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7 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
8 **FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**
9 **AT SEATTLE**

9 GARY E. MASON,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 RAD POWER BIKES, INC. and RAD POWER
13 BIKES, LLC.

14 Defendants.

NO.: _____

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Case No. _____
011149-11/2186333 V1

HAGENS BERMAN

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1 Plaintiff Gary E. Mason, by and through his attorneys, brings this class action complaint
2 against Rad Power Bikes, Inc. and Rad Power Bikes, LLC (collectively “Rad” or “Defendants”),
3 on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated, and alleges, upon his personal knowledge
4 as to his own actions and upon information and belief as to all other matters, as follows:

5 I. INTRODUCTION

6 1. Consumers purchase bikes for varying reasons, but at a baseline, all bikes are
7 used for fast transportation. Bike manufacturers sell their bikes, knowing that consumers will use
8 their products to get from point A to point B, and that consumers will be traveling at fast speeds,
9 braking, and carrying cargo or passengers.

10 2. Should a bike manufacturer learn of any safety defects in their bikes, it is their
11 responsibility to immediately warn the public and provide a comprehensive remedy. This
12 mandate is even more crucial in the case of electric bikes, or “e-bikes,” because they are
13 designed to meet speeds of 20 miles per hour or more.

14 3. Rad manufacturers e-bikes, which are motor-powered bicycles that allow both
15 rider and motor to assist propulsion and can reach speeds of 20 miles per hour. In fact, Rad
16 manufactures defective e-bikes that put riders and passengers, including children, at serious risk
17 of high-speed crashes and lethal injury.

18 4. Specifically, the combination of Rad e-bikes’ heavy weight, bike fork design
19 with quick release skewers, and quick release parts results in a hazardous and patently unsafe
20 design on all Rad e-bikes (the “Defective e-bikes”). As a result of Defendants’ faulty design, the
21 heavier than usual weight of the e-bikes, and the fork design with quick release skewers (the
22 “Defect”), many riders, such as Plaintiff Gary Mason, have experienced catastrophic
23 malfunctions.

24 5. Rad e-bikes’ defective design causes the front wheel to disengage from the bike
25 frame while operating, resulting in increased instability or wobbling and even complete
26 dismantling of the bike. This defective design causes bike operators, like Mr. Mason, to be sent
27 flying over the handlebars or otherwise crash while biking at high speeds.

6. In recent years, e-bike popularity has soared. The *New York Times* reported that “conservative forecasts” estimate electric bikes sales in the United States will “grow to nearly a million by 2023, up from 650,000 this year.”¹

7. Defendants are at the forefront of this fast-rising industry.

8. Rad designs, manufactures, and sells e-bikes direct to consumers.

9. Since Rad was founded in 2007, it has grown to be widely considered the largest e-bike seller in the United States.² As of September 2022, Rad total ridership was more than 500,000.³

10. By 2019, Rad had approached \$100 million in sales.⁴ In October 2021, Rad announced a massive new funding round of \$154 million, bringing the staggering total investment in the company to \$329 million since Rad’s inception.⁵

11. Despite their behemoth financial backing and increasing popularity, Defendants have continued to develop and sell dangerous and improperly designed e-bikes that put riders and passengers, including children, at significant risk of dangerous crashes.

12. Rad markets its e-bikes for use – among other things – by commuters, including adolescents and children.

13. Indeed, most Rad e-bike models feature rear passenger “seats,” or advertise an easy passenger seat addition.

14. Defective e-bikes put Rad riders and passengers, including children, at serious risk of crash-related injuries and even death because their wheels and brakes can malfunction when braking occurs.

¹ Bradley Berman, *The Teenage Tinkerer Behind an E-Bike Revolution*, The New York Times (Aug. 6, 2020), available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/08/06/business/electric-ebikes-rad-power-bikes.html> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

² *Id.*

³ <https://www.radpowerbikes.com/> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ <https://electrek.co/2021/10/28/rad-power-bikes-lands-giant-154m-investment-will-begin-north-american-e-bike-production/> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

15. Despite knowing that the use of disc brakes in conjunction with quick-release skewers can cause dangerous and unsafe braking, Defendants continue to manufacture, sell, and market their Defective e-bikes as safe, family-friendly transportation.

16. Accordingly, Plaintiff brings this action to redress Defendants' misconduct. Plaintiff seeks relief on behalf of himself and all other Rad e-bike purchasers, including repair, replacement, and/or refund; extended warranty; injunctive relief resolving (and appropriate curative notice regarding) the existence and cause of the Defective e-bikes; reimbursement of all expenses associated with the repair or replacement of the e-bikes and damage caused by the Rad e-bikes; and reimbursement of attorney fees and expenses.

II. JURISDICTION

17. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 (CAFA), 28 U.S.C. §§1332(d)(2) and (6) because: (i) there are 100 or more class members, (ii) there is an aggregate amount in controversy exceeding \$5,000,000.00 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.

18. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because Defendants transact substantial business and are headquartered in this district. Defendants advertised in this district and received substantial revenue and profits from sales of the Defective e-bikes in this district. Therefore, a substantial part of the events and/or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred, in part, within this district.

19. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants by virtue of their transactions and business conducted in this judicial district, and because Defendants are headquartered in this district. Defendants have transacted and done business, and violated statutory and common law, in the State of Washington and in this judicial district.

III. PARTIES

A. Plaintiff Gary E. Mason

20. Plaintiff Gary E. Mason is a resident of Bethesda, Maryland, who purchased the RadRunner Electric Utility Bike (“RadRunner”) in March of 2021. Mr. Mason purchased his RadRunner directly from Rad online.

21. On May 31, 2022, Mr. Mason was riding his RadRunner e-bike in Bethesda, Maryland to the grocery store. While riding his e-bike, Mr. Mason braked to avoid a turning car.

22. Upon braking, Mr. Mason was thrown over the handlebars – and saw the front wheel flying through the air. Mr. Mason landed on his back, resulting in five broken ribs and a broken clavicle.

23. Mr. Mason spent two nights in the trauma ward at Johns Hopkins Medicine - Suburban Hospital in Bethesda, Maryland. As a result of his severe injuries, Mr. Mason spent six weeks in rehabilitation and physical therapy.

24. Mr. Mason purchased his Defective e-bike because he believed the e-bike was safe and reliable. When shopping for his Defective e-bike, Mr. Mason researched and considered the reliability and quality of the model and manufacturer. Prior to purchasing his Defective e-bike, Mr. Mason heard, viewed, and/or read Rad marketing materials and advertisements including digital brochures and internet advertisements, which were disseminated from Washington, that touted the quality, reliability, and safety of Rad e-bikes.

25. At no point before Mr. Mason purchased his e-bike did Defendants disclose to him that his e-bike was not safe or dependable, or that it suffered from defects which can manifest in numerous ways such as becoming unsafe while braking, front wheel disengaging when in motion, and extreme instability.

26. Mr. Mason did not receive the benefit of his bargain. Mr. Mason purchased an e-bike that is of a lesser standard, grade, and quality than represented, and he did not receive an e-bike that met ordinary and reasonable consumer expectations regarding safe and reliable operation.

27. Had Defendants disclosed the Defect, Mr. Mason would not have purchased his Defective e-bike.

28. Mr. Mason purchased his e-bike new, and it included the manufacturer's warranty. Mr. Mason still owns his Defective e-bike, but no longer uses it following his accident. At all times, Mr. Mason maintained his RadRunner in accordance with Rad's user manual and best practices for road bikes.

B. Defendants

29. Defendant Rad Power Bikes, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with headquarters in Seattle, Washington, that designs, manufactures, and sells e-bikes across North America. Rad Power Bikes, Inc. sells e-bikes online to all 50 US states as well as internationally in Europe and Canada.

30. Defendant Rad Power Bikes, LLC is a Washington limited liability company that, upon information and belief, designs, manufactures, and sells e-bikes across North America (together with Defendant Rad Power Bikes, Inc.). The Rad Defendants sell e-bikes online to all 50 US states as well as internationally in Europe and Canada.

IV. SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

A. The Dangerous Rise of e-bikes.

31. The last decade has seen an incredible surge in the popularity of e-bikes, which was further spurred by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Atlantic reports that "[t]he pandemic drove a 240 percent surge in e-bike sales from 2020 to 2021," a likely result of the desire to avoid public transportation or crowds.⁶

32. One website noted that "E-bike sales soared during the COVID-19 pandemic with an increase of 145% from 2019 to 2020, outpacing traditional bicycle sales by more than double."⁷

⁶ Ian Bogost, *The E-bike Is a Monstrosity*, The Atlantic (Aug. 22, 2022), available at <https://www.theatlantic.com/technology/archive/2022/08/ebike-electric-bikes-climate-change-exercise/671305/> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

⁷ <https://safer-america.com/how-to-keep-your-kid-or-teen-safe-on-an-e-bike/> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

33. A study published in 2019 analyzed emergency department data from 2000 to 2017 by the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission's National Electronic Injury Surveillance System (NEISS) and found that people riding e-bikes were more likely to suffer internal injuries and be hospitalized compared to the other riders.⁸

34. Even in the Netherlands, "one of the safest countries to ride a bicycle due to a preponderance of infrastructure designed to keep riders separated from other vehicle traffic," a recent study found that e-bike riders are 1.6 times more likely than an ordinary bicyclist to end up in the emergency room.⁹

35. Reports of severe injury and even death are on the rise. The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) found a steady 70% rise in injuries on e-scooters, e-bikes, and hoverboards from 2017 to 2020. The commission reported 71 fatalities across the country over that period.¹⁰

36. In California, a 36-year-old woman riding an e-bike with two young children died after she crashed and fell onto the rocks in September of 2021.¹¹ Shortly thereafter, the city of Carlsbad, California declared a state of local emergency for bicycle and e-bike safety based on a 233% increase in accidents since 2019.¹²

⁸ Vishwadha Chander, *E-bikes show distinct pattern of severe injuries*, Reuters (Dec. 25, 2019), available at <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-ebike-injuries/e-bikes-show-distinct-pattern-of-severe-injuries-idUSKBN1YT0MV> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

⁹ <https://www.theverge.com/2022/4/13/23023361/e-bike-injuries-increased-risk-netherlands> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

¹⁰ <https://www.cpsc.gov/Newsroom/News-Releases/2021/Injuries-Using-E-Scooters-E-Bikes-and-Hoverboards-Jump-70-During-the-Past-Four-Years> (last accessed Sept. 13, 2023); *See also* Noah Goldberg, *A Pacific Palisades girl died in an electric bike crash. Her parents see greater danger*, The LA Times (Aug. 5, 2022), available at <https://www.latimes.com/california/story/2022-08-05/e-bike-crash-death-daughter-manufacturer-to-blame-rad-power-bikes> (last accessed May 23, 2023).

¹¹ <https://www.cbsnews.com/losangeles/news/woman-dies-2-children-hurt-in-e-bike-crash-on-san-juan-capistrano-trail/> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

¹² <https://www.kusi.com/carlsbad-declares-state-of-emergency-after-233-increase-in-bike-related-accidents/> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

37. An emergency department physician interviewed in the aftermath of the California woman's death noted that e-bike injuries are on the rise, and that the injuries riders sustain are similar to those of motorcycle accidents.¹³

38. In Hawaii, despite state-imposed regulations on e-bikes, deadly crashes continue to increase. In December of 2021, a 53-year-old woman died after falling off her e-bike. In February of 2022, two young boys (10-year-old and 12-year-old) were hit by a car while riding an e-bike and left in serious condition. In March 2022, a 13-year-old boy died after veering into oncoming traffic while riding an e-bike.¹⁴

39. In Utah, two nine-year-old boys were left in critical condition after being hit by an SUV while riding an e-bike in July of 2022.¹⁵

40. These are examples of the hundreds, if not thousands, of e-bike riders who have been injured by an incredibly dangerous, yet readily accessible product.

41. Rad further compounds an already dangerous product by designing, manufacturing, and selling Defective e-bikes.

B. Rad Power Bikes Quickly Became the Most Popular e-Bike Manufacturer in the United States.

42. Established in 2007, the original Rad e-bike was created as a means of transportation for then-teenage founder Mike Radenbaugh to get to high school.¹⁶

43. By 2019, Rad had headquarters in Seattle, hundreds of employees, and funding amounting to nearly \$100 million.¹⁷ Rad now has retail stores in Utrecht, Netherlands, Vancouver, Canada, St. Petersburg, FL, Brooklyn, NY, Seattle, WA, Salt Lake City, UT,

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ <https://www.khon2.com/local-news/fatal-electric-bike-crash-raises-calls-for-regulations/> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

¹⁵ <https://www.fox13now.com/news/local-news/2-children-riding-bikes-hit-by-suv-in-south-jordan> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

¹⁶ Bradley Berman, *The Teenage Tinkerer Behind an E-Bike Revolution*, The New York Times (Aug. 6, 2020), <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/08/06/business/electric-ebikes-rad-power-bikes.html> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

¹⁷ *Id.*

1 Denver, CO, San Diego, CA, Huntington Beach, CA, and Berkley, CA. Rad is considered the
2 industry leader for e-bike sales in North America.

3 44. In October 2021, Rad announced a massive new funding round of \$154 million,
4 bringing the staggering total investment in the company to \$329 million since its inception.¹⁸

5 45. At the core of it all, Rad sells e-bike models which typically sell for somewhere
6 between \$1,000 and \$1,500. These bikes have a maximum speed of 20 mph. Rad's website uses
7 the following illustration to show just how fast Rad e-bikes can go: "All of our bikes have a top
8 speed of 20 mph (25 km/h in the EU). To put that into perspective, the average bull in
9 Pamplona's Running of the Bulls hits about 15 mph. We're not saying that you should use our
10 bikes to outrun raging bovines through the streets of Spain, but the important thing is you
11 could."¹⁹

12 46. Rad's current e-bike models include: the RadCity ("built for pavement – tackle
13 errands, commute to work, and enjoy the outdoors on our award-winning ebike"); RadRover
14 ("Our flagship fat-tire electric bike comes with a 750-watt motor, throttle, and pedal assist to
15 take you on any adventure; big or small"); RadRunner ("The RadRunner isn't just a passenger
16 utility electric bike – it's a moped-style ebike that feels like a scooter and is sure to give you that
17 Rad grin."); RadExpand ("Our RadExpand electric folding bikes fold in to travel, and fold out
18 for fun. RadExpand folding ebikes feature fat tires, accessory upgrades, and fit a range of rider
19 heights."); RadWagon ("Our RadWagon electric cargo bike carries passengers and gear with
20 ease. Tackle hills and the town with its 350 lb. payload capacity, 750-watt motor, and 5 levels of
21 pedal assist."); and the RadMission ("Affordability meets award-winning in our RadMission,
22 offering a lighter frame, single-speed motor, and the capability to get you where you need to
23 ride."²⁰

24
25 ¹⁸ [https://electrek.co/2021/10/28/rad-power-bikes-lands-giant-154m-investment-will-begin-north-](https://electrek.co/2021/10/28/rad-power-bikes-lands-giant-154m-investment-will-begin-north-american-e-bike-production/)
26 [american-e-bike-production/](https://electrek.co/2021/10/28/rad-power-bikes-lands-giant-154m-investment-will-begin-north-american-e-bike-production/) (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

27 ¹⁹ <https://www.radpowerbikes.com/blogs/the-scenic-route/what-is-an-ebike> (last accessed Aug. 30,
28 2023).

²⁰ <https://www.radpowerbikes.com/collections/electric-bikes> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

C. Rad Bikes are defectively designed because they use disc brakes in conjunction with a quick-release front wheel, a known safety hazard.

47. All Rad Bikes are designed with disc brakes and quick release “skewers,” or quick release mechanisms on the front tire.²¹

48. Disc brakes sit at the center of each bike wheel and stop the bike by squeezing a brake pad against a rotor mounted around the hub. Disc brakes are generally considered to be more powerful brakes than traditional rim brakes.



*Disc Brakes.*²²

49. Quick release “skewers,” or quick release axles, allow you to remove the wheel of your bicycle without the use of a tool.

50. Quick Release skewers consist of a rod threaded on one end and with a lever operated cam assembly on the other.

²¹ <https://radpowerbikes.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/360004151454-Front-Wheel-Removal-Guide> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

²² <https://www.cpsc.gov/Recalls/2015/Thirteen-Manufacturers-Distributors-Recall-Bicycles-with-Front-Disc-Brakes-to-Replace-Quick-Release-Lever> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

1 51. The rod is inserted into the hollow axle of the wheel, and the lever is closed to
2 tighten the cam and secure the wheel to the fork.

3 52. These mechanisms are used to easily transport a bike by taking off the wheels and
4 fitting the bike inside a car or an enclosed space.

5 53. Rad’s website claims that the quick release wheel “helps make maintenance
6 easier.”²³

7 54. Despite the fact that Rad e-bikes are far heavier than manual road bikes (for
8 example, the RadRunner Plus weighs 77 pounds) and thus not likely to be transported in a
9 manner requiring wheels to come off, Rad designs, manufactures, and sells all e-bikes with
10 quick-release skewers.



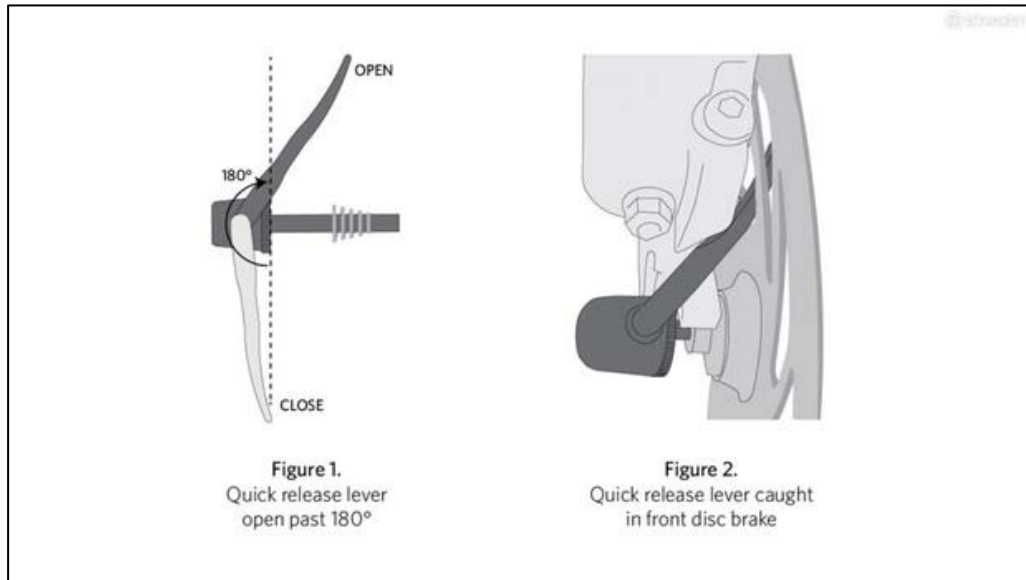
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20 ***Rad’s “Front Wheel Removal Guide” features the quick release skewer.***²⁴

21 55. In 2015, the CPSC issued a recall on “Bicycles equipped with front disc brakes
22 and quick release levers.” The hazard was described as “[a]n open quick release lever on the
23 bicycle’s front wheel hub can come into contact with the front disc brake rotor causing the front
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27 ²³ *Supra*, <https://radpowerbikes.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/articles/360004151454-Front-Wheel-Removal-Guide>.

28 ²⁴ *Id.*

wheel to come to a sudden stop or separate from the bicycle, posing a risk of injury to the rider.”²⁵



***Quick release lever and disc brake recall 2015.*²⁶**

56. Since 2015, more than 2.5 million bikes in the U.S. have been included in the recall.

57. The solution to the 2015 disc-brakes recall, which was generally adopted by the biking industry, required manufactures to provide a replacement quick release skewer with a release lever greater than 180 degrees.²⁷

58. Still, reports of Rad e-bike crashes describe riders flying over the handles in a manner that rings similar to defects and injuries that led to the 2015 disc-brakes recall.

59. Despite knowing about the longstanding industry-wide consensus that disc brakes in conjunction with quick release skewers are dangerous, Defendants continue to design, manufacture, and sell e-bikes that include this hazardous design.

²⁵ *Supra*, <https://www.cpsc.gov/Recalls/2015/Thirteen-Manufacturers-Distributors-Recall-Bicycles-with-Front-Disc-Brakes-to-Replace-Quick-Release-Lever>.

²⁶ https://trek.scene7.com/is/content/TrekBicycleProducts/Asset%20Library/website-support-assets/safet-and-recalls/15TK_QRRecall_WebNotice_USEN.pdf (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

²⁷ <https://www.bicycleretailer.com/recalls/2015/04/21/trek-issues-recall-qr-disc-brake-bikes#.Y21-dHbMKUk> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

60. Defendants' front fork design also causes front wheels to simply lift off from the bike frame – a separate defect that compounds the problems and safety issues with Rad e-bikes.

61. Indeed, one article noted that “[f]ront fork failure on an electric bike can be fatal and is one of the biggest concerns for those who are contemplating whether or not to hop on an electric bike.”²⁸

62. *“A failed front fork will result in the rider flying over the handlebars headfirst. As you can imagine, this can easily result in a fatal accident or one with plenty of major injuries.”*²⁹

63. As a result of Defendants' faulty design, the heavier than usual weight of e-bikes, and the fork design with quick release skewers (the “Defects”), many riders, such as Mr. Mason, have experienced the front wheel flying off the bike while in motion.

64. Upon information and belief, the Defects result in a hazardous and patently unsafe design. This faulty design means that riders, such as Mr. Mason, are at great risk of their Rad e-bike dismantling while in motion when the front wheel becomes loose.

65. Plaintiff Mason is not the only Rad rider to experience a catastrophic crash. The internet is rife with similar horror stories of Rad e-bike wheels flying off and causing crashes.

66. Here are some examples other reported crashes online:

User “Joseph,” May 08, 2022

“The front skewer snapped on my brand new Rad Expand 5 causing the front wheel to come off making me crash when I was riding down hill today! Before registering for this forum I read that a few others have had this experience! I[]m home hurting after rolling three times, but thankful that I didn[]t break any bones! I will be contacting RAD Power bikes in the morning!”³⁰

²⁸ <https://bicycle2work.com/are-electric-bikes-dangerous-to-ride/> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

²⁹ *Id.* (emphasis added).

³⁰ <https://www.radowners.com/index.php?topic=2138.0> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

Reddit User “u/SweetTaterette” posted August 2022

“Our son’s RadRunner e-bike front wheel fell off while he was riding it. He was luckily unharmed but I just saw a LA Times article that mentions another incident of this. Is this common in e-bikes???”³¹

Reddit User “tsalizz” posted August 2022

“If you Google “rad power bikes front wheel fell off” there are WAY too many results for this kind of thing. If there’s a way to install the quick release correctly so this doesn’t happen, it’s obviously way too easy to do it incorrectly compared to other bikes. There’s too many bikes out there with quick releases that don’t have any kind of issues. Something is up here.”³²

User “megsallans” posted July 23, 2021

“Has anyone else had this happen? I was riding my RadRunner Plus yesterday (I’ve owned it since June and have about 200 miles on it) and I was coming down a hill, no power being used, and my tire literally just fell off! I’ve sustained multiple injuries and broke my helmet, as the impact was so hard. I’m not sure if this is a manufacturing issue or an assembly issue? My brother, who is in the ebike business, encouraged me to get ALEOED 2 pcs bicycle hub safety washers, but if I need these why does the bike not come with them? Hoping to get some answers, as now I’m scared that this will happen again.”³³

User “DocMartin” posted October 07, 2021

“This happened to me recently. I was riding downhill on a paved street and a dip in the road caused the front fork to lift right off the wheel. I’m still in recovery after suffering broken bones in my right foot and a lacerated heel. I had to have screws and a plate installed in my foot and still can’t walk over two months later. The hard fork is not safe without some kind of safety mechanism on the quick release. I contacted Rad Power Bikes to order a front suspension fork from the Rad Runner Plus but they told me it’s not compatible with the Rad Runner. I’m not sure why it wouldn’t be compatible based on the photos.”³⁴

³¹

https://www.reddit.com/r/ebikes/comments/wij8ad/our_sons_radrunner_ebike_front_wheel_fell_off/ (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

³² https://www.reddit.com/r/ebikes/comments/wij8ad/comment/ijbyfck/?utm_source=reddit&utm_medium=web2x&context=3 (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

³³ <https://www.rdowners.com/index.php?topic=1195.0> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

³⁴ *Id.*

User “woodyferrell” posted May 1, 2022

“I have a RadCity 5 Plus. I noticed today when riding down hill the bike started to wobble. I checked all the wheels nuts and all were tight. When I get off the bike and shake the bike from left to right vigorously it seems very loose. Any theories or comments?”³⁵

User “Dlennard” posted on October 9, 2022

“Hi all, I’ve just taken delivery of my radcity 5 plus step through. At slow speed I definitely have a shimmy through the entire bike. The headset and stem are tight as is the front axle. Tyre pressures front and rear about 60. I have a front rack and a yep child seat on the rack. If I hold the front wheel between my knees and slightly shake the bars while facing the bike I do get a resonant wobble through the entire bike. Likewise at low speeds below 5 mph I get a wobble which means slow speed handling becomes very dangerous. I’m beginning to think that this is the bike geometry and construction at fault.”³⁶

67. Each of these incidents is a mere snapshot of the increasingly dangerous rise of Rad e-bikes. Unbeknownst to the average consumer, Rad has placed inherently deficient and dangerous products into the stream of commerce.

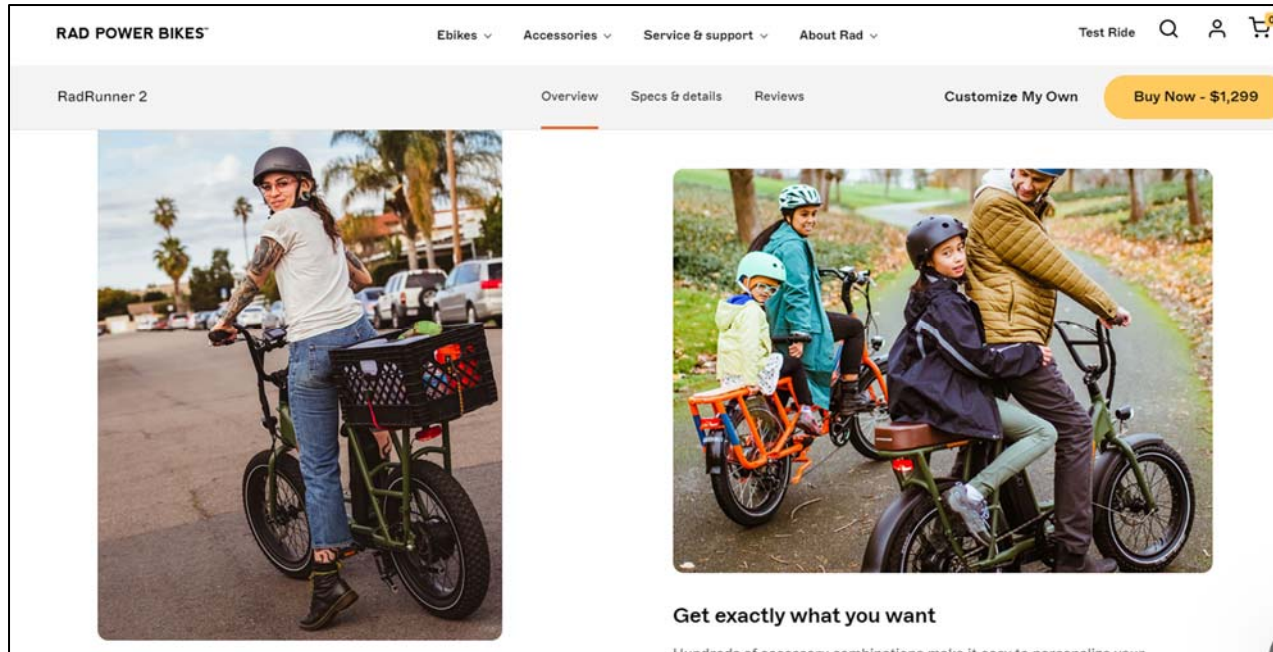
D. Despite knowing the dangerous nature of e-bikes and Rad’s Defective e-bike designs, Rad continuously markets its Defective e-bikes as a safe, family-friendly mode of transportation.

68. Most alarming of all, Rad continues to market Defective e-bikes as safe, family-friendly transportation.

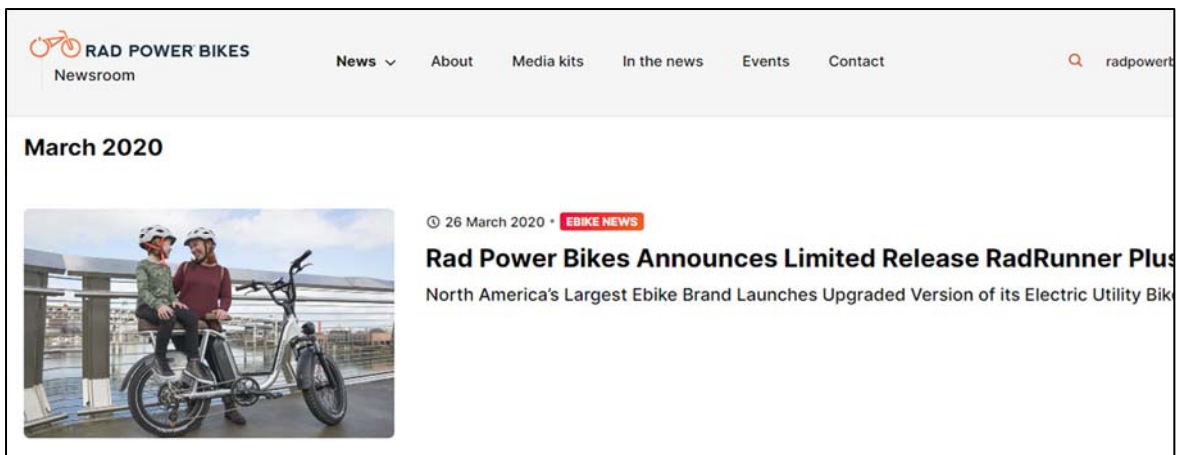
69. Rad goes so far as to advertise Defective e-bikes with children on the back, encouraging parents to use dangerous and Defective e-bikes with their children riding as passengers.

³⁵ <https://www.radowners.com/index.php?topic=2106.0> (last accessed May 23, 2023).

³⁶ *Id.*



Rad's website advertising Defective e-bikes with child passengers.³⁷



Rad's website advertising Defective e-bikes with child passengers.³⁸

70. Rad knowingly designs, manufactures, and sells dangerous and defective e-bikes that are used by children and adolescents. Indeed, Rad e-bikes were created by a teenager for the purpose of transportation to high school.

³⁷ Available at <https://www.radpowerbikes.com/collections/radrunner-electric-utility-bikes/products/radrunner-electric-utility-bike> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

³⁸ Available at https://press.radpowerbikes.com/archive/press_releases/?page=2 (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

71. Rad knowingly designs, manufactures, and sells its Defective e-bikes, the danger of which is compounded when used by children and adolescent riders or when carrying young passengers.

72. While Rad's website includes a disclaimer ("You must be 16 or older to operate a Rad Power Bikes ebike"), it also depicts young children riding its e-bikes, and acknowledges that "Children under the age of 16 may lack the necessary judgment and skill to safely operate the ebike."³⁹

73. For example, the below post authored by Rad advertises a parent and two children as passengers, while noting that "[a]s Class 2 ebikes, Rad Power Bikes are engineered to not only perform well up to the 20 mph (the speed that the bike's motor shuts off), *but also accommodate additional speed that occurs when traveling downhill.*"⁴⁰



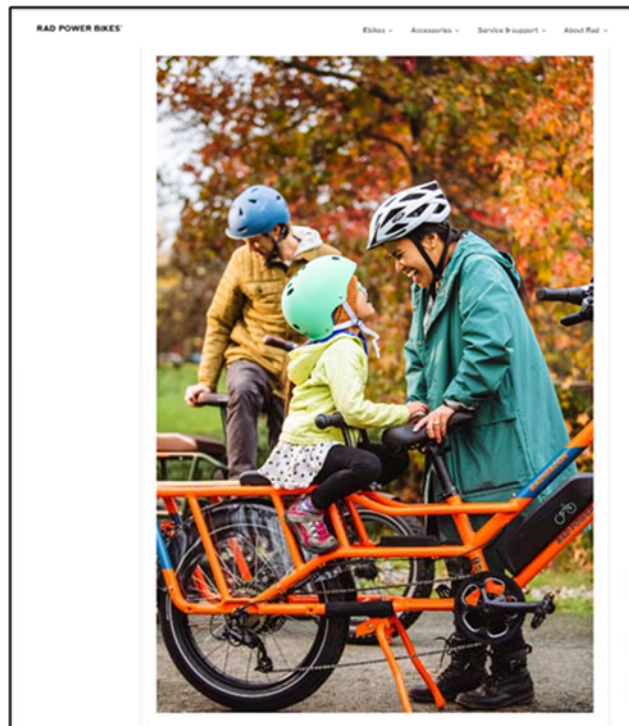
About That Need for Speed

As Class 2 ebikes, Rad Power Bikes are engineered to not only perform well up to the 20 mph (the speed that the bike's motor shuts off), but also accommodate additional speed that occurs when traveling downhill. However, some ebike brands are focusing on Class 3.

³⁹ <https://www.radpowerbikes.com/blogs/the-scenic-route/what-is-an-ebike> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

⁴⁰ Available at <https://www.radpowerbikes.com/blogs/the-scenic-route/what-is-a-class-2-electric-bike-we-explain-ebike-class-differences> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023) (emphasis added).

Rad even goes so far as to advertise “the Rad Family Life” on their website.⁴¹



⁴¹ Available at <https://www.radpowerbikes.com/blogs/the-scenic-route/rad-family-ebike-life> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

74. A recent post on e-bike safety and children posted by the Children’s Hospital of Orange County (CHOC) notes that “[i]t’s important to remember that just because there are no current age restrictions for class one and class two e-bikes, it doesn’t mean that e-bikes are appropriate for children of all ages.”⁴²

75. The post further notes that “[m]ost of the patients treated at CHOC for e-bike injuries were between the ages of 14 and 16 years. However, *CHOC has also treated children as young as 2 years for injuries caused by riding on an e-bike with an adult* [...]”⁴³

76. Providence Mission Hospital Mission Viejo, a hospital in California, reported in December of 2021 that their hospital had seen a major increase in the number of kids who ended up in the emergency room after riding an e-bike. At the end of 2021, there had been at least 38 kids, up from six kids in 2020.⁴⁴

77. As Rad is well aware, the company has recently received increased scrutiny following the death of Molly Steinsapir, a 12-year-old girl who was riding a Rad e-bike with her friend when the bike began wobbling uncontrollably.⁴⁵

78. Specifically, the two girls started down a hill while riding tandem on a RadRunner e-bike when the bike began to shake and wobble, causing the bike to crash. The two girls were thrown from the bike to the hard concrete road. Molly was knocked unconscious and spent two weeks fighting for her life at UCLA medical center before passing away.⁴⁶

79. Molly’s parents filed a wrongful death suit, further claiming that Rad’s dangerous e-bikes are defective and lead to Molly’s tragic passing.⁴⁷

⁴² <https://health.choc.org/are-electric-bikes-e-bikes-safe-for-kids-how-to-prevent-injuries/> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ <https://spectrumnews1.com/ca/la-west/public-safety/2021/12/16/oc-hospital-says-e-bike-related-er-visits-have-increased> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

⁴⁵ <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/08/01/style/team-molly-rad-power-bikes-lawsuit.html?smid=url-share> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ <https://unicourt.com/case/ca-la23-kaye-steinsapir-an-individual-and-successor-in-interest-to-decedent-molly-steinsapir-et-al-vs-rad-power-bikes-inc-a-delaware-corporation-et-al-884050> (last accessed Aug. 30, 2023).

1 80. Rad continues to ignore the issue by refusing to issue a recall or provide a global
2 fix. Unfortunately, it is only a matter of time until another child is seriously injured or even
3 killed as a result of Defendants' Defective e-bikes.

4 81. Rad has actual knowledge that their Defective e-bikes put their riders and
5 passengers, including children, at increased risk of serious accident, and even death. Still, Rad
6 continues to market and advertise their Defective e-bikes as safe for kids and families.

7 **V. TOLLING OF STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS**

8 82. Any applicable statute(s) of limitations have been tolled by Rad's knowing and
9 active concealment and denial of the facts alleged herein. Plaintiff and the members of the Class
10 could not have reasonably discovered the true nature of the Defective e-bikes because
11 Defendants concealed it. Plaintiff's claims were thus tolled pursuant to the discovery rule, for
12 fraudulent concealment, and for estoppel.

13 **A. Discovery Rule**

14 83. The causes of action alleged herein did not accrue until Plaintiff and Class
15 members discovered that their e-bikes had a widespread defect.

16 84. As alleged above, Class members had no way of knowing about the Defective e-
17 bikes. Defendants concealed their knowledge of the Defective e-bikes while they continued to
18 market and sell the Defective e-bikes as safe, high-quality, and reliable e-bikes. To this day, Rad
19 fails to disclose the full extent of the Defect.

20 85. Within any applicable statutes of limitation, Class members could not have
21 discovered through the exercise of reasonable diligence that Defendants were concealing the
22 conduct complained of herein and misrepresenting the true qualities of the Defective e-bikes.
23 Class members acted reasonably and diligently in attempting to find the source of the Defect.

24 86. Until the Defect manifested, Class members did not know facts that would have
25 caused a reasonable person to suspect that there was a Defect affecting their e-bikes and an
26 ordinary person would be unable to appreciate that the e-bike was defective. Indeed, Rad has
27 refused to issue a recall or provide a global fix.

1 87. For these reasons, all applicable statutes of limitation have been tolled by
2 operation of the discovery rule with respect to the claims in this litigation.

3 **B. Fraudulent Concealment**

4 88. As the manufacturers, distributors, sellers, and/or warrantors of the Defective e-
5 bikes, Rad was under a continuous duty to disclose to Class members the existence of the Defect
6 found in the Defective e-bikes.

7 89. Rad was and remains under a continuing duty to disclose to Plaintiff and the
8 members of the Class the true character, quality, and nature of the Defective e-bikes.

9 90. Rad recklessly disregarded the true nature, quality, and character of the Defective
10 e-bikes, by failing to fully disclose the existence of the Defect or recall Defective e-bikes.

11 91. Due to Defendants' concealment throughout the time period relevant to this
12 action, all applicable statutes of limitation have been tolled.

13 92. Instead of publicly disclosing the Defect in the Defective e-bikes, Defendants kept
14 owners in the dark about the Defect present in the Defective e-bikes, which creates unreasonable
15 safety risks to e-bike users. To this day, Defendants have knowingly or recklessly failed to
16 disclose the full extent of the Defect and have failed to offer adequate remedies for the Defect.

17 93. Absent manifestation of the Defect, Class members were not at fault for failing to
18 discover the existence of the Defect present in their Defective e-bikes.

19 94. Until the Defect manifested in his Defective e-bike, Plaintiff had no actual or
20 presumptive knowledge of facts sufficient to put them on inquiry notice of the existence of the
21 Defect.

22 **C. Estoppel**

23 95. Rad was, and is, under a continuous duty to disclose to Plaintiff and Class
24 members the true character, quality, and nature of the Defective e-bikes.

25 96. Rad failed to disclose the existence of the Defect and actively concealed the true
26 character, quality, and nature of the Defective e-bikes while knowingly making representations
27 about the safety, quality, and reliability of the Defective e-bikes. Plaintiff and Class members
28 reasonably relied upon Rad's knowing and affirmative representations and/or active concealment

1 of these facts. Based on the foregoing, Rad is estopped from relying on any statutes of limitation
2 in defense of this action.

3 VI. WASHINGTON LAW APPLIES TO NATIONWIDE CLAIMS

4 97. It is appropriate to apply Washington law to the nationwide claims because
5 Washington's interest in this litigation exceeds that of any other state.

6 98. Defendants are headquartered in Seattle, Washington and are the primary entities
7 in the United States responsible for distributing, selling, leasing, and warranting Defective e-
8 bikes.

9 99. Defendants maintain their customer relations, engineering, marketing, and
10 warranty departments at their corporate headquarters in this judicial district. Defendants'
11 customer relations department is responsible for fielding customer complaints and monitoring
12 customer complaints posted to their respective websites or third-party websites.

13 100. Defendants' warranty and engineering departments are both responsible for the
14 decisions to conceal the Defect from Class members.

15 101. Based on the foregoing, such policies, practices, acts, and omissions giving rise to
16 this action were developed in, and emanated from, Defendants' headquarters in this judicial
17 district.

18 102. As detailed above, Defendants knew or should have known about the Defect
19 through the activities of their divisions and affiliated entities located within Washington.
20 Accordingly, the state of Washington has the most significant relationship to this litigation and
21 its law should govern.

22 VII. CLASS ALLEGATIONS

23 103. Plaintiff brings this action on his own behalf, and on behalf of a nationwide class
24 pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a), 23(b)(2), and/or 23(b)(3).

25 104. All persons or entities in the United States who purchased or own an e-bike
26 manufactured by Rad Power Bikes Inc. or Rad Power Bikes, LLC with disc brakes and/or a
27 quick release axle mechanism on the front wheel (the "Nationwide Class").

28 105. The Nationwide Class is referred to herein as "the Class."

106. Excluded from the Class are Defendants, their affiliates, employees, officers and directors, persons or entities that purchased the Rad e-bikes for resale, and the Judge(s) assigned to this case. Plaintiff reserves the right to modify, change, or expand the Class definitions based on discovery and further investigation.

107. Numerosity: Upon information and belief, the Class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. While the exact number and identities of individual members of the Class are unknown at this time, such information being in the sole possession of Defendants and obtainable by Plaintiff only through the discovery process, Plaintiff believes, and on that basis alleges, that at least hundreds of thousands of Rad e-bikes have been sold in the United States.

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

- a. Whether Defendants engaged in the conduct alleged herein;
- b. Whether Defendants designed, advertised, marketed, distributed, leased, sold, or otherwise placed the Defective e-bikes into the stream of commerce in the United States;
- c. Whether the Rad e-bikes were sold with the safety defects;
- d. Whether Defendants knew of the Defective e-bike problems but failed to disclose the problems and their consequences to their customers;
- e. When Defendants discovered the defects in the Rad e-bikes, and what, if anything, they did in response;
- f. Whether Defendants should be required to disclose the existence of the Defective e-bike design;
- g. Whether Defendants are strictly liable for manufacturing defective e-bikes and whether their actions violate express and implied warranties;
- h. Whether Plaintiff and Class members overpaid for their Rad e-bikes; and
- i. Whether Plaintiff and Class members experienced out-of-pocket losses as a result of the Defective e-bikes, and if so, how much.

1 109. Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the Class because
2 Plaintiff purchased a Rad e-bike with the same defects as did each member of the Class.
3 Furthermore, Plaintiff and all members of the Class sustained monetary and economic injuries
4 including, but not limited to, ascertainable losses arising out of Defendants' wrongful conduct.
5 Plaintiff is advancing the same claims and legal theories on behalf of himself and all absent Class
6 members.

7 110. Adequacy: Plaintiff is an adequate representative because his interests do not
8 conflict with the interests of the Class that he seeks to represent, he has retained counsel
9 competent and highly experienced in complex class action litigation, and they intend to prosecute
10 this action vigorously. The interests of the Class will be fairly and adequately protected by
11 Plaintiff and their counsel.

12 111. Superiority: A class action is superior to all other available means of fair and
13 efficient adjudication of the claims of Plaintiff and members of the Class. The injury suffered by
14 each individual Class member is relatively small in comparison to the burden and expense of
15 individual prosecution of the complex and extensive litigation necessitated by Defendants'
16 conduct. It would be virtually impossible for members of the Class individually to redress
17 effectively the wrongs done to them. Even if the members of the Class could afford such
18 individual litigation, the court system could not. Individualized litigation presents a potential for
19 inconsistent or contradictory judgments. Individualized litigation increases the delay and expense
20 to all parties, and to the court system, presented by the complex legal and factual issues of the
21 case. By contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties, and
22 provides the benefits of single adjudication, an economy of scale, and comprehensive
23 supervision by a single court. Upon information and belief, members of the Class can be readily
24 identified and notified based on, *inter alia*, Defendants' sales records.

25 112. Defendants have acted, and refused to act, on grounds generally applicable to the
26 Class, thereby making appropriate final equitable relief with respect to the Class as a whole.

VIII. CAUSES OF ACTION**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION****STRICT LIABILITY – WASHINGTON PRODUCTS LIABILITY ACT
(RCW 7.72.030(2)(a))*****On Behalf of the Nationwide Class***

113. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all preceding allegations as though set forth fully herein.

114. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of himself and the Nationwide Class under the laws of Washington, where Defendants designed and manufactured Defective e-bikes.

115. Defendants are each a “manufacturer” and “product seller” as defined by RCW 7.72.010.

116. At all material times, Defendants were in the business of designing, manufacturing, selling, and marketing the Defective e-bike that injured Plaintiff. Rad’s e-bikes are defective and/or unreasonably dangerous under RCW 7.72.030, and such defects in the design, manufacturing, and sales were a proximate and producing cause of the injuries sustained by Plaintiff.

117. The Defective e-bikes and their components were not reasonably safe in construction because when they left Defendants’ control, they deviated in some material way from the manufacturing design specifications or performance standards.

118. At all times material herein, and at the time the Defective e-bikes were placed into the stream of commerce, Defendants knew, or should have known, that Defective e-bikes were to be purchased and/or rented or used without inspection for defects by members of the general public such as children.

119. At all times material herein, and at the time the Defective e-bikes were placed into the stream of commerce, the Defective e-bikes were unsafe to an extent beyond that which would be contemplated by the ordinary consumer.

120. At all times material herein, the e-bikes left the possession of Defendants, who knew they were unsafe for their intended and foreseeable use because of defects in the manufacture, design, assembly, testing, inspection, packaging, labeling, fabrication, construction,

analysis, instruction, distribution, supply, servicing, merchandising, recommendation, advertising, promotion, marketing, sale, and rent so that they could not safely serve their intended or expected purpose, but would instead expose the rider or passenger to serious injury.

Such defects and hazards of the Defective e-bikes include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. The Rad e-bikes were defectively designed and manufactured to include disc brakes and a quick release skewer on the front wheel;
- b. The Rad e-bikes were advertised, promoted, and/or marketed toward children despite knowing that minor riders lacked judgment and skill to safely operate the e-bike; and
- c. The Rad e-bikes were promoted, and/or marketed for use by riders and passengers on the rear seat, including for children as rear seat passengers, while the rear seat was unsafe for use by passengers including children.

121. All Rad e-bikes are defective and/or unreasonably dangerous and were the producing and proximate cause for the injuries sustained by Plaintiff and the Class.

122. On information and belief, all Defective e-bikes were designed, manufactured, marketed, assembled, distributed, sold, supplied and/or placed into the stream of the commerce by Defendants.

123. Because of the Defective e-bikes, Plaintiff has sustained injuries and medical expenses. He has also experienced pain and suffering and serious emotional distress.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY – WASHINGTON PRODUCTS LIABILITY ACT (RCW 7.72.030(2)(c)) *On Behalf of the Nationwide Class*

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

125. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of himself and the Nationwide Class under the laws of Washington, where Defendants designed and manufactured Defective e-bikes.

126. Defendants are “manufacturers” and “product sellers” as defined by RCW 7.72.010.

1 127. A warranty that the Defective e-bikes were in merchantable condition was
2 implied by law, and the Defective e-bikes were bought and sold subject to an implied warranty
3 of merchantability.

4 128. By placing the Defective e-bikes in the stream of commerce, Defendants
5 impliedly warranted that the Defective e-bikes are safe, and that all claims in their advertising
6 and marketing of the Defective e-bikes were true.

7 129. The Defective e-bikes did not comply with the implied warranty of
8 merchantability because, at the time of sale or lease and at all times thereafter, the Defective e-
9 bikes were defective and not in merchantable condition, would not pass without objection in the
10 trade, and were not fit for the ordinary purpose for which e-bikes were used. Specifically, the
11 Defective e-bikes suffer from various design defects which cause the Defective e-bikes to make
12 sudden, unsafe stops that can result in a person flying over the handlebars or falling as the front
13 wheel releases from the bike.

14 130. Plaintiff and Class members suffered injuries due to the defective nature of the
15 Defective e-bikes and Defendants' breach of the warranty of merchantability.

16 131. At all times that Defendants warranted and sold the Defective e-bikes, they knew
17 or should have known that their warranties were false, and yet they did not disclose the truth, or
18 stop manufacturing or selling the Defective e-bikes, and instead continued to issue false
19 warranties and insist the products were safe. The Defective e-bikes were defective when
20 Defendants delivered them directly to customers.

21 132. Plaintiff's and Class members' acquisition of the Defective e-bikes directly from
22 Defendants suffices to create privity of contract between Plaintiff and all other members of the
23 Class.

24 133. Defendants each had notice of their breach as alleged herein.

25 134. As a direct and proximate result of Rad Power Bikes, Inc. and Rad Power Bikes,
26 LLC's breach of implied warranties of merchantability, Plaintiff and the other Class members are
27 entitled to damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**VIOLATION OF THE MAGNUSON-MOSS WARRANTY ACT
(15 U.S.C. § 2301, *et seq.*)*****On behalf of the Nationwide Class***

135. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all preceding allegations as though set forth herein.

136. Plaintiff brings this claim individually and on behalf of the other members of the Nationwide Class.

137. This Court has jurisdiction to decide claims brought under 15 U.S.C. § 2301 by virtue of 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)-(d).

138. The Defective e-bikes are “consumer products” within the meaning of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(3). Plaintiff and Nationwide Class members are consumers because they are persons entitled under applicable state law to enforce against the warrantor the obligations of its implied warranties.

139. Each Defendant is a “supplier” and “warrantor” within the meaning of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(4)-(5).

140. 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1) provides a cause of action for any consumer who is damaged by the failure of a warrantor to comply with an implied warranty.

141. Defendants provided Plaintiff and Nationwide Class members with an implied warranty of merchantability in connection with the purchase of their Defective e-bike that is a “written warranty” and/or “implied warranty” within the meaning of the Magnuson- Moss Warranty Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2301(7). As a part of the written and/or implied warranty of merchantability, Defendants warranted that the Defective e-bikes were fit for their ordinary purpose and would pass without objection in the trade as designed, manufactured, and marketed, and were adequately contained, packaged, and labeled.

142. Defendants breached their implied warranties, as described herein, and are therefore liable to Plaintiff under 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(1). Without limitation, the Defective e-bikes share a common defect in that they are all equipped with a disc brakes, quick release mechanisms, and improper front fork design that can cause dangerous braking, crashes, or

1 release of the front wheel while in motion. The Defect rendered the Defective e-bikes
2 unmerchantable and unfit for their ordinary use when they were sold, and at all times thereafter.

3 143. As discussed herein, on information and belief, Defendants knew or should have
4 known about the Defect based on, *inter alia*, warranty claims and customer service complaints.
5 Defendants omitted information about the Defect and its consequences from Plaintiff and Class
6 members, misrepresented the qualities of the Defective e-bike, and have failed to provide a *bona*
7 *fide* remedy for the Defect.

8 144. Any effort by Defendants to limit the implied warranties in a manner that would
9 exclude coverage of the Defective e-bikes is unconscionable, and any such effort to disclaim or
10 otherwise limit such liability is null and void.

11 145. Any limitations Defendants might seek to impose on their warranties are
12 substantively and procedurally unconscionable. Defendants knew or should have known that the
13 Defective e-bikes were defective and that the Defective e-bikes could fail, causing the Defective
14 e-bikes to make sudden, unsafe stops resulting in a crash when used as intended, long before
15 Plaintiff and Class members knew or should have known. Defendants failed to disclose this
16 Defect to Plaintiff and Class members. Thus, enforcement of the durational limitations on the
17 warranties is harsh and would shock the conscience.

18 146. Plaintiff and Class members have privity of contract with Defendants through
19 their purchase of Defective e-bikes directly from Defendants' website and through express
20 written warranties that Defendants issued to their customers. Defendants' warranties
21 accompanied the Defective e-bikes and were intended to benefit the ultimate consumers of the
22 Defective e-bikes.

23 147. Under 15 U.S.C. § 2310(e), Plaintiff is entitled to bring this class action and is not
24 required to give Defendants notice and an opportunity to cure until such time as the Court
25 determines the representative capacity of Plaintiff under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil
26 Procedure.

27 148. Under the circumstances described in the complaint, it would be unnecessary and
28 futile to afford Defendants a reasonable opportunity to cure their breach of warranties.

Defendants have known for years that the Defect was present yet continued to misrepresent or omit crucial information about the danger of the Defect.

149. The amount in controversy of Plaintiff's individual claims meets or exceeds the sum of \$25. The amount in controversy of this action exceeds the sum of \$50,000, exclusive of interest and costs, computed based on all claims to be determined in this lawsuit. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all other Nationwide Class members, seeks all damages permitted by law, in an amount to be proven at trial. In addition, under 15 U.S.C. § 2310(d)(2), Plaintiff is entitled to recover a sum equal to the aggregate amount of costs and expenses (including attorneys' fees based on actual time expended) determined by the Court to have reasonably been incurred by Plaintiff and Nationwide Class members in connection with the commencement and prosecution of this action.

150. Plaintiff also seeks the establishment of a Defendants-funded program for Plaintiff and Nationwide Class members to recover out-of-pocket costs incurred in attempting to rectify and mitigate the effects of the Defect in their Defective e-bikes.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

VIOLATION OF THE WASHINGTON CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT (RCW 19.86.010, *et seq.*) *On Behalf of the Nationwide Class*

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

152. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of himself and the Nationwide Class under the laws of Washington, where Defendants designed and manufactured Defective e-bikes.

153. Rad is a "person" within the meaning of RCW 19.86.010(2) and conducts "trade" and "commerce" within the meaning of RCW 19.86.010(2), .117. The conduct described in this complaint constitutes unfair and deceptive acts or practices in violation of the Washington Consumer Protection Act.

154. Rad engaged in unfair and deceptive acts or practices by engaging in a pattern and practice of: (i) failing to disclose that Rad e-bikes were not of a particular standard, quality, or grade; (ii) failing to disclose, at and after the time of purchase, any and all known material

1 defects or material nonconformity of the Defective e-bikes; (iii) failing to disclose at the time of
2 purchase that the Defective e-bikes were not fit for their intended purpose; (iv) failing to give
3 adequate warnings and notices regarding the use, defects, and problems with the Defective e-
4 bikes, even though Rad possessed prior knowledge of the inherent defects; (v) failing to disclose,
5 either through warnings or recall notices, and actively concealed the fact problems with the
6 Defective e-bikes; (vi) causing Plaintiff and members of the Class to expend sums of money at
7 its dealerships to repair and/or replace the Defective e-bikes; and (vii) causing Plaintiff and
8 members of the Class to be seriously physically harmed when the Defective e-bikes caused
9 unwarranted malfunctions.

10 155. Rad's systematic practice of failing to disclose the problems with its Defective e-
11 bikes and failing to remedy the Defective e-bike through design or manufacturing change are
12 unfair because these acts or practices offend public policy as it has been established by statutes,
13 regulations, the common law or otherwise, including, but not limited to, the public policy
14 established by RCW 19.230.005.

15 156. Rad's systematic practice of failing to disclose the problems with its Defective e-
16 bikes, failing to give adequate warnings regarding the problems with its Defective e-bikes,
17 failing to remedy the Defective e-bike through design or manufacturing change are unfair
18 because these acts or practices: (1) cause substantial financial injury to Plaintiff and the Class;
19 (2) are not outweighed by any countervailing benefits to consumers or competitors; and (3) are
20 not reasonably avoidable by consumers.

21 157. Rad's unfair and deceptive conduct was likely to deceive consumers into
22 purchasing the Defective e-bikes, and to deceive riding them under the pretense of safety and
23 reliability.

24 158. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unfair and deceptive acts and
25 practices, Plaintiff and the Class have been injured in that they have purchased Defective e-bikes
26 that are not safe or reliable, and instead put them and their passengers at grave risk of serious
27 injury. Plaintiff and Class members would not have purchased the Defective e-bikes had they
28 known about the Defect.

159. Defendants' unfair or deceptive acts or practices have occurred through trade or business and affect the public interest because they were and are capable of deceiving a substantial portion of the public and expose the public to safety hazards. Defendants' conduct is ongoing and has a substantial likelihood of being repeated. There is a likelihood Defendants' conduct will injure other members of the public.

160. These acts and practices also offend the public policy laid out in RCW 46.70.005, RCW 46.70.101, and RCW 46.70.180, and that statute specifically provides: "Any violation of this chapter is deemed to affect the public interest and constitutes a violation of chapter 19.86 RCW" in RCW 46.70.310.

161. Pursuant to RCW 19.86.090, Plaintiff and the Class seek an order enjoining Rad's unfair and deceptive acts or practices, damages, treble damages, attorneys' fees, and any other proper and just relief under the Washington Consumer Protection Act.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

UNJUST ENRICHMENT *On Behalf of the Nationwide Class*

162. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all preceding allegations as though fully set forth herein.

163. Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of himself and the Nationwide Class under the common law of unjust enrichment, which is materially uniform in all states. In the alternative, Plaintiff brings this claim on behalf of the Nationwide Class under the laws of each state in which Plaintiff and Class members purchased Defective e-bikes.

164. Defendants designed, manufactured, produced, distributed, marketed, and/or sold Defective e-bikes during the relevant period herein.

165. Plaintiff and members of the Class conferred non-gratuitous benefits upon Defendants, without knowledge that Defendants' e-bikes contained numerous defects.

166. Defendants appreciated, or had knowledge of, the non-gratuitous benefits conferred upon them by Plaintiff and members of the Class.

1 167. Defendants accepted or retained the non-gratuitous benefits conferred by Plaintiff
2 and members of the Class, with full knowledge and awareness that, as a result of Defendants'
3 unconscionable wrongdoing, Plaintiff and members of the Class were not receiving products of
4 high quality, nature, fitness, or value that had been represented by Defendants and reasonable
5 consumers would have expected.

6 168. Retaining the non-gratuitous benefits conferred upon Defendants by Plaintiff and
7 members of the Class under these circumstances made Defendants' retention of the non-
8 gratuitous benefits unjust and inequitable.

9 169. Because Defendants' retention of the non-gratuitous benefits conferred by
10 Plaintiff and members of the Class is unjust and inequitable, Plaintiff and members of the Class
11 are entitled to, and hereby seek, disgorgement and restitution of Defendants' wrongful profits,
12 revenue, and benefits in a manner established by the Court.

13 170. At all times relevant hereto, Defendants designed, manufactured, produced,
14 marketed, and/or sold Defective e-bikes.

15 171. Plaintiff and members of the Class conferred non-gratuitous benefits upon
16 Defendants, without knowledge that the Defective e-bikes contained dangerous safety defects.

17 172. Defendants appreciated, or had knowledge of, the non-gratuitous benefits
18 conferred upon them by Plaintiff and members of the Class.

19 173. Defendants accepted or retained the non-gratuitous benefits conferred by Plaintiff
20 and members of the Class, with full knowledge and awareness that, as a result of Defendants'
21 unconscionable wrongdoing, Plaintiff and members of the Class were not receiving product of
22 high quality, nature, fitness or value that had been represented by Defendants and reasonable
23 consumers would have expected.

24 174. Retaining the non-gratuitous benefits conferred upon Defendants by Plaintiff and
25 members of the Class under these circumstances made Defendants' retention of the non-
26 gratuitous benefits unjust and inequitable.

27 175. Because Defendants' retention of the non-gratuitous benefits conferred by
28 Plaintiff and members of the Class is unjust and inequitable, Plaintiff and members of the Class

are entitled to, and hereby seek disgorgement and restitution of Defendants' wrongful profits, revenue, and benefits in a manner established by the Court.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

ALTERNATIVE COUNT FOR COMMON LAW STRICT PRODUCT LIABILITY *On Behalf of the Nationwide Class*

176. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all preceding allegations as though set forth fully herein.

177. Plaintiff brings this alternative cause of action on behalf of the Nationwide Class under the laws of each state in which Plaintiff and Class members purchased Defective e-bikes.

178. At all times material herein, the Defendants were in the business of designing, manufacturing, selling, and marketing the e-bike that injured Plaintiff. Rad's Defective e-bikes are defective and/or unreasonably dangerous as those terms are defined by law, and such defects in the design, manufacturing, and sales were a proximate and producing cause of the injuries sustained by Plaintiff.

179. At all times material herein, and at the time the Defective e-bikes were placed into the stream of commerce, Defendants knew, or should have known, that the Defective e-bikes were to be purchased and/or rented or used without inspection for defects by members of the general public such as children.

180. At all times material herein, the e-bikes left the possession of Defendants, who knew they were unsafe for their intended and foreseeable use because of defects in the manufacture, design, assembly, testing, inspection, packaging, labeling, fabrication, construction, analysis, instruction, distribution, supply, servicing, merchandising, recommendation, advertising, promotion, marketing, sale, and rent so that they could not safely serve their intended or expected purpose, but would instead expose the rider or passenger to serious injury. Such defects and hazards of the Defective e-bikes include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. The Defective e-bikes were defectively designed and manufactured to include disc brakes and a quick release skewer on the front wheel;

b. The Defective e-bikes were advertised, promoted, and/or marketed toward children despite knowing that minor riders lacked judgment and skill to safely operate the e-bike; and

c. The Defective e-bikes were promoted, and/or marketed for use by riders and passengers on the rear seat, including for children as rear seat passengers, while the rear seat was unsafe for use by passengers including children.

181. All Rad e-bikes were defective and/or unreasonably dangerous and were the producing and proximate cause for the injuries sustained by Plaintiff. On information and belief, all Defective e-bikes were designed, manufactured, marketed, assembled, distributed, sold, supplied and/or placed into the stream of the commerce by Defendants. Defendants also failed to adequately warn Plaintiff or consumers of the clear dangers involved.

182. Because of the Defective e-bikes, Plaintiff has sustained injuries and medical expenses. He has also experienced pain and suffering and serious emotional distress.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

ALTERNATIVE COUNT FOR BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY *On behalf of the Nationwide Class*

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

184. Plaintiff brings this alternative cause of action on behalf of the Nationwide Class under the laws of each state in which Plaintiff and Class members purchased Defective e-bikes.

185. A warranty that the Defective e-bikes were in merchantable condition was implied by law, and the Defective e-bikes were bought and sold subject to an implied warranty of merchantability.

186. By placing the Defective e-bikes in the stream of commerce, Defendants impliedly warranted that the Defective e-bikes are safe, and that all claims in their advertising and marketing of the Defective e-bikes were true.

187. The Defective e-bikes did not comply with the implied warranty of merchantability because, at the time of sale or lease and at all times thereafter, the Defective e-bikes were defective and not in merchantable condition, would not pass without objection in the trade, and were not fit for the ordinary purpose for which e-bikes were used. Specifically, the

1 Defective e-bikes suffer from various design defects which cause the Defective e-bikes to make
 2 sudden, unsafe stops that can result in a person flying over the handlebars or falling as the front
 3 wheel releases from the bike.

4 188. Plaintiff and Class members suffered injuries due to the defective nature of the
 5 Defective e-bikes and Defendants' breach of the warranty of merchantability.

6 189. At all times that Defendants warranted and sold the Defective e-bikes, they knew
 7 or should have known that their warranties were false, and yet they did not disclose the truth, or
 8 stop manufacturing or selling the Defective e-bikes, and instead continued to issue false
 9 warranties, and continued to insist the products were safe. The Defective e-bikes were defective
 10 when Defendants delivered them direct to customers.

11 190. Plaintiff's and Class members' acquisition of the Defective e-bikes directly from
 12 Defendants suffices to create privity of contract between Plaintiff and all other members of the
 13 Class.

14 191. Defendants each had notice of their breach as alleged herein.

15 192. As a direct and proximate result of Rad Power Bikes, Inc. and Rad Power Bikes,
 16 LLC's breach of implied warranties of merchantability, Plaintiff and the other Class members are
 17 entitled to damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

18 EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

19 ALTERNATIVE COUNT FOR VIOLATION OF STATE 20 CONSUMER PROTECTION ACTS 21 *On Behalf of the Nationwide Class*

22 193. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all preceding allegations as
 23 though set forth fully herein.

24 194. Plaintiff brings this alternative cause of action on behalf of himself and on behalf
 25 of all similarly situated residents of each of the 50 states for violations of the state consumer
 26 protection acts including:

- 27 a. the Alaska Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act, Alaska
Stat. § 45.50.471, *et seq.*;
- 28 b. the Arizona Consumer Fraud Act, Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 44-1521, *et seq.*;

- c. the Arkansas Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Ark. Code § 4-88-101, *et seq.*;
- d. the California Unfair Competition Law, Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, *et seq.* and 17500, *et seq.*;
- e. the California Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 1750, *et seq.*;
- f. the Colorado Consumer Protection Act, Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 6-1-101, *et seq.*;
- g. the Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act, Conn. Gen Stat. Ann. § 42-110, *et seq.*;
- h. the Delaware Consumer Fraud Act, Del. Code Ann tit. 6, § 2511, *et seq.*;
- i. the D.C. Consumer Protection Procedures Act, D.C. Code § 28-3901, *et seq.*;
- j. the Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, Fla. Stat. Ann. § 501.201, *et seq.*;
- k. the Georgia Fair Business Practices Act, Ga. Code Ann. § 10-1-390, *et seq.*;
- l. the Hawaii Unfair Competition Law, Haw. Rev. Stat. § 480-2, *et seq.*;
- m. the Idaho Consumer Protection Act, Idaho Code. Ann. § 48-601, *et seq.*;
- n. the Illinois Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act, 815 ILCS 501/1, *et seq.*;
- o. the Indiana Deceptive Consumer Sales Act, Ind. Code § 24-5-0.5-2, *et seq.*;
- p. the Kansas Consumer Protection Act, Kan. Stat. Ann. § 50-623, *et seq.*;
- q. the Kentucky Consumer Protection Act, Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 367.110, *et seq.*;
- r. the Louisiana Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law, LSA-R.S. 51:1401, *et seq.*;
- s. the Maine Unfair Trade Practices Act, Me. Stat. tit. 5, § 207;
- t. the Maryland Consumer Protection Act, Md. Code Ann., Com. Law § 13-501, *et seq.*;
- u. the Massachusetts Regulation of Business Practices for Consumers Protection Act, Mass. Gen Laws Ann. Ch. 93A, *et seq.*;

- v. the Michigan Consumer Protection Act, Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 445.901, *et seq.*;
- w. the Minnesota Prevention of Consumer Fraud Act, Minn. Stat. § 325F, *et seq.*;
- x. the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 407, *et seq.*;
- y. the Nebraska Consumer Protection Act, Neb. Rev. St. §§ 59-1601, *et seq.*;
- z. the Nevada Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.600, *et seq.*
- aa. the New Hampshire Regulation of Business Practices for Consumer Protection, N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 358-A:1;
- bb. the New Jersey Consumer Fraud Act, N.J. Stat. Ann. § 56:8, *et seq.*;
- cc. the New Mexico Unfair Practices Act, N.M. Stat. Ann. § 57-12-1, *et seq.*;
- dd. the New York Consumer Protection from Deceptive Acts and Practices, N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law § 349, *et seq.*;
- ee. the North Carolina Unfair and Deceptive Trade Practices Act, N.C. Gen. Stat. § 75-1.1;
- ff. the North Dakota Consumer Fraud Act, N.D. Cent. Code § 51-15-01, *et seq.*;
- gg. the Ohio Consumer Sales Practices Act, Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 1345.01, *et seq.*;
- hh. the Oklahoma Consumer Protection Act, Okla. Stat. tit. 15 § 751, *et seq.*;
- ii. the Oregon Unlawful Trade Practices Act, Or. Rev. Stat. § 646.605, *et seq.*;
- jj. the Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law, 73 P.S. § 201-1, *et seq.*;
- kk. the Rhode Island Deceptive Trade Practices Act, R.I. Gen. Laws § 6-13.1-5.2(B), *et seq.*;
- ll. the South Carolina Unfair Trade Practices Act, S.C. Code Ann. §§ 39-5- 10, *et seq.*;
- mm. the South Dakota Deceptive Trade Practices and Consumer Protection, S.D. Codified Laws § 37-24-1, *et seq.*;
- nn. the Tennessee Consumer Protection Act, Tenn. Code Ann. § 47-18-101, *et seq.*;

- oo. the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices-Consumer Protection Act, Tex. Bus. & Com. Code § 17.41, *et seq.*;
- pp. the Utah Consumer Sales Practices Act, Utah Code. Ann. § 13-11-175, *et seq.*;
- qq. the Vermont Consumer Fraud Act, Vt. Stat. Ann. Tit. 9, § 2451, *et seq.*;
- rr. the Virginia Consumer Protection Act of 1977, Va. Code Ann. § 59.1-199, *et seq.*;
- ss. the Washington Consumer Protection Act, Wash. Rev. Code § 19.86.010, *et seq.*;
- tt. the West Virginia Consumer Credit and Protection Act, W. Va. Code § 46A-1-101, *et seq.*;
- uu. the Wisconsin Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Wis. Stat. § 100.18, *et seq.*; and
- vv. the Wyoming Consumer Protection Act, Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 40-12-101, *et seq.*

195. The acts, practices, misrepresentations, and omissions by Defendants described above, and Defendants' dissemination of deceptive and misleading advertising and marketing materials in connection therewith, occurring in the course of conduct involving trade or commerce, constitute unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices within the meaning of each of the above-enumerated statutes.

196. Defendants' acts and practices created a likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding and misled, deceived, or damaged Plaintiff and members of the Class in connection with the sale or advertisement of Rad e-bikes. Defendants' conduct also constituted the use or employment of deception, fraud, false pretense, false promise, misrepresentation, or knowingly concealing, suppressing, or omitting a material fact with intent that others rely upon the concealment, suppression, or omission in connection with the sale or advertisement of goods or services whether or not a person has in fact been misled, deceived, or damaged in violation of each of the above-enumerated statutes.

1 Dated: September 15, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

2 **HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP**

3 By: /s/ Steve W. Berman

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17 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs and Proposed Class*
18 *Counsel*

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

MASON, GARY E.

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Montgomery Cnty., MD
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Hagens Berman Sobol Shapiro LLP, 1301 2nd Ave., Ste.
2000, Seattle, WA 98101; (206) 623-7292

DEFENDANTS

RAD POWER BIKES, INC. and RAD POWER BIKES, LLC

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant King Cnty., WA
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF
THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff ☐ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant ☒ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- | | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.](#)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES	
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	<input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark <input type="checkbox"/> 880 Defend Trade Secrets Act of 2016 SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit (15 USC 1681 or 1692) <input type="checkbox"/> 485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	PRISONER PETITIONS Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty Other: <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement			

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding ☐ 2 Removed from State Court ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened ☐ 5 Transferred from Another District (specify) ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer ☐ 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):
28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)

Brief description of cause:

Violation of WA Products Liab. Act, Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, WA Consumer Prot. Act

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:

☒ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY

(See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

DATE

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

9-15-2023

/s/ Steve W. Berman

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #

AMOUNT

APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44**Authority For Civil Cover Sheet**

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
 - (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
 - (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
- United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here. United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
- Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
- Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
- Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
- Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441.
- Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
- Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
- Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
- PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7.** Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
- Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
- Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

Civil Action No. 2:23-cv-01446

PROOF OF SERVICE*(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))*

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
 was received by me on *(date)* _____ .

☐ I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
 _____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

☐ I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
 _____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
 on *(date)* _____, and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

☐ I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____, who is
 designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
 _____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

☐ I returned the summons unexecuted because _____ ; or

☐ Other *(specify)*:

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ 0.00 .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

Western District of Washington

Civil Action No. 2:23-cv-01446

To: *(Defendant's name and address)* Rad Power Bikes, LLC
c/o The Corporation Trust Company
211 E. 7th Street, Ste. 620
Austin, TX 78701

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Civil Action No. 2:23-cv-01446

PROOF OF SERVICE*(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))*

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* _____
 was received by me on *(date)* _____ .

☐ I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* _____
 _____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

☐ I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* _____
 _____, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,
 on *(date)* _____, and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

☐ I served the summons on *(name of individual)* _____, who is
 designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* _____
 _____ on *(date)* _____ ; or

☐ I returned the summons unexecuted because _____ ; or

☐ Other *(specify)*:

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ 0.00 .

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____

Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc: