

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

**VA Linux Systems, Inc.**

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IN RE INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING SECURITIES  
LITIGATION

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:  
: Master File No. 21 MC 92 (SAS)  
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IN RE VA SOFTWARE CORP. formerly known as  
VA LINUX SYSTEMS, INC. INITIAL PUBLIC  
OFFERING SECURITIES LITIGATION

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:  
: 01 Civ. 242 (SAS)(MGC)  
:  
: SECOND CONSOLIDATED  
: AMENDED CLASS ACTION  
: COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS  
: OF THE FEDERAL SECURITIES  
: LAWS

Plaintiffs, by their undersigned attorneys, individually and on behalf of the Classes 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 12 applicable to the named Plaintiffs which is alleged upon personal knowledge, bring this Second Consolidated Amended Complaint (the “Complaint”) against the Defendants named herein, and allege 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 December 9, 1999 (the “IPO” or the “Offering”) of 4,400,000 shares of VA Linux Systems, Inc. (currently known as SourceForge, Inc. and herein referred to as “VA Linux” or the “Issuer”) and the trading of VA

Linux common stock in the aftermarket from the date of the IPO through December 6, 2000, inclusive (the "Class Period").

2. In connection with the IPO, the underwriter named as Defendant herein participated in a scheme to improperly enrich itself through the manipulation of the aftermarket trading in VA Linux common stock following the IPO.

3. In this regard, the underwriter named as a Defendant herein created artificial demand for VA Linux stock by conditioning share allocations in the IPO upon the requirement that certain customers agree to purchase shares of VA Linux 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, the underwriter named as a Defendant herein required certain 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 of the underwriter named as a Defendant herein, including, but not limited to, secondary (or add-on) offerings that would not be purchased but for the unlawful scheme alleged herein. (Transactions "(a)" through "(c)" above will be, at varying times, collectively referred to hereinafter as "Undisclosed Compensation").

5. In connection with the IPO, VA Linux filed with the SEC a registration statement ("Registration Statement") and a prospectus ("Prospectus"). The Registration Statement and Prospectus will be, at varying times, collectively referred to hereinafter as the "Registration Statement/Prospectus." The Registration Statement/Prospectus was declared effective by the SEC on or about December 9, 1999.

6. The Registration Statement/Prospectus was materially false and misleading in that it failed to disclose, among other things further described herein, that the underwriter named as a Defendant herein had required from certain customers Tie-in Agreements in allocating shares in the IPO and/or would receive Undisclosed Compensation in connection with the IPO.

7. Unbeknownst to investors, as part and parcel of the scheme alleged herein, the underwriter named as Defendant herein improperly utilized its analysts to artificially inflate or maintain the price of VA Linux stock by issuing favorable recommendations in analyst reports.

8. The Issuer and Additional Persons (defined below) benefited from the manipulative and deceptive schemes described herein and knew of or recklessly disregarded the conduct complained of herein through their participation in, among other things, the “Road Show” process by which underwriters generate interest in public offerings.

### **JURISDICTION**

9. 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.

10. Plaintiffs bring this action pursuant to Section 11 of the Securities Act (15 U.S.C. § 77k) and Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act as amended (15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)), 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.

11. 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**

12. Plaintiffs Zagoda A.G., Spiros & Mary Jane Gianos, Anita Budich, and Phillip Pifko (collectively “Plaintiffs”) purchased or otherwise acquired shares of VA Linux common stock traceable to the IPO, in the open market or otherwise during the Class Period, at prices that were artificially inflated by Defendants’ misconduct and were damaged.

**DEFENDANTS**

**THE UNDERWRITER DEFENDANT**

13. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the “Underwriter Defendants” section of the Amended Master Allegations (“Master Allegations”), as if set forth herein at length.

14. The following investment banking firms acted in the following capacities with respect to the Offering and substantially participated in the unlawful conduct alleged herein:

<b><u>POSITION</u></b>	<b><u>NAME OF UNDERWRITER</u></b>
LEAD MANAGER	CSFB

15. Defendant CSFB will be, at varying times, hereinafter referred to as the “Underwriter Defendant.”

**THE ISSUER DEFENDANT**

16. At the time of the Offering, Defendant VA Linux was a Delaware corporation with its principal executive offices located in Sunnyvale, California. The Prospectus described VA Linux as “a leading provider of integrated Linux-based solutions... [offering]... a single point of contact for all Linux systems, software and service needs.” On or about December 7,

2001, VA Linux changed its name to VA Software Corp. On or about May 24, 2007, VA Software Corp. changed its name to SourceForge, Inc.

### **ADDITIONAL PERSONS**

17. Larry M. Augustin (“Augustin”) served, at the time of the Offering, as the Issuer’s President, Chief Executive Officer, and as a member of the Issuer’s Board of Directors. Augustin signed the Registration Statement.

18. Todd B. Schull (“Schull”) served, at the time of the Offering, as the Issuer’s Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Schull signed the Registration Statement.

19. Augustin and Schull will be, at varying times, collectively referred to hereinafter as the “Additional Persons.”

### **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

20. Plaintiffs bring this action as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf of a class consisting of all persons and entities that purchased or otherwise acquired shares of the Issuer Defendant in the aftermarket during the Class Period and were damaged thereby, excluding any individual or entity that received from any of the underwriter defendants identified in the Master Allegations an allocation of shares in any of the initial public offerings listed in Exhibit C thereto. 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.

21. Plaintiffs also bring this action on behalf of a class consisting of all individuals and entities that purchased or otherwise acquired shares of the Issuer Defendant in the aftermarket during the Class Period, excluding any individual or entity that received from any of the underwriter defendants identified in the Master Allegations an allocation of shares from the

“institutional pot” in any of the initial public offerings listed in Exhibit C thereto. Certification of this Class is sought with respect to issues pursuant to Rule 23(c)(4) including:

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

22. Members of the Classes are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable.

- (a) Millions of shares of common stock were sold in the IPO and the stock was actively traded during the Class Period; and
- (b) While the exact number of Class members is unknown to the Plaintiffs at this time and can only be ascertained through appropriate discovery, Plaintiffs 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.

23. Plaintiffs’ claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the Classes. Plaintiffs and other members of the Classes have sustained damages because of Defendants’ unlawful activities alleged herein. Plaintiffs have retained counsel competent and experienced in class and securities litigation and intend to prosecute this action vigorously. The interests of the

Classes will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs have no interests that are contrary to or in conflict with those of the Classes which Plaintiffs seek to represent.

24. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Plaintiffs know 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 Classes may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it economically impracticable for the members of the Classes to seek redress individually for the wrongs they have suffered.

25. 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. 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.

### **SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS**

26. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the "Introductory" section of the Master Allegations, as if set forth herein at length. Plaintiffs also adopt and incorporate herein by reference the allegations set forth in the Master Allegations that specifically relate to CSFB, as if set forth herein at length.

### **THE IPO**

27. VA Linux's IPO of 4,400,000 shares was priced at \$30.00 on or about December 9, 1999. The sale and distribution of this firm commitment offering was effected by an underwriting syndicate that included the Underwriter Defendant. Additionally, VA Linux

granted the underwriting syndicate an option to purchase 660,000 additional shares at the initial offering price less underwriting discounts and commissions.

28. On the day of the IPO, the price of VA Linux stock shot up dramatically, trading as high as \$320.00 per share, or more than 966% 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.

**UNLAWFUL CONDUCT IN CONNECTION WITH THE IPO**

29. Consistent with its conduct in other initial public offerings, as set forth in the Master Allegations, the Underwriter Defendant engaged in manipulative and/or other unlawful practices described more fully herein in connection with the VA Linux IPO.

30. Certain customers of CSFB, 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.

31. Additionally, CSFB allocated significant amounts of shares in the Offering to its customers who agreed to purchase shares in the immediate aftermarket. For example, CSFB allocated 20,000 shares of VA Linux common stock to the Kaufman Fund, Inc. (the “Kaufman Fund”), and the Kaufman Fund agreed to make, by pre-arrangement, substantial aftermarket purchases of VA Linux common stock. The Kaufman Fund which is now known as the Federated Kaufman Fund after it was purchased by Federated Investors, Inc. in April 2001, is a mutual fund that managed over \$3 billion assets.

**THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS  
WAS MATERIALLY FALSE AND MISLEADING**

32. In conducting the IPO, the Underwriter Defendant 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.

33. 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).

34. In particular, the Registration Statement/Prospectus stated:

The representatives may engage in over-allotment, stabilizing transactions, syndicate covering transactions, and penalty bids in accordance with Regulation M under the Exchange Act.

- Over-allotment involves syndicate sales in excess of the offering size, which creates a syndicate short position.

- Stabilizing transactions permit bids to purchase the underlying security so long as the stabilizing bids do not exceed a specified maximum.

- Syndicate covering transactions involve purchases of the common stock in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover syndicate positions.

- Penalty bids permit the representatives to reclaim a selling concession from a syndicate member when the common stock originally sold by the syndicate member is purchased in a syndicate covering transaction to cover syndicate short positions.

These stabilizing transactions, syndicate covering transactions and penalty bids may cause the price of the common stock to be higher than it would otherwise be in the absence of these transactions.

These transactions may be effected on The Nasdaq National Market or otherwise and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

35. The statements contained in the previous paragraph were materially false and misleading because the Underwriter Defendant required certain 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 Registration Statement/Prospectus disclose that the Underwriter Defendant would require certain customers seeking to purchase shares to engage in transactions causing the market price of VA Linux common stock to rise in transactions that cannot be characterized as stabilizing transactions, over-allotment transactions, syndicate covering transactions or penalty bids.

36. Because the Undisclosed Compensation was, in reality, underwriter compensation, it was required to be disclosed in the 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).

37. 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).**

38. 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.

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

40. Instead, the Registration Statement/Prospectus misleadingly stated that the underwriting syndicate would receive as compensation an underwriting discount of \$2.10 per share, or a total of \$9,240,000, based on the spread between the per share proceeds to VA Linux (\$27.90) and the Offering price to the public (\$30.00 per share). This disclosure was materially false and misleading as it misrepresented underwriting compensation by failing to include Undisclosed Compensation.

41. In addition, the Registration Statement/Prospectus stated:

The underwriters propose to offer the shares of common stock initially at the public offering price on the cover page of this prospectus [\$30.00] and to selling group members at that price less a concession...

42. The Registration Statement/Prospectus was materially false and misleading because in order to receive share allocations from the Underwriter Defendant in the VA Linux IPO, certain customers were required to pay an amount in excess of the IPO price in the form of Undisclosed Compensation and/or Tie-in Agreements.

43. 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.

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

45. The failure to disclose the Underwriter Defendant's unlawful profit-sharing arrangement as described herein, rendered the Registration Statement/Prospectus materially false and misleading.

46. 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 therefore.

47. Guideline IM-2440-1 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 pattern of 5% or even less may be considered unfair or unreasonable under the “5% policy.”

48. The Registration Statement/Prospectus was materially false and misleading due to its failure to disclose the material fact that the Underwriter Defendant was charging certain 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**

49. As demonstrated in the “Use of Analysts” section of the Master Allegations, in furtherance of its manipulative scheme, Underwriter Defendant CSFB improperly used its analysts 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.

50. On January 6, 2000, just after the expiration of the “quiet period” with respect to the VA Linux IPO, Defendant CSFB initiated analyst coverage with a “buy” recommendation.

#### **DEFENDANTS’ UNLAWFUL CONDUCT ARTIFICIALLY INFLATED THE PRICE OF THE ISSUER’S STOCK AND CAUSED DAMAGES**

51. Defendants’ conduct alleged herein created artificial demand for aftermarket stock and inflated the price of the Issuer’s common stock above the price that otherwise would have prevailed in a fair and open market from the time of the first open market trade of the Issuer’s stock through the end of the Class Period.

52. As the undisclosed risk of Defendants’ misconduct materialized, the artificial inflation in the stock price dissipated over time, causing the stock price to drop. By December 6,

2000, much of the risk caused by Defendants' wrongful conduct had materialized, and much of the artificial inflation in the stock price caused by Defendants' wrongful conduct as alleged herein had dissipated, thereby causing Plaintiffs and Class members to sustain substantial and foreseeable damages.

## **VIOLATIONS OF THE SECURITIES ACT**

### **FIRST CLAIM**

#### **(AGAINST THE ISSUER DEFENDANT AND THE UNDERWRITER DEFENDANT FOR VIOLATION OF SECTION 11 RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT)**

53. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege 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.

54. This Claim is brought pursuant to Section 11 of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77k, on behalf of Plaintiffs and other members of the Classes who purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock traceable to the IPO against the Issuer Defendant and the Underwriter Defendant, and were damaged.

55. 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.

56. The Issuer Defendant is the registrant for the IPO shares sold to Plaintiffs and other members of the Classes. The Issuer Defendant 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.

57. Each of the Additional Persons, either personally or through an attorney-in-fact, signed the Registration Statement on behalf of the Issuer Defendant or was a director or person performing similar functions for the Issuer Defendant at the time of the IPO.

58. The Underwriter Defendant is liable as an underwriter in connection with the IPO.

59. The Defendants named in this Claim are liable to Plaintiffs and other members of the Classes who purchased or otherwise acquired shares of the Issuer Defendant's common stock traceable to the IPO.

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

61. 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 Defendant's common stock was first bona fide offered to the public.

### **VIOLATIONS OF THE EXCHANGE ACT**

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

62. Plaintiffs 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 and commentators before, during and after the IPO, including during the "quiet period;"

(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;

(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; and

(h) The Registration Statement/Prospectus is intended to, and does purportedly provide some of the best information about the Issuer during the IPO, including during the "quiet period," and the due diligence on this offering was purportedly performed by the most reputable investment banks/underwriters in the world.

#### **EXCHANGE ACT CLAIMS - THE UNDERWRITER DEFENDANT**

#### **THE UNDERWRITER DEFENDANT ACTED WITH SCIENTER**

63. As alleged herein, the Underwriter Defendant 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 Registration Statement/Prospectus as set forth

herein was materially false and misleading; and/or (c) knowingly or recklessly misused its analysts in connection with analyst reports.

64. In addition, the Underwriter Defendant 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 it failed to disclose.

65. The Underwriter Defendant knew from its direct participation in the manipulation of the IPO, or recklessly disregarded as a result of its experience with other manipulated offerings as set forth in the "Matrix" section of the Master Allegations, that the manipulations alleged herein were taking place with respect to the IPO and were not disclosed.

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

67. Senior management of CSFB had regular access to and received timely written reports tracking the account activity of certain 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 CSFB knew or recklessly disregarded the misconduct alleged herein.

68. The Underwriter Defendant 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 the Underwriter Defendant to undertake future investment banking services such as public offerings of equity or debt securities, financial consulting, and possible future acquisitions, thus permitting the Underwriter Defendant to receive additional fees in connection with those services. Specifically, VA Linux engaged in acquisitions following the IPO to take advantage of its inflated stock price. For example, on February 3, 2000, VA Linux began its acquisition of Andover.net which it completed on June 7, 2000 and in which CSFB served as VA Linux financial advisor and collected substantial fees in connection therewith. (*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 its reputation as an investment bank. (*See* “Attracting New Investment Banking Clients” section of the Master Allegations).

(c) The Undisclosed Compensation of the Underwriter Defendant was often proportional to the amount of the aftermarket price increase achieved by the manipulative scheme as certain 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) The Underwriter Defendant’s 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 their respective firms in

connection with financial services provided to such companies. (See “Analysts Compensation” section of the Master Allegations).

(e) The Underwriter Defendant’s 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).

## **SECOND CLAIM**

### **(FOR VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 10(b) AND RULE 10b-5 THEREUNDER AGAINST THE UNDERWRITER DEFENDANT BASED UPON DECEPTIVE AND MANIPULATIVE PRACTICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE IPO)**

69. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations set forth above as though fully set forth herein at length except for Claims brought pursuant to the Securities Act.

70. This Claim is brought pursuant to Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, on behalf of Plaintiffs and other members of the Classes against the Underwriter Defendant. This Claim is based upon the deceptive and manipulative practices of the Underwriter Defendant.

71. During the Class Period, the Underwriter Defendant 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 Plaintiffs and other members of the Classes 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 Plaintiffs and other members of the Classes 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, the Underwriter Defendant took the actions set forth herein.

72. The Underwriter Defendant 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 Plaintiffs and other members of the Classes 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. The Underwriter Defendant is sued as a primary participant in the unlawful conduct charged herein.

73. The Underwriter Defendant 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 Plaintiffs and other members of the Classes.

74. The Underwriter Defendant had actual knowledge of and/or recklessly disregarded the existence of the Tie-in Agreements, the requirement that certain customers pay Undisclosed Compensation and the manipulations alleged herein.

75. The Underwriter Defendant 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). The Underwriter Defendant owed to Plaintiffs and other members of the Classes the duty to conduct the IPO and the trading of the Issuer's common stock in a fair, efficient and unmanipulated manner.

76. By virtue of the foregoing, the Underwriter Defendant violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5.

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

### **THIRD CLAIM**

#### **(FOR VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 10(b) AND RULE 10b-5 THEREUNDER AGAINST THE UNDERWRITER DEFENDANT BASED UPON MATERIALLY FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS AND OMISSIONS OF MATERIAL FACTS)**

78. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations set forth above as though fully set forth herein at length except for Claims brought pursuant to the Securities Act.

79. This Claim is brought pursuant to Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, on behalf of Plaintiffs and other members of the Classes who purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer Defendant's common stock during the Class Period against the Underwriter Defendant. This Claim is based upon materially false and misleading statements and omissions of material facts made by the Underwriter Defendant during the Class Period.

80. The Underwriter Defendant: (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 the Plaintiffs and other members of the Classes in violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5.

81. During the Class Period, the Underwriter Defendant 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 Plaintiffs and other members of the Classes, as alleged herein; (b) artificially inflate and maintain the market price of and demand for the Issuer's common stock; and (c) induce Plaintiffs and other members of the Classes to purchase or otherwise acquire the Issuer's common stock at artificially inflated prices. In furtherance of this unlawful course of conduct, the Underwriter Defendant took the actions set forth herein.

82. The Underwriter Defendant, 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 the Plaintiffs and other members of the Classes.

83. The Underwriter Defendant, either directly or through its designated representatives, prepared and reviewed the Registration Statement/Prospectus. In addition, the Underwriter Defendant had access to drafts of the Registration Statement/Prospectus prior to the filing of said document with the SEC and the dissemination to the public.

84. 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; and/or (c) concealing that the Underwriter Defendant improperly utilized its analysts to artificially inflate or maintain the price of the VA Linux stock.

85. As a result of making affirmative statements in the Registration Statement/Prospectus, or otherwise, or participating in the making of such affirmative statements, the Underwriter Defendant 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.

86. The Underwriter Defendant 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, and/or recommending the Issuer's stock while in possession of such information.

87. By reason of the foregoing, the Underwriter Defendant violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder.

88. As a result of the dissemination of materially false and misleading information described above, Plaintiffs and other members of the Classes 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.

**EXCHANGE ACT CLAIM - THE ISSUER DEFENDANT**

**THE ISSUER DEFENDANT ACTED WITH SCIENTER**

89. As alleged herein, the Issuer Defendant 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 Defendant's common stock in the aftermarket; (b) knowingly or recklessly disregarded that the Registration Statement/Prospectus as set forth herein was materially false and misleading; and/or (c) knowingly or recklessly disregarded the misconduct of CSFB alleged herein.

90. The Issuer Defendant and Additional Persons had numerous interactions and contacts with CSFB prior to the IPO from which they knew or recklessly disregarded that the manipulative and deceptive scheme described herein had taken place.

91. In this regard, the Underwriter Defendant provided detailed presentations to the Issuer Defendant and Additional Persons 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, the Underwriter Defendant explained the process by which the Issuer Defendant and Additional Persons could utilize the Issuer Defendant's publicly traded stock as currency in stock-based acquisitions, the analyst coverage CSFB would provide

for the Issuer Defendant upon the successful completion of the IPO and the effect that such positive coverage would have on the aftermarket price of the Issuer Defendant's stock. Such presentation also included a discussion of the potential for secondary or add-on offerings.

92. Once the Issuer Defendant had determined to retain CSFB with respect to the Issuer Defendant's initial public offering, the Issuer Defendant and Additional Persons worked closely with CSFB in preparing the Registration Statement/Prospectus, as well as generating interest in the IPO by speaking with various, but select, groups of investors.

93. During the course of these presentations, known as "Road Shows," the Issuer Defendant and Additional Persons learned of and/or recklessly disregarded the misconduct described herein. In this regard, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and/or other high-ranking Issuer Defendant employees worked side by side with representatives of the Underwriter Defendant 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 the Underwriter Defendant.

94. As a result of the close interaction between the Issuer Defendant, the Additional Persons and the Underwriter Defendant, the Issuer Defendant and Additional Persons learned of, became aware of or recklessly disregarded the misconduct described herein. (See "Issuer Defendants" section of the Master Allegations).

95. In addition, the Issuer Defendant and certain of the Additional Persons had the motive and opportunity to engage in the wrongful conduct described herein for, among others, the following reasons:

(a) The Additional Persons beneficially owned substantial amounts of the Issuer's common stock. For example, as of the IPO, Augustin was the beneficial owner of

6,598,488 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) Schull sold an aggregate of approximately 130,000 shares at a price per share as high as \$60.90 which generated proceeds in excess of \$2 million.

(c) The Issuer Defendant and Additional Persons were further motivated by the fact that the Issuer Defendant'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 Defendant has made at least three acquisitions, NetAttach, Inc. (286,000 shares and \$10 million), Precision Insight, Inc. (32,000 shares and \$1.8 million) and TruSolutions (1.8 million shares and \$10 million), by exchanging shares of the Issuer Defendant's stock to fund the purchase.

#### **FOURTH CLAIM**

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

96. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations set forth above as though fully set forth herein at length except for Claims brought pursuant to the Securities Act.

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

98. The Issuer Defendant: (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 Plaintiffs and other members of the Classes in violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5.

99. During the Class Period, the Issuer Defendant 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 Plaintiffs and other members of the Classes, as alleged herein; (b) artificially inflate and maintain the market price of and demand for the Issuer Defendant's common stock; and (c) induce Plaintiffs and other members of the Classes to acquire the Issuer Defendant's common stock at artificially inflated prices. In furtherance of this unlawful course of conduct, the Issuer Defendant took the actions set forth herein.

100. The Issuer Defendant, 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 Plaintiffs and other members of the Classes.

101. The Issuer Defendant prepared and reviewed the documents alleged to contain the materially false and misleading statements and/or omissions complained of herein and culpably participated in the wrongdoing. In addition, the Additional Persons had access to drafts of these documents prior to their filing with the SEC and dissemination to the public.

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

103. As a result of making such affirmative statements, or participating in the making of such affirmative statements, the Issuer Defendant 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.

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

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

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the Classes, pray 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 Plaintiffs as representatives and their counsel as class counsel;

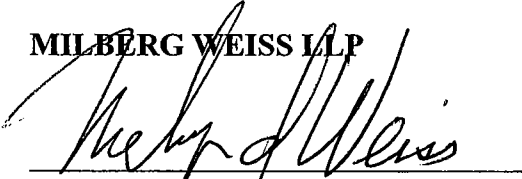
B. Awarding damages, prejudgment and post-judgment interest, reasonable attorneys' and experts' witness fees and other costs and such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper to Plaintiffs and Classes.

**JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury.

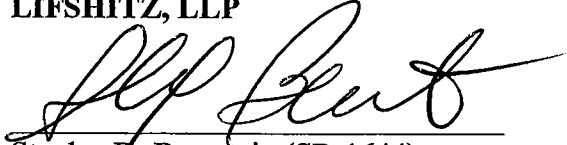
DATED: August 14, 2007

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**Plaintiffs' Executive Committee**

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2007, I caused true and accurate copies of the Second Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint for Violations of the Federal Securities Law for *In re VA Software Corp. formerly known as VA Linux Systems, Inc. Initial Public Offering Securities Litigation* to be served upon the following by hand delivery and File and Serve:

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