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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

10 MIGUEL PORRAS, Individually and on
Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,
11
12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 POINT BLANK ENTERPRISES, INC.,
15 Defendant.

Case No. 2:19-CV-1542

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 Plaintiff Miguel Porras (“Sergeant Porras” or “Plaintiff”), by and through his
2 undersigned counsel, brings this class action against defendant Point Blank Enterprises,
3 Inc. (“PBE” or “Defendant), on behalf of himself and a class of similarly situated
4 persons (the “Class” or “Class Members”).

5 INTRODUCTION

6 1. PBE is a manufacturer of law enforcement protective products, including
7 ballistic resistant soft body armor (commonly referred to as bullet resistant vests) which
8 PBE sells through various channels (directly, through manufacturer sales
9 representatives employed by PBE, or through authorized distributors and
10 representatives) to police officers and others all across the United States. PBE
11 manufactures these products through wholly-owned subsidiaries and/or brand names,
12 including Point Blank Body Armor, Inc. (“PBBA”), Protective Apparel Corporation of
13 America (“PACA”), Paraclete, Protective Products Enterprises, and others.

14 2. This class action arises from the sale of defective PBBA and PACA
15 concealable model vests manufactured by PBE containing what Defendant touts in its
16 marketing materials as a proprietary and exclusive “Self-Suspending Ballistic System”
17 (SSBS) feature (“SSBS Vests”). As described below, the SSBS Vests are represented
18 and warranted to have certain qualities and performance characteristics which they, in
19 fact, do not have. Due to inherent manufacturing defects, the SSBS Vests pose a life-
20 threatening safety issue and cannot be reasonably relied upon for their intended use.

21 3. Bullet resistant vests typically contain two primary components: (1) the
22 ballistic panel system; and (2) the carrier or outer garment in which the ballistic panel
23 system is placed.

24 4. Traditionally, body armor manufacturers do not tamper with the integrity
25 of the ballistic panels by incorporating attachments or a “suspension system” into the
26 ballistic panel system. Rather, any straps or suspension system are incorporated into
27 the carrier, including any Velcro or other similar material. In the typical configuration,
28 if the Velcro, or for that matter any other component of the outer carrier wears out,

1 purchasers can simply order a new carrier and change out the ballistic panels from the
2 old carrier to the new carrier in a few minutes. All other body armor manufacturers
3 use this traditional method for their concealable vests.

4 5. In an SSBS Vest, the ballistic panel system includes the SSBS. PBE
5 advertises the SSBS as part of the ballistic system that features several components that
6 form and are integrated into the ballistic panels. Those components include shoulder
7 straps that connect to a Velcro-like material sewn directly into the ballistic panels. The
8 carrier then covers the ballistic panel system, but, unlike in a typical vest, the carrier
9 for an SSBS Vest does not have its own shoulder straps or other suspension system to
10 hold it in place when being worn. With SSBS Vests, that “suspension system” is
11 directly incorporated into the ballistic panels. Indeed, the SSBS is directly stitched and
12 tethered to the ballistic fabric.

13 6. Figures 1, 2 and 3 below show the ballistic panel system of an SSBS Vest,
14 *without the carrier*, showing parts of the SSBS including the Velcro-like half circle c-
15 clamps (sometimes called a bird’s mouth or gator mouth) sewn into the top of the
16 ballistic panels and the straps that connect the front ballistic panel to the back ballistic
17 panel (both panels and the SSBS form the overall ballistic panel system). Figure 1 is a
18 single ballistic panel from an SSBS Vest with the sewn-in Velcro-like c-clamps at the
19 top into which the straps are inserted. Figure 2 is a close-up of one of the c-clamps.
20 Figure 3 shows an entire ballistic panel system of an SSBS Vest.



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FIGURE 1

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FIGURE 2



FIGURE 3

1 7. Figures 4 and 5 below show the differences between the carrier for a SSBS
2 Vest and the carrier of a traditional vest. Figure 4 shows the carrier of a SSBS Vest,
3 which consists of the front and back coverings for the ballistic panel system plus the
4 waist straps (notably, no shoulder strapping system). As shown, the SSBS is not part
5 of the carrier. Carriers are sold by PBE separately and do not come with any SSBS
6 component such as the shoulder straps. By comparison, Figure 5 shows an industry-
7 standard carrier where the shoulder straps are part and parcel of the carrier, not the
8 ballistic panels. With the industry-standard design, if either shoulder strap fails for any
9 reason, the ballistic panels can simply be removed from their pouches inside the old
10 carrier and inserted into the pouches of a new replacement carrier. Unlike with SSBS
11 Vests, this can be done by an officer without having to return the vest to the
12 manufacturer (which means the officer is not without a vest and not violating a
13 mandatory wear policy).



FIGURE 4



FIGURE 5

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11 8. All SSBS Vests have uniform and uniformly defective SSBS. The SSBS
12 contains latent defects in material, workmanship, and design that result in the vests
13 falling apart on officers in the line of duty and present a safety hazard. The materials
14 used in the SSBS are inadequate for the foreseeable cycling (engaging and
15 disengaging) of the SSBS. The SSBS deteriorates and weakens to the point where,
16 well within the five-year useful life and warranty period of the vests, it does not have
17 sufficient strength to securely support the weight of the vest when on an officer and
18 falls apart, even though cycling the SSBS is its intended use. Likewise, the foreseeable
19 exposure of the SSBS to moisture (*e.g.*, sweat or rain), rapidly accelerates the
20 weakening of the SSBS closure. Constant tension and pulling on the SSBS also results
21 in failure, even where the SSBS is infrequently cycled, for example, to remove and
22 clean the outer carrier of the vest, which requires disconnecting the SSBS. Substandard
23 stitching of the c-clamps to the ballistic panels also causes a system failure of the SSBS,
24 as rapidly as within a few months.

25 9. The SSBS Vests unexpectedly fall apart in the line of duty when
26 movement causes the SSBS to fail and the ballistic panels to separate from the shoulder
27 straps. When that happens, for example, the ballistic panel sinks down inside the user's
28 uniform and cannot be worn. The user then needs to stop whatever he or she is doing,

1 find a safe place, remove their uniform and find some way to hold the vest in place
2 other than the failed SSBS.

3 10. The defects in the SSBS render this life and death product unsuitable for
4 use, regardless of whether the SSBS has already failed in the line of duty, as it has with
5 Plaintiff.

6 11. As a result of reported problems with the SSBS, certain states have barred
7 sale of SSBS Vests through state contracts, including Texas and the Commonwealth of
8 Massachusetts.

9 12. Defendant breached its express and implied warranties and
10 misrepresented and omitted material facts regarding the quality, characteristics,
11 suitability, and safety of the SSBS Vests. Defendant has also concealed that the vests
12 contain manufacturing defects that create an imminent danger and risk of injury to
13 Plaintiff and others who use and depend upon the vests, many of whom are law
14 enforcement officers whose job it is to protect the public.¹

15 13. The defects in the SSBS Vests manifest and are present when the vests
16 exit the manufacturing line and cannot be detected by Class Members until the vests
17 fail. In addition to concealing the latent defects in the SSBS Vests, Defendant has
18 knowingly and affirmatively publicized false and misleading information about the
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21 ¹ Defendant has a long history of selling defective ballistic vests, denying they have
22 manufacturing defects, and affirmatively attempting to conceal the defects. Those
23 actions resulted in several class actions (including an investigation and suit by the
24 United States under the False Claims Act, 31 U.S. Code §§ 3729-3733) that resulted in
25 the recall and replacement of tens of millions of dollars of vests. *United States v. Point*
26 *Blank Body Armor, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 1:10-cv-01716 (D.D.C. 2010); *Southern States*
27 *Police Benevolent Association, Inc., et al. v. Point Blank Body Armor, Inc.*,
28 CACE05000084 (Seventeenth Cir. Broward Co., Fla.); *Jamie Norris, et al. v.*
Protective Apparel Corp. of America, et al., CACE05012961 (Seventeenth Cir.
Broward Co., Fla.); *Thomas Kiefer, et al. v. Protective Products International*,
CACE05016039 (Seventeenth Cir. Broward Co., Fla.); *See also SEC v. Point Blank*
Solutions, Inc., Case No. 11-cv-60431 (S.D. Fla 2011) (action by Regional Miami
Office for “massive accounting fraud,” for being “willfully blind to numerous red
flags” and for issuing “materially false and misleading periodic reports” to investors
and others.); <https://www.sec.gov/news/press/2011/2011-52.htm>.

1 effectiveness and durability of the SSBS to induce sales, has refused to notify any
2 purchasers of the defects, and has refused to recall them.

3 14. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and all other individuals
4 and entities similarly situated in California that purchased a new SSBS Vest from
5 Defendant or one of its manufacturer's sales representatives or authorized distributors.

6 15. Plaintiff alleges claims for breaches of express and implied warranties, for
7 violations of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*, violations of
8 California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, and for fraudulent
9 concealment.

10 16. Plaintiff brings this action on his own behalf and on behalf of the class
11 defined below, comprised of individuals and entities in California that purchased a new
12 SSBS Vest, to redress breach of warranties as well as unlawful, unfair, deceptive, and
13 fraudulent conduct by Defendant.

14 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

15 17. This Court has original jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action
16 pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2), because:
17 (i) the aggregate amount in controversy of this action, exclusive of interest and costs,
18 exceeds \$5,000,000; (ii) there are more than 100 members in the Class; and (iii) many
19 of the Class Members, including Plaintiff, are citizens of a state different from that of
20 Defendant. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(3) is inapplicable here.

21 18. PBE has sold thousands of SSBS Vests in California during the relevant
22 time periods at issue. The precise number of SSBS Vests sold during the relevant time
23 periods, the identity of each purchaser, the organization or entity (where applicable) to
24 which each purchaser is associated, the date of purchase, the location of purchase, the
25 model SSBS Vest purchased, the serial numbers of the ballistic panels, the date of
26 manufacture, the dates of issuance and invoicing, the address where Defendant shipped
27 each vest, the exact price Defendant received for each vest, and more, are all readily
28 documented in Defendant's sales databases. PBE is fully capable of identifying all

1 Class Members through its own databases and has represented precisely that to courts
2 in connection with prior recalls of tens of thousands of vests worth millions of dollars.

3 19. This Court has personal jurisdiction over PBE because PBE is authorized
4 to do business in this District, conducts substantial business in this District, including
5 directly marketing, selling, warranting, and shipping SSBS Vests in this District.
6 Plaintiff's claims arise out of PBE's direct contacts with this District. Each of these
7 facts independently, but also all of these facts together, are sufficient to render the
8 exercise of jurisdiction by this Court over PBE.

9 20. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(a) and (b)
10 because Plaintiff resides in this District.

11 21. Defendant transacts business in this judicial District, is deemed to reside
12 in any judicial district in which it is subject to personal jurisdiction and because a
13 substantial part of the events establishing the California claims at issue here giving rise
14 to the claims alleged herein occurred or arose in this judicial District.

15 **THE PARTIES**

16 **Plaintiff**

17 22. Plaintiff Miguel Porras resides in the City of Burbank in Los Angeles
18 County and is a citizen of the State of California. He is a Sergeant in the Glendale
19 California Police Department where he has served for 27 years.

20 23. In or around September 2014, Sergeant Porras selected a PBBA Elite
21 (AXII) vest for purchase through an in-person meeting at his patrol building with a
22 PBE manufacturer's sales representative. Prior to purchasing the vest, Sergeant Porras
23 researched features, weight, and other aspects of Point Blank's concealable vests
24 online, including on PBE's website (and pricing on the website of one of its authorized
25 distributors), and was exposed to Point Blank's marketing materials, including PBE's
26 product catalogue which included the Elite vest, PBE's sales specification sheet for the
27 Elite vest he purchased, Frequently Asked Questions about the Elite vest, and other
28

1 advertisements. Among other representations, the marketing materials represented
2 that:

- 3 • the SSBS was “highly-effective,” provided “optimal protective coverage,”
4 prevented, “the rolling or sagging of the ballistic panels inside the carrier”
5 and maintained “the coverage of the ballistic panels,” all for a duration of
6 “throughout the life of the vest,” which is at minimum, five years;
- 7 • the vest and SSBS had a “five-year lifecycle” and that “zero compromises
8 were made in performance or comfort;”
- 9 • a feature of the SSBS was its ability to be disconnected daily for “easy
10 doffing and donning” and additionally, for “adjustment,” and that it was
11 durable enough for that use; and
- 12 • “there has never been a more advanced form of body armor.”

13 Sergeant Porras believed and relied upon Defendant’s representations in purchasing his
14 vest.

15 24. Defendant never disclosed any limitations on the use of the SSBS, any
16 defect or any of the problems with the SSBS raised in this suit at any time, including
17 in any of its marketing materials or otherwise. The defects were substantial, posed a
18 safety hazard, and Defendant had a duty to disclose them to all purchasers.

19 25. Had Defendant disclosed in its marketing materials published on its
20 website or those disseminated to and through its sales agents, distributors or otherwise
21 that the vest had a defective SSBS, or that he would continually experience the vest
22 sagging down or the SSBS falling apart in the line of duty, Sergeant Porras would not
23 have purchased the vest.

24 26. The SSBS in Sergeant Porras’ vest failed within approximately one year.
25 When the SSBS failure occurs in the line of duty, the vest comes apart at the SSBS
26 shoulder connection, falls down inside his uniform and cannot be worn. When that
27 happens, Sergeant Porras has to stop what he is doing while on duty, find a safe place,
28 remove his uniform and attempt to reattach the failed SSBS connection(s).

1 27. The Glendale Police Department has a mandatory wear policy, as do the
2 overwhelming majority of all law enforcement agencies in California and across the
3 country. Sergeant Porras is not permitted to go on a single shift without wearing his
4 vest and must continue to wear his vest. Consequently, Sergeant Porras has been forced
5 to use self-help measures to prevent his vest from falling apart because of the SSBS
6 failures.

7 28. Sergeant Porras is required to purchase a new vest every five years.
8 Sergeant Porras would purchase another SSBS Vest in the future if the defects and
9 resulting problems were in fact fixed.

10 29. Sergeant Porras reasonably expected that Defendant would stand behind
11 its products and the SSBS for the five-year period of the warranties and would not have
12 purchased the vest had he known Defendant would not do so.

13 30. The vest was manufactured at PBE's facility in Pompano Beach, Florida
14 on or about September 29, 2014. It was later shipped by PBE from Pompano Beach
15 directly to Sergeant Porras via PBE Packing Slip No. IF-1162498. Sergeant Porras
16 purchased the vest for \$940.00. He subsequently received the vest in October 2014.

17 31. At all relevant times, Sergeant Porras wore and used his SSBS Vest in the
18 normal and ordinary course of his law enforcement duties, in a manner that was
19 consistent with the how the vest was supposed to be worn and used.

20 32. PBE provided five-year express warranties to Sergeant Porras for his
21 SSBS Vest, including on the SSBS.

22 33. The vest has manufacturing and material defects, is defective in design
23 and is otherwise defective. It has fallen apart and poses a life-threatening safety issue.
24 It cannot be worn without self-help measures to hold the vest together.

25 34. Sergeant Porras' counsel notified PBE about the breaches of warranties
26 and defects in SSBS Vests sold to consumers throughout California as early as
27 March 30, 2017, through an in-person meeting with PBE management and its counsel
28 in April 26, 2017, by subsequent letter dated July 14, 2017 (including specific notice

1 of violation of California consumer protection laws), through the filing of a lawsuit in
2 October 2017, and otherwise thereafter. Defendant was also otherwise informed that
3 purchasers across the country, including purchasers throughout California, were
4 experiencing failures of the SSBS as early as within the first year, and that new
5 replacement shoulder straps do not fix the problem.

6 **Defendant**

7 35. PBE is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business and
8 manufacturing facility at 2102 SW 2nd Street, Pompano Beach, Florida 33069. It is
9 registered with the California Secretary of State to transact business in California and
10 its registered agent for service is CT Corporation System.

11 36. At all times relevant herein, PBE has engaged in the business of
12 manufacturing, marketing, warranting, distributing, and selling the SSBS Vests, among
13 other activities, in California. PBE manufactures the SSBS Vests at issue in this
14 litigation through wholly-owned subsidiaries and/or brand names, including Point
15 Blank Body Armor, Inc. (“PBBA”) and Protective Apparel Corporation of America
16 (“PACA”)

17 37. Although Defendant has operated under different names at times, PBE
18 advertises and represents all purchasers of its SSBS Vests in California that it has
19 continuously been in business as the same company manufacturing body armor
20 “since 1973.”

21 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

22 **The SSBS Vests**

23 38. Five years is the typical useful life for ballistic panel systems in
24 concealable vests and the industry-standard warranty period, while the carriers are
25 typically warranted for 2 years. The ballistic panel systems can be removed from the
26 carrier of most concealable vests so that a carrier can be dry cleaned or otherwise
27 washed. It is not uncommon for a carrier to become stained, sweat-soaked, or worn
28

1 out and be replaced one or more times during the five-year useful life and warranty
2 period of the ballistic panel system.

3 39. PBE supplies five-year written warranties (discussed more fully below)
4 covering the SSBS and ballistic panel system, and a separate two-year written warranty
5 for the carriers of its SSBS Vests.

6 40. At all relevant times, Defendant has represented and advertised to all
7 purchasers throughout California that it manufactures and sells four models of
8 concealable SSBS Vests under its PBBA brand – the Standard, Hi-Lite, Vision, and
9 Elite (**Exhibit A** hereto),² and only three models of concealable SSBS Vests under the
10 PACA brand name – the Standard, Perform-X, and Blue Steel (**Exhibit B** hereto).

11 41. However, the *PBBA Standard* model is identical to the *PACA Standard*
12 model (other than the name/logos), the *PBBA Vision* model and the *PACA Blue Steel*
13 model are identical (other than the name/logos), and the *PBBA Hi-Lite* model and the
14 *PACA Perform-X* model are identical (other than the name/logos), such that each pair
15 of models are the same exact vest simply marketed under two brand names. Other than
16 in name and visual format, Defendant’s detailed model specification “Sales Sheets” for
17 each pair of vests, marketed to all purchasers in California and published on its website,
18 are also verbatim or nearly verbatim for both models in each respective pair. And,
19 Defendant’s state contracts, pricing lists, and other documents designate the Standard
20 vest, regardless of brand, as the same vest, the Vision and Blue Steel vest as the same
21 vest – VISION/BLUE STEEL, and the Hi-Lite and Perform-X vest as the same vest -
22 HILITE/PERFORMX. In other words, at all relevant times, Defendant has actually
23 manufactured and sold only four PBBA and PACA concealable model vests that
24 contain the SSBS – the Standard, Hi-Lite/Perform-X, Vision/Blue Steel, and the Elite.

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28 ² The Python and Executive concealable vests are not SSBS Vests.

1 42. Regardless of the model, the SSBS in all SSBS Vests is identical or
2 substantially identical, suffers from the same defects, and is subject to the same
3 warranties, misrepresentations, and omissions.

4 43. The fact that these vests are available in different sizes and available in
5 different color carriers (tan, navy, black, white, etc.) or that they are made for males
6 and females, or that the carriers can be customized to add a loop for a radio microphone
7 or a special name tag does not change the fact that Defendant only manufactures four
8 models of PBBA and PACA concealable SSBS Vests. These options have nothing
9 whatsoever to do with the SSBS and the defects causing its premature failure. As
10 indicated herein, the SSBS defects in Plaintiff's and all Class Members' vests are
11 uniform and manifest in all SSBS Vests at the manufacturing line.

12 44. At all relevant time periods, the SSBS in all of these concealable models
13 was identical or substantially the same (and Defendant has so represented in marketing
14 materials, press releases and otherwise, including to governmental entities and State
15 purchasing agents). In fact, Defendant has represented to all purchasers in California
16 as recently as January 2018 that the SSBS straps and clamps are identical in not only
17 all concealable SSBS Vests but in all of Defendant's other non-concealable vests
18 containing an SSBS as well (tactical, correctional, SWAT, etc.).

19 45. Defendant has manufactured and sold thousands of SSBS Vests in
20 California during the relevant time periods for use by police officers and others at prices
21 in the average range of \$700.

22 46. Defendant's marketing materials and sales information on SSBS Vests,
23 including those to which Plaintiff was exposed, were uniform. More specifically,
24 Defendant's yearly product catalogues, Sales Sheets, website material, product press
25 releases and more during all relevant times were identical or substantially identical
26 (format or layout might differ). This information was utilized by Defendant's sales staff
27 and "global distribution network" to promote SSBS Vests. This was confirmed by
28

1 Irene Chung, head of PBE's marketing, who testified on June 12, 2018 that all of PBE's
2 marketing strategies are the same for all vests:

3 [Q.] Are there different marketing strategies for vests that have an
4 SSBS system and those that do not?

4 [A.] No.

5 Ms. Chung also confirmed that the marketing catalogs and other materials
6 were the same, and were distributed nationwide:

7 [Q.] How is this sort of document used by Point Blank?

7 [A.] We provide catalogs for our distribution...

8 [Q.] So is this the sort of document that would go to the distributors
9 just to educate them about the product different from the price list?

9 [A.] Our distributors as well as police officers, the end-user.

10 Ms. Chung additionally testified that all of PBE's marketing of SSBS Vests was
11 nationwide.

12 [Q.] It is marketed nationwide?

12 [A.] Yes.

13 She further acknowledged that all press releases are distributed nationwide.

14 [Q.] Just so we understand how it works, when you do a press release,
15 that's distributed nationally; correct?

15 [A.] Yes.

16 Lastly, Ms. Chung testified that PBE's Care & Maintenance Manual is uniform and
17 shipped with every SSBS Vest.

18 [Q.] Now, is this also on the website?

19 [A.] Yes.

20 [Q.] And it's also enclosed -- it is enclosed in each box that you ship
21 nationwide of these vests to purchasers around the country?

20 [A.] Yes...

21 [Q.] [H]as the document remained basically the same over time in
22 terms of, you know, the do's and don'ts of body armor?

22 [A.] I would say so.

23 47. Defendant broadly disseminated its uniform marketing materials
24 throughout California, including but not limited to, through press releases (typically
25 through PRNewswire), through law enforcement publications, through its website, and
26 through an extensive distributor network, which in turn have additional prolific online
27 presence and distribute print materials in retail law enforcement supply stores
28 throughout California and directly to law enforcement individuals and agencies.

1 During all relevant times, Defendant additionally provided uniform marketing content
2 and support to its sales agents and authorized distributors for downstream promotion
3 of SSBS Vests.

4 **The SSBS Is Uniformly Defective In Manufacture, Materials, Workmanship and**
5 **Design, All Of Which Has Been Actively Concealed By Defendant.**

6 48. Defendant at all times relevant to the matters herein, tightly controlled all
7 aspects of the design, manufacture, marketing, distribution, and labeling of the subject
8 SSBS Vests.

9 49. At all relevant times, SSBS Vests were only sold directly by PBE or
10 through PBE sales representatives and authorized distributors, which PBE refers to as
11 “Point Blank’s global distribution network.”

12 50. At all relevant times, Defendant did and continues to distribute, advertise,
13 market, and sell SSBS Vests in California for the stated purpose of protecting the lives
14 of those who wear them.

15 51. All SSBS Vests manufactured by PBE, regardless of the make, model, or
16 threat level, include the same SSBS described herein and suffer from the same latent
17 defects.

18 52. PBE’s management has testified that all SSBS Vests were:
19 (i) manufactured at PBE’s manufacturing facility in Pompano Beach; (ii) manufactured
20 pursuant to standardized specifications and construction; and (iii) shipped directly from
21 PBE into California to Class Members. Specifically, Hoyt Schmidt, PBE’s Executive
22 Vice President of Commercial Business testified on June 12, 2018:

23 [Q.] [Y]ou have a standardize product?
24 [A.] Yes, they all build to our specifications.

25 Mr. Schmidt further testified:

26 [Q.] All of the vests that you sell, all of the SSBS vests that you sold,
27 are manufactured in your Pompano Beach facility?
28 [A.] Yes...
[Q.] All SSBS vests are shipped from Florida; correct?
[A.] Yes.

1 53. All SSBS Vests are defective and the defects exist from the time the vests
2 leave the manufacturing line, in that the SSBS will fail while officers don and doff their
3 SSBS Vests and/or during and from normal use over time even if the SSBS is not cycled
4 daily (*i.e.*, even if purchasers do not don and doff their vests by disconnecting the
5 SSBS).

6 54. Each time the SSBS connection is cycled (engaged and disengaged), the
7 SSBS deteriorates and weakens to the point where it does not have sufficient strength
8 to securely support the weight of the vest when on an officer and falls apart, even
9 though disconnecting the SSBS is its intended use. Repeated disengagement of the
10 SSBS straps from the c-clamps, whether by peeling or shearing, rapidly accelerates the
11 weakening of the SSBS closure as does the introduction of moisture (*e.g.*, sweat or
12 rain).

13 55. Constant tension and pulling on the SSBS also results in failure, even
14 where the SSBS is infrequently cycled, for example, to occasionally remove and clean
15 the outer carrier of the vest (which requires disconnecting the SSBS).

16 56. Substandard stitching of the c-clamps to the ballistic panels also causes a
17 system failure of the SSBS as rapidly as within a few months.

18 57. For example, an officer whose vest fell apart while he was on foot patrol
19 at the 2016 Republican National Convention in Cleveland explained the defects this
20 way:

21 [T]here's a cancer in this vest . . . I was living my day -- day-to-day life
22 with a --metaphorically, a medical condition built into this vest,
23 manufactured in this vest from Point Blank. It came out. It could have
24 cost me my life.

25 58. That same officer called and wrote to Defendant's customer service
26 representative and field agents for more than five months. He requested PBE replace
27 his vest. PBE refused to do so and was otherwise unable to fix the problem. As he
28 explained the defect and resulting failure of his vest in a November 13, 2016 email to
PBE's customer service agent:

1 The black velcro parts are “sewn” into my ballistic panels. These are
2 what I have to duct tape to the shoulder pieces because if not they do
3 not hold my shoulder straps and my vest falls. I need new vest or new
ballistic panels not new covers. I have been trying to fix this problem
since July and it still has not been addressed.

4 Officers around the country and throughout California are experiencing the exact same
5 problems and have reported them to Defendant.

6 59. At all relevant times, PBE has represented and advertised in its marketing
7 materials disseminated in California that a normal, customary manner of donning and
8 doffing SSBS Vests is by disconnecting the SSBS.

9 60. Defendant further represented and advertised in its marketing materials,
10 on its website, and in news articles (including, for example, in the January 2014 edition
11 of Law and Order magazine published throughout California) that disconnecting the
12 SSBS to don and doff the vests was not only normal and appropriate, but that doing so
13 was a preferred and “easy” method of donning and doffing its SSBS Vests and that
14 officers, in particular females, often disconnect “one of the shoulder straps and remove
15 the armor and carrier like a buttoned shirt - yes, to avoid dragging the armor over their
16 face and hair.”

17 61. Despite those representations and advertisements, and unbeknownst to
18 any purchasers, internally, Defendant’s management knew (prior to the sale of all
19 SSBS Vests at issue in this litigation) and has stated that the vests are not robust enough
20 for that purpose. Defendant’s representations and active concealment of that
21 information are deceptive and unfair.

22 62. At all relevant time periods, Defendant also posted a training video on its
23 website demonstrating that the normal and appropriate method to disconnect the SSBS
24 is by pulling or shearing, or a combination of pulling/shearing and peeling the SSBS
25 connection apart.

26 63. Throughout all relevant times hereto, Defendant knew and had documents
27 showing that doing so will cause severe and rapid deterioration and failure of the SSBS
28

1 and has actively concealed that information from all purchasers in California, including
2 from Sergeant Porras. Concealing that information was and is deceptive and unfair.

3 64. At all relevant times, Defendant was aware that purchasers in California
4 would shear the SSBS connection to disengage it, and indeed, its own customer/officer
5 witnesses testified previously that they “grab the strap,” “pull it off” and shear rather
6 than peel the SSBS, to disconnect it.

7 65. Defendant has never warned any purchasers not to disconnect the SSBS
8 connectors (by shearing, peeling or otherwise), or that doing so would cause
9 accelerated and severe deterioration of the SSBS and its resulting unexpected,
10 premature failure.

11 66. In addition to the failures of the hook and loop of the SSBS, prior to the
12 sale of all SSBS Vests at issue in this litigation and continuing throughout the relevant
13 time period, purchasers throughout the country and in California experienced system
14 failure of the SSBS because of substandard materials, workmanship and stitching
15 methods, and design that resulted in the entirety of the c-clamp portion of the SSBS
16 separating from the ballistic panels in the vests such that the vest cannot be worn.
17 These defects are also substantial and occurred in many instances as early as within a
18 few months of use.

19 67. Early on before the relevant class period, the SSBS models used elastic
20 shoulder straps. Users reported problems with those SSBS models, including that the
21 elastic permanently stretched and resulted in failure of proper ballistic coverage, fit,
22 and other associated problems. As a result, and again before the relevant class period
23 (approximately 2004-2007), Defendant switched to more robust, higher-quality, and
24 higher-cost components of the SSBS that provided better connectivity, including larger
25 and longer genuine Velcro “hook” clamps sewn in the ballistic panels, as well as
26 thicker, elastic, and edge-stitched shoulders straps. The straps were made in-house by
27 PBE and had real counterpart “loop” Velcro. Figure 6 below shows an example:
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FIGURE 6

68. To lower costs and to shed weight so that it could advertise its vests as “lower profile” and among the lightest and thinnest in the marketplace, in approximately 2007, Defendant jettisoned the higher quality more robust components and switched to less expensive, lower quality materials for the SSBS components, including using outsourced Breathe-O-Prene³ straps as part of its SSBS that do not have the traditional counterpart “loop” to connect to the “hook” tabs sewn into the ballistic panels.

69. Subsequently, Defendant continually reduced the amount of material used in the SSBS components, including reducing the size and length of the square Velcro connection clamps (shown in Figure 6 above) to the current smaller rounded c-clamps (shown in Figures 2, *supra*, and 8, *infra*) used at all relevant times hereto.

70. Reducing the size and surface coverage of the “hook” Velcro portion of the SSBS sewn into the ballistic panels exacerbates the problems by decreasing the peel and shear strength of the connections and thus, increases the likelihood and immediacy of failure of the SSBS. Defendant was aware, internally, through customer complaints

³ Breathe-O-Prene is a registered trademark of Accumed Corp.

1 and returns, internal documents, and through other sources of these and other problems
2 and defects in its SSBS prior to the sale of all SSBS Vests at issue in this litigation.

3 71. In further efforts to reduce costs and shed more weight, Defendant later
4 reduced the thickness, density, and amount of Breathe-O-Prene in the SSBS straps.

5 72. Sacrificing officer safety for profit still further, Defendant ceased using
6 genuine Velcro and genuine Breathe-O-Prene, switching instead to knock-off versions
7 from China at less than half the cost.

8 73. For the SSBS Vests at issue, PBE originally used Breathe-O-Prene in the
9 SSBS straps but switched to the Chinese imitation material to save money.

10 74. Neither the Breathe-o-Prene nor the Chinese imitation material were as
11 effective as the Velcro originally used in the SSBS, as laboratory data demonstrates
12 that both materials are inappropriate for use and rapidly fail when the SSBS is used as
13 intended.

14 75. Similarly, early in the class period, Defendant used Velcro for the c-
15 clamps of the SSBS, but to save money, Defendant switched to the Chinese imitation
16 Velcro “hook” clamps sewn in the ballistic panels for the c-clamps.

17 76. As Defendant made these decisions to change materials for the SSBS, the
18 change was uniform among SSBS Vests, and regardless of which material the SSBS
19 Vests are made of, the SSBS is substantially the same and is defective for the same
20 reasons.

21 77. As a result of these profit and marketing measures, Defendant exacerbated
22 the latent defects in the SSBS and has experienced reported failures of the SSBS in
23 California and nationwide.

24 78. As of this filing, Defendant still represents in its yearly product catalogs,
25 Care & Maintenance Manual, vest specification sheets, on its website, and in other
26 marketing materials in California that it is using genuine Velcro for the c-clamps and
27 genuine Breathe-O-Prene for the SSBS when in fact it does not. Those advertisements
28 are knowingly false. Defendant’s management has testified they are false, that “it’s

1 definitely not Breathe-O-Prene” and that it never disclosed the truth to any purchasers
2 (including its largest customers - federal, state, and local law enforcement departments)
3 that the vests contain a Chinese-made imitation product. Defendant’s conduct in this
4 regard was and is deceptive and unfair.

5 79. At all relevant times and prior to the sale of all SSBS Vests at issue in this
6 litigation, PBE knew this premature failure of the SSBS should never happen and, in
7 fact, represented in marketing materials, including a brochure posted on its website and
8 used by its sales representatives and distributors titled, “NIJ 0101.06 Standards and its
9 Impact on Law Enforcement,” that it was “critical” that “all armor materials should be
10 robust enough to handle different wear and climate conditions.”⁴

11 80. At all relevant times, Defendant’s marketing materials also uniformly
12 warrant for all SSBS Vests that the SSBS should last “throughout the life of the vest.”⁵

13 81. At all relevant times and prior to the sale of all SSBS Vest in this litigation,
14 PBE had extensive knowledge of this defect from its own studies and surveys, from
15 reports from its own research and design personnel, from the severity and consistency
16 of the problems reported from its field representatives, from consistent complaints from
17 purchasers (including repeat complaints from purchasers), and otherwise.

18 82. PBE was unable to fix these defects, has never disclosed to purchasers that
19 it knew these SSBS defects to be a severe problem, and that is was and is unable to
20 provide a permanent in-warranty fix.

21 83. The SSBS contains defects in manufacturing, material, workmanship, and
22 design, fails, and results in SSBS Vests posing a life-threatening safety risk to end
23 users.

24 _____
25 ⁴ The NIJ does not certify the SSBS in an SSBS Vest and therefore it is Defendant’s
responsibility to achieve these “robust” goals.

26 ⁵ The manner in which purchasers care and store their vests has nothing to do with the
27 latent defects and resulting SSBS failures, and Defendant has represented that all of its
28 materials should be “robust enough” to handle different user conditions. Additionally,
as discussed below, any after-the-fact disclaimers as to care and storage are
inapplicable to all purchasers here.

1 84. Defendant has knowingly manufactured and sold the SSBS Vests with the
2 defective SSBS, while willfully concealing the true inferior quality, sub-standard
3 performance, and other defects causing failure of the SSBS.

4 85. Defendant failed to notify Plaintiff and any Class Members of the defects
5 prior to their purchase of SSBS Vests.

6 86. Beginning in January 2018, in further effort to cover-up the defective
7 SSBS in its vests and in response to the litigation filed in the Southern District of
8 Florida, PBE, over the signature of its Executive Vice President for Commercial
9 Business, Hoydt Schmidt, published throughout California and nationally, knowingly
10 false and deceptive information as to the performance and effectiveness of the SSBS.
11 The published information deceives consumers and affirmatively conceals the known
12 latent defects in the SSBS Vests so to maintain existing sales and induce continued
13 sales of the vests. By way of more specific examples regarding these published
14 statements:

15 (a) Defendant knowingly and falsely stated that it “rigorously” tested the
16 SSBS when in fact it did not.

17 (b) Defendant also falsely represented that a consultant “confirms that Point
18 Blank’s SSBS vests are durable, safe, and comply with Point Blank’s
19 representations and warranties,” when in fact the consultant had not and
20 had never even seen a SSBS Vest other than a photograph.

21 (c) Defendant further falsely represented that the consultant confirmed that
22 the SSBS “straps simply will not detach from the bird’s mouth even after
23 extensive use and aging” when in fact the consultant had not.

24 (d) Defendant’s representations were based on supposedly rigorous and
25 proper testing, which in fact was not true. And, the testing that was
26 performed was on SSBS components, as opposed to SSBS Vests.

27 (e) Defendant represented that all of its SSBS Vest models were safe and
28 effective as a result of supposed testing as well as from purposefully-

1 limited testing of SSBS components designed to achieve a non-standard
2 result.

3 (f) Furthermore, the SSBS components that were tested were not the knock-
4 off Chinese materials currently being used in Defendant's SSBS Vests,
5 rather Defendant's representations were based on testing of real Velcro
6 and Breathe-O-Prene SSBS components not actually used.⁶

7 87. The uniform defects in SSBS Vests and Defendant's common pattern of
8 concealing material information, its common pattern of purposeful avoidance and its
9 common pattern of affirmatively providing false and misleading representations
10 regarding the SSBS are material, pervasive, deceptive, and unfair.

11 88. That the information Defendant concealed about the SSBS, and that the
12 information it affirmatively misrepresented about the SSBS were a substantial factor
13 in influencing Class Members' decision to purchase SSBS Vests (including the nation's
14 largest contracting and purchasing agents), is readily demonstrable. Indeed, Nikki
15 Pollack, the State Procurement Administrator for Colorado (the Lead State for the
16 National Association of State Procurement Officials ("NASPO") Master Contract for
17 body armor), a group that negotiates the contracts for purchase of body armor (and
18

19 ⁶ Defendant has a history of misrepresenting the safety and durability of its vests. In
20 the summer of 2004, concerns arose in the marketplace over use of "Zylon" material
21 in ballistic vests, Point Blank did not have any returns claiming failure of any of the
22 several hundred thousand vests it sold containing Zylon fiber. In response to the
23 concerns, as well as independent testing showing problems with its Zylon vests and a
24 lawsuit over those vests (including by certain of the undersigned counsel), Point
25 Blank's then parent company issued a glossy "Safety Report" that – just like PBE's
26 current press releases and purposefully misleading reports issued here – claimed "We
27 discovered no safety issues with Zylon® (PBO) hybrids manufactured by Point Blank
28 and PACA as a result of this testing." The report turned out to be false and a whitewash
based on flawed/myopic testing (exactly as here), and later became a centerpiece of the
Justice Department's False Claims Act case against the company. "NIJ has now
completed ballistic and mechanical properties testing on 103 used Zylon®-containing
body armors provided by law enforcement agencies across the United States. Sixty of
these used armors (58%) were penetrated by at least one round..." Contrary to Point
Blank's claim that no issue existed with any of its vests, all but two failed the NIJ's
testing. In the end, the correct broader range of tests performed by plaintiffs in that
suit, testing performed by NIJ, and internal tests Point Blank concealed, all revealed
the polar opposite of Point Blank's published "Safety Report."

1 determines whether SSBS Vest are included in those contracts) for twenty-six states,
2 recently testified after reviewing just a small fraction of the concealed documents: “If
3 I was aware of the problem, I certainly wouldn’t continue to buy the product.” She
4 additionally testified,

5 [Q.] Do you believe that you were kept in the dark -- on a fair amount
of information that would have been material to you?

6 [A.] Based on what I’ve seen today and the information that I’ve
7 received regarding the vests and the lawsuit, there’s a significant
amount that I was not provided with, yes.

8 Ms. Pollack further testified,

9 [Q.] Do you believe that law enforcement officers should be entitled
10 to see and review the information that you’ve seen today and earlier this
morning when making a decision on purchasing a life-critical product?

11 [A.] If I were an officer, I’d want to see it, yes.

12 She also testified,

13 [Q.] And as a person making a decision on whether to authorize
14 certain models of vests to be on a list to be sold in your state and
potentially others, you would have wanted to see all of this information
beforehand; is that fair?

15 [A.] I would want to provide all the information that is available on
16 the product to the customer and let them make an informed decision
about whether or not they want to purchase the vest.

17 89. To this day, Defendant continues to deliberately and proactively conceal
18 the true characteristics, performance, qualities, limitations, known defects, and failures
19 of the SSBS from all purchasers and users of SSBS Vests in California, including the
20 specific documents and information reviewed and discussed in the preceding
21 paragraph.

22 90. Defendant’s false representations made in California were uniform, were
23 made to induce sales, and are quintessentially false, misleading, and deceptive.

24 **Vests That Cannot Be Properly Worn Create a Critical Safety Hazard**

25 91. When SSBS Vests fail, they cannot be worn without replacement or self-
26 help measures such as duct tape, safety pins, etc.

27 92. Both the National Institute of Justice (“NIJ”) and Defendant publicly state
28 that a vest cannot protect an officer’s life if it cannot be properly worn.

1 93. In fact, Defendant warns in the Care and Maintenance Manual provided
2 to every purchaser after the sale in the box with the vest that the vest “can help reduce
3 the risk of *fatal injury* only if you wear it.” (emphasis added).

4 94. Fully acknowledging the safety hazard presented by a SSBS that does not
5 work properly and unexpectedly fails in the line of duty, Defendant further represents
6 to all purchasers in the Care and Maintenance Manual that if the panels do “not stay in
7 position” they must be replaced (not sent in for repair, not duct taped, but “replaced”).
8 The SSBS Vest “*has to be worn properly* in order for it to function as designed ... make
9 sure that the ballistic panels *are in the proper position* within the carrier and that the
10 *suspension straps are properly engaged*. Armor that ... *does not stay in position* within
11 the outershell, *should be replaced*.” (emphasis added).

12 95. Here, the ballistic panels do not stay in “proper position” and the straps
13 do not stay “properly engaged” because the SSBS Vests suffer from defects in
14 manufacturing, material, workmanship, and design resulting in the SSBS prematurely
15 failing.

16 96. Compounding the problem, even where repairs are attempted (as opposed
17 to replacement as recommended by PBE, but which PBE refuses to honor), there is no
18 method to repair a failed SSBS in the field or without returning the vest to PBE’s
19 manufacturing facility.

20 97. Equally problematic and further highlighting the failure of essential
21 purpose and futility of attempted repairs, PBE’s standard repair time is between two
22 weeks and one month.

23 98. However, the overwhelmingly majority of law enforcement agencies in
24 the United States (and all agencies that accept federal funds) have a mandatory wear
25 policy and thus, officers may not go on a single shift without their vests, let alone weeks
26 on end.

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1 99. Consequently, the majority of purchasers experiencing failures of the
2 SSBS in California and around the country turn to, and continue to be forced to turn to,
3 self-help methods, including duct tape, electrical tape, safety pins, and other methods
4 to hold their vests together and address the safety hazard from the SSBS failure.
5 Figures 7, 8 and 9 below show a few examples.



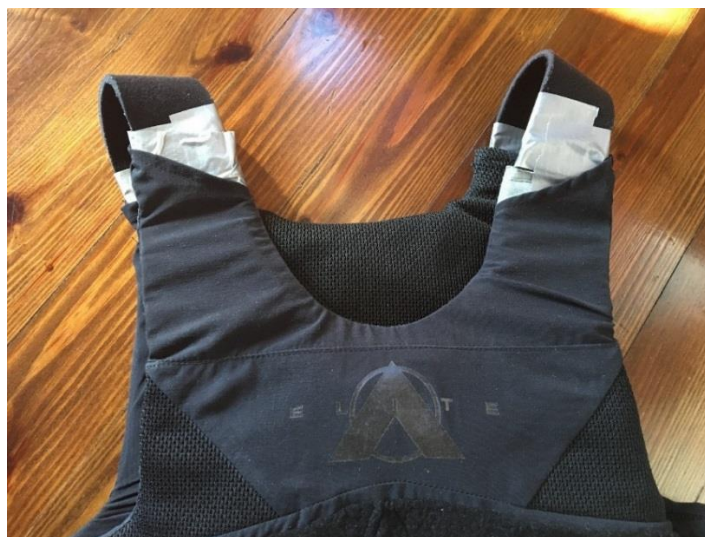
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FIGURE 7



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FIGURE 8



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FIGURE 9

100. PBE has received, but concealed, extensive and alarming complaints from
law enforcement personnel spanning the entire country. PBE received multiple

1 complaints on a monthly basis⁷ which expressly informed PBE of the exact same
 2 common defects raised by Plaintiff and notified PBE that users were concerned for
 3 their safety, that the failures continue to occur in the line of duty and as soon as within
 4 a year, and that replacement straps do not correct the problem. Examples of these
 5 complaints from law enforcement officers in California, Missouri, Nevada, New
 6 Jersey, New York, and West Virginia are below:

- 7 • August 4, 2017: “Hello, this is the second time I’ve tried contacting
 8 someone there. I am a State Trooper with the Nevada Highway Patrol. I
 9 currently wear the Point Blank Vision [v]est and have for about four years.
 10 I have been having problems with the shoulder Velcro straps not sticking,
 11 *causing the vest to literally fall apart while wearing it during my shift,*
 12 causing not only discomfort in the field but *an unsafe situation* with the
 13 vest falling down. It also takes me extra time before shift to try to get the
 14 strap to stick as it will fall apart as i don it, so i have to don it very carefully
 15 and not put weight on it ... I’m stuck in a tough situation now because my
 16 department will only purchase a new vest every five years and I can’t
 17 afford to pay out of pocket, but this vest is unsafe to use as is...” (emphasis
 18 added)
- 19 • September 12, 2017: “I am a police officer with the La Mesa Police
 20 Department ... (San Diego County) ... new point blank vest for less then
 21 2 years and the Velcro straps are already not working. The Velcro straps
 22 are folded up, don’t stick to the vest and are becoming unusable.”
- 23 • September 16, 2017: “About a year ago I made contact with someone with
 24 your company about shoulder straps not holding and had the Velcro
 25 replaced, I believe that the same issue is happening again, wondering what
 26 I could do?”
- 27 • September 19, 2017: “I have an issue regarding the Velcro straps on my
 28 vest. The “clam shell” design that holds the straps in place seem to have
 failed completely. I have been forced to use duct tape and safety pins to
 keep it held together. I would like to have this fixed and did not want to
 take it to an outside source due to the fact that the Velcro is attached
 directly to the vest.”
- November 12, 2017: “I have a Elite vest I purchased about two years ago
 or more ... The Velcro on both panels are failing and the ballistic panel is
 tearing the corners of the vest carrier. I spent over \$1100.00 on this set up
 and I don’t I should be seeing these problems so soon.”
- December 5, 2017: “Hi my name is Katherine, I am an officer for the
 NYPD and was issued a vest. However, I have under a year with the vest
 and already the velcro straps have broken.”

7 In addition to never informing Class Members about the defects, PBE did not formally maintain records of complaints until mid-2017. Once it began maintaining complaints, they came in on a monthly basis.

- 1 • April 22, 2018: “My name is [] and I am a Denver police officer. I have
2 point blank body armor and the Velcro straps keep coming undone.
Several times a shift they fail. I was wondering if you have any remedy
3 for this problem. Several others I work with are having the same issue.”
- 4 • May 21, 2018: “Hello, my vest is was purchased roughly a year ago, my
5 shoulder straps (neoprene velcro?) have lost the ability to adhere in the
6 available velcro slots.”
- 7 • June 5, 2018: “Concealable Carrier's Shoulder Straps need to be more
8 durable to hold onto velcro (hook portion)”
- 9 • June 9, 2018: “Velcro straps stops holding *after a few months.*” (emphasis
10 added)

11 101. None of this information was ever disclosed by PBE to Plaintiff or Class
12 Members and, as discussed herein, is information directly contrary to material
13 misrepresentations PBE actually made about the known dangers of the SSBS Vests, as
14 well as facts PBE had a duty to disclose, but actively suppressed. Moreover, PBE
15 ignored these complaints and continued to manufacture and sell its SSBS Vests,
16 misrepresenting the quality, characteristics, and efficacy. Additionally, PBE had
superior, indeed exclusive, knowledge of the latent defects in the SSBS, which were
not known to Plaintiff and Class Members.

17 **Laboratory Testing of New and Used SSBS Vests**

18 102. Laboratory test data on new and used SSBS Vests performed at Clemson
19 University’s Department of Materials Science and Engineering confirms that the SSBS
20 will not properly perform and maintain its integrity for its warranty period. The
21 laboratory test data results confirmed that if a new SSBS Vest is donned and doffed by
22 disconnecting the SSBS closure (regardless of whether by shearing or peeling), the
23 strapping system weakens to a point where the closure does not have sufficient strength
24 to securely support the weight of the vest when on an officer.

25 103. Furthermore, the laboratory test data, including the test data on used vests,
26 shows that the SSBS will prematurely deteriorate and is prone to fail within the
27 warranty period even if the SSBS closure is not engaged and disengaged daily to don
28 and doff the vests (*i.e.*, the vests are donned and doffed by lifting them overhead) and

1 only disengaged and engaged occasionally so that the carrier can be removed and
2 laundered. Put differently, the normal constant and daily tension and tugging placed
3 on the SSBS closure over the useful life of the vest can and will cause it to fail.

4 104. In fact, Sergeant Porrás did not don or doff his vest by engaging and
5 disengaging the SSBS daily. Rather, he donned and doffed his vest over his heads
6 without disconnecting the SSBS, yet the SSBS in his vest still failed early within the
7 five-year warranty.

8 105. The raw data shows the problem is exacerbated by the presence of
9 moisture (simulated sweat solution) where the initial and subsequent strength results
10 are reduced significantly compared to ambient, dry conditions.

11 106. The unembellished raw test data also confirms a substantial drop-off in
12 performance over just 100 shear tests (5 months of donning and doffing using a
13 minimum of only once per day, five days a week) losing over 85% of initial shear
14 strength.

15 107. Given that the weight of SSBS Vests are approximately 5 pounds, once
16 the shear strength drops to this level, after approximately 75 shear tests, the closure is
17 at failure, will not support the weight of the vest and will not keep it from falling down
18 at the connection.

19 108. Similarly, the test data results confirm a substantial drop-off in
20 performance over just 50 peel tests per side of the SSBS closure system (approximately
21 2.5 months of donning and doffing by disconnecting the SSBS using a minimum of
22 only once per day, five days a week) losing approximately 50% of initial peel strength.

23 109. The laboratory data starkly contrasts with Defendant's advertisements,
24 representations, and warranties as to what the performance capability of the SSBS
25 should be – that purchasers should be able to cycle the SSBS connection twice daily
26 for easy “doffing and donning” for five years.

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1 110. One of the mechanisms of the failure is shown by the following
2 microphotographs in Figures 10 and 11. Upon repeated connecting and disconnecting
3 of the SSBS connections, the plastic-like hook material in the SSBS clamps pulls out
4 one end of loop fibers from the strap matrix (far from being robust, there is only a very
5 thin layer of loop on an SSBS strap). In doing so, the loop is not available to engage
6 the hook, to prevent it from just sliding off one end, upon the next closure. As shown
7 below in Figure 11, the loops are generally broken from the strap matrix and visibly
8 appear straightened.

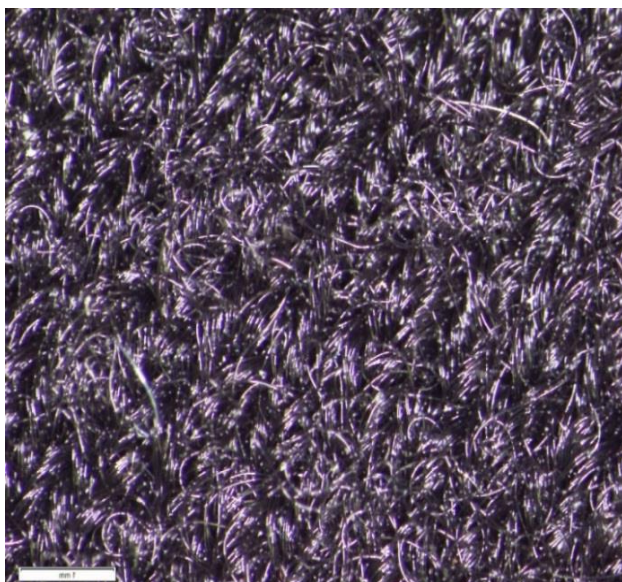


FIGURE 10

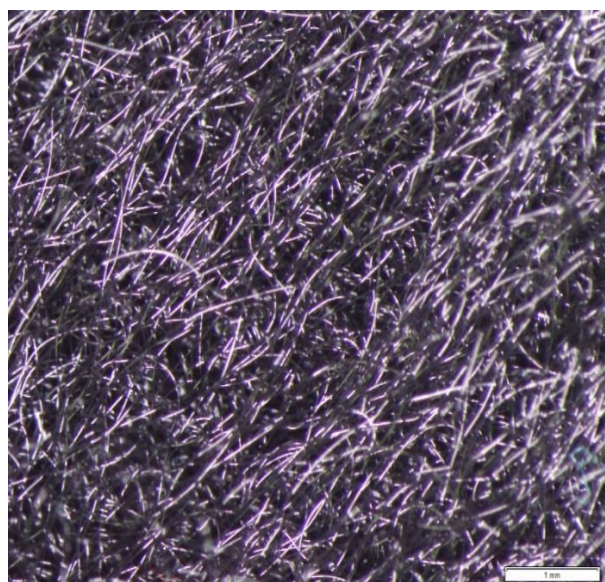


FIGURE 11

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19 111. PBE has long known that the SSBS prematurely fails, with or without
20 repeated disengagement of the SSBS closure, and has concealed and ignored internal
21 documents showing same, including regular and consistent complaints from officers
22 all across the country.

23 112. PBE has also concealed from all purchasers internal documents detailing
24 the normal and expected cycling (repeat daily disconnecting and reconnecting) of the
25 SSBS the company expected during the five-year warranty period of the SSBS.

26 113. Prior to the purchase of all vests at issue in this litigation, PBE knowingly
27 failed to disclose the fact that its SSBS Vests suffer from serious latent manufacturing,
28 material, and workmanship defects, namely that the SSBS connection holding the vest

1 in place fails prematurely and unexpectedly, rendering the vests unwearable. Instead,
2 PBE warrants the SSBS to be “highly-effective,” as providing optimal protective
3 coverage, as preventing the rolling or sagging of the ballistic panels inside the carrier
4 and as “maintaining the coverage of the ballistic panels,” all for a duration of
5 “throughout the life of the vest,” which is at minimum, five years.

6 **The Reported Failure Rate Exceeds 10%**

7 114. Given that a ballistic vest is a safety product, Defendant’s consultant
8 indicated that a failure rate of 10% would be an obvious “red flag.”

9 115. All SSBS Vests have the same uniform latent defects that are
10 manufactured into and manifest in every vest (start ticking so to speak) at the
11 manufacturing line. Purchasers have reported failure rates in the line of duty in excess
12 of 10% within their agency and as high as 60%. By way of specific example, in
13 August 2018, the Ohio State Troopers Association reported that in excess of 10% of
14 overall members who purchased SSBS Vests (and 60% of respondents to a letter
15 requesting whether they had experienced failures of the SSBS in the line of duty)
16 reported failures.

17 116. There is no adequate fix for the latent material, manufacturing,
18 workmanship, and design defects that exist in PBE’s SSBS Vests.

19 117. PBE’s Care and Maintenance Manual warns, “DO NOT attempt to repair
20 the garment yourself.” Similarly, NIJ standards and guidelines warn end users to
21 “[n]ever attempt to repair armor panels under any circumstances” and that “the covers
22 of the armor panels should not be opened for any reason.”

23 118. Providing additional sets of shoulder straps does not fix the defects in the
24 SSBS Vests, nor does replacing the c-clamps with the same defective material.
25 Laboratory test data demonstrates that new straps placed in a used clamp will either not
26 work properly from the start or exhibit an even more severe degradation than a new
27 strap/new clamp combination. Put differently, laboratory testing confirms that
28 replacing a defective strap with another defective strap is not an adequate remedy. PBE

1 knew that lab testing of a new strap in a used vest reveals this accelerated deterioration
2 but affirmatively concealed this information from all purchasers and continued selling
3 its defective SSBS Vests.

4 119. Because the SSBS is a component of, and incorporated into, the ballistic
5 panel system, when it wears out or otherwise fails (as is happening as soon as within a
6 few months) PBE has no non-destructive permanent fix for purchasers to implement in
7 the field.

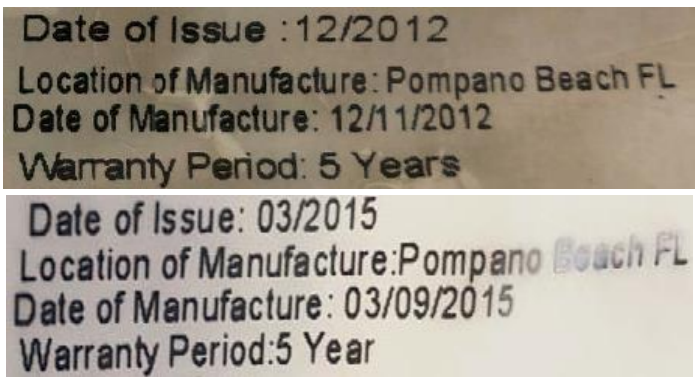
8 120. Furthermore, while PBE's warranties are not limited to repair or
9 replacement, a purported remedy of "repair" fails of its essential purpose and is
10 unconscionable because: (i) the defects in the SSBS Vests are latent and not
11 discoverable on reasonable inspection; (ii) Defendant was aware of the problems with
12 the vests; (iii) there is no indication that Defendant can repair the latent defects; (iv) the
13 length of time Defendant admits it takes to attempt a repair (two weeks to a month)
14 coupled with mandatory wear policies governing officers, effectively prevent
15 attempted repair from being a true remedy or option - officers cannot go on duty
16 without their vests for one shift let alone weeks; and (v) Defendant's repeated efforts
17 to stop the SSBS failures, have been unsuccessful; thus, they deprive Class Members
18 of the substantial value of their bargain, leaving them without a remedy.

19 **Warranties**

20 121. PBE made express representations and warranties regarding the SSBS
21 Vests to Plaintiff and Class Members that were part of the basis of the bargain.

22 122. Defendant made certain express warranties regarding the qualities and
23 performance characteristics of all SSBS Vests.

24 123. Defendant provided an express warranty to Plaintiff and all Class
25 Members on the labels on the face of the ballistic panels of which the SSBS is a part
26 (directly integrated/sewn into) that warrants, "Warranty Period: 5 Years." Two
27 photographic examples of this express warranty are below:
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8 This express warranty is not ambiguous. It does not have *any* limitations, conditions,
9 precedent, or exclusions. It does not have *any* strings attached. It does not limit the
10 warranty to repair or replacement or to only some fractional portion of the ballistic
11 system to which it is affixed. It does not require *any* inspection by Defendant *or* return
12 of the product to Defendant. It does not state that use of duct tape, electrical tape, or
13 safety pins voids the warranty. Rather, *it is a straightforward unconditional warranty*
14 *for 5 years.*

15 124. Additionally, after every sale, all SSBS Vests came with a Care and
16 Maintenance Manual containing terms of certain additional express warranties
17 provided by PBE directly to Plaintiff and Class Members, and a Warranty and
18 Customer Response Card from PBE which Class Members were asked to return
19 directly to PBE. A copy of the Care and Maintenance Manual is attached as **Exhibit C**
20 hereto.⁸

21 125. The express five-year warranty in the Care and Maintenance Manual
22 further provides:

23 Point Blank Enterprises warrants the ballistic panels for a period of five
24 (5) years against manufacturing defects.

25
26 ⁸ PBE otherwise instructed all purchasers to directly interact with it. For example,
27 another provision of the warranty (for tears in the ballistic panel cover) instructs
28 purchasers to return their vests to Defendant - “Should the soft body armor ballistic
panel cover be compromised (cut, torn or frayed); it should not be worn and immediately
returned to the manufacturer for inspection and repair.”

1 The SSBS is a component of the soft ballistic panel system of an SSBS Vest and is not
2 in any way part of the outer carrier system. The above warranty is not limited to part
3 of the ballistic panel, it is not limited to the ballistic panel cover, the ballistic fibers, the
4 stitching, or any other component. It is an unambiguous warranty covering the entirety
5 of the ballistic panels, including the SSBS connectors sewn directly into the ballistic
6 panels and tethered to the ballistic fabric.

7 126. The five-year warranty in the Care and Maintenance Manual goes further
8 and makes clear that the warranty covers all “components” of the ballistic system. As
9 discussed above, the SSBS is a “self-suspending *ballistic system.*” PBE expressly
10 warrants all components of the ballistic panel system of its SSBS Vests for a five-year
11 period:

12 During the warranty period, *any* soft ballistic *component* having a
13 manufacturing or material defect, as determined through inspection by
14 an authorized Point Blank representative, will be repaired or replaced
at no cost to the customer.

15 (emphasis added). PBE’s internal manufacturing schematics and instructions plainly
16 refer to the SSBS clamp sewn into the ballistic panel as a component of the ballistic
17 system and the “ballistic tab” or the “ballistic bird’s mouth.”

18 127. PBE’s express warranties in its Care and Maintenance Manual for all
19 SSBS Vests are uniform, regardless of the particular model of SSBS Vest purchased
20 and regardless of the purchaser.

21 128. PBE made yet additional express representations and warranties regarding
22 the SSBS Vests to Plaintiff and Class Members through its website advertisements and
23 PBE’s other sales and marketing materials. In all of these materials, PBE consistently
24 represented that the SSBS is a Self-Suspending *Ballistic System* (not a *carrier* system),
25 warranted not only for the five-year period for “components” of the “ballistic system”
26 but also warranted to “keep[] the ballistic panels completely suspended ... throughout
27 the life of the vest,” which is at minimum the five-year warranty.


28

1 129. More specifically, at all relevant times, Defendant warranted and
2 represented on its website, in product catalogues and in other materials advertised
3 throughout California and the country including to Plaintiff and all Class Members:⁹

4

5 **Self-Suspending Ballistic System (SSBS)**

6  This low profile ballistic suspension system features
7 stretch Breathe-O-Prene® shoulder straps which
8 directly connects to the front and back ballistic
9 panels, ensuring firm placement inside the carrier. By
10 keeping the ballistics completely suspended, this
11 highly effective strapping feature prevents the ballistic panels from
12 rolling, sagging and bunching. It also helps maintain the original shape
13 and coverage of the ballistic panels throughout the life of the vest.

14 

15

16

17 **SELF-SUSPENDING
BALLISTIC SYSTEM
(SSBS)**

18 **This patented, low profile ballistic suspension**
19 **system** features stretch Breathe-O-Prene®
20 shoulder straps which directly connects to
21 the front and back ballistic panels, ensuring
22 firm placement inside the carrier. By keeping
23 the ballistics completely suspended, this
24 highly effective strapping feature prevents
25 the ballistic panels from rolling, sagging and
26 bunching. It also helps maintain the original
27 shape and coverage of the ballistic panels
28 throughout the life of the vest.

19 **Self-Suspending
Ballistic System (SSBS)**

20

21 This patented, low profile ballistic suspension system
22 features stretch Breathe-O-Prene® shoulder straps
23 which directly connects to the front and back ballistic
24 panels, ensuring firm placement inside the carrier. By
25 keeping the ballistics completely suspended, this highly
26 effective strapping feature prevents the ballistic panels
27 from rolling, sagging and bunching. It also helps main-
28 tain the original shape and coverage of the ballistic panels
throughout the life of the vest.

26 ⁹ As set forth herein, these advertisements are false. PBE ceased using Breathe-O-
27 Prene years ago. Even when it did use Breathe-O-Prene, laboratory data demonstrates
28 that it too was inappropriate for use, defective in material and workmanship and rapidly
fails. Recognizing the true effectiveness and durability of Breathe-O-Prene, Medicare
authorizes payment for new Breathe-O-Prene straps for CPAP masks every 90 days.

1 130. Defendant also warranted and represented to Plaintiff and all Class
2 Members that the SSBS Vests (and all components thereof) would be free from defects
3 in materials and workmanship and were merchantable and fit for their ordinary use.

4 131. There are undisclaimed implied warranties that the SSBS Vests are
5 merchantable and fit for the ordinary use for which they are sold. Any purported
6 language of disclaimer is not conspicuous, set apart, and otherwise does not legally
7 exclude the implied warranties.

8 132. Plaintiff and Class Members purchased their SSBS Vests either directly
9 from Defendant or from one of Defendant's authorized representatives or distributors.
10 Defendant's authorized representatives and distributors were not intended to be the
11 ultimate consumers of the SSBS Vests. Rather, Plaintiff and Class Members were also
12 the intended third-party beneficiaries of the warranties associated with the SSBS Vests.

13 133. Defendant has breached express and implied warranties in that, among
14 other things, the SSBS Vests do not pass without objection in the trade, are unsuitable
15 for the ordinary and intended uses for which they were sold and are not merchantable.
16 The fact that they have been barred for sale in certain states is further indication that
17 they are not merchantable.

18 134. Defendant breached its express warranties by not providing a product with
19 the benefits described in the labels and advertising and that is not free of defects in
20 material and workmanship. As a result of Defendant's breaches of its contracts and
21 warranties, Plaintiff and Class Members have been damaged in the amount of the
22 purchase price of their SSBS Vests.

23 135. Any disclaimers of warranties due to alteration and modification of a vest
24 are of no legal effect here. Any such language in the Care and Maintenance Manual
25 was not provided until after the sale of every SSBS Vest and until after the SSBS Vests
26 were received.

27
28

1 136. The same applies to any attempt to use language in the Care and
2 Maintenance Manual to disclaim warranties because of how purchasers cared for and
3 stored their vests.

4 137. Defendant's attempted disclaimers were provided to Plaintiff and class
5 members for the first time after the sale, and as a result, they are not binding.

6 138. Additionally, use of self-help measures such as duct tape, safety pins, or
7 similar efforts to support the SSBS connection is not an "alteration" or "modification"
8 of the vest, but rather a "band-aid" or "stop-gap" measure. Merriam-Webster's
9 Unabridged Dictionary defines "alter" as "to make different in some particular, as size,
10 style, course, or the like; modify." "Modify" is defined as "to change somewhat the
11 form or qualities of." The form, size, style, and qualities are not in any way changed
12 by such self-help measures. The defective qualities remain what they are. The
13 definition of "band-aid" is "a makeshift, limited or temporary aid or solution."
14 Similarly, the definition of "stop-gap" is "temporary substitute, makeshift."

15 **Damages**

16 139. Sergeant Porras purchased a SSBS Vest that is defective and poses a safety
17 hazard in that it has repeatedly failed, fallen apart, and cannot be safely used for
18 protection. Plaintiff and all Class Members have incurred a common injury, loss in
19 value, and have not received the benefit of the bargain. The SSBS prematurely fails
20 resulting in the ballistic panels detaching from the shoulder straps. This has occurred
21 while he was on duty in the field. Plaintiff purchased a SSBS Vest that fell apart within
22 its warranty period and does not comply with the warranties because, among other
23 things, the vest contains defects in materials and workmanship, is not suitable for its
24 intended life-critical purposes and is not merchantable. The vest physically could not
25 be worn without duct tape, safety pins, or similar measures.

26 140. Plaintiff's damages and the damages of all Class Members is the purchase
27 price of the vest.

28

1 141. Plaintiff and Class Members purchased SSBS Vests that do not provide
2 the represented and warranted characteristics, are unsuitable for their ordinary use, are
3 not merchantable, and present a significant safety hazard.

4 142. Plaintiff and Class Members, as reasonable consumers, would not have
5 purchased SSBS Vests had they known of the latent manifest defects in the SSBS in
6 their vests that result in accelerated degradation and premature failure as described
7 herein.

8 143. Defendant's actions caused and continues to cause substantial injury to
9 Plaintiff and other Class Members. Plaintiff has suffered injury-in-fact and lost money
10 as a result of Defendant's actions.

11 **TOLLING OF STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS**

12 144. On October 19, 2017 an action was filed by two of the nation's largest
13 police unions and certain individual law enforcement personnel against Defendant in
14 the Southern District of Florida. *Ohio State Troopers Association, Inc., et al. v. Point*
15 *Blank Enterprises, Inc.*, Case No. 17-cv-62051 (S.D. Fla. 2017), sought to certify
16 classes against Defendant for breaches of express and implied warranties (including on
17 behalf of citizens of California), violation of consumer protection laws for unfair and
18 deceptive trade practices (including on behalf of citizens of California), and injunctive
19 relief. For technical reasons that did not reach the substance or merits of the claims,
20 on October 29, 2018, the court in that action denied the motion for class certification
21 *without prejudice* and dismissed the action without prejudice for lack of subject matter
22 jurisdiction over the individual plaintiffs' claims. That action was re-filed on
23 December 25, 2018 addressing the court's subject matter jurisdiction concerns and is
24 currently pending. The re-filed action does not assert any claims on behalf of citizens
25 or consumers in California.

26 145. The filing of that prior action tolled the statute of limitations for all claims
27 by Plaintiff and all putative Class Members asserted here for the one year and ten days
28 that action was pending.

1 **Fraudulent Concealment Tolling**

2 146. Defendant has known of the defects in the SSBS Vests prior to when
3 Plaintiff and all Class Members purchased their SSBS Vests, and yet has concealed
4 from or failed to notify Plaintiff, Class Members, and the public of the full and
5 complete nature of the defects in the SSBS Vests, even when purchasers have directly
6 confronted Defendant about the failure of their vests in communications with
7 Defendant, Defendant’s customer service, and its sale representatives. Defendant
8 continues to actively conceal the defects to this day. *See also*, ¶¶ 222 – 235, *infra*.

9 147. As a result of Defendant’s active concealment of vital information
10 concerning the defects in the SSBS Vests, neither Plaintiff nor other Class Members
11 could have discovered the defects and other problems with the Vests, even upon
12 reasonable exercise of diligence.

13 148. Despite its knowledge of the defects, Defendant failed to disclose and
14 concealed, and continues to conceal, critical information from Plaintiff and the other
15 Class Members, even though, at any point in time, it could have done so through
16 individual correspondence, media release, or by other means.

17 149. Any applicable statute of limitation has therefore been suspended or
18 otherwise tolled by Defendant’s knowledge, active concealment, and denial of the facts
19 alleged herein, which behavior is ongoing.

20 **Estoppel**

21 150. Defendant was and is under a continuous duty to disclose to Plaintiff and
22 Class Members the true character, quality, and nature of the SSBS Vests. Defendant
23 actively concealed – and continues to conceal – the true character, quality, and nature
24 of the SSBS Vests and knowingly made misrepresentations about the industry-leading
25 quality, sophistication, state-of-the-art safety, and reliability of the SSBS Vests.
26 Plaintiff and Class Members reasonably relied upon Defendant’s knowing
27 misrepresentations and active concealment of these facts. Based on the foregoing,
28

1 Defendant is estopped from relying on any statutes of limitation in defense of this
2 action. See also, ¶¶ 222 - 235, *infra*.

3 **UNJUST ENRICHMENT**

4 151. Plaintiff and the Class have conferred substantial benefits on the
5 Defendant by purchasing defective vests that pose a safety hazard, and PBE has
6 consciously and willingly accepted and enjoyed these benefits.

7 152. Defendant knew or should have known that consumers' payments for its
8 defective and harmful SSBS Vests were given and received with the expectation that
9 the SSBS Vests were not defective, would not prematurely fall apart during the five-
10 year useful life of the vests, and did not present a danger and safety hazard to them.

11 153. Because of the fraudulent misrepresentations, concealments, and other
12 wrongful activities described herein, Defendant has been unjustly enriched by its
13 wrongful receipt of Plaintiff and Class Members' monies.

14 154. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's wrongful conduct and
15 unjust enrichment, Plaintiff and Class Members have incurred damages in an amount
16 to be determined at trial.

17 155. Defendant should be required to account for and disgorge all monies,
18 profits, and gains which they have obtained or will unjustly obtain in the future at the
19 expense of consumers.

20 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

21 156. Plaintiff brings this lawsuit as a class action on behalf of himself and all
22 other Class Members similarly situated pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil
23 Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3), (b)(2), and/or (c)(4). This action satisfies the numerosity,
24 commonality, typicality, adequacy, predominance, and superiority requirements of
25 those provisions.

26 157. Plaintiff brings this class action, including all causes of action stated
27 below, on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated members of the proposed
28 Class defined as follows:

1 All individuals and entities in California that purchased a new SSBS
2 Vest from Defendant or one of its sales representations or authorized
distributors.

3 For purposes of Plaintiff's warranty claims in Counts I-II, the relevant class period is
4 from February 20, 2013 up to the date a Class is certified by this Court. For purposes
5 of Plaintiff's Unfair Competition Law and False Advertising Law claim in Counts III-
6 IV, the relevant class period is from February 20, 2014 up to the date a Class is certified
7 by this Court.¹⁰

8 158. Specifically excluded from the proposed Class are Defendant, its
9 affiliates, parents and subsidiaries, all directors, officers, agents, and employees of
10 Defendant, its distributors, joint ventures and entities controlled by Defendant, its heirs,
11 successors, assigns or other persons or entities related to, or affiliated with, Defendant,
12 and the Judge(s) assigned to this action, and any member of their immediate families.

13 159. Subject to additional information obtained through further investigation
14 and discovery, the foregoing definition of the Class may be expanded or narrowed by
15 amendment, amended complaint, or at the class certification proceedings.

16 160. The prerequisites to class certification under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) are met
17 in that:

18 A. **Numerosity:** The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of
19 all members is impractical. There are thousands of Class Members. The precise
20 number of Class Members, their identities, the organization or entity (where
21 applicable) to which each purchaser is associated, the date of purchase, the
22 location of purchase, the model SSBS Vest purchased, the serial numbers of the
23 ballistic panels, the date of manufacture, the dates of issuance and invoicing,
24
25

26 ¹⁰ As set forth in paragraph 145 above, the statute of limitations for Plaintiff and all
27 Class Members' claims was tolled for 1 year and 10 days. Accordingly, the class period
28 for the UCL and FAL claims herein commence 5 years and ten days prior to this filing,
and the warranty class on Defendant's five-year warranties commence six years and
ten days prior to this filing.

1 where Defendant shipped each vest, the exact price Defendant received for each
2 vest and more is all readily shown in Defendant's sales databases.

3 **B. Existence and Predominance of Common Questions:** Plaintiff's claims
4 raise questions of law and fact common to all Class Members, and all of which
5 can be answered with common proof. Among the questions of law and fact
6 common to the Class are the following:

- 7 i. Whether the SSBS Vests are defective;
- 8 ii. Whether the SSBS Vests fail to comply with the express and
9 implied warranties provided by PBE;
- 10 iii. Whether PBE knew or should have known about the SSBS defects,
11 and, if so, how long PBE knew or should have known of the defects;
- 12 iv. Whether PBE misled and continues to mislead purchasers in
13 California regarding the qualities, characteristics, and performance of the
14 SSBS;
- 15 v. Whether PBE concealed the defective nature of its SSBS Vests
16 from the Class Members;
- 17 vi. Whether PBE represented, through its words and conduct, that the
18 SSBS Vests and SSBS had characteristics, uses, or benefits that it did not
19 actually have, in violation of the UCL and FAL;
- 20 vii. Whether PBE represented, through its words and conduct, that the
21 SSBS Vests and SSBS were of a particular standard, quality, or grade
22 when they were of another, in violation of the UCL and FAL;
- 23 viii. Whether PBE's affirmative misrepresentations about the true
24 defective nature of the SSBS Vests were likely to create confusion or
25 misunderstanding in violation of the UCL and FAL;
- 26 ix. Whether PBE's affirmative misrepresentations about the true
27 defective nature of the SSBS Vests were and are false, misleading or
28 reasonably likely to deceive, in violation of the UCL and FAL;

1 x. Whether PBE has otherwise engaged in unfair and deceptive
2 conduct in connection with the manufacture, marketing and sale of SSBS
3 Vests, including failing to act honestly and in good faith and fair dealing;

4 xi. Whether the SSBS Vests were unfit for the ordinary purposes for
5 which they were used, in violation of the implied warranty of
6 merchantability;

7 xii. Whether PBE effectively disclaimed its implied warranties in the
8 Care and Maintenance Manual delivered to purchasers of SSBS Vests
9 after the sale for the first time;

10 xiii. Whether taping or pinning the failed SSBS together constitutes an
11 alteration that voids the express warranties;

12 xiv. Whether purchasers of SSBS Vests are third party beneficiaries of
13 PBE's express and implied warranties;

14 xv. What is the measure and amount of damages incurred by Plaintiff
15 and Class Members;

16 xvi. Whether Defendant's actions proximately caused damages to
17 Plaintiff and the Class Members;

18 xvii. Whether Defendant is liable for punitive or exemplary damages;

19 xviii. Whether Plaintiff and the Class Members are entitled injunctive or
20 declaratory relief; and

21 xix. Whether Defendant was unjustly enriched by the conduct
22 complained of herein;

23 C. **Typicality:** Plaintiff's claims are typical of, if not identical, to the claims
24 of each member of the Class because he and all Class Members purchased SSBS
25 Vests which all suffer from the same latent defects in the SSBS, PBE's conduct
26 in its marketing and sale of its SSBS Vests was uniform, including its failure to
27 disclose the defects in the SSBS Vests, and all class member claims are grounded
28 in the same warranties, as well as uniform deceptive and unfair acts and

1 omissions by Defendant. Plaintiff and the other Class Members seek identical
2 remedies under identical legal theories, and there is no antagonism or material
3 factual variation between Plaintiff's claims and those of other Class Members.
4 The application of legal principals and proof will essentially be the same for all
5 Class Members.

6 D. **Adequacy:** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of all
7 class members. Sergeant Porras has retained competent counsel who are
8 experienced in complex litigation, including class action litigation involving
9 defective body armor against this same Defendant, and who will prosecute this
10 action vigorously. Sergeant Porras will fairly and adequately assert and protect
11 the interests of the Class. He does not have any interests antagonistic to or in
12 conflict with the Class; his interests are antagonistic to the interests of the
13 Defendant; and he will vigorously pursue the claims of the Class. Sergeant
14 Porras has adequate financial resources to vigorously pursue this action,
15 including an agreement by his counsel to prosecute this action on a contingent
16 basis and to advance the reasonable and necessary costs and expenses of
17 litigation.

18 161. Counts I through V of this action may be maintained as a class action
19 under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3) because the questions of law or fact common to the Class
20 Members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members, and a
21 class action is superior to other available methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating
22 the controversy. The pertinent factors under Rule 23(b)(3) that demonstrate that a class
23 action is a superior method of litigating this controversy include:

24 A. The Class Members' interests in individually controlling the prosecution
25 or defense of separate actions: In view of the complexity of the issues and
26 expense of litigation, it is impractical for Class Members to bring separate
27 actions, and there is no reason to believe that Class Members desire to proceed
28

1 separately. This is particularly so given that separate claims of individual Class
2 Members are insufficient in amount to support separate actions;

3 B. The nature and extent of any litigation concerning the controversy already
4 begun by or against Class Members: To Plaintiff's knowledge, no other case is
5 pending against PBE concerning the claims of Class Members in California and
6 thus, certification is appropriate here on the grounds of judicial economy;

7 C. The desirability or undesirability of concentrating the litigation of the
8 claims in this forum: This District is a desirable and appropriate forum for
9 litigation of the claims of the Class Members in California. Indeed, the class is
10 limited to claims solely on behalf purchasers of SSBS Vests from California.
11 They and other witnesses and evidence relevant to their claims are located in this
12 forum and their claims will be decided under California law, including certain
13 consumer law claims only applicable to citizens of California.

14 D. The likely difficulties in managing a class action: This case presents no
15 unusual management difficulties, and to the contrary, is ideally suited to class
16 treatment. The claims involve issues based on the uniform warranties, uniform
17 law (California), uniform latent defects, the same vest problems, and the size of
18 the Class is too large for individual litigation, but not so large as to present an
19 obstacle to manageability as a class action. The damages or other financial
20 detriment suffered by Plaintiff and the Class Members are relatively small
21 compared to the burden and expense that would be required to individually
22 litigate their claims against Defendant, so it would be impracticable for class
23 members to individually seek redress for Defendant's wrongful conduct. Even
24 if Class Members could afford litigation, the court system could not.
25 Individualized litigation creates a potential for inconsistent or contradictory
26 judgments and increases the delay and expense to all parties and the court
27 system. By contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management
28

1 difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economies of scale,
2 and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

3 **CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

4 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**
5 **(Breach of Warranty in Warranty Statements)**

6 162. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges the above allegations, as if fully set
7 forth herein.

8 163. All SSBS Vests sold by PBE included express warranties that the vests
9 were free of defects in materials and workmanship and conformed to certain
10 performance standards as set forth above. Plaintiff and the other Class Members were
11 exposed to these express warranties and reasonably relied upon such promises and
12 affirmations of facts contained therein.

13 164. Defendant has breached its express warranties regarding the
14 characteristics of the SSBS Vests as contained in the warranties provided by Defendant.
15 The degradation and sudden failure (as soon as within one year) of the SSBS breaches
16 the warranty against defects in materials and workmanship. Additionally, the SSBS is
17 not “highly-effective” and does not in fact last “throughout the life of the vest.” Nor
18 does it “keep[] the ballistics completely suspended . . . throughout the life of the vest.”
19 Similarly, the SSBS is not “robust enough to handle different wear and climate
20 conditions.”

21 165. Defendant has breached its express warranties regarding its obligations to
22 repair or replace the defective SSBS Vests at no cost to all purchasers. And, as set
23 forth above, Defendant’s express warranties fail of their essential purpose and are
24 unconscionable.

25 166. As a direct and proximate result of these breaches of warranty, Plaintiff
26 and the other class members were injured and damaged in the amount of the purchase
27 prices of their vests and have not received the benefit of the bargain.
28

1 167. All conditions precedent to Defendant's liability under this claim have
2 been performed by Plaintiff. As discussed herein, Plaintiff has complied with all
3 applicable notice requirements.

4
5 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**
(Breach of Implied Warranty of Merchantability)

6 168. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges the above allegations, as if fully set
7 forth herein.

8 169. Defendant, through its agents, employees and/or subsidiaries,
9 manufactured, marketed, sold, or distributed SSBS Vests. When Defendant placed the
10 SSBS Vests into the stream of commerce, it impliedly warranted that the Vests were
11 of merchantable quality, and fit for use as safe and effective body armor.

12 170. All SSBS Vests sold by PBE, by operation of law, came with an implied
13 warranty that they were merchantable.

14 171. Plaintiff and the other class members reasonably relied upon the skill,
15 superior knowledge, and judgment of Defendant as to whether the SSBS Vest was of
16 merchantable quality and fit and safe for its intended and ordinary use. Plaintiff and
17 all Class Members were and are foreseeable users of the SSBS Vests, and they
18 purchased such vests for their ordinary and intended purpose.

19 172. The SSBS Vests were defective when transferred from PBE, the
20 warrantor. Among other things, the degradation and sudden failure (as soon as less
21 than one year) of the SSBS breaches the implied warranty of merchantability. In fact,
22 when the SSBS fails, the SSBS Vest is no longer able to perform as a vest, as the SSBS
23 is what holds the vest together and allows it to be worn as a vest.

24 173. Due to Defendant's wrongful conduct, as alleged herein, Plaintiff and
25 other Class Members could not have known about the latent defects, problems and risks
26 associated with the SSBS Vests.

27
28

1 174. As a direct and proximate result of these breaches of the implied warranty
2 of merchantability, Plaintiff and Class Members have been damaged in the amount of
3 the purchase price of their vests.

4 175. All conditions precedent to Defendant's liability under this claim have
5 been performed by Plaintiff. As detailed above, Plaintiff has complied with all
6 applicable notice requirements.

7
8 **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**
(Violations of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17500, *et seq.*)

9 176. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges the above allegations, as if fully set
10 forth herein.

11 177. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the False Advertising Law at
12 Business & Professions Code §§ 17500, *et seq.* which states in relevant part:

13 It is unlawful for any . . . corporation . . . with intent directly or
14 indirectly to dispose of real or personal property . . . to induce the public
15 to enter into any obligation relating thereto, to make or disseminate or
16 cause to be made or disseminated before the public in this state, or to
17 make or disseminate or cause to be made or disseminated from this state
18 before the public in any state, in any newspaper or other publication, or
any advertising device, or . . . any other manner or means whatever,
including over the Internet, any statement . . . which is untrue or
misleading, and which is known, or which by the exercise of reasonable
care should be known, to be untrue or misleading, . . . or . . . not to sell
that personal property . . . as so advertised.

19 178. Defendant's acts and practices, as described herein, have deceived and/or
20 are likely to continue to deceive class members and the public. As described above,
21 and throughout this Complaint, Defendant misrepresented the characteristics, uses, and
22 benefits of the SSBS Vest, while affirmatively concealing the vests' defects.

23 179. Defendant disseminated uniform advertising to the public in California
24 that: (a) contained statements that were untrue or misleading; (b) Defendant knew, or
25 in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, were untrue or misleading;
26 (c) concerned the nature and characteristics of goods or services intended for sale to
27 California consumers, including Sergeant Porras and the Class; and (d) were likely to
28 mislead or deceive a reasonable consumer. The advertising was, by its very nature,

1 unfair, deceptive, untrue, and misleading within the meaning of Cal. Bus. & Prof.
2 Code §§ 17500, *et seq.* Such advertisements were intended to and likely did deceive
3 the consuming public for the reasons detailed herein.

4 180. Defendant has engaged in the advertising and marketing set forth herein
5 with an intent to directly or indirectly induce consumers to purchase SSBS Vests.

6 181. Defendant's representations regarding the characteristics, uses and
7 benefits of the SSBS Vests were false, misleading, and deceptive.

8 182. The false and misleading representations were intended to, and did,
9 deceive reasonable consumers, including Sergeant Porras and the Class.

10 183. The false and misleading misrepresentations and omissions were each
11 material and a substantial factor in influencing Sergeant Porras and Class Members'
12 decisions to purchase SSBS Vests.

13 184. Sergeant Porras and the Class relied on the false and misleading
14 representations and omissions regarding the characteristic, performance, uses, benefits
15 of SSBS Vests; each was exposed to Defendant's false representations and was the
16 intended target of such false representations. The false advertisements played a
17 substantial part in influencing Sergeant Porras and Class Members' decisions to
18 purchase SSBS Vests.

19 185. Sergeant Porras and the Class lost money or property as a result of
20 Defendant's false advertising insofar as he and the Class Members would not have
21 purchased SSBS Vests if they had reason to know that Defendant had and has been
22 engaging in false advertising.

23 186. Sergeant Porras, individually and on behalf of the Class, seeks restitution,
24 disgorgement, injunctive relief, and all other relief provided under §§ 17500, *et seq.*

25 187. As set forth herein, Plaintiff and Class Members have been aggrieved and
26 suffered damages by Defendant's deceptive, unfair, and/or unconscionable acts and
27 practices such that they are entitled to affirmative injunctive relief requiring Defendant
28 to cease selling the defective SSBS Vests and to notify all Class Members of the defects

1 in the vests and the safety hazard associated with continued use, including the sudden
2 and unexpected failure of the SSBS while in the line of duty causing the ballistic panels
3 to detach from the shoulder straps.

4 188. Plaintiff has a substantial likelihood of success on the merits. Indeed,
5 prior problems and unfair and deceptive conduct with various of Defendant’s brand
6 vests spawned multiple class actions, a nation-wide safety notice, cessation of sale, and
7 the recall and replacements of tens of thousands of vests. *See* footnotes 1, 6, *supra* (list
8 of prior actions against Defendant’s subsidiaries and prior unfair and deceptive
9 conduct). Here, the acute safety issue and injury to Class Members outweighs whatever
10 damage the requested injunction may cause Defendant. Furthermore, the requested
11 injunction, if issued, will be in the best interest of California’s law enforcement
12 community and the public interest as opposed to being adverse to the public interest.

13 189. If the injunctive relief is not provided, then irreparable injury to some
14 users, *i.e.*, bodily injury, may result. The requested injunctive relief is therefore
15 necessary to prevent Defendant from continuing to engage in the unlawful conduct
16 alleged herein, which, if left unabated, will cause future injury to the public. Monetary
17 damages and restitution, alone, are not sufficient to address Defendant’s ongoing
18 wrongful conduct and the present and future harm caused thereby.

19
20 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
(Violations of California Business & Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*)

21 190. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges the above allegations, as if fully set
22 forth herein.

23 191. Sergeant Porras and Defendant are “person[s]” as defined by California
24 Business & Professions Code § 17201. California Business & Professions
25 Code § 17204 authorizes a private right of action on both an individual and
26 representative basis.

27 192. “Unfair competition” is defined by Business & Professions Code § 17200
28 as encompassing several types of business “wrongs,” including, but not limited to:

1 (1) an “unlawful” business act or practice, (2) an “unfair” business act or practice, and
2 (3) “unfair, deceptive, untrue or misleading advertising.” The definitions in § 17200
3 are drafted in the disjunctive, meaning that each of these “wrongs” operates
4 independently from the others.

5 193. At all relevant times hereto, Defendant’s actions in advertising,
6 marketing, soliciting, offering, promoting, distributing, and selling SSBS Vests in
7 California constituted “trade or commerce”

8 194. Within the five-year period prior to the filing of the Complaint and
9 continuing to the present, PBE, in the course of trade and commerce, engaged in
10 unconscionable, unfair, and/or deceptive acts or practices harming the Plaintiff and
11 Class Members as described herein.

12 195. By and through Defendant’s conduct alleged herein, Defendant engaged
13 in conduct which constitutes unlawful and/or unfair business practices, and unfair,
14 deceptive, untrue, or misleading advertising prohibited by Business & Professions
15 Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

16 196. During all relevant times through the filing of this action, Defendant
17 committed acts of unfair competition, including those described above, by engaging in
18 a pattern of “unlawful” business practices, within the meaning of Cal. Bus. & Prof.
19 Code § 17200 by engaging in conduct described hereinabove that violates Cal. Bus.
20 and Prof. Code §§ 17500, *et seq.* and Cal. Civil Code §§ 1750, *et seq.*, and California
21 common law.

22 197. Defendant violated § 17200’s prohibition against engaging in unlawful
23 acts and practices by engaging in false and misleading advertising and by omitting
24 material facts from purchasers of its SSBS Vests. As alleged more fully herein,
25 Defendants’ marketing and sale of SSBS Vests, and more specifically its failure to
26 inform Plaintiff and other Class Members of the serious defects inherent in the Vests,
27 violated California statutory and common law. Plaintiff reserves the right to allege
28

1 other violations of the law, which constitute other unlawful business acts and practices.
2 Defendant's conduct is ongoing and continues to this date.

3 198. During all relevant times through the filing of this action, Defendant
4 committed acts of unfair competition that are prohibited by Business & Professions
5 Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* Defendant engaged in a pattern of "unfair" business practices
6 as illustrated with specific examples below.

7 199. Alternatively, and as described below, Defendant engaged in a pattern of
8 "unfair" business practices that violate the wording and intent of the aforementioned
9 statutes by engaging in practices that are immoral, unethical, oppressive, or
10 unscrupulous, the utility of such conduct, if any, being far outweighed by the harm
11 done to consumers and against public policy by advertising, offering and selling SSBS
12 Vests to Sergeant Porras and the Class with qualities, characteristics, benefits, and uses
13 that they did not actually have.

14 200. Alternatively, and as described below, Defendant engaged in a pattern of
15 "unfair" business practices that violate the wording and intent of the abovementioned
16 statutes by engaging in practices, including providing false warranties, advertising false
17 benefits, characteristics, and qualities of SSBS Vests wherein: (1) the injury to the
18 consumer was substantial; (2) the injury was not outweighed by any countervailing
19 benefits to consumers or competition; and (3) the injury was not of the kind that
20 consumers themselves could not have reasonably avoided.

21 201. Defendant's advertising is unfair, deceptive, untrue, or misleading in that
22 consumers are led to believe that the SSBS Vests have characteristics and qualities they
23 do not have and that the vests would provide benefits and uses that they will not. At
24 the time Sergeant Porras purchased his SSBS Vest, Defendant knew that it had latent
25 defects in manufacturing, material, workmanship, and design and would deteriorate
26 and fall apart rapidly (and did deteriorate and fall apart in the line of duty well within
27 the stated warranty period and useful life of the vest). Defendant concealed that
28 information and continued to falsely advertise otherwise so to obtain/generate from

1 Sergeant Porras and members of the Class (and that did generate) millions of dollars of
2 revenue. Defendant has continued to falsely advertise and sell SSBS Vests up through
3 the filing of this action, by, among other things, failing to disclose, actively concealing
4 the latent defects in the vests and by both concealing and affirmatively misrepresenting
5 the true quality, characteristics, uses, and benefits of the SSBS.

6 202. Defendant engaged in the wrongful conduct alleged herein to gain an
7 unfair commercial advantage over its competitors, seeking to avoid public knowledge
8 of the inherent defects in its SSBS Vests to avoid damage to its sales or reputation. It
9 withheld critical and material information from Plaintiff and Class Members,
10 competitors, and the marketplace, all to its unfair competitive advantage

11 203. Defendant's business acts and practices are fraudulent within the meaning
12 of the California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* Defendant engaged
13 in misleading, deceptive, fraudulent, and unfair conduct in the marketing and sale of
14 its SSBS Vests - a defective product which presents a public hazard, and which places
15 the lives of law enforcement officers at unjustifiably heightened risk. Defendant
16 continues to engage in misleading, deceptive, fraudulent, and unfair acts and practices
17 in trade and commerce with respect to the sale of SSBS Vests. This conduct includes,
18 among other things: (i) representing that its SSBS Vests have characteristics and
19 benefits they do not have; (ii) representing that its SSBS Vests are of a particular
20 standard or quality when they are not; (iii) knowingly issuing deceptive and misleading
21 information regarding the durability, effectiveness, and performance of the SSBS
22 system in California released as recently as January 19, 2018; (iv) representing that the
23 latent defects and resulting failures of the SSBS are a result of purported misuse by not
24 disconnecting the SSBS in some gentle, special, and impractical manner never
25 disclosed to Class Members; and (v) failing to disclose material facts regarding the
26 premature failure of the SSBS rendering the SSBS Vests worthless to officers.

27 204. Defendant further engaged in misleading, deceptive, fraudulent, and
28 unfair conduct including but not limited to: (i) failing to notify Plaintiff and the Class

1 of the defects in the SSBS Vests and that the vests are prone to unexpectedly falling
2 apart in the line of duty; (ii) selling SSBS Vests (or permitting them to be sold either
3 directly or through its distribution channels), that are represented to be new but in fact
4 have ballistic panels with manufacture and issue dates up to four and a half years old;
5 (iii) informing Class Members that replacement SSBS straps will correct the failures
6 and charging Class Members for replacement SSBS straps if their vests are more than
7 two years old; and (iv) failing to honor its warranties and recall and replace the
8 defective SSBS Vests. These actions constitute misleading, deceptive, fraudulent, and
9 unfair acts or practices in the conduct of trade or commerce in violation of the
10 California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

11 205. By way of additional specific examples, Defendant, an entity with
12 exclusive knowledge regarding the latent defects and true qualities, true characteristics,
13 true origin of materials and components, and true benefits of the SSBS Vests, had a
14 duty to disclose material facts regarding the SSBS; namely, that the latent defects result
15 in severe and accelerated deterioration of the SSBS under normal use, thus creating a
16 safety risk for purchasers. Sergeant Porras and the Class reasonably expected that
17 Defendant would disclose any material facts that a reasonable consumer would
18 consider important in deciding whether to purchase SSBS Vests. Sergeant Porras and
19 the Class also reasonably expected that Defendant would not sell SSBS Vests claiming,
20 among other things, that they are “highly-effective,” that they will last “throughout the
21 life of the vest,” that they will “keep[] the ballistics completely
22 suspended . . . throughout the life of the vest,” that the SSBS is “robust enough to
23 handle different wear and climate conditions,” and that Defendant rigorously tested the
24 SSBS, when in fact the statements were not true. In truth, Defendant knew that the
25 SSBS had latent and defects it was unable to fix which cause the SSBS to deteriorate
26 rapidly and severely at alarmingly-high rates. By failing and refusing to disclose this
27 material information regarding the SSBS Vests, Defendant has engaged in actionable,
28

1 fraudulent conduct within the meaning of the California Business & Professions
2 Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

3 206. Sergeant Porras and Class Members were exposed to Defendant's
4 multimedia marketing campaign touting the supposed durability, quality, and
5 performance of its SSBS Vest and purchasers justifiably made their decisions to
6 purchase SSBS Vest as a result of Defendant's misleading marketing and concealment
7 of the true, defective nature of the SSBS.

8 207. Sergeant Porras, a reasonable consumer, the Class, and the public are
9 likely to be, and, in fact were, deceived and misled by Defendant's unfair business
10 practices.

11 208. Defendant engaged in these unlawful and unfair business practices
12 motivated solely by self-interest with the primary purpose of collecting unlawful and
13 unauthorized monies from Sergeant Porras and the Class, thereby unjustly enriching
14 Defendant.

15 209. Such acts and omissions by Defendant are unlawful and/or unfair and
16 constitute a violation of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*
17 Sergeant Porras reserves the right to identify additional violations by Defendant as may
18 be established through discovery.

19 210. As a direct and proximate result of the aforementioned acts and
20 representations described above and herein, Defendant received and continues to
21 receive unearned commercial benefits at the expense of the Class and the public.

22 211. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's unlawful, unfair, and
23 fraudulent conduct described herein, Defendant has unlawfully benefitted by the
24 receipt of ill-gotten gains from customers, including Sergeant Porras and all members
25 of the Class who unwittingly provided money to Defendant based on Defendant's
26 actual and implied representations when Defendant's advertised representations were
27 false, artificial, illusory, and unlawful.

28

1 212. Sergeant Porras suffered an “injury in fact” because his money was taken
2 by Defendant as a result of Defendant’s unfair, unlawful, deceptive business practices
3 and false advertising.

4 213. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant’s practices in violation of
5 the California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*, Sergeant Porras and
6 members of the Class have incurred actual damages in the amount of the purchase price
7 of their vests.

8 214. Tens of thousands of SSBS Vests have been purchased by Class Members
9 including law enforcement personnel within the relevant time period.

10 215. Tens of thousands of Class Members, including law enforcement
11 personnel and others who use the SSBS Vests and continue to purchase the SSBS Vests
12 are unaware of the defects in the vests.

13 216. In prosecuting this action for the enforcement of important rights affecting
14 the public interest, Sergeant Porras seeks the recovery of attorneys’ fees, which is
15 available to a prevailing plaintiff in class action cases such as this matter.

16 217. Defendant’s misrepresentations and omissions alleged herein caused
17 Sergeant Porras and the Class to purchase defective SSBS Vests. Absent those
18 misrepresentations and omissions, Sergeant Porras and the Class would not have
19 purchased defective SSBS Vests.

20 218. Pursuant to Business & Professions Code § 17203, Sergeant Porras and
21 the California Class seek from Defendant restitution and the disgorgement of all
22 earnings, profits, compensation, benefits, and other ill-gotten gains obtained by
23 Defendant as provided in Business & Professions Code § 17203 as a result of its
24 conduct in violation of Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*

25 219. As set forth herein, Plaintiff and Class Members are persons have been
26 aggrieved and suffered damages as a result of Defendant’s deceptive, unfair, and/or
27 unconscionable acts and practices such that they are entitled to affirmative injunctive
28 relief requiring Defendant to cease selling the defective SSBS Vests and to notify all

1 Class Members of the defects in the vests and the safety hazard associated with
2 continued use, including the sudden and unexpected failure of the SSBS while in the
3 line of duty causing the ballistic panels to detach from the shoulder straps.

4 220. Plaintiff has a substantial likelihood of success on the merits. Indeed,
5 prior problems and unfair and deceptive conduct with various of Defendant's brand
6 vests spawned multiple class actions, a nation-wide safety notice, cessation of sale and
7 the recall and replacements of tens of thousands of vests. *See* footnotes 1, 6, *supra* (list
8 of prior actions against Defendant's subsidiaries and prior unfair and deceptive
9 conduct). Here, the acute safety issue and injury to Class Members outweighs whatever
10 damage the requested injunction may cause Defendant. Furthermore, the requested
11 injunction, if issued, will be in the best interest of California's law enforcement
12 community and the public interest as opposed to being adverse to the public interest.

13 221. If the injunctive relief is not provided, then irreparable injury to some
14 users, *i.e.*, bodily injury, may result. The requested injunctive relief is therefore
15 necessary to prevent Defendant from continuing to engage in the unlawful conduct
16 alleged herein, which, if left unabated, will cause future injury to the public. Monetary
17 damages and restitution, alone, are not sufficient to address Defendant's ongoing
18 wrongful conduct and the present and future harm caused thereby.

19
20 **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**
(Fraudulent Concealment)

21 222. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges the above allegations, as if fully set
22 forth herein.

23 223. Plaintiff brings this cause of action for himself and on behalf of Class
24 Members.

25 224. Defendant concealed and suppressed material facts concerning the true
26 quality, characteristics, durability, and performance of the SSBS in the SSBS Vests to
27 induce Plaintiff and Class Members to purchase SSBS Vests, and did induce Plaintiff
28 and Class Members to purchase their SSBS Vests.

1 225. Defendant concealed and suppressed material facts concerning the serious
2 and latent defects causing the SSBS to prematurely fail and fall apart on Class Members
3 wearing the life-critical vests.

4 226. Defendant knew that Plaintiff and Class Members would not be able to
5 detect the defects prior to purchasing their SSBS Vests. Defendant furthered and relied
6 upon this lack of disclosure to promote payments for temporary “fixes” and
7 replacement straps (additional sets of the same defective straps) it marked up over
8 10,000%, and, Defendant has wrongfully accused (without any testing or supporting
9 information whatsoever) purchasers of causing the problem themselves – all the while
10 concealing the true nature and cause and the defects from Plaintiff and Class Members.
11 Defendant further (and repeatedly) denied the very existence of the defects when
12 purchasers complained of the defects.

13 227. Defendant concealed and suppressed these material facts that it knew
14 about well prior to the purchase of all SSBS Vests at issue in this matter and instead
15 pushed supposed “fixes” like additional defective straps and replacing other material
16 or stitching with the same defective material or stitching.

17 228. Defendant did so in order to boost confidence in the SSBS Vests and to
18 falsely assure purchasers that the vests were durable, reliable, “highly effective,”
19 “revolutionary,” unsurpassed, used “zero compromises,” and have the “world’s finest
20 performance” in order to prevent harm to Defendant and its products’ reputations in
21 the marketplace and to prevent consumers from learning of the defective nature of the
22 SSBS Vests prior to their purchase. These false representations and omissions were
23 material to consumers, both because they concerned the quality of the SSBS Vests and
24 because the representations and omissions played a significant role in their decisions
25 to purchase the vests.

26 229. Defendant had a duty to disclose the latent defects in the SSBS Vests
27 because the defects were known and/or accessible only to Defendant; Defendant had
28 superior knowledge and access to the facts; and Defendant knew the facts were not

1 known to or reasonably discoverable by Plaintiff and Class Members. Defendant also
2 had a duty to disclose because it made many general affirmative representations about
3 the quality, characteristics, durability, and performance of the SSBS and lack of defects
4 in the SSBS Vests as set forth above, which were misleading, deceptive, and/or
5 incomplete without the disclosure of the additional facts set forth above regarding their
6 actual quality, characteristics, durability, performance, and usability. Even when faced
7 with complaints from Class Members and other purchasers across the country
8 regarding the defects, Defendant misled and concealed the true cause of the problems
9 complained of. As a result, Class Members were misled as to the true condition of the
10 SSBS Vests at least once at the time of purchase and again if complained about to
11 Defendant. The omitted and concealed facts were material because they directly
12 impact the value, appeal, and usability of the SSBS Vests purchased by Plaintiff and
13 Class Members. Whether a manufacturer's products are as stated by the manufacturer,
14 backed by the manufacturer, and usable for the purpose for which they were purchased,
15 are material concerns to a consumer, in particular consumers of life-critical safety
16 products. Defendant's management has acknowledged and testified that the failure of
17 the SSBS Vests experienced by purchasers are serious issues involving life-critical
18 products and not nuisances. "[Q.] I mean we can agree that the issue here is not
19 nuisance but a lifesaving product; correct? [A.] Yes, it's a lifesaving product."

20 230. Defendant actively concealed and/or suppressed these material facts, in
21 whole or in part, to protect its reputation, sustain its marketing strategy, and avoid
22 recalls that would hurt the brand's image and cost money, and it did so at the expense
23 of Plaintiff and Class Members.

24 231. Defendant has still not made full and adequate disclosure and continues
25 to defraud Plaintiff and Class Members and conceal material information regarding
26 defects that exist in the SSBS Vests.

27 232. Plaintiff and Class Members were unaware of these omitted material facts
28 and would not have acted as they did if they had known of the concealed and/or

1 suppressed facts, in that they would not have purchased their SSBS Vests or chosen
2 different models not known to have the defects. Plaintiff and Class Members' actions
3 were justified. Defendant was in exclusive control of the material facts and such facts
4 were not known to the public, Plaintiff, or Class Members.

5 233. Because of the concealment and/or suppression of the facts, Plaintiff and
6 Class Members sustained damages because they negotiated and paid value for the
7 SSBS Vests not considerate of the defects that Defendant failed to disclose. Had they
8 been aware of the concealed defects that exist in the SSBS Vests, Plaintiff and Class
9 Members would not have purchased them at all.

10 234. Accordingly, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and Class Members for the
11 purchase price of their vests and such other and further damages in an amount to be
12 proven at trial.

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

18 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

19 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff on behalf of himself and members of the Class defined
20 herein, prays for judgement and relief as follows:

- 21 (a) An order certifying that this action may be maintained as a class action as
22 defined above and appointing Plaintiff as class representative and undersigned
23 counsel as class counsel;
- 24 (b) An award of actual, statutory, punitive, and/or other damages and losses
25 in the maximum amount permitted by applicable law;
- 26 (c) Restitution and disgorgement of the unlawful profits collected by
27 Defendant;
- 28

- 1 (d) An order providing for injunctive relief in favor of Plaintiff and the Class
- 2 against Defendant requiring Defendant to cease selling SSBS Vests and to notify
- 3 all class members of the defects and life-threatening safety problems with the
- 4 vests;
- 5 (e) An award of prejudgment and post-judgment interest at the maximum
- 6 legal rate be entered in favor of Sergeant Porras and the Class on their damages;
- 7 (f) Plaintiff’s attorneys’ fees and costs of suit, under Cal. Code Civ.
- 8 Proc. § 1021.5, and as otherwise allowed by law;
- 9 (g) Leave to amend this Complaint to conform to the evidence produced at
- 10 trial; and
- 11 (h) Such other and further relief as may be just and appropriate.

DEMAND FOR JURY

13 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38, Plaintiff hereby respectfully
14 demands a Jury Trial in this matter on all issues so triable.

15
16 DATED: March 1, 2019

Respectfully submitted,
JOHNSON FISTEL, LLP
FRANK J. JOHNSON

/s/ Phong L. Tran
PHONG L. TRAN

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Pro Hac Vice to be filed

Attorneys for Plaintiff Miguel Porras

EXHIBIT A

Concealable Vests



ELITE (FEMALE)



ELITE (MALE)



VISION (FEMALE)



VISION (MALE)



HILITE (FEMALE)



HILITE (MALE)



PYTHON (FEMALE)



PYTHON (MALE)



STANDARD (FEMALE)



STANDARD (MALE)



EXECUTIVE





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EXHIBIT B

Concealable Vests



BLUE STEEL (MALE)



BLUE STEEL (FEMALE)



PERFORM-X (MALE)



PERFORM-X (FEMALE)



THE STANDARD (MALE)



THE STANDARD (FEMALE)



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EXHIBIT C

Concealable Vests



BLUE STEEL (MALE)



BLUE STEEL (FEMALE)



PERFORM-X (MALE)



PERFORM-X (FEMALE)



THE STANDARD (MALE)



THE STANDARD (FEMALE)



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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL COVER SHEET**

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS (Check box if you are representing yourself <input type="checkbox"/>) MIGUEL PORRAS, Individually and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated	DEFENDANTS (Check box if you are representing yourself <input type="checkbox"/>) POINT BLANK ENTERPRISES, INC.
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff <u>Los Angeles County</u> <i>(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)</i>	County of Residence of First Listed Defendant _____ <i>(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)</i>
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address and Telephone Number) If you are representing yourself, provide the same information. Phong L. Tran (SBN 204961) Johnson Fistel, LLP 655 W Broadway, Suite 1400, San Diego, CA 92101 619-230-0063	Attorneys (Firm Name, Address and Telephone Number) If you are representing yourself, provide the same information.

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an X in one box only.) <input type="checkbox"/> 1. U.S. Government Plaintiff <input type="checkbox"/> 2. U.S. Government Defendant <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)	III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES -For Diversity Cases Only (Place an X in one box for plaintiff and one for defendant) <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:30%;">Citizen of This State</td> <td style="width:5%;">PTF</td> <td style="width:5%;">DEF</td> <td style="width:5%;">1</td> <td style="width:5%;">1</td> <td style="width:55%;">Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in this State</td> <td style="width:5%;">PTF</td> <td style="width:5%;">DEF</td> <td style="width:5%;">4</td> <td style="width:5%;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Citizen of Another State</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td>Foreign Nation</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </table>	Citizen of This State	PTF	DEF	1	1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in this State	PTF	DEF	4	4	Citizen of Another State			2	2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State			5	5	Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country			3	3	Foreign Nation			6	6
Citizen of This State	PTF	DEF	1	1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in this State	PTF	DEF	4	4																						
Citizen of Another State			2	2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State			5	5																						
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country			3	3	Foreign Nation			6	6																						

IV. ORIGIN (Place an X in one box only.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Original Proceeding	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Removed from State Court	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Remanded from Appellate Court	<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Reinstated or Reopened	<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Transferred from Another District (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer	<input type="checkbox"/> 8. Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File
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V. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: JURY DEMAND: Yes No (Check "Yes" only if demanded in complaint.)

CLASS ACTION under F.R.Cv.P. 23: Yes No **MONEY DEMANDED IN COMPLAINT:** \$ _____

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing and write a brief statement of cause. Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.)
 Class Action Fairness Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)

VII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one box only.)

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

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL COVER SHEET**

VIII. VENUE: Your answers to the questions below will determine the division of the Court to which this case will be initially assigned. This initial assignment is subject to change, in accordance with the Court's General Orders, upon review by the Court of your Complaint or Notice of Removal.

QUESTION A: Was this case removed from state court? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If "no," skip to Question B. If "yes," check the box to the right that applies, enter the corresponding division in response to Question E, below, and continue from there.	STATE CASE WAS PENDING IN THE COUNTY OF: <input type="checkbox"/> Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San Luis Obispo <input type="checkbox"/> Orange <input type="checkbox"/> Riverside or San Bernardino	INITIAL DIVISION IN CACD IS: Western Southern Eastern
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QUESTION B: Is the United States, or one of its agencies or employees, a PLAINTIFF in this action? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If "no," skip to Question C. If "yes," answer Question B.1, at right.	B.1. Do 50% or more of the defendants who reside in the district reside in Orange Co.? <i>check one of the boxes to the right</i> →	<input type="checkbox"/> YES. Your case will initially be assigned to the Southern Division. Enter "Southern" in response to Question E, below, and continue from there. <input type="checkbox"/> NO. Continue to Question B.2.
B.2. Do 50% or more of the defendants who reside in the district reside in Riverside and/or San Bernardino Counties? (Consider the two counties together.) <i>check one of the boxes to the right</i> →	<input type="checkbox"/> YES. Your case will initially be assigned to the Eastern Division. Enter "Eastern" in response to Question E, below, and continue from there. <input type="checkbox"/> NO. Your case will initially be assigned to the Western Division. Enter "Western" in response to Question E, below, and continue from there.	

QUESTION C: Is the United States, or one of its agencies or employees, a DEFENDANT in this action? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If "no," skip to Question D. If "yes," answer Question C.1, at right.	C.1. Do 50% or more of the plaintiffs who reside in the district reside in Orange Co.? <i>check one of the boxes to the right</i> →	<input type="checkbox"/> YES. Your case will initially be assigned to the Southern Division. Enter "Southern" in response to Question E, below, and continue from there. <input type="checkbox"/> NO. Continue to Question C.2.
C.2. Do 50% or more of the plaintiffs who reside in the district reside in Riverside and/or San Bernardino Counties? (Consider the two counties together.) <i>check one of the boxes to the right</i> →	<input type="checkbox"/> YES. Your case will initially be assigned to the Eastern Division. Enter "Eastern" in response to Question E, below, and continue from there. <input type="checkbox"/> NO. Your case will initially be assigned to the Western Division. Enter "Western" in response to Question E, below, and continue from there.	

QUESTION D: Location of plaintiffs and defendants?	A. Orange County	B. Riverside or San Bernardino County	C. Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San Luis Obispo County
Indicate the location(s) in which 50% or more of <i>plaintiffs who reside in this district</i> reside. (Check up to two boxes, or leave blank if none of these choices apply.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Indicate the location(s) in which 50% or more of <i>defendants who reside in this district</i> reside. (Check up to two boxes, or leave blank if none of these choices apply.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

D.1. Is there at least one answer in Column A? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If "yes," your case will initially be assigned to the SOUTHERN DIVISION. Enter "Southern" in response to Question E, below, and continue from there. If "no," go to question D2 to the right. →	D.2. Is there at least one answer in Column B? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If "yes," your case will initially be assigned to the EASTERN DIVISION. Enter "Eastern" in response to Question E, below. If "no," your case will be assigned to the WESTERN DIVISION. Enter "Western" in response to Question E, below. ↓
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QUESTION E: Initial Division?	INITIAL DIVISION IN CACD
Enter the initial division determined by Question A, B, C, or D above: →	WESTERN

QUESTION F: Northern Counties?
Do 50% or more of plaintiffs or defendants in this district reside in Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San Luis Obispo counties? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
CIVIL COVER SHEET

IX(a). IDENTICAL CASES: Has this action been previously filed in this court? NO YES

If yes, list case number(s): _____

IX(b). RELATED CASES: Is this case related (as defined below) to any civil or criminal case(s) previously filed in this court? NO YES

If yes, list case number(s): _____

Civil cases are related when they (check all that apply):

- A. Arise from the same or a closely related transaction, happening, or event;
- B. Call for determination of the same or substantially related or similar questions of law and fact; or
- C. For other reasons would entail substantial duplication of labor if heard by different judges.

Note: That cases may involve the same patent, trademark, or copyright is not, in itself, sufficient to deem cases related.

A civil forfeiture case and a criminal case are related when they (check all that apply):

- A. Arise from the same or a closely related transaction, happening, or event;
- B. Call for determination of the same or substantially related or similar questions of law and fact; or
- C. Involve one or more defendants from the criminal case in common and would entail substantial duplication of labor if heard by different judges.

X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY

(OR SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANT): /s/ Phong L. Tran

DATE: 03/01/2019

Notice to Counsel/Parties: The submission of this Civil Cover Sheet is required by Local Rule 3-1. This Form CV-71 and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. For more detailed instructions, see separate instruction sheet (CV-071A).

Key to Statistical codes relating to Social Security Cases:

Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of Cause of Action
861	HIA	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended. Also, include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the program. (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))
862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. (30 U.S.C. 923)
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended; plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))
863	DIWW	All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))
864	SSID	All claims for supplemental security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security Act, as amended.
865	RSI	All claims for retirement (old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL

District of

CALIFORNIA

MIGUEL PORRAS, Individually and on Behalf of
All Others Similarly Situated

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

V.

POINT BLANK ENTERPRISES, INC.

CASE NUMBER: 2:19-CV-1542

TO: (Name and address of Defendant)

Point Blank Enterprises, Inc.
2102 Southwest 2nd Street
Pompano Beach, FL 33069

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to serve on PLAINTIFF'S ATTORNEY (name and address)

Phong L. Tran (SBN 204961)
Johnson Fistel, LLP
655 W Broadway, Suite 1400
San Diego, CA 92101
619-230-0063

an answer to the complaint which is served on you with this summons, within 60 days after service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. Any answer that you serve on the parties to this action must be filed with the Clerk of this Court within a reasonable period of time after service.

CLERK

DATE

(By) DEPUTY CLERK

AO 440 (Rev. 8/01) Summons in a Civil Action

RETURN OF SERVICE		
Service of the Summons and complaint was made by me ⁽¹⁾	DATE	
NAME OF SERVER (<i>PRINT</i>)	TITLE	
<i>Check one box below to indicate appropriate method of service</i>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Served personally upon the defendant. Place where served: <input type="checkbox"/> Left copies thereof at the defendant's dwelling house or usual place of abode with a person of suitable age and discretion then residing therein. Name of person with whom the summons and complaint were left: <input type="checkbox"/> Returned unexecuted: <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):		
STATEMENT OF SERVICE FEES		
TRAVEL	SERVICES	TOTAL \$0.00
DECLARATION OF SERVER		
<p style="text-align: center;">I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing information contained in the Return of Service and Statement of Service Fees is true and correct.</p> <p>Executed on _____ <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> Date <i>Signature of Server</i> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> _____ <i>Address of Server</i> </div> </p>		

(1) As to who may serve a summons see Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

NAME, ADDRESS, AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF ATTORNEY(S)
 OR OF PARTY APPEARING IN PRO PER
 Phong L. Tran (SBN 204961)
 Johnson Fistel, LLP
 655 W Broadway, Suite 1400
 San Diego, CA 92101
 619-230-0063

ATTORNEY(S) FOR: Plaintiff

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

MIGUEL PORRAS, Individually and on Behalf of
 All Others Similarly Situated
 Plaintiff(s),

CASE NUMBER: 2:19-CV-1542

v.

POINT BLANK ENTERPRISES, INC.
 Defendant(s)

**CERTIFICATION AND NOTICE
 OF INTERESTED PARTIES
 (Local Rule 7.1-1)**

TO: THE COURT AND ALL PARTIES OF RECORD:

The undersigned, counsel of record for MIGUEL PORRAS
 or party appearing in pro per, certifies that the following listed party (or parties) may have a pecuniary interest in
 the outcome of this case. These representations are made to enable the Court to evaluate possible disqualification
 or recusal.

(List the names of all such parties and identify their connection and interest. Use additional sheet if necessary.)

NONE	PARTY	CONNECTION / INTEREST
		NONE

03/01/2019
 Date

/s/ Phong L. Tran
 Signature

Attorney of record for (or name of party appearing in pro per):

MIGUEL PORRAS

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Class Action Lawsuit Alleges Point Blank Enterprises Self-Suspending Ballistic System Bulletproof Vests are Defective](#)
