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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Case No. 2:24-cv-04566

_____, Individually and on Behalf of
All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

RIVIAN AUTOMOTIVE, INC.,
ROBERT J. SCARINGE, and CLAIRE
MCDONOUGH,

Defendants.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR
VIOLATIONS OF THE FEDERAL
SECURITIES LAWS

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff ____ (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly
situated, by and through its counsel, alleges the following upon information and
belief, except as to those allegations concerning Plaintiff, which

1 are alleged upon personal knowledge. Plaintiff’s information and belief are based
2 upon, *inter alia*, counsel’s investigation, which includes review and analysis of: (1)
3 Rivian Automotive, Inc.’s (“Rivian” or the “Company”) regulatory filings with the
4 U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”); (2) press releases and media
5 reports issued and disseminated by the Company; (3) analyst and media reports
6 concerning the Company; and (4) other public information regarding the Company,
7 including statements made by Rivian executives. Plaintiff believes that substantial
8 additional evidentiary support exists for the allegations set forth herein after a
9 reasonable opportunity for discovery.

10 NATURE OF THE ACTION

11 1. This securities class action is brought on behalf of all persons or entities
12 that purchased or otherwise acquired Rivian securities between August 12, 2022 and
13 February 21, 2024, inclusive (the “Class Period”). The claims asserted herein are
14 alleged against Rivian, its chief executive officer Robert J. Scaringe (“Scaringe”) and
15 its chief financial officer Claire McDonough (“McDonough”) (collectively,
16 “Defendants”), and arise under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange
17 Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder.

18 2. Rivian, headquartered in Irvine, California, is an automotive manufacturer
19 that develops and builds electric vehicles (“EVs”) for both retail and commercial
20 customers. The Company was founded in 2009 and went public in November 2021
21 through its initial public offering. Since its inception, Rivian has never turned a profit.

22 3. Because Rivian is an unprofitable growth company, Rivian’s ability to
23 manufacture and sell enough EVs to become profitable in the near future has been of
24 paramount concern for its investors. To do so, Rivian would have to significantly
25 increase its manufacturing capacity to produce more EVs annually. Also, Rivian would
26 need to grow customer demand for its EVs, including maintaining its book of preorders,
27 so that it could sell a larger number of EVs without significant price reductions.

1 4. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants made materially false and
2 misleading statements regarding the Company’s business, operations, and prospects.
3 Specifically, Defendants made false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to
4 disclose that: (i) Rivian had overstated demand for its EVs; (ii) Rivian had concealed
5 the negative effect inflation and higher interest rates were having on demand for its
6 EVs; (iii) the number of orders in Rivian’s order bank had decreased due to
7 cancellations and other factors; (iv) Rivian was failing to ramp up its production of
8 EVs at the rate it claimed; (v) all the foregoing was likely to, and did, negatively impact
9 the Company’s anticipated earnings and vehicle production targets for 2024; and (vi)
10 as a result, the Company’s public statements were materially false and misleading at
11 all relevant times.

12 5. Defendants’ fraud began to be revealed on February 28, 2023, after the
13 close of trading, when Rivian announced a lower-than-expected 2023 EV production
14 target. On this news, Rivian’s stock price fell \$3.54 per share, or *more than 18 percent*,
15 to close at \$15.76 per share on March 1, 2023.

16 6. Then, on February 21, 2024, after the close of trading, Rivian issued a
17 press release announcing its fourth quarter and full year 2023 financial results. As part
18 of these results, Rivian revealed that it planned to produce only 57,000 EVs in 2024,
19 well below the 80,000 EVs expected by analysts. Rivian also revealed an adjusted
20 EBITDA¹ loss of \$2.7 billion expected for 2024, versus a \$2.59 billion loss expected
21 by analysts, blaming “[e]conomic and geopolitical uncertainties and pressures, most
22 notably the impact of historically high interest rates.” Rivian also announced it would
23 cut 10% of salaried staff.

24 7. On this news, Rivian’s stock price fell \$3.94 per share, or *more than 25*
25 *percent*, to close at \$11.45 per share on February 22, 2024.

27 ¹ “EBITDA” refers to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and
28 amortization.

1 8. As a result of Defendants' wrongful acts and omissions, and the
2 precipitous decline in the market value of the Company's securities, Plaintiff and other
3 Class members have suffered significant losses and damages.

4 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

5 9. The claims asserted herein arise under and pursuant to Sections 10(b) and
6 20(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b) and 78t(a), and Rule 10b-5 promulgated
7 thereunder by the SEC, 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5.

8 10. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant
9 to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and Section 27 of the Exchange Act.

10 11. Venue is proper in this Judicial District pursuant to Section 27 of the
11 Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. § 78aa) and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b). Rivian is headquartered in
12 this Judicial District, Defendants conduct business in this Judicial District, and a
13 significant portion of Defendants' activities took place within this Judicial District.

14 12. In connection with the acts alleged in this complaint, Defendants, directly
15 or indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including,
16 but not limited to, the mails, interstate telephone communications, and the facilities of
17 the national securities markets.

18 **PARTIES**

19 13. Plaintiff, as set forth in the attached Certification, acquired Rivian
20 securities at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period and was damaged upon
21 the revelation of the alleged corrective disclosures.

22 14. Defendant Rivian is a Delaware corporation with principal executive
23 offices located at 14600 Myford Road in Irvine, California. Rivian's Class A common
24 stock trades in an efficient market on the Nasdaq Stock Market ("NASDAQ") under
25 the ticker symbol "RIVN." As of April 23, 2024, 987,495,232 shares of Rivian's Class
26 A common stock were outstanding, owned by hundreds or thousands of investors.

27 15. Defendant Scaringe has served as Rivian's Chief Executive Officer at all
28 relevant times. Defendant Scaringe is also the Company's founder.

1 the Electric Delivery Van (“EDV”), which is marketed as a commercial EV. A large
2 portion of Rivian’s EVs are manufactured at its facility in Normal, Illinois.

3 21. Rivian went public in November 2021 via an initial public offering
4 (“IPO”) which raised billions of dollars in proceeds for the Company. After the IPO,
5 Rivian stock has traded on the NASDAQ under the ticker symbol “RIVN.” At the time
6 of the IPO, Rivian called itself a “growth stage company with a history of losses,” and
7 told investors that it “expect[ed] to incur significant expenses and continuing losses for
8 the foreseeable future.”

9 22. Since the IPO, investors have been focused on Rivian’s ability to turn a
10 profit. To become profitable, Rivian would need to increase its production capacity so
11 it could manufacture and sell enough cars to generate revenue that exceeds its costs.
12 Becoming profitable would also require strong demand for Rivian’s EVs so that it
13 could increase its sales without having to make significant price cuts.

14 23. Rivian allows customers to preorder its EVs, and these preorders are part
15 of Rivian’s backlog or “order bank.” The Company’s backlog increases when there is
16 more demand for its EVs than Rivian can produce and deliver. Backlog decreases
17 when Rivian increases its production capacity allowing the Company to fill more
18 preorders. Backlog also decreases when customer demand declines due to fewer new
19 preorders or higher preorder cancellations. Therefore, the size of Rivian’s order bank
20 is a key signal of demand for its EVs.

21 **Materially False and Misleading Statements Issued During the Class Period**

22 24. The Class Period begins on August 12, 2022. On August 11, 2022, after
23 the close of regular trading on the NASDAQ, Rivian reported its financial results for
24 the second quarter of 2022. As part of these results, Rivian published a letter to
25 shareholders (the “Q2 2022 Letter”) which touted the “strong demand,” for Rivian’s
26 EVs. The Q2 2022 Letter also claimed that Rivian “continued to ramp production.”

27 25. On August 11, 2022, Rivian also hosted a related call with analysts and
28 investors to discuss the financial results (the “Q2 2022 Earnings Call.”). During the

1 Q2 2022 Earnings Call, Defendant Scaringe touted the “progress,” Rivian had made
2 ramping up its production.

3 26. Also on August 11, 2022, Rivian filed a quarterly report on Form 10-Q
4 with the SEC, reporting the Company’s financial and operating results for the quarter
5 ended June 30, 2022 (the “Q2 2022 10-Q”). The Q2 2022 10-Q represented that “[w]e
6 do not expect . . . seasonality in demand to significantly impact our operations in the
7 near-term as we scale our business due to our backlog of preorders,” and that “[w]e
8 believe we are well-positioned for international expansion in light of a healthy global
9 demand for EVs and for the vehicle segments in which we currently operate or expect
10 to operate.”

11 27. Moreover, in discussing factors affecting Rivian’s performance, the Q2
12 2022 10-Q represented, in relevant part:

13 The R1T, R1S, and EDV, our initial launch products, appear to resonate
14 with customers based on positive responses to vehicles delivered and
15 preorder data We believe the Rivian brand is becoming established
in the most attractive consumer and commercial vehicle market segments.

16 * * *

17 [W]e expect to substantially raise brand awareness by connecting directly
18 with our community through engaging content, rich digital experiences,
19 and immersive events. We anticipate that these activities will lead to
additional preorders and deliveries, and, as a result, increase our base of
Rivian customers.

20 28. Appended as exhibits to the Q2 2022 10-Q were signed certifications
21 pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“SOX”), wherein the Individual
22 Defendants certified that the Q2 2022 10-Q “does not contain any untrue statement of
23 a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made,
24 in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading
25 with respect to the period covered by this report;” and that “the financial statements,
26 and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material
27 respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the [Company]
28 as of, and for, the periods presented in this report[.]”

1 29. On November 9, 2022, Rivian reported its financial results for the third
2 quarter of 2022. As part of these results, Rivian published a letter to shareholders (the
3 “Q3 2022 Letter”). The Q3 2022 Letter again touted the “strong demand” for Rivian’s
4 products and the continued “ramp” in the Company’s production.

5 30. Also on November 9, 2022, Rivian hosted a related call with analysts and
6 investors to discuss the financial results (the “Q3 2022 Earnings Call.”). During the
7 Q3 2022 Earnings Call, Defendant Scaringe claimed that Rivian had “significant
8 demand visibility as evidenced by our consumer and commercial backlog,” and
9 Defendant McDonough claimed there was “a robust backlog of demand,” for Rivian
10 EVs. Further, Defendant McDonough stated that Rivian was “starting to really ramp
11 up our production.”

12 31. Further, on November 9, 2022, Rivian filed a quarterly report on Form 10-
13 Q with the SEC, reporting the Company’s financial and operating results for the quarter
14 ended September 30, 2022 (the “Q3 2022 10-Q”). The Q3 2022 10-Q contained
15 substantively the same statements referenced in ¶ 26, *supra*, regarding demand for
16 Rivian’s products. The Q3 2022 10-Q also contained substantively the same statements
17 referenced in ¶ 27, *supra*, regarding the purported positive preorder data that the
18 Company had observed.

19 32. Appended as exhibits to the Q3 2023 10-Q were substantively the same
20 SOX certifications as referenced in ¶ 28, *supra*, signed by the Individual Defendants.

21 33. The statements referenced in ¶¶ 24-32 were materially false and
22 misleading because Defendants made false and/or misleading statements, as well as
23 failed to disclose material adverse facts about the Company’s business, operations, and
24 prospects. Specifically, Defendants made false and/or misleading statements and/or
25 failed to disclose that: (i) Rivian had overstated demand for its EVs; (ii) Rivian had
26 concealed the negative effect inflation and higher interest rates were having on demand
27 for its EVs; (iii) the number of orders in Rivian’s order bank had decreased due to
28 cancellations and other factors; (iv) Rivian was failing to ramp up its production of

1 EVs at the rate it claimed; (v) all the foregoing was likely to, and did, negatively impact
2 the Company's anticipated earnings and vehicle production targets for 2024; and (vi)
3 as a result, the Company's public statements were materially false and misleading at
4 all relevant times.

5 **The Truth Begins to Emerge as Defendants Continue to Mislead Investors**

6 34. The truth behind Defendants' misstatements was first partially revealed to
7 investors on February 28, 2023 when, after the close of trading, Rivian disclosed its
8 financial results for the fourth quarter and full year 2022. As part of these results,
9 Rivian published a letter to shareholders (the "Q4 2022 Letter") which disclosed its
10 2023 production target of 50,000 vehicles produced, which was below analysts'
11 expectations of 60,000. This revealed that Defendants' prior statements about Rivian's
12 ability to increase production were false or misleading. On this news, Rivian's stock
13 price fell \$3.54 per share, or *more than 18 percent*, to close at \$15.76 per share on
14 March 1, 2023.

15 35. Although Rivian's production issues were partially disclosed, Defendants
16 continued to mislead investors regarding Rivian's production ramp up and demand for
17 its EVs. For instance, the Q4 2022 Letter stated, *inter alia*:

18 The successful introduction of the R1T and R1S has been underpinned by
19 strong demand and near categorically positive industry accolades – the
20 result is a net preorder backlog that extends into 2024.

21 * * *

22 Rivian's rapid production ramp and introduction of multiple vehicle
23 platforms has afforded our team significant manufacturing, operations,
24 and development experience in a compressed timeframe. We are in the
25 process of aggressively applying these learnings to our first mass market
26 vehicle, the R2, and to our new manufacturing facility in Georgia with the
27 goal of achieving a considerably lower cost structure.

28 * * *

In addition to our enhanced customer experience, we expect to
demonstrate considerable progress against our product development
roadmap in 2023. Deliveries of a ~400-mile R1 Max Pack variant are
planned to begin in Fall 2023. We intend to make this configuration
available to our existing preorder customers. We expect high demand and
interest for this new offering.

1 36. Also on February 28, 2023, after the close of trading, Rivian filed an
2 annual report on Form 10-K with the SEC, reporting the Company’s financial and
3 operating results for the quarter and year ended December 31, 2022 (the “2022 10- K”).
4 The 2022 10-K contained substantively the same statements referenced in ¶ 26, *supra*,
5 regarding demand for Rivian’s products.

6 37. The 2022 10-K also stated, *inter alia*:

7 We aspire to drive meaningful change in the world’s transition to
8 sustainable mobility. ***We believe multiple industry tailwinds such as***
9 ***regulatory support and shifting consumer demand will continue to drive***
a transition from legacy internal combustion engine (“ICE”) vehicles to
EVs.²

10 38. In discussing factors affecting Rivian’s performance, the 2022 10-K
11 contained substantively the same statements referenced in ¶ 27, *supra*.

12 39. Appended as exhibits to the 2022 10-K were substantively the same SOX
13 certifications as referenced in ¶ 28, *supra*, signed by the Individual Defendants.

14 40. On May 9, 2023, Rivian reported its financial results for the first quarter
15 of 2023. As part of these results, Rivian published a letter to shareholders (the “Q1
16 2023 Letter”). The Q1 2023 Letter stated that “[d]uring the first quarter of 2023, R1
17 production continued to grow quarter-over-quarter and EDV is ramping production
18 after the successful introduction of our in-house motor[.]” In addition, the Q1 2023
19 Letter stated, in relevant part, that “[w]e plan to engage with our preorder customers
20 and drive additional demand by expanding our demo drive program, offering more
21 opportunities for potential customers to experience a Rivian vehicle.”

22 41. Also on May 9, 2023, Rivian filed a quarterly report on Form 10-Q with
23 the SEC, reporting the Company’s financial and operating results for the quarter ended
24 March 31, 2023 (the “Q1 2023 10-Q”). The Q1 2023 10-Q made substantively similar
25 representations as referenced in ¶ 26, *supra*, regarding demand for Rivian products.

26
27
28 ² Emphasis added unless otherwise noted.

1 42. Moreover, in discussing factors affecting Rivian’s performance, the Q1
2 2023 10-Q contained substantially the same statements referenced in ¶ 27, *supra*,
3 regarding the purported positive preorder data that the Company had observed, as well
4 as the brand awareness that would lead to additional preorders and deliveries.

5 43. Appended as exhibits to the Q1 2023 10-Q were substantively the same
6 SOX certifications as referenced in ¶ 28, *supra*, signed by the Individual Defendants.

7 44. On August 8, 2023, Rivian reported its financial results for the second
8 quarter of 2023. As part of these results, Rivian published a letter to shareholders (the
9 “Q2 2023 Letter”). The Q2 2023 Letter stated, *inter alia*:

10 Results for the second quarter of 2023 reflect strong financial and
11 operational progress as we continued to ramp production, improved cost
12 efficiency, successfully introduced new technologies, and enhanced the
13 customer experience. On a quarter-over-quarter basis, production and
14 deliveries grew ~50% and ~60%, respectively while gross profit per
15 vehicle delivered improved by ~\$35,000.

16 * * *

17 Due to the progress we have seen to date on our production lines, the ramp
18 of our in-house motor line, and the supply chain outlook, we are increasing
19 our 2023 production guidance to 52,000 total units. Our progress on cost
20 management has also continued and therefore we are improving our Adj.
21 EBITDA guidance to \$(4,200) million. We are also lowering our capital
22 expenditures guidance to \$1,700 million with the reduction largely driven
23 by a timing shift of some expenses to 2024.

24 45. The Q2 2023 Letter also represented, in relevant part, that “[f]or the
25 remainder of 2023, we intend to maintain the momentum of the first half of the year by
26 continuing to deliver against our value drivers: production ramp, cost efficiency, future
27 platforms and technologies, and customer experience.”

28 46. Also on August 8, 2023, Rivian filed a quarterly report on Form 10-Q with
the SEC, reporting the Company’s financial and operating results for the quarter ended
June 30, 2023 (the “Q2 2023 10-Q”). The Q2 2023 10-Q contained the same statements
referenced in ¶ 26, *supra*, regarding demand for Rivian’s products.

47. Moreover, in discussing factors affecting Rivian’s performance, the Q2
2023 10-Q contained substantively the same statements referenced in ¶ 27, *supra*,

1 regarding the purported positive preorder data that the Company had observed, as well
2 as the brand awareness that would lead to additional preorders and deliveries.

3 48. Appended as exhibits to the Q2 2023 10-Q were substantively the same
4 SOX certifications as referenced in ¶ 28, *supra*, signed by the Individual Defendants.

5 49. On November 7, 2023, Rivian disclosed its financial results for the third
6 quarter of 2023. As part of these results, Rivian published a letter to shareholders (the
7 “Q3 2023 Letter”). Q3 2023 Letter stated, *inter alia*:

8 Results for the third quarter of 2023 reflect continued progress against our
9 key value drivers including ramping production, improving cost
10 efficiency, successfully introducing new technologies, and enhancing the
11 customer experience. Production during the third quarter of 2023
12 demonstrated our strongest quarterly rate to date with an annualized
13 production rate of over 65,000 units, while financial results continue to
benefit from our focus on driving down costs. Importantly, investment in
new technologies and our direct-to-customer operations are contributing
to Rivian’s competitive differentiation by enhancing the features and
capabilities of our consumer and commercial platforms as well as
improving the customer experience.

14 Due to the progress experienced on our production lines, the ramp of our
15 in-house motor line, and the supply chain outlook, we are increasing our
2023 production guidance to 54,000 total units. Our progress on cost
management has also continued and therefore we are improving our Adj.
16 EBITDA guidance to \$(4,000) million. We are also lowering our capital
expenditures guidance to \$1,100 million.

17 50. The Q3 2023 Letter also stated, in relevant part, that “we forecast reaching
18 positive gross profit in 2024 and therefore expect that by the end of 2024, we will not
19 have material LCNRV [lower of cost or net realizable value] inventory charges
20 associated with goods manufactured at our Normal facility.”

21 51. Also on November 7, 2023, Rivian filed a quarterly report on Form 10-Q
22 with the SEC, reporting the Company’s financial and operating results for the quarter
23 ended September 30, 2023 (the “Q3 2023 10-Q”). While the Q3 2023 10-Q discussed
24 “Rising Interest Rates” as a risk factor affecting Rivian’s performance, Defendants
25 downplayed the severity of the negative impacts of this factor on the Company’s near-
26 term prospects, merely warning of risks that “may” or “could” materialize “if” certain
27 aggravating conditions occurred:
28

1 ***Inflation and Rising Interest Rates.*** The United States economy has
2 experienced inflation in various market segments. In order to help slow
3 inflation, the Federal Reserve Bank in the United States has raised interest
4 rates rapidly and substantially in recent years, and it is expected that
5 interest rates will remain elevated for longer than previously anticipated.
6 This may result in vehicle financing becoming less affordable to
7 customers, influence customers' buying decisions to less expensive
8 vehicles, or cause tightening of lending standards. If we are unable to
9 fully offset higher costs through price increases or other measures,
10 especially in the near-term as we continue to work through the backlog of
11 preorders, or if we experience lower demand for our vehicles, we could
12 experience an adverse impact on our business, prospects, financial
13 condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

14 (Emphasis in original.) This risk factor was false or misleading because inflation and
15 higher interest rates had already harmed demand for Rivian's EVs. Therefore, this very
16 risk had materialized during the Class Period.

17 52. Similar to previous reports filed by Rivian, the Q3 2023 10-Q continued
18 to assert that “[w]e do not expect . . . seasonality in demand to significantly impact our
19 operations in the near-term as we scale our business ***due to our backlog of preorders.***”

20 53. The Q3 2023 10-Q also contained similar statements as referenced in ¶
21 27, *supra*, regarding the purported positive preorder data that the Company had
22 observed, as well as the brand awareness that would lead to additional preorders and
23 deliveries, while specifically citing Rivian's “order bank” as a factor showing that
24 “[t]he R1T, R1S, and EDV appear to resonate with customers[.]”

25 54. Likewise, similar to previous Rivian reports, the Q3 2023 10-Q continued
26 to assert that “[w]e do not expect . . . seasonality in demand to significantly impact our
27 operations in the near-term as we scale our business ***due to our backlog of preorders.***”

28 55. Appended as exhibits to the Q3 2023 10-Q were substantively the same
29 SOX certifications as referenced in ¶ 28, *supra*, signed by the Individual Defendants.

30 56. The statements referenced in ¶¶ 35-55 were materially false and
31 misleading because Defendants made materially false and misleading statements
32 regarding the Company's business, operations, and prospects. Specifically, Defendants
33 made false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to disclose that: (i) Rivian had
34 overstated demand for its EVs; (ii) Rivian had concealed the negative effect inflation

1 and higher interest rates were having on demand for its EVs; (iii) the number of orders
2 in Rivian’s order bank had decreased due to cancellations and other factors; (iv) Rivian
3 was failing to ramp up its production of EVs at the rate it claimed; (v) all the foregoing
4 was likely to, and did, negatively impact the Company’s anticipated earnings and
5 vehicle production targets for 2024; and (vi) as a result, the Company’s public
6 statements were materially false and misleading at all relevant times.

7 **The Truth Emerges**

8 57. On February 21, 2024, after the close of trading, Rivian issued a press
9 release announcing its fourth quarter and full year 2023 financial results. As part of
10 these results, Rivian revealed that it planned to produce only 57,000 EVs in 2024, well
11 below the 80,000 EVs expected by analysts. Rivian also revealed an expected adjusted
12 EBITDA loss of \$2.7 billion for 2024, versus a \$2.59 billion loss expected by analysts,
13 blaming “[e]conomic and geopolitical uncertainties and pressures, most notably the
14 impact of historically high interest rates.” Rivian also revealed its plans to cut 10% of
15 salaried staff.

16 58. Also on February 21, 2024, Rivian held a call with analysts and investors
17 to discuss these financial results (the “Q4 2023 Earnings Call.”). During the Q4 2023
18 Earnings Call, Defendant Scaringe stated:

19 Our business is not immune to existing economic and geopolitical
20 uncertainties. Most notably, *the impact of historically high interest rates,*
21 *which has negatively impacted demand.* In this fluid environment, we
22 appreciate the expressed interest in demand visibility from the investment
community. The conversion of orders to sales can be impacted by several
factors, including delivery timing, location of order, monthly payments,
and customer readiness.

23 Our order bank has notably reduced overtime as deliveries have more than
24 doubled in 2023 versus 2022 along with *the impact of cancellations due*
25 *to both the macroenvironment* and the customer factors I just referenced.
For 2024, we expect our total deliveries to be derived from our existing
backlog as well as new orders generated during the year.

26 59. On this news, Rivian’s stock price fell \$3.94 per share, or *more than 25*
27 *percent*, to close at \$11.45 per share on February 22, 2024.

1 each of the Defendants is responsible for the accuracy of Rivian’s corporate statements
2 and is, therefore responsible and liable for the representations contained therein.

3 **LOSS CAUSATION**

4 64. During the Class Period, as detailed herein, Rivian and the Individual
5 Defendants made false and misleading statements and omissions, and engaged in a
6 scheme to deceive the market. These false and misleading statements and omissions
7 artificially inflated the price of Rivian securities and operated as a fraud or deceit on
8 the Class (as defined below). Later, when Defendants’ prior misrepresentations and
9 fraudulent conduct were disclosed to the market, the price of Rivian securities fell
10 significantly. As a result of their purchases of Rivian securities during the Class Period,
11 Plaintiff and other members of the Class suffered economic loss, *i.e.*, damages, under
12 the federal securities laws.

13 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

14 65. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of
15 Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of a Class, consisting of all those who
16 purchased or otherwise acquired Rivian securities during the Class Period (the
17 “Class”); and were damaged upon the revelation of the alleged corrective disclosures.
18 Excluded from the Class are Defendants herein, the officers and directors of the
19 Company, at all relevant times, members of their immediate families and their legal
20 representatives, heirs, successors or assigns and any entity in which Defendants have
21 or had a controlling interest.

22 66. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is
23 impracticable. The disposition of their claims in a class action will provide substantial
24 benefits to the parties and the Court. As of April 23, 2024, 987,495,232 shares of
25 Rivian’s Class A common stock were outstanding, owned by hundreds or thousands of
26 investors. Throughout the Class Period, Rivian securities were actively traded on the
27 NASDAQ. While the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this
28 time and can be ascertained only through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff believes that

1 there are hundreds or thousands of members in the proposed Class. Record owners and
2 other members of the Class may be identified from records maintained by Rivian or its
3 transfer agent and may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail, using the
4 form of notice similar to that customarily used in securities class actions.

5 67. There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law
6 and fact involved in this case. Questions of law and fact common to the members of
7 the Class which predominate over questions which may affect individual Class
8 members include:

- 9 (a) Whether Defendants violated the Exchange Act;
10 (b) Whether Defendants' statements and/or actions misrepresented
11 material facts;
12 (c) Whether Defendants' statements and/or actions omitted material
13 facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances
14 under which they were made, not misleading;
15 (d) Whether Defendants knew or recklessly disregarded that their
16 statements, actions, and/or omissions were false and misleading;
17 (e) Whether Defendants' misconduct impacted the price of Rivian
18 securities;
19 (f) Whether Defendants' conduct caused the members of the Class to
20 sustain damages; and
21 (g) The extent of damages sustained by Class members and the
22 appropriate measure of damages.

23 68. Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of the Class as all members of the
24 Class are similarly affected by Defendants' wrongful conduct in violation of federal
25 law that is complained of herein.

26 69. Plaintiff will adequately protect the interests of the Class and has
27 retained counsel experienced in class action securities litigation. Plaintiff has no
28 interests which conflict with those of the Class.

1 70. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and
2 efficient adjudication of this controversy.

3 **INAPPLICABILITY OF STATUTORY SAFE HARBOR**

4 71. The statutory safe harbor provided for forward-looking statements under
5 certain circumstances does not apply to any of the allegedly false statements pleaded
6 in this Complaint. The statements alleged to be false and misleading herein all relate
7 to then-existing facts and conditions. In addition, to the extent certain of the statements
8 alleged to be false may be characterized as forward looking, they were not identified
9 as “forward-looking statements” when made and there were no meaningful cautionary
10 statements identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ
11 materially from those in the purportedly forward-looking statements. In the alternative,
12 to the extent that the statutory safe harbor is determined to apply to any forward-looking
13 statements pleaded herein, Defendants are liable for those false forward-looking
14 statements because at the time each of those forward-looking statements were made,
15 the speaker had actual knowledge that the forward-looking statement was materially
16 false or misleading, and/or the forward-looking statement was authorized or approved
17 by an executive officer of Rivian who knew that the statement was false when made.

18 **PRESUMPTION OF RELIANCE**

19 72. Plaintiff will rely, in part, upon the presumption of reliance established by
20 the fraud-on-the-market doctrine. At all relevant times, the market for Rivian securities
21 was an efficient market for, among other things, the following reasons:

22 (a) Rivian common stock met the requirements for listing, and was
23 listed and actively traded on the NASDAQ, a highly efficient market;

24 (b) As a regulated issuer, Rivian filed periodic public reports with the
25 SEC and NASDAQ;

26 (c) Rivian regularly and publicly communicated with investors via
27 established market communication mechanisms, including through regular
28 disseminations of press releases on the national circuits of major newswire services and

1 through other wide-ranging public disclosures, such as communications with the
2 financial press and other similar reporting services; and

3 (d) Rivian was followed by several securities analysts employed by
4 major brokerage firm(s) who wrote reports which were distributed to the sales force
5 and certain customers of their respective brokerage firm(s) and which were distributed
6 to the sales force and certain customers of their respective brokerage firm(s). Each of
7 these reports was publicly available and entered the public marketplace.

8 73. As a result of the foregoing, the market for Rivian securities promptly
9 digested current information regarding Rivian from publicly available sources and
10 reflected such information in the price of Rivian securities. Under these circumstances,
11 all purchasers of Rivian securities during the Class Period suffered similar injury
12 through their purchase of Rivian securities at artificially inflated prices and the
13 presumption of reliance under the fraud-on-the-market doctrine applies.

14 74. Further, at all relevant times, Plaintiff and other Class members relied on
15 Defendants to disclose material information as required by law. Plaintiff and other
16 Class members would not have purchased or otherwise acquired Rivian securities at
17 artificially inflated prices if Defendants had disclosed all material information as
18 required by law. Thus, to the extent that Defendants concealed or improperly failed to
19 disclose material facts concerning the Company and its business, Plaintiff and other
20 Class members are entitled to a presumption of reliance in accordance with *Affiliated*
21 *Ute Citizens of Utah v. United States*, 406 U.S. 128, 153 (1972).

22 **COUNT I**

23 **(Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5**
24 **Promulgated Thereunder Against All Defendants)**

25 75. Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained above
26 as if fully set forth herein.
27
28

1 76. This Count is asserted against Defendants and is based upon Section 10(b)
2 of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by
3 the SEC.

4 77. During the Class Period, Defendants disseminated or approved the false
5 statements specified above, which they knew or recklessly disregarded were
6 misleading in that they contained misrepresentations and failed to disclose material
7 facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances
8 under which they were made, not misleading.

9 78. Defendants violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 in
10 that they:

11 (a) Employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud;

12 (b) Made untrue statements of material facts or omitted to state material
13 facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances
14 under which they were made, not misleading; or

15 (c) Engaged in acts, practices, and a course of business that operated
16 as a fraud or deceit upon Plaintiff and others similarly situated in connection with their
17 purchases of Rivian securities during the Class Period.

18 79. Plaintiff and the Class have suffered damages in that, in reliance on the
19 integrity of the market, they paid artificially inflated prices for Rivian securities.
20 Plaintiff and the Class would not have purchased Rivian securities at the prices they
21 paid, or at all, if they had been aware that the market prices had been artificially and
22 falsely inflated by Defendants' misleading statements.

23 80. As a direct and proximate result of these Defendants' wrongful conduct,
24 Plaintiff and the other members of the Class suffered damages in connection with their
25 purchases of Rivian securities during the Class Period.

26 81. By virtue of the foregoing, Defendants violated Section 10(b) of the
27 Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5, promulgated thereunder.

28

1 **COUNT II**

2 **(Violations of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act**
3 **Against the Individual Defendants)**

4 82. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations contained in ¶¶ 1-74 as if
5 fully set forth herein.

6 83. The Individual Defendants acted as controlling persons of Rivian within
7 the meaning of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. By virtue of their positions and
8 their power to control public statements about Rivian, the Individual Defendants had
9 the power and ability to control the actions of Rivian and its employees. By reason of
10 such conduct, Individual Defendants are liable pursuant to Section 20(a) of the
11 Exchange Act.

12 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

13 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendants as follows:

14 A. Determining that the instant action may be maintained as a class action
15 under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and certifying Plaintiff as the
16 Class representative;

17 B. Requiring Defendants to pay damages sustained by Plaintiff and the Class
18 by reason of the acts and transactions alleged herein;

19 C. Awarding Plaintiff and the other members of the Class prejudgment and
20 post-judgment interest, as well as their reasonable attorneys' fees, expert fees and other
21 costs; and

22 D. Awarding such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and
23 proper.

24 **DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY**

25 Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

26 DATED:

Respectfully submitted,

27 _____
28