



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Keynote Systems, Inc.

IN RE INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING SECURITIES LITIGATION	X	
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	X	01 Civ. 7666 (SAS)
IN RE KEYNOTE SYSTEMS, INC. INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING SECURITIES LITIGATION	:	
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	:	CONSOLIDATED AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS
	:	
	X	

Plaintiff, by his undersigned attorneys, individually and on behalf of the Class described below, upon information and belief, based upon, *inter alia*, the investigation of counsel, which includes a review of public announcements made by Defendants, interviews with individuals with knowledge of the acts and practices described herein, Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") filings made by Defendants, press releases, and media reports, except as to Paragraph 15 applicable to the named Plaintiff which is alleged upon personal knowledge, brings this Consolidated Amended Complaint (the "Complaint") against the Defendants named herein, and alleges as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a securities class action alleging violations of the federal securities laws in connection with the initial public offering conducted on or about September 24, 1999 of 4,000,000 shares of Keynote Systems, Inc. ("Keynote" or the "Issuer") at \$14.00 per share (the "IPO"), the follow-on public offering conducted on or about February 17, 2000 of 5,750,000 shares of Keynote at \$105.00 per share (the "Secondary Offering"), and the trading of Keynote

common stock in the aftermarket from the date of the IPO through December 6, 2000, inclusive (the "Class Period"). The IPO and the Secondary Offering will be, at varying times, collectively referred to hereinafter as the "Offerings."

2. In connection with these Offerings, Robertson Stephens participated in a scheme to improperly enrich itself through the manipulation of the aftermarket trading in Keynote common stock following the IPO.

3. In this regard, Robertson Stephens created artificial demand for Keynote stock by conditioning share allocations in the IPO upon the requirement that customers agree to purchase shares of Keynote in the aftermarket and, in some instances, to make those purchases at pre-arranged, escalating prices ("Tie-in Agreements").

4. As part of the scheme, Robertson Stephens required its customers to repay a material portion of profits obtained from selling IPO share allocations in the aftermarket through one or more of the following types of transactions: (a) paying inflated brokerage commissions; (b) entering into transactions in otherwise unrelated securities for the primary purpose of generating commissions; and/or (c) purchasing equity offerings underwritten by Robertson Stephens, including, but not limited to, secondary (or add-on) offerings that would not be purchased but for the unlawful scheme described herein. (Transactions "(a)" through "(c)" above will be, at varying times, collectively referred to hereinafter as "Undisclosed Compensation").

5. In addition, Robertson Stephens further capitalized on the artificial inflation in Keynote's stock by underwriting the Secondary Offering and received substantial fees in connection therewith -- in fact, the amount of disclosed compensation paid was directly tied to Keynote's manipulated stock price.

6. In connection with the IPO, Keynote filed with the SEC a registration statement ("IPO Registration Statement") and a prospectus (" IPO Prospectus"). The IPO Registration Statement and IPO Prospectus will be, at varying times, collectively referred to hereinafter as the "IPO Registration Statement/Prospectus." The IPO Registration Statement/Prospectus was declared effective by the SEC on or about September 24, 1999.

7. The IPO Registration Statement/Prospectus was materially false and misleading in that it failed to disclose, among other things further described herein, that Robertson Stephens had required Tie-in Agreements in allocating shares in the IPO and would receive Undisclosed Compensation in connection with the IPO.

8. In connection with the Secondary Offering, Keynote filed with the SEC a registration statement (the "Secondary Offering Registration Statement") and a prospectus (the "Secondary Offering Prospectus"). The Secondary Offering Registration Statement and the Secondary Offering Prospectus will be, at varying times, collectively referred to hereinafter as the "Secondary Offering Registration Statement/Prospectus." The Secondary Offering Registration Statement/Prospectus was declared effective by the SEC on or about February 17, 2000.

9. The Secondary Offering Registration Statement/Prospectus was materially false and misleading in that it failed to disclose, among other things further described herein, that the price at which the Secondary Offering was sold to the public was artificially inflated and the product of a manipulated market. Also omitted from disclosure in the Secondary Offering Registration Statement/Prospectus, was the material fact that the demand for the Secondary Offering was artificially inflated. Specifically, customers of Robertson Stephens, in order to

receive allocations of shares in this IPO and/or other "hot" initial public offerings, were required to purchase shares in the Secondary Offering.

10. As part and parcel of the scheme alleged herein, Robertson Stephens also improperly utilized its analysts, who, unbeknownst to investors, were compromised by conflicts of interest, to artificially inflate or maintain the price of Keynote stock by issuing favorable recommendations in analyst reports.

11. The Individual Defendants (defined below) not only benefitted from the manipulative and deceptive schemes described herein as a result of their personal holdings of the Issuer's stock, these Defendants also knew of or recklessly disregarded the conduct complained of herein through their participation in the "Road Show" process by which underwriters generate interest in public offerings.

JURISDICTION

12. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to Section 22 of the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") (15 U.S.C. § 77v) and Section 27 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") (15 U.S.C. § 78aa) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

13. Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to Sections 11 and 15 of the Securities Act (15 U.S.C. §§ 77k and 77o) and Section 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act as amended (15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b) and 78t(a)), and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder (17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5). Venue is proper in this District as many of the material acts and injuries alleged herein occurred within the Southern District of New York.

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

PARTIES

PLAINTIFF

15. Plaintiff John Bagnasco ("Plaintiff") purchased or otherwise acquired shares of Keynote common stock traceable to the Offerings, in the open market or otherwise during the Class Period, at prices that were artificially inflated by Defendants' conduct and was damaged thereby.

DEFENDANTS

ROBERTSON STEPHENS

16. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the "Underwriter Defendants" section of the Master Allegations, as if set forth herein at length.

17. Robertson Stephens, as successor-in-interest to BancBoston and/or FleetBoston, served as lead underwriter with respect to the Offerings and substantially participated in the unlawful conduct alleged herein.

THE ISSUER DEFENDANTS

THE ISSUER

18. At the time of the Offering, Keynote was a California corporation with its principal executive offices located in San Mateo, California. Defendant Keynote, as set forth in the IPO Registration Statement/Prospectus, "provides Internet performance measurement and diagnostic

services that enable electronic commerce, or e-commerce, companies to measure, assure and improve the quality of service of their web sites."

THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS

19. Defendant Umang Gupta ("Gupta") served, at the time of the Offerings, as the Issuer's Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors. Gupta signed the Registration Statements for both of the Offerings.

20. Defendant John Flavio ("Flavio") served, at the time of the Offerings, as the Issuer's Vice President of Finance, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary. Flavio signed the Registration Statements for both of the Offerings.

21. Defendants Gupta and Flavio will be, at varying times, collectively referred to hereinafter as the "Individual Defendants."

22. The Issuer and the Individual Defendants, will be, at varying times, collectively referred to hereinafter as the "Issuer Defendants."

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

23. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of a class consisting of all persons and entities who purchased or otherwise acquired the common stock of the Issuer during the Class Period and were damaged thereby (the "Class"). Excluded from the Class are Defendants herein, Defendants' legal counsel, members of the immediate family of the Individual Defendants, any entity in which any of the Defendants has a controlling interest, and the legal representatives, heirs, successors or assigns of any of the Defendants.

24. Members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

(a) Millions of shares of common stock were sold in the Offerings, and the stock was actively traded during the Class Period; and

(b) While the exact number of Class members is unknown to the Plaintiff at this time and can only be ascertained through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff believes that there are hundreds, if not thousands, of Class members who purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock during the Class Period.

25. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the Class. Plaintiff and the other members of the Class have sustained damages because of Defendants' unlawful activities alleged herein. Plaintiff has retained counsel competent and experienced in class and securities litigation and intends to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of the Class will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiff. Plaintiff has no interests that are contrary to or in conflict with those of the Class which Plaintiff seeks to represent.

26. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Plaintiff knows of no difficulty to be encountered in the management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action. Furthermore, since the damages suffered by individual members of the Class may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it economically impracticable for the members of the Class to seek redress individually for the wrongs they have suffered.

27. The names and addresses of the record purchasers of the Issuer's common stock are available from the Issuer, its agents, and the underwriters who sold and distributed the Issuer's common stock in the IPO and Secondary Offering. Notice can be provided to Class members via

a combination of published notice and first class mail using techniques and forms of notice similar to those customarily used in class actions arising under the federal securities laws.

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

- (a) Whether the federal securities laws were violated by Defendants' misconduct as alleged herein;
- (b) Whether the IPO Registration Statement/Prospectus omitted and/or misrepresented material facts;
- (c) Whether the Secondary Offering Registration Statement/Prospectus omitted and/or misrepresented material facts;
- (d) Whether Defendants participated in the course of conduct complained of herein;
- (e) Whether, solely with respect to claims brought under the Exchange Act, the Defendants named thereunder acted with scienter; and
- (f) Whether the members of the Class have sustained damages as a result of Defendants' conduct, and the proper measure of such damages.

SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

29. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference the "Introductory" section of the Master Allegations as if set forth herein at length. Plaintiff also adopts and incorporates herein by reference the allegations set forth in the Master Allegations that specifically relate to Robertson Stephens as if set forth herein.

THE IPO

30. Keynote's IPO of 4,000,000 shares was priced at \$14.00 on or about September 24, 1999. The sale and distribution of this firm commitment offering was effected by an underwriting syndicate consisting of, among others, Robertson Stephens. Additionally, Keynote granted the underwriting syndicate an option to purchase a maximum of 600,000 additional shares at the initial offering price less underwriting discounts and commissions.

31. On the day of the IPO, the price of Keynote common stock shot up dramatically, trading as high as \$28.00 per share, or 100% above the IPO price on substantial volume. This "impressive" debut however, was not the result of normal market forces; rather, it was the result of Defendants' unlawful practices more fully described herein.

32. The unlawful practices continued during the Class Period as the price of Keynote stock rose dramatically. For example, on March 1, 2000, Keynote reached a high of \$177.00 per share, a staggering 1,164% above the IPO price.

UNLAWFUL CONDUCT IN CONNECTION WITH THE IPO

33. Consistent with its conduct in other initial public offerings, as set forth in the Master Allegations, Robertson Stephens engaged in manipulative and/or other unlawful practices described more fully herein in connection with the Keynote IPO.

34. Customers of Robertson Stephens, as a condition to obtaining an allocation of stock in the IPO, were required or induced to enter into Tie-in Agreements and/or pay Undisclosed Compensation.

THE IPO REGISTRATION STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS WAS MATERIALLY FALSE AND MISLEADING

35. In conducting the IPO, Robertson Stephens violated Regulation M promulgated pursuant to the Exchange Act. Rule 101(a) of Regulation M reads as follows:

Unlawful Activity. In connection with a distribution of securities, it shall be unlawful for a distribution participant or an affiliated purchaser of such person, directly or indirectly, to bid for, purchase, or attempt to induce any person to bid for or purchase, a covered security during the applicable restricted period.

17 C.F.R § 242.101.

36. As explained by the SEC's Staff Legal Bulletin No. 10, dated August 25, 2000, tie-in agreements violate Regulation M:

Tie-in agreements are a particularly egregious form of solicited transactions prohibited by Regulation M. As far back as 1961, the Commission addressed reports that certain dealers participating in distributions of new issues had been making allotments to their customers only if such customers agreed to make some comparable purchase in the open market after the issue was initially sold. The Commission said that such agreements may violate the anti-manipulative provisions of the Exchange Act, particularly Rule 10b-6 (which was replaced by Rules 101 and 102 of Regulation M) under the Exchange Act, and may violate other provisions of the federal laws.

Solicitations and tie-in agreements for aftermarket purchases are manipulative because they undermine the integrity of the market as an independent pricing mechanism for the offered security. Solicitations for aftermarket purchases give purchasers in the offering the impression that there is a scarcity of the offered securities. This can stimulate demand and support the pricing of the offering. Moreover, traders in the aftermarket will not know that the aftermarket demand, which may appear to validate the offering price, has been stimulated by the distribution participants. Underwriters have an incentive to artificially influence aftermarket activity because they have underwritten the risk of the offering, and a poor aftermarket performance could result in reputational and subsequent financial loss. (Emphasis added).

37. In particular, the IPO Registration Statement/Prospectus stated:

Stabilization. The representatives have advised us that, pursuant to Regulation M under the Securities Act, some persons participating in the offering may engage in transactions, including stabilizing bids, syndicate covering transactions or the imposition of penalty bids that may have the effect of stabilizing or maintaining the market price of the common stock at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. A "stabilizing bid" is a bid for or the purchase of the common stock on behalf of the underwriters for the purpose of fixing or maintaining the price of the common stock. A "syndicate covering transaction" is the bid for the purchase of the common stock on behalf of the underwriters to reduce a short position incurred by the underwriters in connection with the offering. A "penalty bid" is an arrangement permitting the representatives to reclaim the selling concession otherwise accruing to an underwriter or syndicate member in connection with the offering if the common stock originally sold by this underwriter or syndicate member is purchased by the representatives in a syndicate covering transaction and has therefore not been effectively placed by this underwriter or syndicate member. These transactions may be effected on the Nasdaq National Market or otherwise and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

38. The statements contained in the previous paragraph were materially false and misleading because Robertson Stephens required customers to commit to Tie-in Agreements and created the false appearance of demand for the stock at prices in excess of the IPO price and in violation of Regulation M. At no time did the IPO Registration Statement/Prospectus disclose that Robertson Stephens would require its customers seeking to purchase IPO shares to engage in transactions causing the market price of Keynote common stock to rise, in transactions that cannot be characterized as stabilizing transactions, over-allotment transactions, syndicate covering transactions or penalty bids.

39. Because the Undisclosed Compensation was, in reality, underwriter compensation, it was required to be disclosed in the IPO Registration Statement/Prospectus. As Regulation S-K, Item 508 (e) provides:

Underwriter's Compensation. Provide a table that sets out the nature of the compensation and the amount of discounts and commissions to be paid to the underwriter for each security and in total. The table must show the separate amounts to be paid by the company and the selling shareholders. **In addition, include in the table all other items considered by the National Association of Securities Dealers to be underwriting compensation for purposes of that Association's Rules of Fair Practice.** (Emphasis added).

40. The NASD specifically addresses what constitutes underwriting compensation in NASD Conduct Rule 2710(c)(2)(B) (formerly Article III, Section 44 of the Association's Rules of Fair Practice):

For purposes of determining the amount of underwriting compensation, all items of value received or to be received from any source by the underwriter and related persons which are deemed to be in connection with or related to the distribution of the public offering as determined pursuant to subparagraphs (3) and (4) below shall be included. (Emphasis added).

41. NASD Conduct Rule 2710(c)(2)(c) specifically requires:

If the underwriting compensation includes items of compensation in addition to the commission or discount disclosed on the cover page of the prospectus or similar document, a footnote to the offering proceeds table on the cover of the prospectus or similar document shall include a cross-reference to the section on underwriting or distribution arrangements.

42. Contrary to applicable law, the Registration Statement/Prospectus did not set forth, by footnote or otherwise, the Undisclosed Compensation.

43. Instead, the IPO Registration Statement/Prospectus misleadingly stated that the underwriting syndicate would receive as compensation an underwriting discount of \$0.98 per share, or a total of \$3,920,000, based on the spread between the per share proceeds to Keynote (\$13.02) and the Offering price to the public (\$14.00 per share). This disclosure was materially false and misleading as it misrepresented underwriting compensation by failing to include Undisclosed Compensation.

44. In addition, the IPO Registration Statement/Prospectus stated:

The representatives of the underwriters have advised us that the underwriters propose initially to offer the shares of common stock to the public at the public offering price set forth on the cover page of this prospectus [\$14.00], and to certain dealers at that price less a concession . . .

45. The IPO Registration Statement/Prospectus was materially false and misleading in that in order to receive share allocations from Robertson Stephens in the Keynote IPO, customers were required to pay an amount in excess of the IPO price in the form of Undisclosed Compensation and/or Tie-in Agreements.

46. NASD Conduct Rule 2330(f) further prohibits an underwriter from sharing directly or indirectly in the profits in any account of a customer:

[N]o member or person associated with a member shall share directly or indirectly in the profits or losses in any account of a customer carried by the member or any other member.

47. Robertson Stephens' scheme was dependent upon customers obtaining substantial profits by selling share allocations from the IPO and paying a material portion of such profits to Robertson Stephens. In this regard, Robertson Stephens shared in its customers' profits in violation of NASD Conduct Rule 2330(f).

48. The failure to disclose Robertson Stephens' unlawful profit-sharing arrangement as described herein, rendered the IPO Registration Statement/Prospectus materially false and misleading.

49. NASD Conduct Rule 2440 governs Fair Prices and Commissions and, in relevant part, provides that a member:

shall not charge his customer more than a fair commission or service charge, taking into consideration all relevant circumstances, including market conditions with respect to such security at the time of the transaction, the expense of executing the order and the value of any service he may have rendered by reason of his experience in and knowledge of such security and market therefor.

50. Guideline IM-2440 of the NASD states, in relevant part:

It shall be deemed a violation of . . . Rule 2440 for a member to enter into any transaction with a customer in any security at any price not reasonably related to the current market price of the security or to charge a commission which is not reasonable A mark-up of 5% or even less may be considered unfair or unreasonable under the 5% policy.

51. The IPO Registration Statement/Prospectus was materially false and misleading due to its failure to disclose the material fact that Robertson Stephens was charging customers commissions that were unfair, unreasonable, and excessive as consideration for receiving allocations of shares in the IPO.

MARKET MANIPULATION THROUGH THE USE OF ANALYSTS

52. As demonstrated in the "Use of Analysts" section of the Master Allegations in furtherance of their manipulative scheme, Roberston Stephens improperly used its analysts, who suffered from conflicts of interest, to issue glowing research reports and positive

recommendations at or about the expiration of the "quiet period" so as to manipulate the Issuer's aftermarket stock price.

53. On October 20, 1999, just after the expiration of the "quiet period" with respect to the Keynote IPO, Robertson Stephens initiated coverage by issuing a "buy" recommendation.

UNLAWFUL CONDUCT IN CONNECTION WITH THE SECONDARY OFFERING

54. Consistent with its conduct in other secondary (or add-on) offerings as set forth in, the "Secondary (or Add-On) Offerings" section of the Master Allegations, Robertson Stephens engaged in unlawful practices described more fully herein in connection with the Secondary Offering.

55. For example, customers of Robertson Stephens, in order to receive an allocation of stock in otherwise unrelated initial public offerings, were required or induced to purchase shares in the Keynote in the Secondary Offering.

THE SECONDARY OFFERING

56. On or about February 17, 2000, an additional 5,750,000 shares of Keynote were sold in the Secondary Offering at \$105.00 per share (a dramatic 578% premium above the \$14.00 per share IPO price) pursuant to the materially false and misleading Secondary Offering Registration Statement/Prospectus.

57. The Secondary Offering Registration Statement/Prospectus stated that "[o]n February 17, 2000, the last sale price of [Keynote's] common stock as reported by the Nasdaq National Market was \$107.06 per share." This statement was materially false and misleading in that it failed to disclose that the stock's market price and the price at which the Secondary Offering was sold to the public were artificially inflated and the product of a manipulated market.

As set forth above, Robertson Stephens had required customers to agree to Tie-in Agreements and/or pay Undisclosed Compensation, thereby artificially inflating the price of Keynote's common stock in the aftermarket.

58. Also omitted from disclosure in the Secondary Offering Registration Statement/Prospectus was the material fact that demand for the Secondary Offering was artificially inflated. As set forth herein, customers of Robertson Stephens were required to make purchases of shares in the Secondary Offering in order to receive allocations of shares in the Keynote IPO and/or other "hot" initial public offerings underwritten by Robertson Stephens.

59. As demonstrated in the "Use of Analysts" Master Allegations, in furtherance of their manipulative scheme, Robertson Stephens (BancBoston) improperly used its analysts, who suffered from conflicts of interest, to help support the market following the Secondary Offering.

60. For example, in the days following the Secondary Offering, on February 22, 2000 and then again on April 12, 2000, Robertson Stephens (BancBoston) reiterated its "buy" recommendation.

THE END OF THE CLASS PERIOD

61. On December 6, 2000, The Wall Street Journal published an article concerning an investigation of various improper initial public offering practices.

DEFENDANTS' UNLAWFUL CONDUCT ARTIFICIALLY INFLATED THE PRICE OF THE ISSUER'S STOCK

62. Defendants' conduct alleged herein had the effect of inflating the price of the Issuer's common stock above the price that would have otherwise prevailed in a fair and open market throughout the Class Period.

VIOLATIONS OF THE SECURITIES ACT

FIRST CLAIM

**(AGAINST THE ISSUER, THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS AND
ROBERTSON STEPHENS FOR VIOLATION OF
SECTION 11 RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT)**

63. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations set forth above as if set forth fully herein, except to the extent that any such allegation may be deemed to sound in fraud.

64. This Claim is brought pursuant to Section 11 of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77k, on behalf of Plaintiff and other members of the Class who purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock traceable to the IPO against the Issuer, the Individual Defendants and Robertson Stephens and were damaged thereby.

65. As set forth above, the Registration Statement, when it became effective, contained untrue statements of material fact and omitted to state material facts required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading.

66. The Issuer is the registrant for the IPO shares sold to Plaintiff and other members of the Class. The Issuer issued, caused to be issued and participated in the issuance of materially false and misleading written statements and/or omissions of material facts to the investing public that were contained in the Registration Statement.

67. Each of the Individual Defendants, either personally or through an attorney-in-fact, signed the Registration Statement or was a director or person performing similar functions for the Issuer at the time of the IPO.

68. Robertson Stephens was liable as an underwriter in connection with the IPO.

69. The Defendants named in this Claim are liable to Plaintiff and other members of the Class who purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock traceable to the IPO.

70. By virtue of the foregoing, Plaintiff and other members of the Class who purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock traceable to the IPO are entitled to damages pursuant to Section 11.

71. This Claim was brought within one year after discovery of the untrue statements and omissions in the Registration Statement, or after such discovery should have been made by the exercise of reasonable diligence, and within three years after the Issuer's common stock was first bona fide offered to the public.

SECOND CLAIM

(AGAINST THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS FOR VIOLATION OF SECTION 15 RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT)

72. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations set forth above in the First Claim as if set forth fully herein.

73. This Claim is brought against the Individual Defendants pursuant to Section 15 of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77o, on behalf of Plaintiff and other members of the Class who purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock traceable to the IPO.

74. The Issuer is liable under Section 11 of the Securities Act as set forth in the First Claim herein with respect to the IPO.

75. Each of the Individual Defendants was a control person of the Issuer with respect to the IPO by virtue of that individual's position as a senior executive officer and/or director of the Issuer.

76. The Individual Defendants, by virtue of their managerial and/or board positions with the Company, controlled the Issuer as well as the contents of the Registration Statement at the time of the IPO. Each of the Individual Defendants was provided with or had unlimited access to copies of the Registration Statement and had the ability to either prevent its issuance or cause it to be corrected.

77. As a result, the Individual Defendants are liable under Section 15 of the Securities Act for the Issuer's primary violation of Section 11 of the Securities Act.

78. By virtue of the foregoing, Plaintiff and other members of the Class who purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock traceable to the IPO are entitled to damages against the Individual Defendants.

THIRD CLAIM

(AGAINST THE ISSUER, THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS AND ROBERTSON STEPHENS FOR VIOLATION OF SECTION 11 RELATING TO THE SECONDARY OFFERING REGISTRATION STATEMENT)

79. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations set forth above as if set forth fully herein, except to the extent that any such allegation may be deemed to sound in fraud.

80. This Claim is brought pursuant to Section 11 of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77k, on behalf of Plaintiff and other members of the Class who purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock traceable to the Secondary Offering against the Issuer, the Individual Defendants and Robertson Stephens, and were damaged thereby.

81. As set forth above, the Secondary Offering Registration Statement, when it became effective, contained untrue statements of material fact and omitted to state material facts required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein not misleading.

82. The Issuer is the registrant for the Secondary Offering shares sold to Plaintiff and other members of the Class. The Issuer issued, caused to be issued and participated in the issuance of materially false and misleading written statements and/or omissions of material facts to the investing public that were contained in the Secondary Offering Registration Statement.

83. Each of the Individual Defendants, either personally or through an attorney-in-fact, signed the Secondary Offering Registration Statement or was a director or person performing similar functions for the Issuer at the time of the Secondary Offering.

84. Robertson Stephens is liable as an underwriter in connection with the Secondary Offering.

85. The Defendants named in this Claim are liable to Plaintiff and other members of the Class who purchased or otherwise acquired shares of the Issuer's common stock traceable to the Secondary Offering.

86. By virtue of the foregoing, Plaintiff and other members of the Class who purchased or otherwise acquired shares of the Issuer's common stock traceable to the Secondary Offering are entitled to damages pursuant to Section 11.

87. This Claim was brought within one year after discovery of the untrue statements and omissions in the Secondary Offering Registration Statement, or after such discovery should have been made by the exercise of reasonable diligence, and within three years after the Issuer's common stock was bona fide offered to the public in connection with the Secondary Offering.

FOURTH CLAIM
**(AGAINST THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS
FOR VIOLATION OF SECTION 15
RELATING TO THE SECONDARY OFFERING)**

88. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations set forth above in the Third Claim as if set forth fully herein.

89. This Claim is brought against the Individual Defendants pursuant to Section 15 of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77o, on behalf of Plaintiff and other members of the Class who purchased or otherwise acquired shares of the Issuer's common stock traceable to the Secondary Offering.

90. The Issuer is liable under Section 11 of the Securities Act as set forth in the Third Claim herein with respect to the Secondary Offering.

91. Each of the Individual Defendants was a control person of the Issuer with respect to the Secondary Offering by virtue of that individual's position as a senior executive officer and/or Director of the Issuer.

92. The Individual Defendants, by virtue of their managerial and/or board positions with the Company, controlled the Issuer as well as the contents of the Secondary Offering Registration Statement at the time of the Secondary Offering. Each of the Individual Defendants was provided with or had unlimited access to copies of the Secondary Offering Registration Statement and had the ability to either prevent its issuance or cause it to be corrected.

93. As a result, the Individual Defendants are liable under Section 15 of the Securities Act for the Issuer's primary violation of Section 11 of the Securities Act.

94. By virtue of the foregoing, Plaintiff and other members of the Class who purchased or otherwise acquired shares of the Issuer's common stock traceable to the Secondary Offering are entitled to damages against the Individual Defendants.

VIOLATIONS OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

**APPLICABILITY OF PRESUMPTION OF RELIANCE:
FRAUD-ON-THE-MARKET DOCTRINE**

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

(a) Defendants named under Claims brought pursuant to the Exchange Act made public misrepresentations or failed to disclose material facts during the Class Period regarding the Issuer as alleged herein;

(b) The omissions and misrepresentations were material;

(c) Following the IPO and continuing throughout the Class Period, the Issuer's stock was traded on a developed national stock exchange, namely the NASDAQ National Market, which is an open and efficient market;

(d) The Issuer filed periodic reports with the SEC;

(e) The Issuer was followed by numerous securities analysts;

(f) The market rapidly assimilated information about the Issuer which was publicly available and communicated by the foregoing means and that information was promptly reflected in the price of the Issuer's common stock; and

(g) The misrepresentations and omissions and the manipulative conduct alleged herein would tend to induce a reasonable investor to misjudge the value of the Issuer's common stock.

EXCHANGE ACT CLAIMS - ROBERTSON STEPHENS

ROBERTSON STEPHENS ACTED WITH SCIENTER

96. As alleged herein, Robertson Stephens acted with scienter in that it: (a) knowingly or recklessly engaged in acts and practices and a course of conduct which had the effect of artificially inflating the price of the Issuer's common stock in the aftermarket; (b) knowingly or recklessly disregarded that the IPO Registration Statement/Prospectus as set forth herein was materially false and misleading; (c) knowingly or recklessly disregarded that the Secondary Offering Registration Statement/Prospectus as set forth herein was materially false and misleading; and/or (d) knowingly or recklessly misused their analysts in connection with analyst reports.

97. In addition, Robertson Stephens violated the federal securities laws as it sold the Issuer's shares in and/or after the IPO and/or recommended the Issuer's stock while in possession of material, non-public information, which they failed to disclose.

98. Robertson Stephens knew from its direct participation in the manipulation of the IPO that the manipulations were not disclosed in the Registration Statements or Prospectuses issued in connection with the Offerings or elsewhere during the Class Period.

99. As required by NASD Conduct Rule 3010(c), Robertson Stephens had in place compliance procedures so as to better inform itself whether it was acting in the unlawful manner alleged herein.

100. Senior management of Robertson Stephens had regular access to and received timely written reports tracking the account activity of each of its customers. By comparing the ratio of brokerage firm commission income per account with the amount of dollars invested by such account that received allocations of shares in the IPO, senior management knew, or was reckless in not knowing, that such commissions were disproportionately high relative to that customer's total investment and imposed on management a duty of inquiry as is customary in the industry. Such inquiry would have revealed the illegal practices described herein. Any failure to conduct such inquiry was, at the very least, reckless and further demonstrates that Robertson Stephens knew or recklessly disregarded the misconduct alleged herein.

101. Robertson Stephens also had the motive and opportunity to engage in the wrongful conduct described herein for the following reasons, among others:

(a) Such conduct increased the likelihood that the Issuer would retain Robertson Stephens to undertake future investment banking services such as public offerings of equity or debt securities, financial consulting, and possible future acquisitions, thus permitting Robertson Stephens to receive additional fees in connection with those services. Specifically, in this regard, Robertson Stephens was retained to underwrite the Secondary Offering. Whereas the IPO resulted in disclosed underwriter compensation of \$3,920,000, the Secondary Offering provided almost seven times that amount, as the Secondary Offering resulted in disclosed compensation of \$27,168,750. As lead manager of the Underwriting group, Robertson Stephens obtained significant fees in connection with the Secondary Offering. (See also "Additional Investment Banking Business" section of the Master Allegations).

(b) Such conduct increased the likelihood of attracting the business of new issuers for the underwriting of initial and secondary public offerings, as well as debt and convertible offerings, and related investment banking fees, while simultaneously sustaining and/or enhancing Robertson Stephens' reputation as an investment bank. (See "Attracting New Investment Banking Clients" section of the Master Allegations).

(c) The Undisclosed Compensation of Robertson Stephens was directly proportional to the amount of the aftermarket price increase achieved by the manipulative scheme as its customers were required to pay a percentage of their profits. The larger the profits, the greater the payment. (See "Maximizing Undisclosed Compensation" section of the Master Allegations).

(d) Certain of Robertson Stephens' analysts were motivated to and did issue favorable recommendations for companies they covered because their compensation was, at least in part, tied to the amount of investment banking fees received by Robertson Stephens in connection with financial services provided to such companies. (See "Analyst Compensation" section of the Master Allegations).

(e) Certain of Robertson Stephens' analysts were further motivated to and did issue favorable recommendations because they personally owned pre-IPO stock in companies they were recommending. (See "Personal Investments of Analysts" section of the Master Allegations).

FIFTH CLAIM

**(FOR VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 10(B) AND RULE 10B-5
THEREUNDER AGAINST ROBERTSON STEPHENS BASED UPON DECEPTIVE AND
MANIPULATIVE PRACTICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE IPO)**

102. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations set forth above as though fully set forth herein at length except for Claims brought pursuant to the Securities Act.

103. This Claim is brought pursuant to Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, on behalf of Plaintiff and other members of the Class against Robertson Stephens. This Claim is based upon the deceptive and manipulative practices of Robertson Stephens.

104. During the Class Period, Robertson Stephens carried out a plan, scheme and course of conduct which was intended to and, throughout the Class Period, did: (a) deceive the investing public, including Plaintiff and other members of the Class by means of material misstatements and omissions, as alleged herein; (b) artificially inflate and maintain the market price and trading volume of the Issuer's common stock; and (c) induce Plaintiff and other members of the Class to purchase or otherwise acquire the Issuer's common stock at artificially inflated prices. In furtherance of this unlawful scheme, plan and course of conduct, Robertson Stephens took the actions set forth herein.

105. Robertson Stephens employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud and/or engaged in acts, practices and a course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon the Plaintiff and other members of the Class in an effort to inflate and artificially maintain high market prices for the Issuer's common stock in violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5. Robertson Stephens is sued as a primary participant in the unlawful conduct charged herein.

106. Robertson Stephens, individually and in concert, directly and indirectly, by the use of means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce and/or of the mails, engaged and participated

in a continuous course of conduct to conceal its unlawful practices and course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon Plaintiff and other members of the Class.

107. Robertson Stephens had actual knowledge of or recklessly disregarded the existence of the Tie-in Agreements, the requirement that customers pay Undisclosed Compensation and the manipulations alleged herein.

108. Robertson Stephens held itself out as an NASD member and was required to observe high standards of commercial honor and just and equitable principles of trade (NASD Conduct Rule 2110). Robertson Stephens owed to Plaintiff and other members of the Class the duty to conduct the IPO and the trading of the Issuer's common stock in a fair, efficient and unmanipulated manner.

109. By virtue of the foregoing, Robertson Stephens violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5.

110. As a result of the manipulative conduct set forth herein, Plaintiff and other members of the Class purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock during the Class Period at artificially inflated prices and were damaged thereby.

SIXTH CLAIM

(FOR VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 10(b) AND RULE 10b-5 THEREUNDER AGAINST ROBERTSON STEPHENS BASED UPON DECEPTIVE PRACTICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE SECONDARY OFFERING)

111. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations set forth above as though fully set forth herein at length except for Claims brought pursuant to the Securities Act.

112. This Claim is brought pursuant to Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, on behalf of Plaintiff and other members of the Class who

purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock in or after the Secondary Offering against Robertson Stephens. This Claim is based upon the deceptive practices of Robertson Stephens.

113. Robertson Stephens carried out a plan, scheme and course of conduct which was intended to and did: (a) deceive the investing public, including Plaintiff and other members of the Class by means of material misstatements and omissions, as alleged herein; (b) artificially inflate and maintain the market price and trading volume of the Issuer's common stock; and (c) induce Plaintiff and other members of the Class to purchase or otherwise acquire the Issuer's common stock at artificially inflated prices. In furtherance of this unlawful scheme, plan and course of conduct, Robertson Stephens took the actions set forth herein.

114. Robertson Stephens employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud and/or engaged in acts, practices and a course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon Plaintiff and other members of the Class in an effort to artificially inflate and maintain high market prices for the Issuer's common stock in violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5. Robertson Stephens is sued as a primary participant in the unlawful conduct charged herein.

115. Robertson Stephens directly and indirectly, by the use of means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce and/or of the mails, engaged and participated in a continuous course of conduct to conceal their unlawful practices and course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon Plaintiff and other members of the Class.

116. Robertson Stephens had actual knowledge of or recklessly disregarded the material fact that demand for the Secondary Offering was artificially inflated, due, in large part, to the

requirement of Robertson Stephens that customers could only obtain allocations in "hot" initial public offerings by purchasing shares in the Secondary Offering.

117. Robertson Stephens held itself out as an NASD member and was required to observe high standards of commercial honor and just and equitable principles of trade (NASD Conduct Rule 2110). Robertson Stephens owed to Plaintiff and other members of the Class the duty to conduct the Secondary Offering and the trading of the Issuer's common stock in a fair, efficient and unmanipulated manner.

118. By virtue of the foregoing, Robertson Stephens violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5.

119. As a result of the deceptive conduct set forth herein, Plaintiff and other members of the Class purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock during the Class Period without knowledge of the fraud alleged herein at artificially inflated prices and were damaged thereby.

SEVENTH CLAIM

(FOR VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 10(b) AND RULE 10b-5 THEREUNDER AGAINST ROBERTSON STEPHENS BASED UPON MATERIALLY FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS AND OMISSIONS OF MATERIAL FACTS)

120. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations set forth above as though fully set forth herein at length except for Claims brought pursuant to the Securities Act.

121. This Claim is brought pursuant to Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, on behalf of Plaintiff and other members of the Class who purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock during the Class Period against

Robertson Stephens. This Claim is based upon materially false and misleading statements and omissions of material facts.

122. Robertson Stephens: (a) employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud; (b) made untrue statements of material fact and/or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not misleading; and (c) engaged in acts, practices and a course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon Plaintiff and other members of the Class in violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5.

123. During the Class Period, Robertson Stephens: (a) deceived the investing public, including Plaintiff and other members of the Class, as alleged herein; (b) artificially inflated and maintained the market price of and demand for the Issuer's common stock; and (c) induced Plaintiff and other members of Class to purchase or otherwise acquire the Issuer's stock at artificially inflated prices. In furtherance of this unlawful course of conduct, Robertson Stephens took the actions set forth herein.

124. Robertson Stephens, directly and indirectly, by the use of means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce and/or of the mails, engaged and participated in a continuous course of conduct to conceal material information as set forth more particularly herein, and engaged in transactions, practices and a course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon Plaintiff and other members of the Class.

125. Robertson Stephens prepared and reviewed certain portions of the IPO Registration Statement/ Prospectus and the Secondary Offering Registration Statement/ Prospectus. In addition, Robertson Stephens had access to drafts of said documents prior to their filing with the SEC and the dissemination to the public.

126. The material misrepresentations and/or omissions were made knowingly or recklessly and for the purpose and effect of, *inter alia*: (a) securing and concealing the Tie-in Agreements; (b) securing and concealing the Undisclosed Compensation; (c) concealing that the price and demand for the Secondary Offering was artificially inflated; and/or (d) concealing that Robertson Stephens and its analysts who reported on the Issuer's stock had material conflicts of interest.

127. As a result of making affirmative statements in the IPO Registration Statement/Prospectus, the Secondary Offering Registration Statement/Prospectus or otherwise, or participating in the making of such affirmative statements, Robertson Stephens had a duty to speak fully and truthfully regarding such representations and to promptly disseminate any other information necessary to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances in which they were made, not misleading.

128. Robertson Stephens also had a duty to disclose the material, non-public information complained of herein or to abstain from selling the Issuer's common stock in the IPO, the Secondary Offering, and/or trading or recommending the Issuer's stock in the aftermarket while in possession of such information.

129. By reason of the foregoing, Robertson Stephens violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder.

130. As a result of the dissemination of materially false and misleading information described above, Plaintiff and other members of the Class purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock during the Class Period without knowledge of the fraud alleged herein at artificially inflated prices and were damaged thereby.

EXCHANGE ACT CLAIMS - THE ISSUER DEFENDANTS

THE ISSUER DEFENDANTS ACTED WITH SCIENTER

131. As alleged herein, the Issuer Defendants acted with scienter in that they: (a) knowingly or recklessly engaged in acts and practices and a course of conduct which had the effect of artificially inflating the price of the Issuer's common stock in the aftermarket; (b) knowingly or recklessly disregarded that the IPO Registration Statement/Prospectus as set forth herein was materially false and misleading; (c) knowingly or recklessly disregarded that the Secondary Offering Registration Statement/Prospectus as set forth herein was materially false and misleading; and/or (d) knowingly or recklessly disregarded the misconduct of Robertson Stephens alleged herein.

132. The Issuer Defendants had numerous interactions and contacts with Robertson Stephens prior to the IPO from which they knew or recklessly disregarded that the manipulative and deceptive scheme described herein had taken place.

133. In this regard, Robertson Stephens provided detailed presentations to the Issuer Defendants regarding the registration process leading up to the IPO and the expected price performance in aftermarket trading based upon previous companies taken public by these underwriters. In addition, Robertson Stephens explained the process by which the Issuer Defendants could utilize the Issuer's publicly traded stock as currency in stock based acquisitions, the analyst coverage it would provide for the Issuer upon the successful completion of the IPO and the effect that such positive coverage would have on the aftermarket price of the Issuer's stock. Such presentation also included a discussion of the potential for secondary or add-on offerings.

134. Once the Issuer Defendants had determined to retain Robertson Stephens with respect to the Issuer's initial public offering, the Issuer Defendants worked closely with Robertson Stephens in preparing the IPO Registration Statement/Prospectus, as well as generating interest in the IPO by speaking with various, but selected groups of investors.

135. During the course of these presentations, known as "Road Shows," the Issuer Defendants learned of or recklessly disregarded the misconduct described herein. In this regard, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and/or other high-ranking Issuer employees worked side by side with representatives of Robertson Stephens while visiting with several potential investors in a given city on a daily basis over a two to three week period to promote interest in the IPO. These presentations were all scheduled by and attended by representatives of Robertson Stephens.

136. As a result of the close interaction between the Issuer Defendants and Robertson Stephens, the Issuer Defendants learned of, became aware of or recklessly disregarded the misconduct described herein. (See "Issuer Defendants" section of the Master Allegations).

137. The Issuer Defendants had the motive and opportunity to engage in the wrongful conduct described herein for, among others, the following reasons:

(a) The Individual Defendants beneficially owned substantial amounts of the Issuer's common stock. For example, as of the IPO, Defendant Gupta sold 2,667,331 shares. These holdings, which were purchased or otherwise acquired at prices below the IPO price, substantially increased in value as a result of the misconduct alleged herein.

(b) The Issuer Defendants were motivated by the fact that the artificially inflated price of the Issuer's shares would enable Individual Defendants to sell personal holdings at

artificially inflated prices in the aftermarket or otherwise. In this regard, the following Issuer Defendants were selling shareholders in the Secondary Offering:

<u>Defendant</u>	<u># of Shares Sold</u>	<u>Price Per Share</u>	<u>Proceeds</u>
Keynote	2,000,000	\$100.275	\$200,000,000
Umang Gupta	125,000	\$100.275	\$12,534,375
John Flavio	20,000	\$100.275	\$2,005,500

(c) The Issuer realized proceeds of \$603.75 million from the Secondary Offering. In addition, the Issuer Defendants sold shares in the open market. In this regard, Defendant Gupta sold an aggregate of 385,000 shares at a price per share as high as \$100.28 which generated proceeds in excess of \$15 million. Defendant Flavio sold an aggregate of 50,000 shares at a price per share as high as \$100.28 which generated proceeds in excess of \$3 million.

(d) The Issuer Defendants were further motivated by the fact that the Issuer's artificially inflated stock price could be utilized as currency in negotiating and/or consummating stock-based acquisitions after the IPO. In this regard, the Issuer Defendants acquired Velogic Inc., for 830,700 shares of its artificially inflated stock.

EIGHTH CLAIM

(FOR VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 10(b) AND RULE 10b-5 AGAINST THE ISSUER DEFENDANTS BASED UPON MATERIALLY FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS AND OMISSIONS OF MATERIAL FACTS)

138. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations set forth above as though fully set forth herein at length except for Claims brought pursuant to the Securities Act.

139. This Claim is brought pursuant to Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, on behalf of Plaintiff and other members of the Class against the Issuer and the Individual Defendants. This Claim is based upon materially false and misleading statements and omissions of material facts made by the Issuer and the Individual Defendants during the Class Period.

140. The Issuer and the Individual Defendants: (a) employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud; (b) made untrue statements of material fact and/or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not misleading; and (c) engaged in acts, practices and a course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon Plaintiff and other members of the Class in violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5.

141. During the Class Period, the Issuer and the Individual Defendants carried out a plan, scheme and course of conduct which was intended to and, throughout the Class Period, did: (a) deceive the investing public, including Plaintiff and other members of the Class, as alleged herein; (b) artificially inflate and maintain the market price of and demand for the Issuer's common stock; and (c) induce Plaintiff and other members of the Class to acquire the Issuer's common stock at artificially inflated prices. In furtherance of this unlawful course of conduct, the Issuer and the Individual Defendants took the actions set forth herein.

142. The Issuer and the Individual Defendants, directly and indirectly, by the use of means or instrumentalities of interstate commerce and/or of the mails, engaged and participated in a continuous course of conduct to conceal material information as set forth more particularly herein, and engaged in transactions, practices and a course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon Plaintiff and other members of the Class.

143. The Issuer and the Individual Defendants prepared and reviewed documents alleged to contain the materially false and misleading statements and/or omissions complained of herein. In addition, the Individual Defendants had access to drafts of these documents prior to their filing with the SEC and dissemination to the public.

144. The material misrepresentations and/or omissions were made knowingly or recklessly and for the purpose and effect of concealing that Robertson Stephens had engaged in the manipulative and deceptive scheme alleged herein and that the Issuer and the Individual Defendants would benefit financially as a result of said scheme.

145. As a result of making such affirmative statements, or participating in the making of such affirmative statements, the Issuer and the Individual Defendants had a duty to speak fully and truthfully regarding such representations and to promptly disseminate any other information necessary to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances in which they were made, not misleading.

146. By reason of the foregoing, the Issuer and the Individual Defendants violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder.

147. As a result of the dissemination of materially false and misleading information described above, Plaintiff and other members of the Class purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock during the Class Period without knowledge of the fraud alleged herein at artificially inflated prices and were damaged thereby.

NINTH CLAIM

**(FOR VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 20(a)
AGAINST THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS BASED
UPON MATERIALLY FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS
AND OMISSIONS OF MATERIAL FACTS)**

148. Plaintiff repeats and realleges the allegations set forth above as though fully set forth herein at length except for Claims brought pursuant to the Securities Act.

149. The Individual Defendants acted as controlling persons of the Issuer within the meaning of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act as alleged herein and culpably participated in the wrongdoing. By virtue of their high-level positions, and their ownership and contractual rights, participation in and/or awareness of the Issuer's operations and/or intimate knowledge of the underwriting of the IPO, the Individual Defendants had the power to influence and control and did influence and control, directly or indirectly, the decision-making of the Issuer, including the content and dissemination of various documents that contain the materially false and misleading statements and/or omissions complained of herein. The Individual Defendants were provided with or had unlimited access to copies of these documents prior to or shortly after they were filed with the SEC and/or disseminated to the public and had the ability to prevent their filing and/or dissemination or cause the documents to be corrected.

150. Each of these Individual Defendants had direct and supervisory involvement in the day-to-day operations of the Issuer and, therefore, is presumed to have had the power to control or influence the particular transactions giving rise to the securities violations herein, and exercise the same.

151. By virtue of their positions as controlling persons of the Issuer, the Individual Defendants are liable pursuant to Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. As a direct and proximate result of this wrongful conduct, Plaintiff and other members of the Class were damaged thereby.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, prays for judgment as follows:

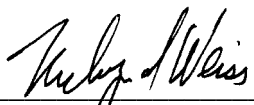
- A. Declaring this action to be a class action pursuant to Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and certifying Plaintiff as a representative of the Class and counsel as class counsel;
- B. Awarding damages to Plaintiff and the Class;
- C. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class prejudgment and post-judgment interest, as well as reasonable attorneys' and experts' witness fees and other costs;
- D. Awarding such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury.

DATED: April 19, 2002

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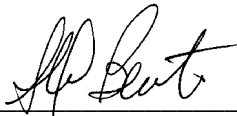
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