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9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

10
11 MARC BERNSTEIN, Individually and on
12 Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 MP MATERIALS CORP. f/k/a FORTRESS
16 VALUE ACQUISITION CORP., JAMES H.
17 LITINSKY, RYAN CORBETT, ANDREW A.
MCKNIGHT, and DANIEL N. BASS,

18 Defendants.
19

Case No. 2:22-cv-00315

CLASS ACTION

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE
FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

20 Plaintiff Marc Bernstein (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly
21 situated, by Plaintiff’s undersigned attorneys, for Plaintiff’s complaint against Defendants,
22 alleges the following based upon personal knowledge as to Plaintiff and Plaintiff’s own acts,
23 and information and belief as to all other matters, based upon, *inter alia*, the investigation
24 conducted by and through Plaintiff’s attorneys, which included, among other things, a review of
25 the Defendants’ public documents, conference calls and announcements made by Defendants,
26 United States (“U.S.”) Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) filings, wire and press
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28

1 releases published by and regarding MP Materials Corp. f/k/a Fortress Value Acquisition Corp.
2 (“MP Materials” or the “Company”), analysts’ reports and advisories about the Company, and
3 information readily obtainable on the Internet. Plaintiff believes that substantial, additional
4 evidentiary support will exist for the allegations set forth herein after a reasonable opportunity
5 for discovery.
6

7 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

8 1. This is a federal securities class action on behalf of a class consisting of all
9 persons and entities other than Defendants that purchased or otherwise acquired MP Materials
10 securities between May 1, 2020 and February 2, 2022, both dates inclusive (the “Class Period”),
11 seeking to recover damages caused by Defendants’ violations of the federal securities laws and
12 to pursue remedies under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the
13 “Exchange Act”) and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, against the Company and certain of
14 its top officials.
15

16 2. MP Materials engages in the ownership and operation of integrated rare earth
17 mining and processing facilities. The Company was previously known as “Fortress Value
18 Acquisition Corp.” (“FVAC”) and operated as a special purpose acquisition company
19 (“SPAC”).¹
20

21 3. In November 2020, FVAC consummated a merger with MP Mine Operations
22 LLC (“MPMO”) and Secure Natural Resources LLC (“SNR” and, collectively with MPMO,
23 “Legacy MP Materials”), whereby, among other things, Legacy MP Materials became an
24 indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of FVAC, and FVAC changed its name from “Fortress Value
25
26

27 ¹ A SPAC, also called a blank-check company, is a development stage company that has no
28 specific business plan or purpose or has indicated its business plan is to engage in a merger or
acquisition with an unidentified company or companies, other entity, or person.

1 Acquisition Corp.” to “MP Materials Corp.” (the “Business Combination”). As a result of the
2 Business Combination, the Company began to own and operate the Mountain Pass Rare Earth
3 Mine and Processing Facility (“Mountain Pass”) in California.

4
5 4. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants made materially false and misleading
6 statements regarding the Company’s business, operations, and compliance policies.
7 Specifically, Defendants made false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to disclose that:
8 (i) FVAC had overstated its due diligence efforts and expertise with respect to identifying target
9 companies to acquire; (ii) FVAC performed inadequate due diligence into Legacy MP Materials
10 prior to the Business Combination, or else ignored significant red flags regarding, *inter alia*,
11 Legacy MP Materials’ management, compliance policies, and Mountain Pass’s profitability;
12 (iii) as a result, the Company’s future business and financial prospects post-Business
13 Combination were overstated; (iv) MP Materials engaged in an abusive transfer price
14 manipulation scheme with a related party in the People’s Republic of China (“China”) to
15 artificially inflate the Company’s profits; (v) MP Materials’ ore at Mountain Pass was not
16 economically viable to harvest for rare earth metals; and (vi) as a result, the Company’s public
17 statements were materially false and misleading at all relevant times.
18

19
20 5. On February 3, 2022, Bonitas Research published a report (the “Bonitas Report”)
21 accusing MP Materials of executing an “abusive transfer price manipulation scheme” with a
22 related party in China, Shenghe Resources Holding Co., Ltd. (“Shenghe”), which owned 7.7%
23 of the Company as of March 22, 2021. Specifically, the Bonitas Report alleged that, since the
24 second quarter of 2021 (“2Q21”), MP Materials and Shenghe “executed an abusive transfer
25 price manipulation scheme whereby Shenghe overpaid for MP [Materials] concentrates to
26 artificially inflate MP [Materials’] profits, [which] conveniently coincided with the SPAC
27
28

1 insider lock-up expiration so that MP [Materials] insiders could sell MP [Materials] stock at
2 artificially inflated prices.” In addition, the Bonitas Report cited a September 2019 German
3 academic study that concluded MP [Materials]’ ore at Mountain Pass is “not economically
4 viable to harvest for rare earth metals while 12 of the other 13 well known rare earth mines
5 outside of China are economically feasible” at current market prices.

6
7 6. On this news, MP Materials’ stock price fell \$5.61 per share, or 14.25%, to close
8 at \$33.75 per share on February 3, 2022, on unusually heavy trading volume of 12,371,789
9 shares.

10
11 7. As a result of Defendants’ wrongful acts and omissions, and the precipitous
12 decline in the market value of the Company’s securities, Plaintiff and other Class members have
13 suffered significant losses and damages.

14 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

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

18
19 9. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28
20 U.S.C. § 1331 and Section 27 of the Exchange Act.

21 10. Venue is proper in this Judicial District pursuant to Section 27 of the Exchange
22 Act (15 U.S.C. § 78aa) and 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b). MP Materials is headquartered in this Judicial
23 District, Defendants conduct business in this Judicial District, and a significant portion of
24 Defendants’ actions took place within this Judicial District.

25
26 11. In connection with the acts alleged in this complaint, Defendants, directly or
27 indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including, but not
28

1 limited to, the mails, interstate telephone communications, and the facilities of the national
2 securities markets.

3 **PARTIES**

4
5 12. Plaintiff, as set forth in the attached Certification, acquired MP Materials
6 securities at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period and was damaged upon the
7 revelation of the alleged corrective disclosures.

8 13. Defendant MP Materials is a Delaware corporation with principal executive
9 offices located at 6720 Via Austi Parkway, Suite 450, Las Vegas, Nevada 89119. MP
10 Materials' common stock trades in an efficient market on the New York Stock Exchange
11 ("NYSE") under the trading symbol "MP". Prior to the Business Combination, the Company
12 was a Delaware corporation with principal executive offices located at 1345 Avenue of the
13 Americas, 46th Floor, New York, New York 10105, and its Class A common stock, redeemable
14 warrants, and units traded on the NYSE under the trading symbols "FVAC", "FVAC WS", and
15 "FVAC.U", respectively.
16
17

18 14. Defendant James H. Litinsky ("Litinsky") has served as MP Materials' Chairman
19 and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") at all relevant times following the Business Combination.

20 15. Defendant Ryan Corbett ("Corbett") has served as MP Materials' Chief Financial
21 Officer ("CFO") at all relevant times following the Business Combination.

22 16. Defendant Andrew A. McKnight ("McKnight") served as MP Materials' CEO at
23 all relevant times prior to the Business Combination.
24

25 17. Defendant Daniel N. Bass ("Bass") served as MP Materials' CFO at all relevant
26 times prior to the Business Combination.
27
28

1 18. Defendants Litinsky, Corbett, McKnight, and Bass are sometimes referred to
2 herein as the “Individual Defendants.”

3 19. The Individual Defendants possessed the power and authority to control the
4 contents of MP Materials’ SEC filings, press releases, and other market communications. The
5 Individual Defendants were provided with copies of MP Materials’ SEC filings and press
6 releases alleged herein to be misleading prior to or shortly after their issuance and had the
7 ability and opportunity to prevent their issuance or to cause them to be corrected. Because of
8 their positions with MP Materials, and their access to material information available to them but
9 not to the public, the Individual Defendants knew that the adverse facts specified herein had not
10 been disclosed to and were being concealed from the public, and that the positive
11 representations being made were then materially false and misleading. The Individual
12 Defendants are liable for the false statements and omissions pleaded herein.
13
14

15 20. MP Materials and the Individual Defendants are collectively referred to herein,
16 in whole or in part, as “Defendants.”
17

18 **SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS**

19 **Background**

20 21. MP Materials engages in the ownership and operation of integrated rare earth
21 mining and processing facilities. The Company was previously known as “Fortress Value
22 Acquisition Corp.” and operated as a SPAC.
23

24 22. In November 2020, FVAC consummated a merger with Legacy MP Materials,
25 whereby, among other things, Legacy MP Materials became an indirect wholly-owned
26 subsidiary of FVAC, and FVAC changed its name from “Fortress Value Acquisition Corp.” to
27 “MP Materials Corp.” As a result of the Business Combination, the Company began to own
28

1 and operate Mountain Pass in California. MPMO acquired the Mountain Pass mine and
2 processing facilities in July 2017, and SNR holds the mineral rights to the Mountain Pass mine
3 and surrounding areas as well as intellectual property rights related to the processing and
4 development of rare earth minerals.
5

6 23. Legacy MP Materials and, following the Business Combination, MP Materials,
7 has historically transacted with Shenghe, a related party in China. Particularly, since 2017,
8 Legacy MP Materials had entered into several commercial and restated agreements with
9 Shenghe, whereby Shenghe would, *inter alia*, help finance Legacy MP Materials' operations at
10 Mountain Pass and purchase its rare earth materials, before reselling those materials to
11 customers in China. The Company continued to operate under restated and amended
12 agreements with Shenghe following the Business Combination.
13

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

15 24. The Class Period begins on May 1, 2020, when MP Materials—then still known
16 as FVAC—filed a prospectus on Form 424B4 with the SEC in connection with its initial public
17 offering (the “Prospectus”). With respect to FVAC’s purported business strategy, that filing
18 stated, among other things, that the Company “intend[s] to deploy a pro-active, thematic
19 sourcing strategy”; that “[o]ur selection process will leverage our team’s network of industry,
20 private equity sponsor, credit fund sponsor and lending community relationships as well as
21 relationships with management teams of public and private companies, investment bankers,
22 restructuring advisers, attorneys and accountants”; and that FVAC’s management would utilize
23 a “disciplined process of pursuing and reviewing promising leads.”
24
25

26 25. With respect to FVAC’s purported acquisition criteria, the Prospectus
27 represented that the Company “intend[s] to seek to acquire one or more businesses that we
28

1 believe . . . exhibit unrecognized value or other characteristics that we believe have been
2 misevaluated by the marketplace based on our company specific analysis and due diligence
3 review”; that “this process will include, among other things, a review and analysis of the
4 company’s capital structure, quality of earnings, potential for operational improvements,
5 corporate governance, customers, material contracts, and industry background and trends”; and
6 that the Company “intend[s] to leverage the operational experience and disciplined investment
7 approach of our team to identify opportunities to unlock value that our experience in complex
8 situations allows us to pursue.”
9

10
11 26. Moreover, as part of FVAC’s purported acquisition process, the Prospectus
12 assured investors that “[i]n evaluating a prospective target business, we expect to conduct a
13 thorough due diligence review[,]” including “meetings with incumbent management and
14 employees, document reviews, inspection of facilities, as well as a review of financial,
15 operational, legal and other information which will be made available to us.”
16

17 27. On June 9, 2020, MP Materials filed a quarterly report on Form 10-Q with the
18 SEC, reporting the Company’s financial and operating results for the quarter ended March 31,
19 2020 (the “1Q20 10-Q”). That filing stated, in relevant part:

20 [W]e will be using . . . funds for identifying and evaluating prospective
21 acquisition candidates, performing business due diligence on prospective target
22 businesses, traveling to and from the offices, plants or similar locations of
23 prospective target businesses, reviewing corporate documents and material
24 agreements of prospective target businesses, selecting the target business to
acquire and structuring, negotiating and consummating the Business
Combination.

25 28. Appended as exhibits to the 1Q20 10-Q were signed certifications pursuant to the
26 Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“SOX”), wherein Defendants McKnight and Bass certified that
27 “[t]he [1Q20 10-Q] fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the
28

1 [Exchange Act]” and that “[t]he information contained in the [1Q20 10-Q] fairly presents, in all
2 material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.”

3 29. On July 15, 2020, Legacy MP Materials issued a press release announcing the
4 contemplated Business Combination with FVAC (the “July 2020 Press Release”). That press
5 release quoted Defendant McKnight, who stated:
6

7 We believe MP Materials is a compelling opportunity to invest in an
8 irreplaceable, world-class asset at a point in time when demand from electric
9 vehicles, wind turbines, and other technologies is hitting an inflection point, and
10 while the need to find a reliable and resilient source for rare earths is crucial for
11 the U.S. and global supply chain. The electrification of global transportation and
12 infrastructure will be a dominant investment theme over the next several decades,
13 leading to demand for rare earths rapidly outpacing current levels of production
14 and supply. Mountain Pass is the only scaled North American source of supply for
15 these materials, and Jim and his team have already restored Mountain Pass as a
16 global leader in the rare earth market. Together, we will leverage that foundation
17 into a transformational opportunity at a critical time for our nation.

18 30. The July 2020 Press Release also quoted Defendant Litinsky, who stated, in
19 relevant part:
20

21 This business combination and becoming a public company is a key milestone in
22 MP Materials’ mission to restore the full rare earth supply chain to the United
23 States of America To achieve our mission, we must be economically
24 competitive and hold ourselves to the highest standards for the benefit of our
25 investors, employees, communities, country, and the environment.

26 31. Moreover, the July 2020 Press Release represented that “MP Materials’
27 Mountain Pass site contains one of the richest rare earth deposits in the world, with average ore
28 grade of approximately 8%, and includes state-of-the-art processing and separation facilities.”

29 32. Also on July 15, 2020, on a conference call to discuss the anticipated Business
30 Combination, Defendant McKnight reiterated:

31 While I think you can say MP Materials and Mountain Pass is truly a one-of-a-
32 kind asset, what I think makes us so excited about this opportunity is the unique
33 inflection point that we’re seeing come together with electric vehicle demand,
34 wind turbines and other advanced technologies, coupled with the urgent need for

1 independent, resilient and reliable supply chains sourced in North America. We
2 believe MP Materials is positioned to be the world-wide leader in rare earths
mining and refining, at a time when the world is really in need of one.

3 33. On the same conference call, Defendant Litinsky stated, *inter alia*:

4 MP Materials operates Mountain Pass, a one-of-a-kind asset uniquely positioned
5 to bring a leading source of rare earth materials back to North America . . . I can't
6 say enough times how truly unique Mountain Pass is. From a Western
7 perspective, it's the only game in town for scaled rare earth production.

8 34. On July 31, 2020, MP Materials filed a quarterly report on Form 10-Q with the
9 SEC, reporting the Company's financial and operating results for the quarter ended June 30,
10 2020 (the "2Q20 10-Q"). That filing contained the same statements as referenced in ¶ 27,
11 *supra*, regarding the Company's due diligence efforts in identifying target companies to acquire.

12 35. Appended as exhibits to the 2Q20 10-Q were substantively the same SOX
13 certifications as referenced in ¶ 28, *supra*, signed by Defendants McKnight and Bass.

14 36. On November 4, 2020, the Company filed a quarterly report on Form 10-Q with
15 the SEC, reporting the Company's financial and operating results for the quarter ended
16 September 30, 2020 (the "3Q20 10-Q"). That filing contained the same statements as
17 referenced in ¶ 27, *supra*, regarding the Company's due diligence efforts in identifying target
18 companies to acquire.
19

20 37. Appended as exhibits to the 3Q20 10-Q were substantively the same SOX
21 certifications as referenced in ¶ 28, *supra*, signed by Defendants McKnight and Bass.
22

23 38. On November 17, 2020, MP Materials issued a press release announcing the
24 completion of the Business Combination (the "November 2020 Press Release"). That press
25 release quoted Defendant Litinsky, who stated, in relevant part, that "MP Materials has a
26 profitable first stage business, a long term, multi-stage execution roadmap for value creation, a
27 fully funded balance sheet, and a committed leadership team and Board of Directors[,]" and that
28

1 “[o]ur team is very proud to lead the way in onshoring a vital industry, to build a growing
2 enterprise and to deliver positive outcomes to all of our stakeholders supported by our
3 foundational commitments to sustainability and strong governance.”

4
5 39. On March 22, 2021, MP Materials filed an annual report on Form 10-K with the
6 SEC, reporting the Company’s financial and operating results for the quarter and year ended
7 December 31, 2020 (the “2020 10-K”). That filing characterized Mountain Pass as “one of the
8 world’s richest rare earth deposits, co-located with integrated state-of-the-art processing and
9 separation facilities[,]” while assuring investors that “[c]urrent ownership and management . . .
10 restarted operations from cold-idle status and embarked on a deliberate, two-stage plan to
11 optimize the facility and position the Company for growth and profitability.”

12
13 40. Appended as exhibits to the 2020 10-K were substantively the same SOX
14 certifications as referenced in ¶ 28, *supra*, signed by Defendants Litinsky and Corbett.

15
16 41. On May 13, 2021, MP Materials filed a quarterly report on Form 10-Q with the
17 SEC, reporting the Company’s financial and operating results for the quarter ended March 31,
18 2021 (the “1Q21 10-Q”). The 1Q21 10-Q contained substantively the same statements as
19 referenced in ¶ 39, *supra*, regarding Mountain Pass’s purportedly rich rare earth deposits and
20 the Company’s two-stage plan to optimize the facility and position the Company for growth and
21 profitability.

22
23 42. Appended as exhibits to the 1Q21 10-Q were substantively the same SOX
24 certifications as referenced in ¶ 28, *supra*, signed by Defendants Litinsky and Corbett.

25
26 43. On August 5, 2021, MP Materials issued a press release announcing the
27 Company’s 2Q21 results (the “2Q21 Press Release”). That press release reported that
28 “[r]evenue increased 141% year-over-year, driven by increases in the realized sales prices of

1 rare earth oxide ('REO') in concentrate[,]” with “[t]he realized sales price increase of 137% . . .
2 due to higher demand for rare earths driving increased market prices.”

3 44. The 2Q21 Press Release further reported that “[a]djusted EBITDA [earnings
4 before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization] increased 491% year-over-year, driven by
5 higher per-unit profitability,” with “[p]er unit profitability improvements . . . driven primarily
6 by higher realized prices.”

7 8 45. Additionally, the 2Q21 Press Release reported that “[n]et income was \$27.2
9 million compared to a net loss of \$62.5 million in the prior year period[,]” which “was mainly
10 due to a \$66.6 million one-time, non-cash charge related to the cancellation of a distribution and
11 marketing agreement in the prior year period, as well as the significantly higher Adjusted
12 EBITDA in the second quarter of 2021”; and that “Adjusted Net Income increased by 583%
13 year-over-year to \$33.4 million, mainly due to the higher Adjusted EBITDA[.]”

14 15 46. The 2Q21 Press Release also quoted Defendant Litinsky, who represented, in
16 relevant part:

17
18 MP Materials’ second quarter results demonstrate our strong execution as demand
19 for rare earth materials continues to grow. The MP team produced the highest
20 quarterly REO output in Mountain Pass history, driving revenues to more than
double and Adjusted EBITDA to increase nearly six times compared to the
second quarter of 2020[.]

21 47. That same day, MP Materials hosted a conference call with investors and analysts
22 to discuss the Company’s 2Q21 results (the “2Q21 Investor Call”). In his prepared remarks for
23 that call, Defendant Litinsky represented, *inter alia*:

24
25 The combination of solid production and net [ph] sales volume as well as higher
26 pricing resulted in record financials, as our revenue more than doubled year-over-
27 year. This and continued solid cost control resulted in adjusted EBITDA
28 increasing nearly six-fold. Importantly, our adjusted EBITDA margin also hit an
all-time high of 64%, demonstrating the leverage we get from strong NdPr
[neodymium-praseodymium] pricing.

1
2 48. Also in his prepared remarks on the 2Q21 Investor Call, Defendant Corbett
3 represented, *inter alia*:

4 [Y]ou can see the bigger impact that demand for NdPr is having on our business,
5 with the realized pricing of REO up 137% to \$7,343 per metric ton, also up a
6 strong 25% sequentially. I would point out that there is often a slight lag between
7 observed market prices and our realized price as we ultimately true-up our
8 contract prices to our spot price recognized upon the product sale overseas.

9 * * *

10 [W]hat is for the most part the simple P times Q of our business that is realized
11 price times metric tons sold drove \$73.1 million of revenue in the quarter up
12 141% over last year. And demonstrating the leverage in the business from the
13 price of our concentrate as well as our solid cost management, adjusted EBITDA
14 increased nearly six times to \$46.4 million and was up a strong 41% sequentially.
15 This leverage also translated into improving adjusted EBITDA margins as they
16 increased 37 percentage points versus Q2 2022 to 64% in the quarter and
17 increased 7 percentage points quarter over quarter. And adjusted EBITDA
18 performance combined with the very low cost of debt on our balance sheet
19 resulted in adjusted net income increasing significantly, up nearly 6 times to \$33.4
20 million[.]

21 49. During the question-and-answer (“Q&A”) portion of the 2Q21 Investor Call, a
22 Cowen analyst remarked on the “inordinately high” price received for MP Materials’ rare earth
23 products in 2Q21, and asked “what would have driven such a high sales realization this
24 quarter?” Defendant Litinsky punted the question to Defendant Corbett, who responded, in
25 relevant part:

26 I would say that concentrate tends to occasionally have discrete supply and
27 demand drivers that are not perfectly aligned with what you see in market data for
28 NdPr as an example. And so obviously given the inordinate proportion of supply
that we represent. In our opinion, it just, it shows the very, very strong demand for
our product.

And so while our pricing does tend to mimic very closely the movements in NdPr
that you can observe and tends to do so with some amount of lag, which could
explain some of the higher pricing in Q2. That’s really the driver here nothing
having to do with the mix of products sold.

1 50. On August 9, 2021, MP Materials filed a quarterly report on Form 10-Q with the
2 SEC, reporting the Company’s financial and operating results for the quarter ended June 30,
3 2021 (the “2Q21 10-Q”). That filing stated that “[t]he Company and Shenghe enter into
4 separate product sales agreements in which Shenghe purchases all newly-produced material at
5 specified prices[.]” and that “[p]roduct sales from these agreements were \$72.2 million and
6 \$131.9 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2021, respectively, as compared to
7 \$30.2 million and \$50.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020,
8 respectively[.]”
9

10 51. With further respect to MP Materials’ sales performance in the quarter, the 2Q21
11 10-Q stated, *inter alia*:
12

13 Product sales, which consists primarily of our sales of REO concentrate to
14 Shenghe, increased year over year by \$42.7 million, or 141%, to \$73.1 million for
15 the three months ended June 30, 2021. The increase was driven primarily by
16 higher realized price per REO MT [metric ton], which increased by 137% year
over year for the three months ended June 30, 2021, reflecting higher demand for
rare earth products

17 Product sales increased year over year by \$82.0 million, or 160%, to \$133.1
18 million for the six months ended June 30, 2021. The increase was driven by
19 higher REO sales volume, which increased by 1,052 MTs, or 6%, to 19,670 MTs
20 for the six months ended June 30, 2021, as compared to the prior year period, and
21 a higher realized price per REO MT, which increased by 132% year over year for
the six months ended June 30, 2021, reflecting higher demand for rare earth
products.

22 52. With respect to MP Materials’ compliance with SEC reporting requirements, the
23 2Q21 10-Q stated, in relevant part:

24 [O]ur principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that the
25 Company’s disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2021,
26 to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports we
27 file or submit under the Exchange Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized,
28 evaluated and reported, as applicable, within the time periods specified in the
[SEC]’s rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to the
Company’s management, including the Company’s principal executive officer

1 and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding
2 required disclosures.

3 There were no changes that occurred during the fiscal quarter covered by this
4 Form 10-Q that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially
5 affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

6 53. Appended as exhibits to the 2Q21 10-Q were substantively the same SOX
7 certifications as referenced in ¶ 28, *supra*, signed by Defendants Litinsky and Corbett.

8 54. On November 4, 2021, MP Materials issued a press release announcing the
9 Company's third quarter 2021 results (the "3Q21 Press Release"). That press release reported
10 that "[r]evenue increased 143% year-over-year, driven by increases in the realized sales prices
11 of rare earth oxide ('REO') in concentrate as well as metric tons ('MT') of REO sold[.]" with
12 "[t]he realized sales price increase of 127% . . . due to higher demand for rare earths driving
13 increased market prices."

14 55. The 3Q21 Press Release further reported that "[a]djusted EBITDA increased
15 488% year-over-year, driven by higher per-unit profitability," with "[p]er unit profitability
16 improvements . . . driven primarily by higher realized prices."

17 56. Additionally, the 3Q21 Press Release reported that "[n]et income increased
18 192% year-over-year, driven by the significantly higher Adjusted EBITDA in the third quarter
19 of 2021[.]" and that "Adjusted Net Income increased by 617% year-over-year to \$52.0 million,
20 mainly due to the higher Adjusted EBITDA[.]"

21 57. The 3Q21 Press Release also quoted Defendant Litinsky, who represented, in
22 relevant part, that "[t]he MP Materials team continues to deliver, with record quarterly
23 production and shipments driving strong growth in revenue and Adjusted EBITDA," and that
24 "[o]ur performance reflects continued execution and cost discipline at Mountain Pass coupled
25 with strong global demand for rare earth materials."
26
27
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1 58. That same day, MP Materials hosted a conference call with investors and
2 analysts to discuss the Company's third quarter 2021 results (the "3Q21 Investor Call"). In his
3 prepared remarks for that call, Defendant Litinsky represented, *inter alia*:

4
5 Strong global demand for Rare Earth materials resulted in a 127% year-over-year
6 increase in realized prices. This is being driven primarily by NDPR as well as
7 other magnetic rares contained in our concentrate. The combination of higher
8 volumes and higher pricing led to revenues more than doubling year-over-year to
9 \$99.8 million.

10 The strong pricing, combined with continued diligent cost management helped to
11 demonstrate the leverage in our operating model with adjusted EBITDA
12 increasing nearly 6x year-over-year to \$68.3 million. And along with this
13 performance, we delivered operational efficiency improvements as our unit
14 production costs declined nearly 6% from the second quarter of 2021.

15 59. Also in his prepared remarks on the 3Q21 Investor Call, Defendant Corbett
16 represented, *inter alia*:

17 [A]s [Defendant Litinsky] mentioned, our realized pricing remains very strong
18 and grew 5% sequentially, driven by continued strength in NDPR prices.

19 * * *

20 Revenues of nearly \$100 million were up 143% year-over-year and 36%
21 sequentially, driven by the simple p times Q I highlighted on the prior slide. The
22 revenue growth and solid cost containment resulted in EBITDA growing nearly
23 sixfold to \$68.3 million, which was 47% higher than the second quarter.

24 Adjusted EBITDA margins improved from 36% last year to 68% in the current
25 quarter and improved over the 64% margin in Q2. You can also see the leverage
26 in our model when you look at the incremental margin between Q2 and Q3.
27 Specifically, adjusted EBITDA increased \$21.9 million from 2Q to 3Q, while
28 revenue increased \$26.7 million. That's an incremental margin of 82%, an
awesome result, given much of the growth was through volume, not price.

As we typically see that EBITDA improvement flowed nicely to the bottom line
as our adjusted net income grew over 7x versus last year to \$52 million, which
was also a 55% improvement over the second quarter.

1 60. During the Q&A portion of the 3Q21 Investor Call, Defendant Litinsky again
2 represented that strong demand was driving MP Materials' price increases, stating, in relevant
3 part:

4 Not that this has anything to do with, but you've obviously seen NDPR prices
5 continue to go higher. And I think that's probably driven by just the enormous
6 demand. I mean, I think the intensity of the reach outs that we have received from
7 parties has increased even more so than last quarter. So I think that's a function of
8 the increased realization of potential shortages of materials.

9 61. On November 10, 2021, MP Materials filed a quarterly report on Form 10-Q
10 with the SEC, reporting the Company's financial and operating results for the quarter ended
11 September 30, 2021 (the "3Q21 10-Q"). That filing stated that "[t]he Company and Shenghe
12 enter into separate product sales agreements in which Shenghe purchases all newly-produced
13 material at specified prices[.]" and that "[p]roduct sales from these agreements were \$97.3
14 million and \$229.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021,
15 respectively, as compared to \$40.9 million and \$91.7 million for the three and nine months
16 ended September 30, 2020, respectively[.]"

17 62. With further respect to MP Materials' sales performance in the quarter, the 3Q21
18 10-Q stated, *inter alia*:

19 Product sales increased year over year by \$57.7 million, or 141%, to \$98.6
20 million for the three months ended September 30, 2021. The increase was driven
21 by higher REO sales volume, which increased by 3,385 MTs, or 36%, to 12,814
22 MTs for the three months ended September 30, 2021, as compared to the prior
23 year period, and a higher realized price per REO MT, which increased by 127%
24 year over year for the three months ended September 30, 2021, reflecting higher
25 demand for rare earth products. The increase in REO sales volume for the three
26 months ended September 30, 2021, as compared to the prior year period, reflects
27 an increase in REO production volume

28 Product sales increased year over year by \$139.1 million, or 152%, to \$230.8
million for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The increase was driven
by higher REO sales volume, which increased by 4,437 MTs, or 16%, to 32,484
MTs for the nine months ended September 30, 2021, as compared to the prior

1 year period, and a higher realized price per REO MT, which increased by 132%
2 year over year for the nine months ended September 30, 2021, reflecting higher
3 demand for rare earth products. The increase in REO sales volume for the nine
4 months ended September 30, 2021, as compared to the prior year period,
5 primarily reflects an increase in REO production volume.

6 63. The 3Q21 10-Q also contained substantively the same statements as referenced in
7 ¶ 52, *supra*, regarding MP Materials' purported compliance with SEC reporting requirements.

8 64. Appended as exhibits to the 3Q21 10-Q were substantively the same SOX
9 certifications as referenced in ¶ 28, *supra*, signed by Defendants Litinsky and Corbett.

10 65. The statements referenced in ¶¶ 24-64 were materially false and misleading
11 because Defendants made false and/or misleading statements, as well as failed to disclose
12 material adverse facts about the Company's business, operations, and compliance policies.
13 Specifically, Defendants made false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to disclose that:
14 (i) FVAC had overstated its due diligence efforts and expertise with respect to identifying target
15 companies to acquire; (ii) FVAC performed inadequate due diligence into Legacy MP Materials
16 prior to the Business Combination, or else ignored significant red flags regarding, *inter alia*,
17 Legacy MP Materials' management, compliance policies, and Mountain Pass's profitability;
18 (iii) as a result, the Company's future business and financial prospects post-Business
19 Combination were overstated; (iv) MP Materials engaged in an abusive transfer price
20 manipulation scheme with Shenghe to artificially inflate the Company's profits; (v) MP
21 Materials' ore at Mountain Pass was not economically viable to harvest for rare earth metals;
22 and (vi) as a result, the Company's public statements were materially false and misleading at all
23 relevant times.
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The Truth Emerges

66. On February 3, 2022, Bonitas Research published a report accusing MP Materials of executing an “abusive transfer price manipulation scheme” with Shenghe, which owned 7.7% of the Company as of March 22, 2021. Specifically, the Bonitas Report alleged, *inter alia*:

We believe that since 2Q’21, MP [Materials] and Shenghe executed an **abusive transfer price manipulation scheme** whereby Shenghe overpaid for MP [Materials] concentrates to artificially inflate MP [Materials’] profits. The 2021 scheme conveniently coincided with the SPAC insider lock-up expiration so that MP [Materials] Insiders could sell MP [Materials] stock at artificially inflated prices.

As a result, **Shenghe’s profits collapsed, MP [Materials’] profits soared, and MP [Materials] Insiders dumped** US\$ 400+ million worth of MP [Materials] stock in 2021 (this figure may increase as we await Shenghe’s yearly reported changes to MP [Materials] shareholdings).

Evidence of transfer mispricing first appeared in 2Q’21 Chinese Customs records and Shenghe’s Chinese quarterly result segment disclosures. Chinese Customs records show 2Q’21 was the first time that Shenghe paid MP [Materials] above market price as compared to Shenghe’s reported resale price. Shenghe’s Chinese filings show that in 2Q’21 & 3Q’21, Shenghe’s gross margins collapsed to 4% and 0.3%, respectively, down from ~25-30% on average since 2018.

(Emphases in original.)

67. The Bonitas Report further elaborated on Legacy MP Materials’ prior arrangements with Shenghe, and the Company’s mutually beneficial relationship with the Chinese related party post-Business Combination, stating, in relevant part:

In June 2020, MP [Materials] and Shenghe amended and restated their offtake agreement in preparation for a NYSE public listing making Shenghe’s incentive structure change to inflate MP [Materials] stock.

In 4Q’20, MP [Materials’] stock traded higher and Shenghe was rewarded earnout shares valued at US\$ 55 million (RMB 379 million), equal to 74% of Shenghe’s 2020 reported net profits, boosting its income statement.

* * *

1
2 As of 2Q'21, Shenghe's segment gross profit declined but its balance sheet assets
3 soared by US\$ 500+ million (RMB 3.2 billion). Shenghe's ownership of MP
4 [Materials] stock accounted for ~24% of Shenghe's total assets as of FYE'20 &
5 1H'21, boosting its balance sheet.

6 68. The Bonitas Report further alleged that a September 2019 German academic
7 study had concluded MP Materials' ore at Mountain Pass was not economically viable to
8 harvest for rare earth metals, stating, *inter alia*:

9 In September 2019, an economic feasibility study published by researchers at
10 RWTH Aachen University in Germany assessed rare earth ore mining outside of
11 China (the "German Study").

12 The German Study was conducted to objectively compare fourteen (14) advanced
13 rare earth projects outside of China to get a detailed picture of the economic
14 viability of possible rare earth mining outside of China.

15 The German Study found that MP [Materials'] ore was not economically viable to
16 harvest for rare earth metals while 12 of 13 other well known rare earth mines
17 outside of China are economically feasible near today's current market prices.

18 As of 3Q'21, Lynas Rare Earths, Ltd. (ASX: LYC) ("Lynas"), a publicly listed
19 Australian rare earth oxide ("REO") producer, operates the Mount Weld mine and
20 recently reported REO average selling prices within the German Study's price
21 assumption range suggesting to us that the German Study is applicable to today's
22 rare earth prices.[]

23 The German Study modeled the economic value of each rare earth project under
24 multiple price and cost of capital assumptions. In each case, Mountain Pass was
25 ranked the least desirable [*sic*] mine for rare earth metals because MP
26 [Materials'] ore content is so low in high-value critical rare earth metals such as
27 Dysprosium, Neodymium, Europium, Terbium, and Yttrium.

28 69. Following publication of the Bonitas Report, MP Materials' stock price fell
\$5.61 per share, or 14.25%, to close at \$33.75 per share on February 3, 2022, on unusually
heavy trading volume of 12,371,789 shares.

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

4
5 **PLAINTIFF’S CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

6 71. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil
7 Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of a Class, consisting of all those who purchased or
8 otherwise acquired MP Materials securities during the Class Period (the “Class”); and were
9 damaged upon the revelation of the alleged corrective disclosures. Excluded from the Class are
10 Defendants herein, the officers and directors of the Company, at all relevant times, members of
11 their immediate families and their legal representatives, heirs, successors or assigns and any
12 entity in which Defendants have or had a controlling interest.

13
14 72. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is
15 impracticable. Throughout the Class Period, MP Materials securities were actively traded on
16 the NYSE. While the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time and
17 can be ascertained only through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff believes that there are hundreds
18 or thousands of members in the proposed Class. Record owners and other members of the Class
19 may be identified from records maintained by MP Materials or its transfer agent and may be
20 notified of the pendency of this action by mail, using the form of notice similar to that
21 customarily used in securities class actions.

22
23 73. Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class as all
24 members of the Class are similarly affected by Defendants’ wrongful conduct in violation of
25 federal law that is complained of herein.
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1 74. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the
2 Class and has retained counsel competent and experienced in class and securities litigation.
3 Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to or in conflict with those of the Class.

4 75. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and
5 predominate over any questions solely affecting individual members of the Class. Among the
6 questions of law and fact common to the Class are:
7

- 8 • whether the federal securities laws were violated by Defendants' acts as alleged
9 herein;
- 10 • whether statements made by Defendants to the investing public during the Class
11 Period misrepresented material facts about the business, operations and
12 management of MP Materials;
- 13 • whether the Individual Defendants caused MP Materials to issue false and
14 misleading financial statements during the Class Period;
- 15 • whether Defendants acted knowingly or recklessly in issuing false and
16 misleading financial statements;
- 17 • whether the prices of MP Materials securities during the Class Period were
18 artificially inflated because of the Defendants' conduct complained of herein;
19 and
- 20 • whether the members of the Class have sustained damages and, if so, what is the
21 proper measure of damages.

22 76. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient
23 adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is impracticable. Furthermore, as
24 the damages suffered by individual Class members may be relatively small, the expense and
25 burden of individual litigation make it impossible for members of the Class to individually
26 redress the wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action
27 as a class action.
28

1 77. Plaintiff will rely, in part, upon the presumption of reliance established by the
2 fraud-on-the-market doctrine in that:

- 3 • Defendants made public misrepresentations or failed to disclose material facts
4 during the Class Period;
- 5 • the omissions and misrepresentations were material;
- 6 • MP Materials securities are traded in an efficient market;
- 7 • the Company's shares were liquid and traded with moderate to heavy volume
8 during the Class Period;
- 9 • the Company traded on the NYSE and was covered by multiple analysts;
- 10 • the misrepresentations and omissions alleged would tend to induce a reasonable
11 investor to misjudge the value of the Company's securities; and
- 12 • Plaintiff and members of the Class purchased, acquired and/or sold MP Materials
13 securities between the time the Defendants failed to disclose or misrepresented
14 material facts and the time the true facts were disclosed, without knowledge of
the omitted or misrepresented facts.

15 78. Based upon the foregoing, Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to a
16 presumption of reliance upon the integrity of the market.

17 79. Alternatively, Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to the
18 presumption of reliance established by the Supreme Court in *Affiliated Ute Citizens of the State*
19 *of Utah v. United States*, 406 U.S. 128, 92 S. Ct. 2430 (1972), as Defendants omitted material
20 information in their Class Period statements in violation of a duty to disclose such information,
21 as detailed above.
22

23 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

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

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

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

3 82. During the Class Period, Defendants engaged in a plan, scheme, conspiracy and
4 course of conduct, pursuant to which they knowingly or recklessly engaged in acts, transactions,
5 practices and courses of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon Plaintiff and the
6 other members of the Class; made various untrue statements of material facts and omitted to
7 state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the
8 circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and employed devices, schemes
9 and artifices to defraud in connection with the purchase and sale of securities. Such scheme
10 was intended to, and, throughout the Class Period, did: (i) deceive the investing public,
11 including Plaintiff and other Class members, as alleged herein; (ii) artificially inflate and
12 maintain the market price of MP Materials securities; and (iii) cause Plaintiff and other
13 members of the Class to purchase or otherwise acquire MP Materials securities and options at
14 artificially inflated prices. In furtherance of this unlawful scheme, plan and course of conduct,
15 Defendants, and each of them, took the actions set forth herein.

16 83. Pursuant to the above plan, scheme, conspiracy and course of conduct, each of
17 the Defendants participated directly or indirectly in the preparation and/or issuance of the
18 quarterly and annual reports, SEC filings, press releases and other statements and documents
19 described above, including statements made to securities analysts and the media that were
20 designed to influence the market for MP Materials securities. Such reports, filings, releases and
21 statements were materially false and misleading in that they failed to disclose material adverse
22 information and misrepresented the truth about MP Materials' finances and business prospects.
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1 84. By virtue of their positions at MP Materials, Defendants had actual knowledge of
2 the materially false and misleading statements and material omissions alleged herein and
3 intended thereby to deceive Plaintiff and the other members of the Class, or, in the alternative,
4 Defendants acted with reckless disregard for the truth in that they failed or refused to ascertain
5 and disclose such facts as would reveal the materially false and misleading nature of the
6 statements made, although such facts were readily available to Defendants. Said acts and
7 omissions of Defendants were committed willfully or with reckless disregard for the truth. In
8 addition, each Defendant knew or recklessly disregarded that material facts were being
9 misrepresented or omitted as described above.
10

11 85. Information showing that Defendants acted knowingly or with reckless disregard
12 for the truth is peculiarly within Defendants' knowledge and control. As the senior managers
13 and/or directors of MP Materials, the Individual Defendants had knowledge of the details of MP
14 Materials' internal affairs.
15

16 86. The Individual Defendants are liable both directly and indirectly for the wrongs
17 complained of herein. Because of their positions of control and authority, the Individual
18 Defendants were able to and did, directly or indirectly, control the content of the statements of
19 MP Materials. As officers and/or directors of a publicly-held company, the Individual
20 Defendants had a duty to disseminate timely, accurate, and truthful information with respect to
21 MP Materials' businesses, operations, future financial condition and future prospects. As a
22 result of the dissemination of the aforementioned false and misleading reports, releases and
23 public statements, the market price of MP Materials securities was artificially inflated
24 throughout the Class Period. In ignorance of the adverse facts concerning MP Materials'
25 business and financial condition which were concealed by Defendants, Plaintiff and the other
26
27
28

1 members of the Class purchased or otherwise acquired MP Materials securities at artificially
2 inflated prices and relied upon the price of the securities, the integrity of the market for the
3 securities and/or upon statements disseminated by Defendants, and were damaged thereby.

4
5 87. During the Class Period, MP Materials securities were traded on an active and
6 efficient market. Plaintiff and the other members of the Class, relying on the materially false
7 and misleading statements described herein, which the Defendants made, issued or caused to be
8 disseminated, or relying upon the integrity of the market, purchased or otherwise acquired
9 shares of MP Materials securities at prices artificially inflated by Defendants' wrongful
10 conduct. Had Plaintiff and the other members of the Class known the truth, they would not
11 have purchased or otherwise acquired said securities, or would not have purchased or otherwise
12 acquired them at the inflated prices that were paid. At the time of the purchases and/or
13 acquisitions by Plaintiff and the Class, the true value of MP Materials securities was
14 substantially lower than the prices paid by Plaintiff and the other members of the Class. The
15 market price of MP Materials securities declined sharply upon public disclosure of the facts
16 alleged herein to the injury of Plaintiff and Class members.
17

18
19 88. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants knowingly or recklessly,
20 directly or indirectly, have violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5
21 promulgated thereunder.

22
23 89. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiff and
24 the other members of the Class suffered damages in connection with their respective purchases,
25 acquisitions and sales of the Company's securities during the Class Period, upon the disclosure
26 that the Company had been disseminating misrepresented financial statements to the investing
27 public.
28

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

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

1
2
3 90. The Plaintiff repeats and re-alleges each and every allegation contained in the
4 foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
5

6 91. During the Class Period, the Individual Defendants participated in the operation
7 and management of MP Materials, and conducted and participated, directly and indirectly, in
8 the conduct of MP Materials' business affairs. Because of their senior positions, they knew the
9 adverse non-public information about MP Materials' misstatement of income and expenses and
10 false financial statements.
11

12 92. As officers and/or directors of a publicly owned company, the Individual
13 Defendants had a duty to disseminate accurate and truthful information with respect to MP
14 Materials' financial condition and results of operations, and to correct promptly any public
15 statements issued by MP Materials which had become materially false or misleading.
16

17 93. Because of their positions of control and authority as senior officers, the
18 Individual Defendants were able to, and did, control the contents of the various reports, press
19 releases and public filings which MP Materials disseminated in the marketplace during the
20 Class Period concerning MP Materials' results of operations. Throughout the Class Period, the
21 Individual Defendants exercised their power and authority to cause MP Materials to engage in
22 the wrongful acts complained of herein. The Individual Defendants, therefore, were "controlling
23 persons" of MP Materials within the meaning of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. In this
24 capacity, they participated in the unlawful conduct alleged which artificially inflated the market
25 price of MP Materials securities.
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DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

Dated: February 22, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

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