



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Vitria Technology, Inc.

IN RE INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING SECURITIES LITIGATION	X : : : : X	Master File No. 21 MC 92 (SAS)
IN RE VITRIA TECHNOLOGY, INC. INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING SECURITIES LITIGATION	X : : : : : X	01 Civ. 10092 (SAS) AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS

Plaintiffs, by their 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 Plaintiffs which is alleged upon personal knowledge, bring this 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 September 16, 1999 of 3,000,000 shares of Vitria Technology, Inc. ("Vitria" or the "Issuer") at \$16 per share (the "IPO"), the follow-on public offering conducted on or about February 11, 2000 of 5,650,000 shares of Vitria at \$120 per share (\$240 before a 2 for 1 split) (the "Secondary Offering"), and the

trading of Vitria 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, certain of the underwriters named as Defendants herein (and defined below as the "IPO Underwriter Defendants") participated in a scheme to improperly enrich themselves through the manipulation of the aftermarket trading in Vitria common stock following the IPO.

3. In this regard, the IPO Underwriter Defendants created artificial demand for Vitria stock by conditioning share allocations in the IPO upon the requirement that customers agree to purchase shares of Vitria 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 IPO Underwriter Defendants required their 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 the IPO Underwriter Defendants, 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 addition, the IPO Underwriter Defendants' scheme enabled certain of them to further capitalize on the artificial inflation in Vitria's stock by underwriting the Secondary Offering

and receiving substantial fees in connection therewith -- in fact, the amount of disclosed compensation paid was directly tied to Vitria's manipulated stock price.

6. In connection with the IPO, Vitria 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 16, 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 the IPO Underwriter Defendants 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, Vitria 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 11, 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 the underwriters named as Defendants herein, in order to receive allocations of shares in this IPO and/or other "hot" initial public offerings, were required by these underwriter defendants to purchase shares in the Secondary Offering.

10. As part and parcel of the scheme alleged herein, certain of the underwriters named as Defendants herein also improperly utilized their analysts, who, unbeknownst to investors, were compromised by conflicts of interest, to artificially inflate or maintain the price of Vitria 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. Plaintiffs bring 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

PLAINTIFFS

15. Plaintiffs Ian Kideys and Kideys Corp. (collectively "Plaintiffs") purchased or otherwise acquired shares of Vitria 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 were damaged thereby.

DEFENDANTS

THE UNDERWRITER DEFENDANTS

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

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

POSITION

NAME OF UNDERWRITER

LEAD MANAGER

CSFB

CO-MANAGERS

Merrill Lynch

Robertson Stephens (formerly known as
FleetBoston)

SoundView Technology

18. The Defendants identified in the preceding paragraph will be, at varying times, collectively referred to hereinafter as the "IPO Underwriter Defendants."

19. The following investment banking firms acted in the following capacities with respect to the Secondary Offering and substantially participated in the wrongs alleged herein:

POSITION

NAME OF UNDERWRITER

LEAD MANAGER

CSFB

CO-MANAGERS

Merrill Lynch

Robertson Stephens (formerly known as
FleetBoston)

SoundView Technology (as successor-in-
interest to Wit SoundView)

Wit Soundview

20. The Defendants identified in the preceding paragraph will be, at varying times, collectively referred to hereinafter as the "Secondary Offering Underwriter Defendants."

Collectively, the IPO Underwriter Defendants and the Secondary Offering Underwriter

Defendants, will be, at varying times, referred to hereinafter as the "Underwriter Defendants."

THE ISSUER DEFENDANTS

THE ISSUER

21. At the time of the IPO, Vitria was a Delaware corporation with its principal executive offices located in Mountain View, California. Vitria is described in the IPO Registration Statement/Prospectus as a provider of "the software infrastructure that enables companies to conduct business electronically across corporate networks and over the Internet."

THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS

22. Defendant JoMei Chang ("Chang") co-founded Vitria, and served, at the time of the Offerings, as the Issuer's President, Chief Executive Officer and as a member of the Board of Directors. Chang signed the IPO Registration Statement and the Secondary Offering Registration Statement.

23. Defendant M. Dale Skeen ("Skeen") co-founded, and served, at the time of the Offerings, as the Issuer's Chief Technology Officer and as a member of the Board of Directors. Skeen signed the IPO Registration Statement and the Secondary Offering Registration Statement.

24. Defendant Paul R. Auvil, III ("Auvil") served, at the time of the Offerings, as the Issuer's Vice President, Finance, Secretary and Chief Financial Officer. Auvil signed the IPO Registration Statement and the Secondary Offering Registration Statement.

25. Defendant William H. Younger, Jr. ("Younger") served, at the time of the Offerings, as a member of the Issuer's Board of Directors. Younger signed the IPO Registration Statement by an attorney-in-fact, and the Secondary Offering Registration Statement.

26. Defendant John L. Walecka ("Walecka") served, at the time of the Offerings, as a member of the Issuer's Board of Directors. Walecka signed the IPO Registration Statement by an attorney-in-fact, and the Secondary Offering Registration Statement.

27. Defendant Robert M. Halperin ("Halperin") served, at the time of the Offerings, as a member of the Issuer's Board of Directors. Halperin signed the IPO Registration Statement by an attorney-in-fact, and the Secondary Offering Registration Statement.

28. Defendants Chang, Skeen, Auvil, Younger, Walecka, and Halperin will be, at varying times collectively referred to hereinafter as the "Individual Defendants."

29. Defendant Jay W. Shivey, III ("Shivey") served, at all relevant times as the Issuer's Senior Vice President of World Wide Sales.

30. Defendant Alexander E. Osadzinsky ("Osadzinsky") served, at all relevant times as the Issuer's Vice President of Marketing.

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

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

32. Plaintiffs bring 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 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.

33. 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 Plaintiffs at this time and can only be ascertained through appropriate discovery, Plaintiffs believe that there are hundreds, if not thousands, of Class members who purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock during the Class Period.

34. Plaintiffs' claims are typical of the claims of the other members of the Class. Plaintiffs and the other members of the Class 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 Class will be fairly and adequately protected by Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs have no interests that are contrary to or in conflict with those of the Class which Plaintiffs seek to represent.

35. 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 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.

36. 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.

37. 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

38. 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 each of the Underwriter Defendants as if set forth herein at length.

THE IPO

39. Vitria's IPO of 3,000,000 shares was priced at \$16.00 on or about September 16, 1999. The sale and distribution of this firm commitment offering was effected by an underwriting syndicate consisting of, among others, the IPO Underwriter Defendants. Additionally, Vitria granted the underwriting syndicate an option to purchase 450,000 additional shares at the initial offering price less underwriting discounts and commissions.

40. On the first day of trading of the IPO, the price of Vitria common stock shot up dramatically, trading as high as \$53.00 per share, or more than 231% 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.

41. The unlawful practices continued during the Class Period as the price of Vitria rose dramatically. On December 28, 1999, Vitria reached a high of \$310.00 per share, amounting to over 1837% above the IPO price. Shortly thereafter, on January 18, 2000, Vitria stock split 2-for-1.

UNLAWFUL CONDUCT IN CONNECTION WITH THE IPO

42. Consistent with their conduct in other initial public offerings, as set forth in the Master Allegations, the IPO Underwriter Defendants engaged in manipulative and/or other unlawful practices described more fully herein in connection with the Vitria IPO.

43. Customers of each of the IPO Underwriter Defendants, 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**

44. In conducting the IPO, the IPO Underwriter Defendants 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.

45. 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).

46. In particular, the IPO 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 Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

- 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 short 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 are 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 Stock Market's National Market or otherwise and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

47. The statements contained in the previous paragraph were materially false and misleading because the IPO Underwriter Defendants 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 the IPO Underwriter Defendants would require their customers seeking to purchase IPO shares to engage in transactions causing the market price of Vitria common stock to rise, in transactions that cannot be characterized as stabilizing transactions, over-allotment transactions, syndicate covering transactions or penalty bids.

48. 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).

49. 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).

50. 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.

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

52. Instead, the IPO Registration Statement/Prospectus misleadingly stated that the underwriting syndicate would receive as compensation an underwriting discount of \$1.12 per share, or a total of \$3,360,000, based on the spread between the per share proceeds to Vitria (\$14.88) and the Offering price to the public (\$16.00 per share). This disclosure was materially false and misleading as it misrepresented underwriting compensation by failing to include Undisclosed Compensation.

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

The underwriters propose to offer the shares of common stock to the public initially at the public offering price on the cover page of this prospectus [\$16.00] and to selling group members at that price less a concession

54. The IPO Registration Statement/Prospectus was materially false and misleading in that in order to receive share allocations from the IPO Underwriter Defendants in the Vitria 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.

55. 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.

56. The IPO Underwriter Defendants' scheme was dependent upon customers obtaining substantial profits by selling share allocations from the IPO and paying a material portion of such profits to the IPO Underwriter Defendants. In this regard, the IPO Underwriter Defendants shared in their customers' profits in violation of NASD Conduct Rule 2330(f). 57.

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

58. 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.

59. 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.

60. The IPO Registration Statement/Prospectus was materially false and misleading due to its failure to disclose the material fact that the IPO Underwriter Defendants were 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

61. As demonstrated in the "Use of Analysts" section of the Master Allegations in furtherance of their manipulative scheme, IPO Underwriter Defendants CSFB, Robertson Stephens (FleetBoston), SoundView Technology (Wit Soundview) and Merrill Lynch improperly used their 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.

62. On October 12, 1999, just after the expiration of the "quiet period" with respect to the Vitria IPO, CSFB initiated coverage with a "strong buy" recommendation and set a twelve month price target of \$75.00 per share. On that same date, Robertson Stephens (FleetBoston) analyst Marshall Senk and SoundView Technology (Wit Soundview) each initiated coverage with a "buy" recommendation. The next day, October 13, 1999, Merrill Lynch initiated coverage with a "near-term accumulate/long-term buy" recommendation and set a 12-month price target of \$65.00 per share. The day before these recommendations and price target were issued, on October 11, 1999, Vitria common stock traded as low as \$45 per share. On October 12, 1999,

Vitria common stock traded as high as \$62.3125, a jump of over 36% over the previous day's low.

63. In addition, before the market opened on January 10, 2000, just a month before the Secondary Offering of February 11, 2000, SoundView Technology raised its recommendation from "buy" to "strong buy" and set a 12-month price target of \$300 per share. The previous trading day, January 7, 2000, Vitria's common stock traded as low as \$160.50 per share. After this raised recommendation and price target were issued and the market opened on January 10, 1999, Vitria common stock traded as high as \$262 per share, a rise of over 63% over the prior trading day low.

64. The price targets set forth in such reports were materially false and misleading as they were based upon a manipulated price.

UNLAWFUL CONDUCT IN CONNECTION WITH THE SECONDARY OFFERING

65. Consistent with their conduct in other secondary (or add-on) offerings as set forth herein the "Secondary Offering Underwriter Defendants" engaged in unlawful practices described more fully herein in connection with the Secondary Offering.

66. For example, customers of CSFB, Merrill Lynch, Robertson Stephens (FleetBoston) and SoundView Technology (Wit SoundView), in order to receive an allocation of stock in otherwise unrelated initial public offerings, were required or induced to purchase shares of Vitria in the Vitria Secondary Offering.

THE SECONDARY OFFERING

67. On or about February 11, 2000, an additional 5,650,000 shares of Vitria were sold in the Secondary Offering at \$120.00 per share (or \$240 per share, without giving effect to the

2:1 split on January 18, 2000, a dramatic 1400% premium above the \$16 per share IPO price) pursuant to the materially false and misleading Secondary Offering Registration Statement/Prospectus.

68. The Secondary Offering Registration Statement/Prospectus stated that "[o]n February 10, 2000, the last reported sale price for our common stock was \$121.25 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, the IPO Underwriter Defendants had required customers to agree to Tie-in Agreements and/or pay Undisclosed Compensation, thereby artificially inflating the price of Vitria's common stock in the aftermarket.

69. 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 certain Underwriter Defendants were required to make purchases of shares in the Secondary Offering in order to receive allocations of shares in the Vitria IPO and/or other "hot" initial public offerings underwritten by such Defendants.

70. As demonstrated in the "Use of Analysts" section of the Master Allegations, in furtherance of the manipulative scheme, CSFB improperly used its analysts, who suffered from conflicts of interest, to help support the market following the Secondary Offering.

71. For example, in the week following the Secondary Offering, before the market opened on February 17, 2000, CSFB reinstated its "strong buy" rating. The day before, on February 16, 2000, Vitria common stock traded as low as \$163.75 per share. After this

recommendation was issued and the market opened on February 17, 2000, Vitria common stock traded as high as \$186 per share, a rise of over 13% over the prior day's low. This price target was materially false and misleading as it was based upon a manipulated price.

THE END OF THE CLASS PERIOD

72. 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

73. 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 THE IPO UNDERWRITER DEFENDANTS FOR VIOLATION OF SECTION 11 RELATING TO THE IPO REGISTRATION STATEMENT)

74. 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.

75. 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 Class who purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock traceable to the IPO against the Issuer Defendants, the Individual Defendants and the IPO Underwriter Defendants, and were damaged thereby.

76. As set forth above, the IPO 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.

77. The Issuer is the registrant for the IPO shares sold to Plaintiffs 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 IPO Registration Statement.

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

79. Each of the IPO Underwriter Defendants is liable as an underwriter in connection with the IPO.

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

81. By virtue of the foregoing, Plaintiffs 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.

82. This Claim was brought within one year after discovery of the untrue statements and omissions in the IPO 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 IPO REGISTRATION STATEMENT)**

83. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations set forth above in the First Claim as if set forth fully herein.

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

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

86. 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.

87. 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 IPO Registration Statement at the time of the IPO. Each of the Individual Defendants was provided with or had unlimited access to copies of the IPO Registration Statement and had the ability to either prevent its issuance or cause it to be corrected.

88. 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.

89. By virtue of the foregoing, Plaintiffs 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 THE SECONDARY OFFERING UNDERWRITER DEFENDANTS FOR VIOLATION OF SECTION 11 RELATING TO THE SECONDARY OFFERING REGISTRATION STATEMENT)

90. 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.

91. 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 Class who purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock traceable to the Secondary Offering against the Issuer, the Individual Defendants and the Secondary Offering Underwriter Defendants, and were damaged thereby.

92. 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.

93. The Issuer is the registrant for the Secondary Offering shares sold to Plaintiffs 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.

94. 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.

95. Each of the Secondary Offering Underwriter Defendants is liable as an underwriter in connection with the Secondary Offering.

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

97. By virtue of the foregoing, Plaintiffs 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.

98. 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)**

99. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations set forth above in the Third Claim as if set forth fully herein.

100. This Claim is brought against the Individual Defendants pursuant to Section 15 of the Securities Act, 15 U.S.C. § 77o, on behalf of Plaintiffs and other members of the Class who

purchased or otherwise acquired shares of the Issuer's common stock traceable to the Secondary Offering.

101. 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.

102. 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.

103. 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.

104. 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.

105. By virtue of the foregoing, Plaintiffs 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

106. 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;

(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 - THE UNDERWRITER DEFENDANTS

THE UNDERWRITER DEFENDANTS ACTED WITH SCIENTER

107. As alleged herein, the Underwriter 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 misused their analysts in connection with analyst reports.

108. In addition, each of the Underwriter Defendants violated the federal securities laws as they sold the Issuer's shares in and/or after the Offerings and/or recommended the Issuer's stock while in possession of material, non-public information, which they failed to disclose.

109. As evidenced by the public statements of CSFB published by The Wall Street Journal on or about June 29, 2001, the practices employed by the IPO Underwriter Defendants in connection with public offerings complained of herein were widespread throughout the financial underwriting community. In this regard, CSFB, which recently settled regulatory claims of misconduct concerning its initial public offering allocation practices, stated during the pendency of the government's investigation, "[w]e continue to believe our [initial public offering] allocation policies are consistent with those employed by others in the industry."

110. The Underwriter Defendants knew from their direct participation in the manipulation of the IPO, or recklessly disregarded as a result of their 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 in the Registration Statements or Prospectuses issued in connection with the Offerings or elsewhere during the Class Period.

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

112. Senior management of each of the Underwriter Defendants 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 the Underwriter Defendants knew or recklessly disregarded the misconduct alleged herein.

113. Certain of the Underwriter Defendants 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 certain of the IPO Underwriter Defendants to undertake future investment banking services such as public offerings of equity or debt securities, financial consulting, and possible future acquisitions, thus permitting the IPO Underwriter Defendants to receive additional fees in connection with those services. Specifically, in this regard, all of the IPO Underwriter Defendants were retained to underwrite the Secondary Offering. Whereas the IPO resulted in disclosed underwriter compensation of \$3,360,000, the Secondary Offering provided more than nine times that amount: \$30,510,000. CSFB's disclosed compensation as lead underwriter of the secondary offering was \$11.5 million, nearly ten times the \$1.3 million it received as disclosed compensation for acting as lead underwriter of the IPO. Similarly, Robertson Stephens and Merrill Lynch received disclosed compensation of \$5.77 million each as underwriters of the Secondary Offering, as contrasted with

\$671,160 in the IPO. (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 their reputations as investment banks. (See "Attracting New Investment Banking Clients" section of the Master Allegations).

(c) The Undisclosed Compensation of the Underwriter Defendants was directly proportional to the amount of the aftermarket price increase achieved by the manipulative scheme as their 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 the Underwriter Defendants' 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 "Analyst Compensation" section of the Master Allegations).

(e) Certain of the IPO Underwriter Defendants' 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).

(f) CSFB was further motivated to manipulate the price of Vitria stock because Frank Quattrone, head of CSFB's technology group, was an investor in Integral Capital Partners, a venture capital fund which held a large stake in Vitria. Integral held 639,070 shares of common stock, or 1.03% of Vitria, before the Secondary Offering, and sold 63,907 shares in the Secondary Offering for proceeds of \$7.66 million.

(g) Merrill Lynch was further motivated to manipulate the price of Vitria stock because one of its affiliates, ML IBK Positions, Inc. ("ML IBK") held shares of preferred stock of Vitria that converted into 746,269 shares of common stock in the IPO, amounting to 2.42% of all Vitria common stock. ML IBK held this stake, which split to become 1,492,538 shares of common stock, until the Secondary Offering, when it offered 149,254 of ML IBK's shares of Vitria common stock for sale. At the Secondary Offering price of \$120 per share, or fourteen times the IPO price (giving effect to the split), Merrill Lynch's affiliate received proceeds of \$17.9 million.

FIFTH CLAIM

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

114. 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.

115. 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 Class against the

IPO Underwriter Defendants. This Claim is based upon the deceptive and manipulative practices of the IPO Underwriter Defendants.

116. During the Class Period, the IPO Underwriter 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 Plaintiffs 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 Plaintiffs 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, the IPO Underwriter Defendants took the actions set forth herein.

117. The IPO Underwriter Defendants 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 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. The IPO Underwriter Defendants are sued as primary participants in the unlawful conduct charged herein.

118. The IPO Underwriter Defendants, 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 their unlawful practices and course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon Plaintiffs and other members of the Class.

119. The IPO Underwriter Defendants 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.

120. Each of the IPO Underwriter Defendants 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 IPO Underwriter Defendants owed to Plaintiffs 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.

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

122. As a result of the manipulative conduct set forth herein, Plaintiffs 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 THE SECONDARY OFFERING UNDERWRITER DEFENDANTS BASED UPON DECEPTIVE PRACTICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE SECONDARY OFFERING)

123. 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.

124. 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 Class who purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock in or after the Secondary Offering

against the Secondary Offering Underwriter Defendants. This Claim is based upon the deceptive practices of the Secondary Offering Underwriter Defendants.

125. The Secondary Offering Underwriter Defendants carried out a plan, scheme and course of conduct which was intended to and did: (a) deceive the investing public, including Plaintiffs 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 Plaintiffs 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, the Secondary Offering Underwriter Defendants took the actions set forth herein.

126. The Secondary Offering Underwriter Defendants 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 Plaintiffs 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. The Secondary Offering Underwriter Defendants are sued as primary participants in the unlawful conduct charged herein.

127. The Secondary Offering Underwriter Defendants, 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 their unlawful practices and course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon Plaintiffs and other members of the Class.

128. The Secondary Offering Underwriter Defendants 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 these defendants that customers could only obtain allocations in hot initial public offerings by purchasing shares in the Secondary Offering.

129. Each of the Secondary Offering Underwriter Defendants 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 Secondary Offering Underwriter Defendants owed to Plaintiffs 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.

130. By virtue of the foregoing, the Secondary Offering Underwriter Defendants violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5.

131. As a result of the deceptive conduct set forth herein, Plaintiffs 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 THE UNDERWRITER DEFENDANTS BASED UPON MATERIALLY FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS AND OMISSIONS OF MATERIAL FACTS)

132. 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.

133. 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 Class who purchased or otherwise acquired the Issuer's common stock during the Class Period against the Underwriter Defendants. This Claim is based upon materially false and misleading statements and omissions of material facts.

134. Each of the Underwriter 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 Plaintiffs and other members of the Class in violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5.

135. During the Class Period, the Underwriter Defendants: (a) deceived the investing public, including Plaintiffs 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 Plaintiffs 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, the Underwriter Defendants took the actions set forth herein.

136. The Underwriter 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 Plaintiffs and other members of the Class.

137. The Underwriter Defendants, either directly or through their designated representatives, prepared and reviewed the IPO Registration Statement/ Prospectus and/or the Secondary Offering Registration Statement/Prospectus for those Offerings in which they served as underwriters. In addition, the Underwriter Defendants had access to drafts of said documents prior to their filing with the SEC and the dissemination to the public.

138. 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 certain of the Underwriter Defendants and their analysts who reported on the Issuer's stock had material conflicts of interest.

139. 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, the Underwriter 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.

140. The Underwriter Defendants 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.

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

142. As a result of the dissemination of materially false and misleading information described above, Plaintiffs 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
ACTED WITH SCIENTER

143. 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 the Underwriter Defendants alleged herein.

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

145. In this regard, the IPO Underwriter Defendants 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, the IPO Underwriter Defendants also explained the process by which the Issuer Defendants could utilize the Issuer's publicly traded stock as currency in stock-for-stock acquisitions, the analyst coverage they 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.

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

147. 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 the IPO Underwriter Defendants 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 IPO Underwriter Defendants.

148. As a result of the close interaction of the Issuer Defendants with the IPO Underwriter Defendants, the Issuer Defendants learned of, became aware of or recklessly disregarded the misconduct described herein. (See "Issuer Defendants" section of the Master Allegations).

149. Certain of 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 each had beneficial ownership of personal holdings in the Issuer's common stock as of the IPO, including the following: Defendant Chang owned 4,820,587 shares, Defendant Skeen owned 6,002,835 shares, Defendant Younger owned 3,174,527 shares, Defendant Walecka owned 3,174,527 shares, Defendant Halperin owned 1,451,213 shares, Defendant Shively owned 400,000 shares, Defendant Auvil owned 254,975 shares and Defendant Osadzinski owned 112,500 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 in the aftermarket would enable Individual Defendants to sell personal holdings in the Issuer's securities at artificially inflated prices in the aftermarket or otherwise. Issuer's shares debuted on the market on or about September 22, 1999, for \$16 per share. On February 10, 2000, the Issuer Defendants participated in the Secondary Offering, which priced Vitria shares at \$120 per share. The Issuer generated proceeds in the amount of \$44.64 million in the Secondary Offering.

(c) The selling shareholders also reaped substantial proceeds from the Secondary Offering. In this regard, Defendant Chang sold 700,000 shares generating approximate proceeds of \$84 million, while Defendant Walecka also sold approximately 1,100,000 shares generating approximate proceeds of \$130 million. In addition, Defendant Halperin sold 180,000 shares generating approximate proceeds of \$21.6 million and Defendant

Shively sold 72,500 shares generating proceeds of about \$8.7 million. Moreover, Defendant Auvil sold 17,997 shares generating approximate proceeds of \$2.16 million. Finally, Defendant Osadzinski sold 15,000 shares generating approximate proceeds of \$1.8 million and Defendant Skeen sold 700,000 shares generating approximate proceeds of about \$84 million.

(d) Certain of the Issuer Defendants sold their shares for substantial proceeds after the IPO. In this regard, between July 26, 2000 and September 1, 2000, Defendant Shively sold approximately 405,000 Issuer shares for a price of more than \$40.00 per share with proceeds in excess of \$16.2 million. In addition, between May 16, 2000 and August 29, 2000, Defendant Younger indirectly sold approximately 293,000 Issuer shares for proceeds of about \$11.5 million in a non open market sale. Between August 29, 2000 and September 14, 2000, Defendant Osadzinski also sold approximately 200,000 shares for a price of more than \$47.00 per share generating proceeds in excess of \$9.4 million.

(e) 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.

EIGHTH CLAIM

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

150. 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.

151. 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 Class against the Issuer Defendants. This Claim is based upon materially false and misleading statements and omissions of material facts made by the Issuer Defendants during the Class Period.

152. The Issuer 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 Plaintiffs and other members of the Class in violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5.

153. During the Class Period, the Issuer 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 Plaintiffs 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 Plaintiffs 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 Defendants took the actions set forth herein.

154. The Issuer 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 Plaintiffs and other members of the Class.

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

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

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

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

159. As a result of the dissemination of materially false and misleading information described above, Plaintiffs 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 AND
BASED UPON MATERIALLY FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS
AND OMISSIONS OF MATERIAL FACTS)**

160. 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.

161. 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, these 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. These Defendants were each 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.

162. Each of the Defendants named in this Claim 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.

163. 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, Plaintiffs and other members of the Class were damaged thereby.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the Class, pray for judgment as follows:

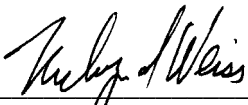
- A. Declaring this action to be a class action pursuant to Rule 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and certifying Plaintiffs as representatives of the Class and their counsel as class counsel;
- B. Awarding damages to Plaintiffs and the Class;
- C. Awarding Plaintiffs and the Class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

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury.

DATED: April 19, 2002

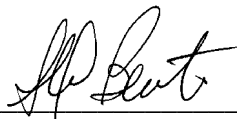
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