Number** KM8KNDAF0PU**** 26 **Summary of Complaint** 27 ⁴⁵ Plaintiff Conheim submitted this complaint. 28

causing a charge failure. This is a potential fire hazard. 1 NHTSA ID Number: 11532176 2 **Incident Date** May 1, 2023 Complaint Date July 13, 2023 3 Consumer Location FENTON, MO Vehicle Identification Number KM8KRDAF6PU**** **Summary of Complaint** Charging port overheats when attempting to charge at any speed above 6kw/hr. 5 Charger is supposed to be rated for 48amps but overheats within minutes charging at 40 amps. Have had a TSB installed by the dealer but issue remains 6 NHTSA ID Number: 11533309 7 **Incident Date** July 5, 2023 Complaint Date July 19, 2023 8 Consumer Location SURPRISE, AZ Vehicle Identification Number KM8KN4AE7PU**** 9 **Summary of Complaint** I have a 2023 Ioniq 5 that was purchased in June, 2023 and an 2023 Ioniq 6 that was purchased in April, 2023. I had a new Chargepoint Home Flex charger 10 installed in April when I purchased my Ioniq 6 and set the charging current to 40 11 amps. The charger was hardwired directly to my service panel with the appropriate 6 gauge wire and 60 amp breaker. My Ioniq 6 reliably charged at 40 NYE, STIRLING, HALE, MILLER & SWEET 12 amps until early July when it started dropping the charge rate to 23 amps about 33 WEST MISSION STREET, SUITE 201 40 minutes into my charging session when using the level 2 charger at home. My 13 Ioniq 5 only charged at 40 amps for the first week of ownership before starting to drop the charge rate to 23 amps. When this behavior started I plugged an OBD2 14 scanner in and was able to monitor the AC Charging Inlef temperature and noticed that the charge drop happened when the temperature reached 240F. This 15 causes an issue when planning my charge times because they can essentially double, meaning that my vehicles are not ready for a trip by the estimated time. 16 I am also concerned that having electronics that overheat on an EV may be a potential fire hazard in the future. One of the key reasons for purchasing these 17 vehicles was the advertised charge times. I have appointments with the dealership to have both vehicles examined. 18 NHTSA ID Number: 11534120 Incident Date July 13, 2023 Complaint Date July 24, 2023 19 20 Consumer Location MULLICA HILL, NJ Vehicle Identification Number KM8KNDAF7NU**** 21 **Summary of Complaint** Recently - my car has been encountering an issue and it has been slowly getting 22 worse and worse. I have a 40 amp Level 2 charger I frequently use to charge my car. I first noticed it a few weeks ago, where my car seemingly stopped charging 23 for no reason. I brushed it off, then unplugged it + plugged it back in and the rest 24 of the session went fine. Lately, as temps have been rising I noticed the car failing charging sessions one, or two times per day. After doing some research, it turns out i'm far from the only one having this issue. Many other others have been experiencing the same issue as I, and the same degradation. Some people who 25 were initially able to charge their car at 11kw, are now only to charge around 26 5kw, otherwise the cars onboard AC charger gets too hot and ends the charging session. I have started to see my car degrade as well, as I have had to lower my 27 charge rate to 32a. I have tested out Level 2 AC charging on other chargers as well to rule out my charger being the problem, and it happens on them too 28

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unfortunately. To combat this AC charger overheating issue, Hyundai has released a TSB number 23-EV-003H. Unfortunately, the only thing this TSB does is kneecap the cars ability to level 2 charge at a decent rate. After the TSB is applied, once the car detects an overheating onboard AC charger, it will throttle the AC charge rate all the way down to around 5kw. This is unacceptable, when owners of the Ioniq 5 and 6 were promised a vehicle that is able to do 11kw AC charging, or as claimed on Hyundais website, a Level 2 charge from 10-100 in 6 hours and 43 minutes. With my car throttled to 32 amps, it doesn't charge nearly as fast adding hours onto the total time required to charge. This is an issue for me because I do not have a place to come home to every single night to charge my car, i'm only able to stop by the charger momentarily which means securing as much energy as fast as possible through Level 2 charging is very important to

Hyundai Ioniq 6 Complaints

NHTSA ID Number: 11531310 **Incident Date** June 2, 2023 Complaint Date July 10, 2023

Consumer Location PHOENIX, AZ

Vehicle Identification Number KMHM34AA6PA****

Summary of Complaint

Car's onboard AC charger overheats, I can replicate every time upon charging Poses fire hazard Dealer will not confirm, but TSB's have been issued to reduce the charging current (car no longer charges as advertised at time of purchase) Inspection performed by Ioniq certified dealer Warning first appeared June 2, 2023

NHTSA ID Number: 11531078 Incident Date June 17, 2023 Complaint Date July 8, 2023

Consumer Location BELMONT, NC

Vehicle Identification Number KMHM24AB8PA****

Summary of Complaint

The Ioniq 6 is supposed to be able to charge at 48 amps. I bought a new Ioniq 6 in early June 2023. June 12 I had the level 2 Juice Box 48 amp charger installed. At least twice (I think three times), it would stop charging after about twenty minutes — the charge port appears to be overheating in certain situations. Please have Hyundai either fix the port (or other hardware) and/or software. They may not advertise 48 amp charging when so many users are having overheating problems. They need to own this and be accountable. Precisely this happened on the Ioniq 6 to me: https://youtu.be/uXi33MtrJAU

Kia EV6 Complaints

NHTSA ID Number: 11506567 **Incident Date** February 6, 2023 Complaint Date February 10, 2023 Consumer Location BOCA RATON, FL Vehicle Identification Number KNDC44LA7N5****

Summary of Complaint

The on-board charge controller on my EV is drawing excessive current from my Level 2 EVSE portable charger. When my charger is set to 24 amps maximum the car will draw 28 to 30 amps, causing the charger to shutdown and report a

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short-circuit has been detected. When my charger is set to 40 amps, about an hour into charging the car will draw 46.6 amps again causing the charger to shut down and indicate a short-circuit. My understanding of the Level 2 charging standard is that the charger tells the vehicle its current setting and the vehicle is not supposed to draw more current than the charger tells it. I've done lots of reading online and this is a problem EV6 and Ioniq 5 owners are having with a variety of charger brands and some owners state that the same charger when used with other vehicles like the Mustang Mach E does NOT draw more current than the charger is set to. It seems to me like this is a HUGE safety issue, as excessive current draw is causing the charge cable to get hot and could cause a fire. Kia hasn't indicated any willingness to fix the problem and they don't seem to be treating it with the seriousness it deserves. I took my car to the dealer and they grudgingly applied the only Level 2 software update they had, but it has not made any difference in the problem. Now they say there is nothing else they can do

NHTSA ID Number: 11528045 Incident Date February 23, 2023 Complaint Date June 21, 2023 Consumer Location SALEM, VA

Vehicle Identification Number KNDC3DLC4N5****

Summary of Complaint

EV charging on Level 2 was overheationg the charging port, terminating the charging session. KIA released TSB ELE 283 software update. The software update throttled the charging so it only charges at half speed and does not overheat the port. To me this is a bandaid for faulty charging ports and that there is no guarantee there will be a failure of the port causing electrical failure and possibly even a fire. This was evaluated at the dealer and confirmed the charging speed is throttled. They could not do further evaluation unless I committed to leave the car for days, possibly weeks to work with KIA Tech Line to further diagnose. This is a known issue and others have had their charging port replaced after a lengthy stay at the service department. It appears this may be a bad batch of charging ports causing this overheating and failure

NHTSA ID Number: 11517224 Incident Date April 15, 2023 Complaint Date April 15, 2023 Consumer Location Unknown

Vehicle Identification Number KNDC3DLCXN5****

Summary of Complaint

There have been multiple failures to charge on AC 220v current at both 9 and 8kW. Dealer states there is a fault where the battery management system or charging system is overheating which causes the vehicle to stop charging.

NHTSA ID Number: 11519497 Incident Date April 12, 2023 Complaint Date April 28, 2023 Consumer Location Unknown

Vehicle Identification Number KNDC34LA1N5****

Summary of Complaint

I have owned Kia EV6 since June 2022, the problem started in October and still have not been corrected. I encounter a problem with charging the vehicle at Level 2 charger of 40 AMP or higher. When charging at home Level 2, the vehicle send me email stating the charging has been interrupted. I have check the Kia forums and found that many other owner also have this issued. Currently, I have taken my vehicle to the dealership once and they states that there was no issued. After

taking the vehicle home, at start to charge my vehicle the next day, the problem occurred again. I took the vehicle back last week and after 3 days that told me my vehicle was fixed. As i was going to the shop to pick up my vehicle, I got email notification again and I have show it to them that the problem has not be solved. The label does stated that we can used the charger up to 48 AMP. I have tested with different charger at different location and the problem is still the same. I will like NHTSA to look into this issue as this creates problem for car ownership of this type of vehicle.

NHTSA ID Number: 11529238

Incident Date May 1, 2023 Complaint Date June 27, 2023 Consumer Location PASCO, WA

Vehicle Identification Number KNDC4DLC8N5****

Summary of Complaint

Vehicle repeatedly interrupt its own charging, no error codes are surfaced. The charger(EVSE)is in proper working order, confirmed with other cars, the area around the plug gets very warm but not alarmingly so? The issue developed after many months of error free charging. The issue is non limited to a single EVSE, it seems to be avoidable by greatly reducing charging rate.

NHTSA ID Number: 11527152 Incident Date May 13, 2023 Complaint Date June 15, 2023 Consumer Location AZLE, TX

Vehicle Identification Number KNDC44LA4P5****

Summary of Complaint

This car advertises that it is capable of fast charging on a level 2 charger up to 50amp. I purchased a level 2 charger capable of 50amps, but it causes the EV6 to overheat and stop charging. The dealership installed TSB ELE-283 but this does not fix the problem and is not an acceptable fix. I have owned this car 5 months, and it has been to the dealership service department 3 times for failing to charge. Kia has admitted that their dealerships don't have the capacity to charge at the higher speeds, so they cannot replicate the issue and just keep giving me my faulty car back. While the expectation is that the car can charge at 48 or 50 amps, typically it fails at 40 amps and users are forced to reduce to 36 amps, which is not what was advertised. The Kia website advertises 11kW on-board charger (OBC) for Level 2 recharging from 10-100% in 7 hours, which is unachievable due to constant overheating. I have a ChargePoint home flex charger set at 48amps.

NHTSA ID Number: 11534704

Incident Date June 1, 2023

Complaint Date July 26, 2023 Consumer Location WAXHAW, NC

Vehicle Identification Number KNDC3DLC7N5****

Summary of Complaint

2022 EV6 First Edition. Vehicle no longer accepts level 2 charging at the 11kWh window stick advertised speed. Providing car with any more than 9kwh and the charging port gets very hot and car will stop charging. Dealer is aware of the issue but as of now is unable to diagnose as none of their dealerships have power supplies that exceed 7kwh.

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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

1	Genesis GV60 Complaints
2	NHTSA ID Number: 11527853
3	Incident Date June 5, 2023 Complaint Date June 20, 2023 Consumer Location Unknown
4	Consumer Location Unknown Vehicle Identification Number KMUKEDTB8PU****
5	Summary of Complaint My Car Has a charging port that overheats. It consistently overheats whenever
6	charge it at the full speed that the vehicle is rated for, 11.5kw (48amp 240V) and their solution, was to slow my charge rate down, once the port overheats, NO
7	FIX THE ISSUE, it still overheats.
8	NHTSA ID Number: 11530535 Incident Date July 5, 2023
9	Complaint Date July 5, 2023 Consumer Location WATCHUNG, NJ Valida Libration Number KMUKEDTRADU****
10	Vehicle Identification Number KMUKEDTB7PU**** Summary of Complaint
. 11	During at home level 2 charging, the charging port overheats
VEET 12	NHTSA ID Number: 11530953 Incident Date January 27, 2023
MS 30 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Complaint Date July 7, 2023
LER SUITE 2 AIA 931	Consumer Location NAGUABO, PR Vehicle Identification Number KMUKCDTC7PU****
MIL REET, S	Summary of Complaint Charging port heats up to the point were charging is unsuccessful
IALE, ION ST. 34, CA	NHTSA ID Number: 11530800
NYE, STIRLING, HALE, MILLER & SWEET 33 WEST MISSION STREET, SUITE 201 SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA 93101 4 1 2 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Incident Date June 1, 2023
3 WEST 3 WEST ANTA B	Complaint Date July 7, 2023 Consumer Location ROCK HILL, NY Vehicle Identification Number KMUKEDTBXPU****
E, ST 18	Vehicle Identification Number KMUKEDTBXPU**** Summary of Complaint
	When charging nightly on home AC charge (60amp breaker) the car will stop charging after one to ten minutes for no reason. It has been increasing to the poin
19	of every time, not sometimes. I have to remotely (Genesis app) restart the charge
20	and sometimes physically remove and re-insert the plug to keep charging. Have come out in the morning to no overnight charge after plugging in and going to
21	sleep. This will be even more dangerous when the northeast winter arrives and temperatures are below zero. Running out of power in those conditions could
22	prove extremely dangerous or worse. Filed complaint with Genesis, and involved
23	on Genesis forums, no reply from Genesis at this point. No reply as to the drive shaft recall either. Have filed complaints about both, very upset with less than 51
24	miles on a new car. This charging issue has occurred with increasing frequency from the first two weeks of ownership to the present, and is becoming extremely
25	problematic.
	NHTSA ID Number: 11535384
26	Incident Date November 4, 2022 Complaint Date July 30, 2023 Consumer Location NEW ALBANY, OH
27	Consumer Location NEW ALBANY, OH Vehicle Identification Number KMUKEDTB3PU****
28	Summary of Complaint
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	CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

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A defect is causing the level 2 chargers to overheat before my vehicles is charged. The chargers may overheat within 30 to 60 minutes of being in use. I must unplug and replug the home chargers in order to restart the charging process. The GV60 should be charged by 240-volt level 2 chargers at 48 amps in about seven hours, and it is not working as it stops and starts. I have reduced the charge rate from 11.2kw to 10.2kw and it still overheats and stops/starts. I reduced it all the way down to 6.8kw - the minimum setting on the vehicle. Genesis, Hyundai and Kia offered a software repair that does nothing to solve the charger problems. Dealerships perform the software modifications which allegedly lowers the level 2 charging speeds to avoid overheating down to 5.3kw which is less than the promised rate and this creates charging times of more than 10 hours. The Genesis/Hyundai/Kia Level 2 charger problems leaves all of us with different vehicles than advertised. Technical service bulletin (TSB) 23-EV-003h was issued to dealers due to level 2 charger problems when an electric vehicle, "intermittently stops charging before charging completes." But the TSB never mentions how the software update will double the charging time. Genesis and Hyundai and Kia customers must allegedly manually turn down the charging current to prevent charge failures, but some vehicles allegedly suffer failures while charging at a low 28 amps. This means it will take much longer to fully charge the electric vehicles. I blame the problem on a defect in the charging port design which causes overheating. I would like Genesis/Hyundai/Kia to find a solution that restores the 11.2kw charging speed that I used to have on my GV60.

- 119. Under the TREAD Act, 49 U.S.C. § 30118(c); 49 C.F.R. § 573.6, all vehicle manufacturers, including Defendants, are obligated to routinely monitor and analyze NHTSA complaints in order to determine whether vehicles or automotive components should be recalled due to safety concerns. Thus, Defendants have known, or should have known, about these NHTSA consumer complaints soon after they were filed.
- 120. Moreover, the content, consistency, and number of these complaints should have alerted Defendants to the Defect and prompted them to remedy its underlying causes. The only public actions Defendants have taken to acknowledge or address the Defect—issuing the Technical Service Bulletins discussed in Section VI.C.4, *infra*—began in March 2023, over a year after the first complaint.
 - 2. **Complaints on Popular Internet Forums for Class Vehicle** Owners and Lessees Gave Defendants Knowledge of the Defect and the Need to Fix It
- 121. Consumer complaints regarding the Defect are present on numerous websites where users discuss automotive reviews, automobile repairs, car complaints,

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and the Class Vehicles specifically. Defendants monitor online public conversations about their products as part of their marketing and customer-service efforts. Over the last several years, at least hundreds of comments have been published on these sites in response to posts related to the Defect in the Class Vehicles. A representative selection is below:⁴⁶

Hyundai Ioniq 5 Complaints

@Ioniq5User

December 13, 2021

I have had an Íoniq 5 Ultimate for 5 weeks and I am having problems charging it properly.

I have had a PodPoint Charger installed. which is my main method of charging. I have installed the Bluelink App on my iPhone and when I monitor the charging it starts charging for 5-10 minutes and then stops.

When I remove the charging plug from the car then plug it in again, I hear the usual click and it charges for another 10 minutes or so then stops.

Has anyone else had this issue?⁴⁷

@Josh X June 10, 2022

I started running into an issue with my Ioniq 5 about 5 days ago (after a month of ownership) and I've seen several other people in a Facebook group complain about this issue too.

When I plug my car up at home on a level 2 charger, it'll charge for maybe 30 minutes and then stop charging and the Hyundai app sends me a notification. If I go into the app and select "Start charging" it'll start again but will error out again sporadically sometimes after 5 minutes, sometimes after 45 minutes.

I've owned multiple EVs and have since tested my EVSE with friends cars and no issue so I've ruled out the charger as the problem.

The other people on FB claimed it also started this week. I updated to the latest OTA in early May.⁴⁸

@chuckyab June 20, 21, and 23, 2022

Hi. I had my car on the charger in my garage last night. I noticed my phone app

⁴⁶ These complaints are excerpted from the cited websites verbatim.

⁴⁷ https://www.ioniqforum.com/threads/ioniq-5-problems-charging-properly.38803/.

⁴⁸ https://www.ioniqforum.com/threads/your-vehicle-is-not-charging.42066/.

Yesterday car was only charged to 76% This morning 72%

I got home from work and made it start charging right then from the Chargepoint app. I set up Bluelink app, and 42 min in I get a notification charging stopped. The charger was blue (plugged in to car) but not pulsing (charging) and the battery squares on the car were not lit up.

Manually started charging again. 34 min later same thing. 22 min later exact same thing! I had stayed in the garage and heard the car go 'charging unsuccessful'

I'm REALLY freaking out here. What is going on?! This is my only car and it has been so reliable until now. Chargepoint has a ticket in but they don't see anything going on on their side.

If it matters, car is locked, no lights on, nothing...just like always. I do hear a little venting air sound from the hood at the beginning of the charge.

Please help I'm desperate⁵²

@kimguroo June 1, 2023

Hyundai blames for quality of chargers but it's not true. That's why Hyundai released new TSB but it's temporary solution. Unfortunately current new TSB limited speed then charging speed will not go up even though connector is cooling down unless reconnecting.

There are three possibilities. 1. all chargers need to have cooling system (unlikely it will happen because of prices) 2. Hyundai redesign connector with cooling system (the best solution but it needs to spend massive money) 3. Software update (automatically change speed up and down depending on temperature of connector)... this might be the best cost effective solution in my opinion even though there will be speed limit.

I did not have any issue during winter time with 40a (around 9kw) and I have an issue now. I went down 32a (7kw) and I don't have any issue. A little warmer than winter but if temperature goes up more, I might need to go down to 6kw. I still don't want to install new TSB update because it will limit the speed and does not go up. Also one of Hyundai tech guy said that connector temperature sensor might be wrong but owners need to record data in order to tech person will diagnose then replace the unit with new one. He suggested that using OBD and record temperature from connector. He said that he did not see owners who replaced it with new one yet. I will keep record data of the temperature and see. Hope this will not be one of ICCU issues. Yesterday I saw YouTube video and he tested with OBD and looks like connector temperature goes up more than 200F then it triggers the issue and below 200f is okay. 35A still gave "stop charging" issue but probably 32A might be okay around mid 80 degree. 53

⁵² https://www.ioniqforum.com/threads/help-car-not-charging.42486/.

⁵³ https://www.reddit.com/r/Ioniq5/comments/13xjrv5/hyundai kia genesis level 2

@SFeChica June 22, 2023

Past couple days I am having trouble charging. My charger stops charging and I get this message. I have to watch it and keep starting it over and over until it is charged to 80% or 100%. None of the reasons in the error message is true. I can't figure out if it is my app, my Jukebox charger or my car. Anyone else familiar with this situation? Thx⁵⁴

Hyundai Ioniq 6 Complaints

@Brad Barger June 2, 2023

Anyone find a message on their dash stating charging speed was reduced to AC charger over heating? This has to be the on-board charger and not my EVSE as it is a Tesla Wall Connector and has seen much higher temperatures here in Phoenix than the current 89 degrees and it never slowed on my Tesla. The rate was down to 3.3 Kw I think. The frustrating part is I never received a notification of reduced charging until I went out to drive expecting 80% battery and it was barely at 50%. 55

@mtgkoby Aug. 7, 2023

I have level 2 charging in my non-conditioned garage, located in the southwest. Ambient temps in the summer can get and stay around 90F+ and as low as 30F in the winter. Had a new 50A circuit ran with a NEMA 14-50 outlet. Ended up installing a ChargePoint flex charger. I think all done, about \$2,000 for the install and equipment. All of it qualified for US energy rebates of around 30%.

That said, I'm only getting 7.2 kW on the charging, when I should be getting around 9.0 kW (ChargePoint is set to 40 amps, the car is only requesting 32 amps). I think the internal L2 charger on the car is being software delimited. Does it make much of a difference? No, still charges to full overnight. But I think I should be made aware that the car has non-advertised limitations imposed. When I ran some tests using an OBD scanner, I noted temps at 7.2 kW in the range of 60-70C, which I would consider normal ranges for extended charging sessions that the on-board equipment is designed for. I have never seen the car charge above 7.2 kW for L2 in over 3 months of ownership.⁵⁶

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²³ charging problem/jmho2r3/.

⁵⁴ https://www.reddit.com/r/Ioniq5/comments/14g1922/.

- ⁵⁵ https://www.ioniqforum.com/threads/ac-charger-overheating.46147/.
- https://www.reddit.com/r/Ioniq6/comments/15kqmeg/anyone_with_substantial_level_2_charging/jv6nfp8/.

Kia Niro PHEV Complaints 1 @GTim 2 November 28, 2022
I have had a 2018 KIA Niro PHEV and I just got a 2023 last Friday. When I was 3 getting the car, the sales rep told me he topped off the tank and that he was trying to charge the car. I didn't care to wait for the car to finish charging and disconnected the Level 2. 5 When I started the car, it had 8 miles electric range. I drove home and connected the car to the supplied cable (without changing the default amperage of 06). Several hours later the KIA Access app notified me that the charging had 'failed'. My wife came home and I decided to demonstrate the 6 7 differences of the car. When we started the car it was also at 8 miles of electric range. 8 That night I tried changing all amp settings and the car would continually state that the car was failing to charge. 10 I left text messages with things I had tried and how the charging kept failing. 11 NYE, STIRLING, HALE, MILLER & SWEET I brought the new car back to the dealer the next morning and we plugged it into the Level 2 charger. 12 The car immediately announced, 'Charging Started'. This was progress. I expressed how it would no longer charge for me at home and that maybe the 10-33 WEST MISSION STREET, SUITE 201 13 mile drive to the dealer reset something. We stopped the charging and decided to use the supplied cable (iirc was still set 14 to 12 amps at this time). Connected the car, and it immediately announce, 'Charging Started'. 15 So I said, I am going to plug the car into the Level 2. Let the car get to 100%; 16 then I'd monitor it at home. While waiting for the car to charge, about an hour later, I get a message from the 17 KIA App that charging failed. 18 I showed the sales rep the message before we both went to the car. The car had stated that it had charged to 37%. He tried to re-plug the car several times, but 19 the car would immediately fail. We setup time with Service for this coming Wednesday to investigate the issue. ⁶⁰ 20 @Moon1594 21 February 3, 2023 My exact problem. Purchased the car 1/7 and plugged into my level 2 charger 22 and the charging failed I have contacted Kia consumer assistance 3 times with no results. The third time was this morning and I did get to what they call a customer care SUV person which is up the chain from the initial person that 23 answers the call. She said there was nothing they can do and ultimately hung up on me when I pushed for a plan on how we should proceed. I'm also looking for 24 an answer, very disappointed in Kia's customer service and response on this 25 26 60 https://www.kia-forums.com/threads/2023-kia-niro-phev-charging-experience-27 issue.360152/. 28

matter.61 1 2 **Genesis GV60 Complaints** 3 @rkos **July 15, 2022** 4 GV60 performance, owned for about a month. I installed a ChargePoint Flex in garage before car arrived. 6/2 wire, 60A breaker 5 on a 200A panel with plenty of capacity. ChargePoint is set to 60A setting which results in around 48-50A charging rate. 6 For about first 2 weeks, no problems in charging. 7 Then noticed the charge would stop without reason, always within first hour. For whatever reason, if I would start the car... charging would resume. 8 I was getting notified from the ChargePoint that "your car is drawing very little power and charging may be complete" (which leads me to believe this is the GV60's fault since its no longer accepting the charge). 9 10 Things I tried: Contacted ChargePoint, factory reset the charger 11 Set the GV60 to Reduced Charging NYE, STIRLING, HALE, MILLER & SWEET Charged at different times of day/night 12 Turned off/on schedules on both the ChargePoint and GV60 Contacted Genesis, no real helpful ideas 13 Replaced the ChargePoint with a brand new one (sent out as warranty Replacement by ChargePoint) 14 Successfully charged on a public ChargePoint charger (but the charge rate was .6kW (about half of what I have at home) 15 I finally decided to change the setting on the charger from 60A to 50A, problem solved. 16 I'm not sure if this problem is just with ChargePoint but the issue is definitely 17 with the 60A setting. While I don't mind charging at 50A setting, the concern now is if this is going to 18 be an issue on the road with destination chargers. Nothing worse than waking up at a hotel to find the damn thing didn't charge and be stranded. 19 Planning to contact ChargePoint and Genesis about this to see if there's any 20 known problems. Also considering buying another charger brand to hopefully determine if this is an incompatibility problem.⁶² 21 (a)Thundernova 22 **July 24, 2022** Ive had my GV60 since June 30th. As of last night I noticed my car only charged 23 from 60 percent to 70 percent (I charge it each night to 80 percent). Tonight my GV60 had issues maintaining its charging schedule. It kept shutting down after a 24 25 61 https://www.kia-forums.com/threads/2023-kia-niro-phev-charging-experienceissue.360152/post-2116409. 26 27 62 https://genesisowners.com/genesis-forum/threads/heads-up-charging-problem-withchargepoint-flex-home-and-gv60-using-60a-setting.41089/. 28

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few minutes, it took me 5 or 6 times with me unplugging the charger and plugging it back in again before It was finished charging. I too use a level 2 Grizzle charger, but I don't think that's the issue. The garage seems to get a bit warm while charging and I wonder if its triggering a safety measure. If that's the case and my level 2 is causing heat issues, I'd hate to see what a level 3 would do when it's hot out.⁶³

apejorative
October 1, 2022

A couple of times now, my charging has stopped after about an hour. I have a juice box which is scheduled to go on after hours and all day Saturday and Sunday. I plugged it in today (Saturday) and it started charging immediately. After an hour I checked to see how things were coming along and the juice box app said charging stopped after 1:04. The car is only at 47% with a charging ceiling of 80. This is the second time it has happened on this car. Never had the issue before and never on my polestar or I pace. Anyone having a similar issue?⁶⁴

@Fmanalopr January 23, 2023

Hi, first things first... I love my GV60, but....For a while now I've been having problems charging my GV60 (i have 2 chargers) first I had to change settings to reduced and it worked for a couple of months but recently even with reduced charging settings I keep getting charging unsuccessful message while charging. I have even set my charger to 25 AMP instead of the normal 40 AMP setting that I used without success. Any suggestions?⁶⁵

@Sbae19 June 9, 2023

I noticed the charge on my GV60 has been wonky lately. I'm using a Grizzl-E L2 charger at home.

It would charge for a while (I'm guessing about 30 minutes) but stop even though there's still a ton more charging needed. I've seen a few similar posts lately. Does anyone have a solution for this, or is it just up to the dealership?⁶⁶

@Mae22 July 27, 2023

I know several of you also have Genesis GV60's in your household, and was wondering if anyone else is having charging issues similar to what my husband has been having? He's had his car less than two months, and it was fine at first, but in the last couple of weeks, he's been having charging issues. He will plug into our L2, it will start charging, and stop after just a few minutes. This happens

63 https://genesisowners.com/genesis-forum/threads/reported-issues-with-the-genesis-gv60.39000/page-6#post-506562.

⁶⁴ <u>https://genesisowners.com/genesis-forum/threads/charging-stops-after-anhour.42507/.</u>

65 https://www.gvforums.com/threads/charging-problems.1506/.

66 https://www.reddit.com/r/GV60/comments/145kd1i/charging_issues/.

alifornia 9310

over and over, it won't continue charging for more than a few minutes at a time. He texted his Genesis "concierge", and she told him to throttle it back to the slowest charging speed. That seemed to work - it will charge continuously now - but it's very slow and certainly not ideal.

I know it's not the charger, because I use the same one for my i4 and have no issues at all. Only difference is his car is in the driveway in the sun, and mine is in the garage, which is still hot, but not baking in the sun. I've seen reports of Hyundai and Kia EV owners having similar problems, and it seems to be caused by the charging port overheating. Anyone else seeing issues like this?⁶⁷

3. The Class Vehicles Have an Unusually High Number of Complaints

- 122. When compared to vehicles manufactured by competitors in the same vehicle class and price point, it is evident that the Class Vehicles have an unusually high number of complaints—further notable because the bulk of them concern the Defect.
- 123. For instance, Plaintiffs have located approximately 54 NHTSA complaints for the Hyundai Ioniq 5 and 6. Comparatively, through the use of similar search terms, Plaintiffs were not able to identify any complaints about similar issues for the Nissan Leaf, Ford Mach-E, Tesla Model 3, or Tesla Model Y, all of which are full electric competitors to the Class Vehicles.
 - 4. Defendants' Own Internal Technical Service Bulletin Evinced
 Their Knowledge of the Defect and Their Unwillingness or
 Inability to Provide a Meaningful Remedy
- 124. Defendants are experienced in the manufacture and maintenance of consumer vehicles. They track and promulgate standard responses to problems with their vehicles as identified by dealerships and technicians from customer concerns. Defendants publish Technical Service Bulletins, circulated to service managers, warranty managers, service advisors, technicians, and fleet-repair personnel, that acknowledge recurring issues and instruct how Defendants would like their staff and

⁶⁷ https://www.i4talk.com/threads/anyone-else-with-a-gv60-having-charging-issues.9337/.

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agents to address them.

125. Hyundai published one such TSB in March 2023.68 It instructed technicians about what to do when presented with 2022 or 2023 Ioniq 5 vehicles that "[i]ntermittently stop[] charging before charging completes" or had an "EV Light On with DTC P1BAD 'Charger Coupling Temperature Too High.'" Technicians were to install a particular software change, which Hyundai deemed a "software logic improvement."

126. Rather than fix the Defect and return the vehicle to its advertised convenience and speed, the software change merely decreased the level of current that the charger dispensed when the charging port temperature rose beyond a certain level.⁶⁹ Because decreasing the level of current results in slower charging, the Class Vehicles which received the software change charged far more slowly than owners and lessees had come to expect and Defendants' advertising promised.

127. Kia promoted a similar software change for its Class Vehicles in a January 2023 TSB, which it updated in May 2023.70

https://static.nhtsa.gov/odi/tsbs/2023/MC-10236661-0001.pdf; Kia, Technical Service Bulletin: VCMS Battery Charging Logic Improvement, Kia, Technical Service

Bulletin: VCMS Battery Charging Logic Improvement, NHTSA Safety Issue No. MC-

10230617-0001 (Jan. 2023), https://static.nhtsa.gov/odi/tsbs/2023/MC-10230617-0001.pdf.

⁶⁸ Hyundai, Technical Service Bulletin: Vehicle Charge Management System (VCMS) Update), NHTSA Safety Issue ID No. MC-10233558-0001 (Mar. 2023), https://static.nhtsa.gov/odi/tsbs/2023/MC-10233558-0001.pdf.

⁶⁹ See NHTSA Complaint ID Nos. 11506567, 11525932, https://www.nhtsa.gov/ recalls#vehicle (see note 44, supra); @kimguroo, Re: Hyundai Kia Genesis Level 2 Charging Problem! Overheating charge port! (June 1, 2023), https://www.reddit.com/ r/Ioniq5/comments/13xjrv5/hyundai kia genesis level 2 charging problem/ imho2r3/.

⁷⁰ See Kia, Technical Service Bulletin: VCMS Battery Charging Logic Improvement, Kia, Technical Service Bulletin: VCMS Battery Charging Logic Improvement, NHTSA Safety Issue No. MC-10236661-0001 (Jan. 2023),

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- On information and belief, the same or a similar procedure outlined in these TSB applies to the Genesis Class Vehicles, which share the components at issue with the Hyundai and Kia Class Vehicles.
- 129. To date, Defendants have not otherwise publicly acknowledged or taken steps to definitively resolve the Defect. Their advertising and Monroney labels continue to promise the same charging times and ranges, despite Defendants' knowledge that the Class Vehicles do not meet those standards.

VII. CLASS ALLEGATIONS

- 130. Despite Defendants' knowledge of the Defect, they have failed to notify customers of the nature and extent of the Defect or provide any adequate remedy. Defendants have continued to sell and lease Class Vehicles with the Defect through their authorized dealers throughout the United States. Thus, owners and lessees of the Class Vehicles are deprived of the full use and enjoyment of their vehicles. The inability to confidently and consistently charge the Class Vehicles at the advertised rates renders them unreliable and decreases their value. Plaintiffs allege that they, and persons similarly situated, would not have purchased or leased the Class Vehicles, or would have paid less for them, had they known about the Defect.
- 131. Plaintiffs bring this action pursuant to Rules 23(a), 23(b)(2), and 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on behalf of themselves and the following proposed classes:

Nationwide Class:

All persons in the United States who purchased or leased a Class Vehicle.

State Sub-Classes:

All members of the Nationwide Class in California, Illinois, New Mexico, and New York shall be a member of a State Sub-Class.

132. Excluded from the Class and State Sub-Classes ("Classes") are: Defendants, their employees, officers, directors, legal representatives, heirs, successors, and wholly- or partly-owned subsidiaries and affiliates; proposed Class counsel and

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their employees; the judicial officers and associated court staff assigned to this case and their immediate family members; all persons who make a timely election to be excluded from the Classes; governmental entities; and the judge to whom this case is assigned, his/her immediate family, and chambers staff.

- 133. This action has been brought and may be properly maintained on behalf of the Classes proposed herein under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.
- 134. Numerosity. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(1): the members of the Classes are so numerous and geographically dispersed that individual joinder of all Class members is impracticable. Class Vehicles may be identified during the pendency of this action and all owners and lessors notified by recognized, Court-approved notice dissemination methods, which may include U.S. Mail, electronic mail, Internet postings, and/or published notice. The Class members may be easily derived from Defendants' sales and leasing records.
- 135. Commonality and Predominance. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(2) and 23(b)(3): this action involves common questions of law and fact, which predominate over any questions affecting individual Class members, including, without limitation:
 - a. Whether Defendants advertised, marketed, distributed, leased, sold, or otherwise placed the Class Vehicles into the stream of commerce in the United States;
 - b. Whether Defendants knew about, and failed to disclose, the Defect at the time Plaintiffs and the Class members purchased or leased their Class Vehicles;
 - c. Whether Defendants manufactured, marketed, and distributed the Class Vehicles knowing that the Defect could and would occur;
 - d. Whether Defendants' conduct violates consumer-protection statutes, false advertising laws, sales contracts, warranty laws, and other laws as asserted herein;

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- e. Whether Defendants owed a duty to disclose the Defect to Plaintiffs and Class Members;
- f. Whether Defendants and the other Class members overpaid for their Class Vehicles;
- g. Whether Defendants breached the warranty by failing to properly inspect and repair the Defect;
- h. Whether Plaintiffs and the other Class members are entitled to equitable relief, including, but not limited to, restitution or injunctive relief; and
- i. Whether Plaintiffs and the other Class members are entitled to damages and other monetary relief and, if so, in what amount.
- 136. Typicality. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(3): Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the other Class members' claims because, among other things, all Class members were comparably injured through Defendants' wrongful conduct as described above.
- 137. Adequacy. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(4): Plaintiffs are adequate Class representatives because their interests do not conflict with the interests of the other members of the Classes they seek to represent; Plaintiffs have retained counsel competent and experienced in complex class action litigation; and Plaintiffs intend to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of the Class will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiffs and their counsel.
- 138. Declaratory and Injunctive Relief. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2): Defendants have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to Plaintiffs and the other members of the Classes, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief and declaratory relief with respect to the Classes as a whole.
- 139. Superiority. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(b)(3): a class action is superior to any other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, and no unusual difficulties are likely to be encountered in the management of this class action. The damages or other financial detriment suffered by Plaintiffs and

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the other Class members are relatively small compared to the burden and expense that would be required to individually litigate their claims against Defendants, so it would be impracticable for the members of the Classes to individually seek redress for Defendants' wrongful conduct. Even if Class members could afford individual litigation, the court system could not. Individualized litigation creates a potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments and increases the delay and expense to all parties and the court system. 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

VIOLATIONS OF THE MAGNUSON-MOSS WARRANTY ACT, 15 U.S.C. § 2301, ET SEQ.

(ON BEHALF OF ALL NAMED PLAINTIFFS AND THE NATIONWIDE CLASS, OR, ALTERNATIVELY, EACH OF THE STATE SUB-CLASSES)

- 140. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all allegations of the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 141. The Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act ("MMWA") provides a private right of action by purchasers of consumer products against retailers who, inter alia, fail to comply with the terms of a written or implied warranty. 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1). As alleged herein, Defendants have failed to comply with their express warranties and implied warranties of merchantability with regard to the Class Vehicles.
- 142. The Class Vehicles are "consumer product[s]" as that term is defined in 15 U.S.C. § 2301(1).
- 143. Plaintiffs and each member of the Classes defined above are "consumer[s]" as that term is defined in 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3).
- 144. Defendants are "suppliers" and "warrantors" as those terms are defined in 15 U.S.C. § 2301(4)–(5).
 - 145. The MMWA provides a cause of action for breach of a written or implied

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warranty or other violations of the Act. 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1).

146. Defendants' warranties are "written warranties" within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. § 2301(6).

147. Defendants breached the express warranties that they provided with the purchase or lease of all Class Vehicles, which guaranteed the repair or replacement any part defective in material or workmanship at no cost to the owner or lessee; selling and leasing Class Vehicles with the Defect, and thus defective in materials and/or workmanship, requiring repair or replacement within the warranty period; and refusing and/or failing to honor the express warranties by effectively repairing or replacing the defective parts free of charge and within a reasonable time.

148. Defendants also provided Plaintiffs and the other Class members with an implied warranty of merchantability in connection with the purchase or lease of their Class Vehicles. It is an "implied warranty" within the meaning of the MMWA, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(7). As part of the implied warranty of merchantability, Defendants warranted that the Class Vehicles were fit for their ordinary purpose as safe passenger motor vehicles, would pass without objection in the trade as manufactured and marketed, and were adequately contained, packaged, and labeled.

149. Defendants breached these implied warranties and are therefore liable to Plaintiffs and the Class pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1). Without limitation, the Class Vehicles share common defects in that they suffer from the Defect and can suddenly fail during normal use and operation. Defendants have admitted that the Class Vehicles are defective through their TSBs.

150. Defendants were provided notice of the claims raised by Plaintiffs and was afforded a reasonable opportunity to cure. Defendants failed to cure in that they have not offered an effective repair to Plaintiffs and consumers for the Defect. Until Plaintiffs' representative capacity is determined, notice and opportunity to cure through Plaintiffs, and on behalf of the Class, can be provided under 15 U.S.C. § 2310(e).

151. Defendants' acts and omissions in violation of the MMWA are "[u]nfair

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methods of competition in or affecting commerce, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in or affecting commerce," and they are unlawful. 15 U.S.C. §§ 2310(b), 45(a)(1).

- 152. Plaintiffs and the members of the Class have suffered, and are entitled to recover, damages as a result of Defendants' breach of express and/or implied warranties and violations of the MMWA.
- 153. Plaintiffs also seek an award of costs and expenses, including attorneys' fees in connection with the commencement and prosecution of this action under 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2). Plaintiffs and the prospective Class intend to seek such an award, including expert witness costs and other recoverable costs, as prevailing consumers at the conclusion of this lawsuit.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY

(ON BEHALF OF ALL NAMED PLAINTIFFS AND THE NATIONWIDE CLASS, OR, ALTERNATIVELY, EACH OF THE STATE SUB-CLASSES)

- 154. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all allegations of the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 155. Defendants provided all purchasers and lessees of the Class Vehicles with the same express warranties described herein, which became part of the basis of the bargain. Defendants supply separate manuals dealing expressly with the warranty. All of the Plaintiffs were exposed to the time and mileages of the warranties prior to purchase, as well as the assertions Defendants made concerning charging times.
- 156. The parts affected by the Defect were distributed by Defendants in the Class Vehicles and are covered by the warranties Defendants provided to all purchasers and lessors of Class Vehicles.
- 157. Defendants breached these warranties by selling and leasing Class Vehicles with the Defect, and by refusing to repair or replace the Class Vehicles (or the components involved in the Defect) within the applicable warranty periods when

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Plaintiffs presented them with the Defect.

- 158. Plaintiffs notified Defendants of the breach via certified mail within the warranty period. Defendants already knew of the Defect and yet chose to conceal it and failed to comply with its warranty obligations.
- 159. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendant's breach, Plaintiffs and the members of the Class bought or leased Class Vehicles they otherwise would not have, overpaid for their vehicles, did not receive the benefit of their bargain, and/or their Class Vehicles suffered a diminution in value. Plaintiffs and the Class have also incurred and/or will incur costs related to the diagnosis and repair of the Defect.
- 160. Defendants' attempt to disclaim or limit these express warranties is unconscionable and unenforceable under the circumstances here.
- Specifically, Defendants' warranty limitation is unenforceable because they knowingly sold defective products without informing consumers about the Defect.
- 162. The time limits contained in Defendants' warranty periods were also unconscionable and inadequate to protect Plaintiffs and members of the Class. A gross disparity in bargaining power existed between Defendants and the Class Members, and Defendants knew or should have known that the Class Vehicles were defective at the time of sale and would fail well before their useful lives.
- 163. Plaintiffs and the Class 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.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY (ON BEHALF OF ALL NAMED PLAINTIFFS AND THE NATIONWIDE CLASS, OR, ALTERNATIVELY, EACH OF THE STATE SUB-CLASSES)

- 164. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all allegations of the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
 - 165. Defendants manufactured and distributed Class Vehicles throughout the

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United States for sale and lease to Plaintiffs and the Class Members.

- 166. Defendants impliedly warranted to Plaintiffs and members of the Class that their Class Vehicles were free of defects and were merchantable and fit for their ordinary purpose for which such goods are used.
- 167. As alleged herein, Defendants breached the implied warranty of merchantability because the Class Vehicles suffer from the Defect. The Class Vehicles are therefore defective, unmerchantable, and unfit for their ordinary, intended purpose.
- 168. Plaintiffs gave reasonable and adequate notice to Defendants that the Class Vehicles were defective, unmerchantable, and unfit for their intended use or purpose.
- 169. Due to the Defect, Plaintiffs and the members of the Class are unable to reliably charge their vehicles at the advertised rates, contrary to Defendants' representations.
- 170. Any purported exclusions and limitations of remedies in the warranties are unconscionable and unenforceable, and Plaintiffs are entitled to all remedies available under Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code and other state laws of each Sub-Class. Any purported warranty disclaimers, exclusions, and limitations were unconscionable and unenforceable. As a direct and proximate result of the breach of implied warranty of merchantability, Plaintiffs and members of the Classes have been injured in an amount to be proven at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

UNJUST ENRICHMENT

(ON BEHALF OF ALL NAMED PLAINTIFFS AND THE NATIONWIDE CLASS, OR, ALTERNATIVELY, EACH OF THE STATE SUB-CLASSES)

- 171. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference all allegations of the preceding paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.
- 172. This claim is pleaded in the alternative to Plaintiffs' contract-based claims in the event the Court finds Plaintiffs do not have any adequate remedies at law.
 - 173. Defendants knew or should have known that Plaintiffs and the Class paid

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for the Class Vehicles with the expectation that they would perform as represented and were free from defects.

- 174. Plaintiffs and the Class conferred substantial benefits on Defendants by purchasing or leasing the defective Class Vehicles. Defendants knowingly and willingly accepted and enjoyed those benefits.
 - 175. Defendants' retention of these benefits is inequitable.
- 176. As a direct and proximate cause of Defendants' unjust enrichment, Plaintiffs and the Class are entitled to an accounting, restitution, attorneys' fees, costs, and interest.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT

(ON BEHALF OF ALL NAMED PLAINTIFFS AND THE NATIONWIDE CLASS, OR, ALTERNATIVELY, EACH OF THE STATE SUB-CLASSES)

- 177. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference the allegations of all foregoing paragraphs as if they had been set forth in full herein.
- 178. At all relevant times, Defendants were engaged in the business of designing, manufacturing, distributing, and selling the Class Vehicles.
- 179. Defendants, acting through their representatives or agents, sold and/or leased the Class Vehicles throughout the United States.
- 180. Defendants willfully, falsely, and knowingly omitted various material facts regarding the quality and character of the Class Vehicles, including that they suffered from the Defect.
- 181. Rather than inform consumers of the truth regarding the Defect, Defendants concealed material information related to the Defect.
- 182. Defendants' omissions were material because the Defect has a substantial impact not simply on the convenience and cost of vehicle maintenance, but also on the reliability of the Class Vehicles over time.
 - 183. Defendants omitted this material information to drive up sales and

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maintain their market power, as consumers would not have purchased the Class Vehicles, or would have paid substantially less for them, had they known the truth.

- 184. Plaintiffs and the Class members had no way of knowing about the Defect.
- 185. Plaintiffs and Class members could not have discovered the above information on their own, because Defendants were in the exclusive possession of such information.
- 186. Although Defendants have a duty to ensure the accuracy of information regarding the performance of its Class Vehicles, they did not fulfill these duties.
- 187. Plaintiffs and Class members sustained injury due to the purchase or lease of Class Vehicles that suffered from the Defect.
- 188. Defendants' acts were done maliciously, oppressively, deliberately, and with intent to defraud, and in reckless disregard of Plaintiffs and Class members' rights and well-being, and in part to enrich themselves at the expense of consumers. Defendants' acts were done to gain commercial advantage over competitors, and to drive consumers away from consideration of competitors' vehicles. Defendants' conduct warrants an assessment of punitive damages in an amount sufficient to deter such conduct in the future.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA CONSUMERS LEGAL REMEDIES ACT ("CLRA")

CAL. CIV. CODE § 1750, ET SEQ.

(ON BEHALF OF ALL NAMED PLAINTIFFS AND THE NATIONWIDE CLASS, OR, ALTERNATIVELY, PLAINTIFF BRIGHT AND THE **CALIFORNIA SUB-CLASS)**

- 189. Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class incorporate by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth at length herein.
- 190. This claim is brought on behalf of each Named Plaintiff and on behalf of the Nationwide Class against Defendants. In the alternative, Plaintiff Bright brings this

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claim on behalf of herself and on behalf of the California Class against Defenda
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- 191. Defendants are "persons" as that term is defined in California Civil Code § 1761(c).
- 192. Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class members are "consumers" as that term is defined in California Civil Code §1761(d).
- 193. Defendants engaged in unfair and deceptive acts in violation of the CLRA by the practices described above, and by knowingly and intentionally concealing from Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class members that the Class Vehicles suffer from a defect(s). These acts and practices violate, at a minimum, the following sections of the CLRA:
 - (a)(2) Misrepresenting the source, sponsorship, approval or certification of goods or services;
 - (a)(5) Representing that goods or services have sponsorships, characteristics, uses, benefits or quantities which they do not have, or that a person has a sponsorship, approval, status, affiliation or connection which he or she does not have;
 - (a)(7) Representing that goods or services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular style or model, if they are of another; and
 - (a)(9) Advertising goods and services with the intent not to sell them as advertised.
- 194. Defendants' unfair or deceptive acts or practices occurred repeatedly in Defendants' trade or business and were capable of deceiving a substantial portion of the purchasing public.
- 195. Defendants knew that the Class Vehicles were defectively manufactured and would not reliably charge at the advertised rates.
- 196. Defendants were under a duty to Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class to disclose the defective nature of the Class Vehicles because:

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- Defendants were in a superior position to know the true state of facts a. about the Defect and associated repair or replacement costs;
- Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class could not reasonably have been b. expected to learn or discover about the Defect until it manifested;
- Defendants knew that Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class could not c. reasonably have been expected to learn about or discover the Defect and the associated repair or replacement costs until the Defect manifested; and
- Defendants actively concealed the Defect and the associated repair d. or replacement costs by asserting to Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class by failing to publicly disclose the Defect's existence.
- 197. In failing to disclose the Defect and the associated repair or replacement costs that result from it, Defendants have knowingly and intentionally concealed material facts and breached their duty to disclose.
- 198. The facts concealed or not disclosed by Defendants to Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class are material in that a reasonable consumer would have considered them to be important in deciding whether to purchase or lease Defendants' Class Vehicles or pay a lesser price. Had Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class known about the defective nature of the Class Vehicles, they would not have purchased or leased the Class Vehicles or would have paid less for them.
- 199. Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class members' injuries were proximately caused by Defendants' fraudulent and deceptive business practices.
- 200. Therefore, Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class members seek all injunctive relief available under the CLRA.
- 201. Pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code Section 1782, Plaintiffs notified Defendants of their breaches of the CLRA through a letter dated August 16, 2023, which was sent via certified mail. Should Defendants fail to remedy their breaches within 30 days of that mailing, Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend their complaint to seek damages.

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VIOLATIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200

(ON BEHALF OF ALL NAMED PLAINTIFFS AND THE NATIONWIDE CLASS, OR, ALTERNATIVELY, PLAINTIFF BRIGHT AND THE **CALIFORNIA SUB-CLASS)**

- Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class incorporate by reference each 202. preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth at length herein.
- 203. This claim is brought on behalf of each Named Plaintiff and on behalf of the Nationwide Class against Defendants. In the alternative, Plaintiff Bright brings this claim on behalf of herself and on behalf of the California Class against Defendants.
- 204. The California Unfair Competition Law ("UCL") prohibits acts of "unfair competition," including any "unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice" and "unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising." Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200.
- Defendants have engaged in unfair competition and unfair, unlawful, or fraudulent business practices by the conduct, statements, and omissions described above, and by knowingly and intentionally concealing from Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class that the Class Vehicles suffer from the Defect (and the costs and diminished value of the vehicles as a result of these problems). Defendants should have disclosed this information because they were in a superior position to know about the Defect, and Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class could not reasonably be expected to learn about or discover the Defect.
- 206. These acts and practices have deceived Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class and are likely to deceive the public. In failing to disclose the Defect and suppressing other material facts from Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class, Defendants breached their duties to disclose these facts, violated the UCL, and caused injuries to Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class. The omissions and acts of concealment by Defendants pertained to

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information that was material to Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class, as it would have been to all reasonable consumers.

- 207. The injuries suffered by Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class are not greatly outweighed by any potential countervailing benefit to consumers or to competition, nor are they injuries that Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class should have reasonably avoided.
- 208. Defendants' acts and practices are unlawful because they violate California Civil Code §§ 1668, 1709, 1710, and 1750 and California Commercial Code § 2313.
- 209. Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class seek to enjoin further unlawful, unfair and/or fraudulent acts or practices by Defendants, to obtain restitutionary disgorgement of all monies and revenues generated as a result of such practices, and all other relief allowed under California Business & Professions Code § 17200. Plaintiffs also seek monetary damages.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE CALIFORNIA FALSE ADVERTISING LAW Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17500, et seg.

(ON BEHALF OF ALL NAMED PLAINTIFFS AND THE NATIONWIDE CLASS, OR, ALTERNATIVELY, PLAINTIFF BRIGHT AND THE **CALIFORNIA SUB-CLASS)**

- 210. Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class incorporate by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth at length herein.
- 211. This claim is brought on behalf of each Named Plaintiff and on behalf of the Nationwide Class against Defendants. In the alternative, Plaintiff Bright brings this claim on behalf of herself and on behalf of the California Class against Defendants.
 - 212. California Business & Professions Code § 17500 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

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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.

- 213. 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 Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class.
- 214. Defendants have violated California Business & Professions Code § 17500 because the misrepresentations and omissions regarding the reliability and functionality of their Class Vehicles as set forth in this Complaint were material and likely to deceive a reasonable consumer.
- 215. Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class 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 or leasing their Class Vehicles, Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class relied on the misrepresentations and/or omissions of Defendants with respect to the reliability and functionality of the Class Vehicles. Defendants' representations were untrue because the Class Vehicles are distributed with the Defect. Had Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class known this, they would not have purchased or leased their Class Vehicles and/or paid as much for them. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class overpaid for their Class Vehicles and did not receive the benefit of their bargain.
- 216. All of the wrongful conduct alleged herein occurred, and continues to occur, in the conduct of Defendants' businesses. 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.
 - 217. Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class request that this Court enter such

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orders or judgments as may be necessary to enjoin Defendants from continuing their
unfair, unlawful, and/or deceptive practices and to restore to them any money
Defendants acquired by unfair competition, including restitution and/or restitutionary
disgorgement, and for such other relief set forth below. Plaintiffs also seek monetary
damages.

NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE SONG-BEVERLY CONSUMER WARRANTY ACT: **BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY**

Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1791.2, 1793.2(d)

(ON BEHALF OF ALL NAMED PLAINTIFFS AND THE NATIONWIDE CLASS, OR, ALTERNATIVELY, PLAINTIFF BRIGHT AND THE **CALIFORNIA SUB-CLASS)**

- 218. Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class incorporate by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth at length herein.
- 219. This claim is brought on behalf of each Named Plaintiff and on behalf of the Nationwide Class against Defendants. In the alternative, Plaintiff Bright brings this claim on behalf of herself and on behalf of the California Class against Defendants.
- 220. Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class members who purchased or leased the Class Vehicles in California are "buyers" within the meaning of California Civil Code § 1791(b).
- 221. The Class Vehicles are "consumer goods" within the meaning of California Civil Code § 1791(a).
- 222. Defendants are "manufacturers" of the Class Vehicles within the meaning of California Civil Code § 1791(j).
- 223. Defendants made express warranties to Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class within the meaning of California Civil Code §§ 1791.2 and 1793.2, as described above.
- 224. Pursuant to California Civil Code §§ 1793.2 and 1794, Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class are entitled to damages and other legal and equitable relief including,

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at their election, the purchase price of their Class Vehicles, the overpayment, or diminution in value of their Class Vehicles.

225. Pursuant to California Civil Code § 1794, Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class are entitled to costs and attorneys' fees.

TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE SONG-BEVERLY CONSUMER WARRANTY ACT: BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY

Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1791.2, 1792

(ON BEHALF OF ALL NAMED PLAINTIFFS AND THE NATIONWIDE CLASS, OR, ALTERNATIVELY, PLAINTIFF BRIGHT AND THE **CALIFORNIA SUB-CLASS)**

- Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class incorporate by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth at length herein.
- 227. This claim is brought on behalf of each Named Plaintiff and on behalf of the Nationwide Class against Defendants. In the alternative, Plaintiff Bright brings this claim on behalf of herself and on behalf of the California Class against Defendants.
- 228. Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class members who purchased or leased the Class Vehicles in California are "buyers" within the meaning of California Civil Code § 1791(b).
- 229. The Class Vehicles are "consumer goods" within the meaning of California Civil Code § 1791(a).
- 230. Defendants are "manufacturers" of the Class Vehicles within the meaning of California Civil Code § 1791(j).
- 231. Defendants impliedly warranted to Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class that the Class Vehicles were "merchantable" within the meaning of California Civil Code §§ 1791.1 & 1792.
- 232. However, the Class Vehicles do not have the quality that a reasonable purchaser would expect.

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- California Civil Code § 1791.1(a) states: "Implied warranty merchantability" or "implied warranty that goods are merchantable" means that the consumer goods meet each of the following criteria: they (1) pass without objection in the trade under the contract description; (2) are fit for the ordinary purposes for which such goods are used; and (4) conform to the promises or affirmations of fact made on the container or label.
- The Class Vehicles would not pass without objection in the trade because of the Defect.
- The Class Vehicles are not fit for the ordinary purpose for which they are used because of the Defect.
- 236. The Class Vehicles do not conform to the promises or affirmations of fact made by Defendants.
- 237. Defendants breached the implied warranty of merchantability by manufacturing and selling Class Vehicles containing the Defect. The existence of the Defect has caused Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class to not receive the benefit of their bargain and have caused Class Vehicles to depreciate in value.
- 238. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' breach of the implied warranty of merchantability, Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class received goods whose defective condition substantially impairs their value. Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class have been damaged as a result of the diminished value of the Class Vehicles.
- 239. Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class are entitled to damages and other legal and equitable relief including, at their election, the purchase price of their Class Vehicles, or the overpayment or diminution in value of their Class Vehicles.
- 240. Pursuant to California Civil Code § 1794, Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class are entitled to costs and attorneys' fees.

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Santa Barbara, California 93101

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ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE ILLINOIS CONSUMER FRAUD ACT 815 ILCS 505/1–12

(ON BEHALF OF PLAINTIFF MAHON AND THE ILLINOIS CLASS)

- 241. Plaintiff Mahon and the Illinois Class incorporate by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth at length herein.
- 242. Plaintiff Mahon brings this claim on behalf of himself and on behalf of the Illinois Class against Defendants.
- 243. The Class Vehicles are "merchandise" within the meaning of 815 ILCS 505/1(b).
- 244. Plaintiff Mahon and the other Illinois Class members are "consumers" within the meaning of 815 ILCS 505/1(e).
- 245. Defendants made representations to Plaintiff Mahon and the other Illinois Class members that the Class Vehicles would reliably charge at the advertised rates.
- 246. Defendants' representations were untrue, deceptive, and misleading. The Class Vehicles regularly did not charge as advertised, and Defendants' continued statements that they did obscured the truth.
- 247. Defendants made those representations with the intent to induce an obligation, *viz.*, the intent to sell or lease the Class vehicles.
- 248. Defendants' representations occurred in a course of conduct involving trade or commerce.
- 249. Defendants' representations proximately caused Plaintiff Mahon and the other Illinois Class members monetary damages.
- 250. 815 ILCS 505/10a therefore entitles Plaintiff Mahon and the other Illinois Class members to recover those pecuniary losses as well as costs and attorneys' fees.

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TWEI	FTH	CALIS	E OF	ACTION
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VIOLATION OF THE NEW MEXICO UNFAIR PRACTICES ACT

N.M. Stat. Ann. §§ 57-12-1 to -26

(ON BEHALF OF PLAINTIFF CONHEIM AND THE NEW MEXICO CLASS)

- Plaintiff Conheim and the New Mexico Class incorporate by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth at length herein.
- Plaintiff Conheim brings this claim on behalf of himself and on behalf of the New Mexico Class against Defendants.
- 253. The Class Vehicles are "goods" within the meaning of N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57-12-2(D).
- 254. Defendants are "persons" within the meaning of N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57-12-2(A).
- 255. Defendants sold and leased Class Vehicles in the regular course of their trade or commerce within the meaning of N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57-12-2(C).
- 256. Defendants' representations to Plaintiff Conheim and the other New Mexico Class members that the Class Vehicles would reliably charge at the advertised rates to and did deceive or mislead Plaintiff Conheim and the other New Mexico Class members.
- When Defendants represented that the Class Vehicles could reliably charge at the advertised rates, without disclosing the Defect, they represented that the Class Vehicles had characteristics and benefits that they did not have.
- 258. When Defendants represented that the Class Vehicles could reliably charge at the advertised rates, without disclosing the Defect, they represented that the Class Vehicles were of a particular standard or quality when they were in fact not of that standard or quality.
- 259. When Defendants represented that the Class Vehicles could reliably charge at the advertised rates, they exaggerated the material fact of the Class Vehicles' charging capability. When they did not disclose the Defect, they deceived Plaintiff Conheim and

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the other New Mexico Class members.

- 260. When Defendants sold and leased Class Vehicles with the Defect, they failed to deliver the quality of the goods for which Plaintiff Conheim and the other New Mexico Class members contracted.
- 261. Defendants willfully engaged in these unfair and deceptive trade practices. Even after being alerted to the Defect, Defendants failed to meaningfully remedy it. Instead, they further reduced the charging speed of the Class Vehicles and continued to market the Class Vehicles as if no Defect existed.
- 262. Defendants' representations caused Plaintiff Conheim and the other New Mexico Class members monetary damages.
- 263. N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57-12-10 therefore entitles Plaintiff Conheim and the other New Mexico Class members to recover those damages, thrice multiplied due to Defendants' willfulness, as well as costs and attorneys' fees.

THIRTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK STATE PROHIBITION OF DECEPTIVE ACTS AND PRACTICES

N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349

(ON BEHALF OF PLAINTIFF BARNIE AND THE NEW YORK CLASS)

- 264. Plaintiff Barnie incorporates by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth at length herein.
- 265. Plaintiff Barnie brings this cause of action individually and on behalf of the New York Class.
- 266. Defendants have engaged in consumer-oriented conduct by marketing and selling the Class Vehicles to purchasers and lessees. Their conduct constitutes acts and practices that impose a broad impact on consumers at large.
- 267. Defendants' consumer-oriented conduct was materially misleading. Defendants have engaged, and continue to engage, in a systematic campaign of advertising and marketing the Class Vehicles as possessing the capability to reliably

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charge at certain speeds. In connection with the sale, lease, and promotion of the Class Vehicles, Defendants disseminated or caused to be disseminated false, misleading, and deceptive advertising regarding charging capability to the general public through various forms of media, including but not limited to product packaging, product displays, labeling, advertising, and marketing. However, Defendants knew or reasonably should have known that the Class Vehicles could not reliably provide the advertised charging capability, that the failure to disclose the reduced charging speed to prospective purchasers of the Class Vehicles was a material omission, and that their continued advertising of the Class Vehicles' charging capabilities was inadequate and factually incorrect.

- 268. Defendants' consumer-oriented conduct was thus likely to mislead reasonable consumers, like Plaintiff Barnie and New York Class members, acting reasonably under the circumstances.
- 269. When Defendants disseminated the advertising described herein, they knew, or by the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that the statements concerning the Class Vehicles' charging capabilities were untrue or misleading, or omitted to state the truth about the Class Vehicles' charging capabilities, in violation of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349.
- 270. Plaintiff Barnie and members of the New York Class suffered injury as a result of Defendants' deceptive acts and practices. As a proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff Barnie, members of the New York Class, and consumers at large were exposed to these misrepresentations, omissions, and partial disclosures, purchased or leased the Class Vehicles in reliance on these misrepresentations, omissions, and partial disclosures, and suffered monetary losses as a result. They would not have purchased the Class Vehicles, or would not have paid as much, had they known the truth regarding the Class Vehicles' actual charging capabilities.
- Defendants made such misrepresentations even though they knew or should have known that the statements were false, misleading, and/or deceptive.

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	272.	Defendants	acted v	willfully	and	knowi	ngly i	n co	ontinu	ing to	marl	cet the
Class	Vehic	les as offerir	ng a cha	arging ca	pacit	y and	speed	that	they	could	not r	eliabl
provi	de.											

- There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendants' legitimate business interests other than the conduct described above, including the provision or repair of Class Vehicles capable of safely providing the advertised charging capacities and speeds.
- 274. Under N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349(h), Plaintiff Barnie and the members of the Class seek an order of this Court enjoining Defendants from continuing to engage, use, or employ the practices described above in advertising the sale or lease of the Class Vehicles. Plaintiff Barnie and the members of the New York Class ask this Court to order Defendants to make full corrective disclosures to correct their prior misrepresentations, omissions, failures to disclose, and partial disclosures. Plaintiff Barnie and the New York Class further seek an order of this Court requiring Defendants to provide, at no cost to Plaintiff Barnie and the New York Class members, Class Vehicles capable of reliably charging at the advertised capacity and speed and/or to reimburse Plaintiff Barnie and New York Class members the full costs of purchasing the Class Vehicles.
- 275. Under N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349(h), Plaintiff Barnie and the members of the New York Class also seek an order of this Court awarding treble actual damages, or in the alternative, actual damages, as well as reasonable attorneys' fees.

FOURTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK STATE

PROHIBITION OF FALSE ADVERTISING

N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §§ 350 to 350-a, 350-e

(ON BEHALF OF PLAINTIFF BARNIE AND THE NEW YORK CLASS)

Plaintiff Barnie incorporates by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though fully set forth at length herein.

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- Plaintiff Barnie brings this cause of action individually and on behalf of the New York Class.
- 278. Defendants have engaged in consumer-oriented conduct by marketing and selling the Class Vehicles to purchasers and lessees. Their conduct constitutes acts and practices that affect consumers at large.
- 279. Defendants' consumer-oriented conduct was materially misleading. Defendants have engaged, and continue to engage, in a systematic campaign of advertising and marketing the Class Vehicles as possessing the capability to reliably charge at certain speeds. In connection with the sale, lease, and promotion of the Class Vehicles, Defendants disseminated or caused to be disseminated false, misleading, and deceptive advertising regarding charging capability to the general public through various forms of media, including but not limited to product packaging, product displays, labeling, advertising, and marketing. However, Defendants knew or reasonably should have known that the Class Vehicles could not reliably provide the advertised charging capabilities, that the failure to disclose the reduced charging speeds to prospective purchasers and lessees of the Class Vehicles was a material omission, and that their continued advertising of the Class Vehicles' charging capabilities was inadequate and factually incorrect.
- 280. Defendants' consumer-oriented conduct was thus likely to mislead reasonable consumers, like Plaintiff Barnie and New York Class members, acting reasonably under the circumstances.
- 281. When Defendants disseminated the advertising described herein, they knew, or by the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that the statements concerning the Class Vehicles' charging capabilities were untrue or misleading, or omitted to state the truth about the Class Vehicles' charging capabilities, in violation of N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350.
- 282. Plaintiff Barnie and members of the New York Class suffered injury as a result of Defendants' deceptive acts and practices. As a proximate result of Defendants'

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conduct, Plaintiff Barnie, members of the New York Class, and consumers at large were exposed to these misrepresentations, omissions, and partial disclosures, purchased or leased the Class Vehicles in reliance on these misrepresentations, omissions, and partial disclosures, and suffered monetary losses as a result. They would not have purchased or leased the Class Vehicles, or would not have paid as much for them, had they known the truth regarding the Class Vehicles' actual charging capabilities.

- 283. Defendants made such misrepresentations even though they knew or should have known that the statements were false, misleading, and/or deceptive.
- 284. Defendants acted willfully and knowingly in continuing to market the Class Vehicles as offering charging capacities that they could not provide.
- 285. There were reasonably available alternatives to further Defendants' legitimate business interests other than the conduct described above, including the provision or repair of Class Vehicles capable of reliably providing the advertised charging capacities and speeds.
- 286. Under N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350-e(3), Plaintiff Barnie and the members of the New York Class seek an order of this Court enjoining Defendants from continuing to engage, use, or employ the practices described above in advertising the sale or lease of the Class Vehicles. Plaintiff Barnie and the members of the New York Class ask this Court to order Defendants to make full corrective disclosures to correct their prior misrepresentations, omissions, failures to disclose, and partial disclosures. Plaintiff Barnie and the members of the New York Class further seek an order of this Court requiring Defendants to provide, at no cost to Barnie and New York Class Members, Class Vehicles capable of operating at the advertised charging capacity and/or to reimburse Plaintiff Barnie and New York Class members the full costs of purchasing or leasing the Class Vehicles.
- 287. Under N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 350-e(3), Plaintiff Barnie and the members of the New York Class also seek an order of this Court awarding treble actual damages, or in the alternative, actual damages, as well as reasonable attorneys' fees.

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PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of members of the Classes defined above, respectfully request that the Court enter judgment against Defendants and award the following relief:

- A. Certification of this action as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, declaring Plaintiffs as the representatives of the Classes, and Plaintiffs' counsel as counsel for the Classes;
- B. An order enjoining Defendants from continuing the unlawful, deceptive, fraudulent, and unfair business practices alleged in this Complaint, including, without limitation, an order that requires Defendants to:
 - i. repair, recall, and/or replace the Class Vehicles;
 - ii. to extend the applicable warranties to a reasonable period of time and to so notify the Classes;
 - iii. to stop selling and leasing Class Vehicles with the misleading information and omissions and Defect; and
 - iv. at a minimum, to provide Plaintiffs and Class members with appropriate curative notice regarding the existence and cause of the Defect;
- C. An order granting declaratory relief, including without limitation, a declaration:
 - requiring Defendants to comply with the various provisions of law cited above and to make all required disclosures;
 - ii. stating that Defendants are financially responsible for all Class notice and the administration of Class relief;
- D. An award of appropriate damages to repair or replace the Class Vehicles, including damages for economic loss including loss of the benefit of the bargain, overpayment damages, diminished value, and out-of-pocket losses;
 - E. An order requiring disgorgement, for the benefit of the Class, the ill-gotten

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

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5	Attorneys for Plaintiffs and the Proposed Classes
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	CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

1	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL					
2	Plaintiffs hereby demand a jury trial for all claims so triable.					
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4	Dated: August 25, 2023	NYE, STIRLING, HALE, MILLER & SWEET, LLP				
5		By: /s/ Alison M. Bernal				
6		Alison M. Bernal, Esq. (SBN 264629) alison@nshmlaw.com 33 West Mission Street, Suite 201 Santa Barbara, CA 93101 Telephone: (805) 963-2345 Facsimile: (805) 284-9590				
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