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13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

14 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

15	ERNESTINE BENNETT, Individually and on )	Case No.
	Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated, )	
16		<u>CLASS ACTION</u>
	Plaintiff, )	
17		COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF THE
	vs. )	FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS
18		
	FACEBOOK, INC., MARK ZUCKERBERG, )	
19	DAVID M. WEHNER and SHERYL K. )	
	SANDBERG, )	
20		
	Defendants. )	
21	_____ )	<u>DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL</u>

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1 Plaintiff Ernestine Bennett, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, by  
2 plaintiff's undersigned attorneys, alleges the following based upon personal knowledge as to plaintiff  
3 and plaintiff's own acts, and upon information and belief as to all other matters based on the  
4 investigation conducted by and through plaintiff's attorneys, which included, among other things, a  
5 review of Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") filings by Facebook, Inc. ("Facebook" or  
6 the "Company"), Company press releases and conference call transcripts, and media and analyst  
7 reports about the Company. Plaintiff believes that substantial evidentiary support will exist for the  
8 allegations set forth herein after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

9 **SUMMARY OF THE ACTION**

10 1. This is a securities fraud class action on behalf of all persons who purchased  
11 Facebook common stock between July 6, 2017 and March 23, 2018, inclusive (the "Class Period"),  
12 against Facebook and certain of its officers and/or directors for violations of the Securities Exchange  
13 Act of 1934 ("1934 Act"), including Mark Zuckerberg ("Zuckerberg"), the Company's Chief  
14 Executive Officer ("CEO"), Sheryl K. Sandberg ("Sandberg"), the Company's Chief Operating  
15 Officer ("COO"), and David M. Wehner, the Company's Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"). Plaintiff  
16 alleges that defendants violated the federal securities laws by disseminating materially false and  
17 misleading statements and/or concealing material adverse facts regarding Facebook's business and  
18 operations.

19 **INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW**

20 2. Facebook is the world's largest social networking company. The Company offers a  
21 number of products and platforms that enable users to connect, share, discover and communicate  
22 with each other, by far the biggest and most important of which is the Facebook platform itself.  
23 Users can access these products and platforms in a number of ways, including via websites and  
24 mobile applications. Facebook's revenues were \$40.6 billion, \$27.6 billion and \$17.9 billion in the  
25 fiscal years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.<sup>1</sup>

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
27 <sup>1</sup> The Company operates on a fiscal year ending December 31. As used herein "FY" means  
28 Facebook's fiscal year and "Q" means Facebook's fiscal quarter. Thus, FY17 means Facebook's  
fiscal year 2017, which runs from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017. Likewise, 4Q17 means  
Facebook's fourth fiscal quarter of 2017, which ran from October 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017.

1 3. According to the Company’s most recent Form 10-K, Facebook generates  
2 substantially all of its revenue from selling advertising placements to marketers. For example,  
3 Facebook reported \$40.6 billion in revenue for FY17, \$39.94 billion of which was derived from ad  
4 revenue.

5 4. The size of Facebook’s more than two billion member user base and its users’ level of  
6 engagement are critical to Facebook’s success. According to the Company’s most recent Form  
7 10-K, Facebook’s financial performance, in particular, has been and will continue to be significantly  
8 determined by its success in adding, retaining and engaging active users of its products, particularly  
9 for Facebook and Instagram. As of December 31, 2017, Facebook reported 1.4 billion daily active  
10 users and 2.13 billion monthly active users.

11 5. As part of its strategy to increase its user base and its users’ level of engagement, and  
12 in turn make its platform more attractive to potential advertisers and other fee-based partnerships,  
13 Facebook partners with and enables developers to build social applications on Facebook and to  
14 integrate their websites with Facebook. As one former Facebook employee recently explained,  
15 Facebook took a 30% cut in payments made through Facebook applications (or “apps”) and, in  
16 return, allowed app developers to have access to a trove of Facebook user data. The employee  
17 elaborated that the Company was keen to encourage more developers to build apps for its platform,  
18 and ““one of the main ways to get developers interested in building apps was through offering them  
19 access to this data.””

20 6. Facebook’s ability to attract both developers and marketers was driven by defendants’  
21 possession of the data of billions of Facebook users. As explained by one analyst:

- 22 • Facebook’s business model relies on its high traffic, but its real “moat” is its  
23 exclusive control over a vast array of very detailed user data that allows  
24 micro-targeting advertising.

24 \* \* \*

- 25 • Almost the entirety of Facebook’s revenue stream comes from advertising  
26 and in particular the draw and premium it charges because of its enormous  
27 data store.

28 \* \* \*

1 Facebook currently derives about all of its revenue from advertising, in which  
2 advertisers not only choose the platform for its sheer traffic but also because of the  
3 extremely detailed data that Facebook is constantly collecting about its billions of  
4 users.

5 7. Facebook’s business model and its focus on monetizing the trust users placed in  
6 Facebook by selling users’ data to marketers and developers has gotten Facebook into trouble with  
7 regulators and law enforcement around the world. In 2011, the Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”)  
8 charged Facebook with numerous violations of the Federal Trade Commission Act for, among other  
9 things, sharing users’ data without their consent. The FTC’s November 29, 2011 press release  
10 announcing the (at that time proposed) settlement agreement described Facebook’s violations and  
11 the terms of the consent decree as follows:

12 The social networking service Facebook has agreed to settle Federal Trade  
13 Commission charges that it deceived consumers by telling them they could keep their  
14 information on Facebook private, and then repeatedly allowing it to be shared and  
15 made public. The proposed settlement requires Facebook to take several steps to  
16 make sure it lives up to its promises in the future, including giving consumers clear  
17 and prominent notice and obtaining consumers’ express consent before their  
18 information is shared beyond the privacy settings they have established.

19 \* \* \*

20 The FTC complaint lists a number of instances in which Facebook allegedly  
21 made promises that it did not keep:

22 \* \* \*

- 23 • Facebook represented that third-party apps that users’ [sic] installed would  
24 have access *only to user information that they needed to operate. In fact,  
25 the apps could access nearly all of users’ personal data – data the apps  
26 didn’t need.*
- 27 • Facebook told users they could restrict sharing of data to limited audiences –  
28 for example with “Friends Only.” In fact, selecting “Friends Only” did not  
prevent their information from being shared with third-party applications  
their friends used.
- Facebook had a “Verified Apps” program & claimed it certified the security  
of participating apps. It didn’t.
- Facebook promised users that it would not share their personal information  
with advertisers. It did.

- 1       • Facebook claimed that when users deactivated or deleted their accounts, their  
2 photos and videos would be inaccessible. But Facebook allowed access to  
3 the content, even after users had deactivated or deleted their accounts.  
4       • Facebook claimed that it complied with the U.S. EU Safe Harbor Framework  
5 that governs data transfer between the U.S. and the European Union. It  
6 didn't.

7             The proposed settlement bars Facebook from making any further deceptive  
8 privacy claims, requires that the company get consumers' approval before it changes  
9 the way it shares their data, and requires that it obtain periodic assessments of its  
10 privacy practices by independent, third-party auditors for the next 20 years.<sup>2</sup>

11       8.       The press release discussed the proposed settlement with Facebook under which  
12 Facebook would be:

- 13       • barred from making misrepresentations about the privacy or security of  
14 consumers' personal information;  
15       • required to obtain consumers' affirmative express consent before enacting  
16 changes that override their privacy preferences;  
17       • required to prevent anyone from accessing a user's material more than 30  
18 days after the user has deleted his or her account;  
19       • required to establish and maintain a comprehensive privacy program  
20 designed to address privacy risks associated with the development and  
21 management of new and existing products and services, and to protect the  
22 privacy and confidentiality of consumers' information; and  
23       • required, *within 180 days, and every two years after that for the next 20*  
24 *years, to obtain independent, third-party audits certifying that it has a*  
25 *privacy program in place that meets or exceeds the requirements of the*  
26 *FTC order*, and to ensure that the privacy of consumers' information is  
27 protected.

28       9.       Facebook formally agreed to settle the charges and enter a consent decree with the  
FTC on August 10, 2012.

10       10.       On December 11, 2015, *The Guardian* published an article titled "Ted Cruz using  
11 firm that harvested data on millions of unwitting Facebook users." *The Guardian* stated that  
12 "surreptitious, commodified Facebook data" was being used in political campaigns and "represented  
13 an intensified collision of billionaire financing and digital targeting on the campaign trail." In fact,

14 \_\_\_\_\_  
15 <sup>2</sup> All emphasis in the complaint is added, unless otherwise noted.

1 *The Guardian* had already determined how an academic from Cambridge had combined with  
2 billionaire financier Robert Mercer (“Mercer”) and others to create what turned out to be a series of  
3 overlapping companies, the best known of which is now Cambridge Analytica – *The New York*  
4 *Times* would later describe this as a “shell” structure (¶90) – that planned to use Facebook data to  
5 create psychological profiles for the purpose of designing political campaigns and advertisements.  
6 As explained in the *Guardian* article:

7 ***Documents seen by the Guardian have uncovered longstanding ethical and***  
8 ***privacy issues*** about the way academics hoovered up personal data by accessing a  
9 vast set of US Facebook profiles, in order to build sophisticated models of users’  
10 personalities without their knowledge.

11 \* \* \*

12 Documents seen by the Guardian show Cambridge Analytica’s parent, a  
13 London-based company called Strategic Communications Laboratories (SCL), was  
14 first introduced to the concept of using social media data to model human personality  
15 traits in early 2014 by Dr Aleksandr Kogan, a lecturer at Cambridge University’s  
16 renowned psychology department.

17 \* \* \*

18 The academic used Amazon’s crowdsourcing marketplace Mechanical Turk  
19 (MTurk) to access a large pool of Facebook profiles, hoovering up tens of thousands  
20 of individuals’ demographic data – names, locations, birthdays, genders – as well as  
21 their Facebook “likes”, which offer a range of personal insights.

22 \* \* \*

23 Crucially, Kogan also captured the same data for each person’s unwitting  
24 friends. For every individual recruited on MTurk, he harvested information about  
25 their friends, meaning the dataset ballooned significantly in size. Research shows  
26 that in 2014, Facebook users had an average of around 340 friends.

27 \* \* \*

28 By summer 2014, Kogan’s company had created an expansive and powerful  
dataset. His business partner boasted on LinkedIn that their private outfit, Global  
Science Research (GSR), “owns a massive data pool of 40+ million individuals  
across the United States – for each of whom we have generated detailed  
characteristic and trait profiles”.

Documents show SCL agreed to a contract with GSR, whereby it would pay  
its data collection costs in order to improve “match rates” against SCL’s existing  
datasets or to enhance GSR’s algorithm’s “national capacity to profile capacity of  
American citizens”.

11. The article further reported that Facebook was aware of *The Guardian*’s report and  
declared that the Company was taking action:

1 After this article was published, Facebook said the company was “*carefully*  
2 *investigating this situation*” regarding the Cruz campaign.

3 “[M]isleading people or *misusing their information is a direct violation of*  
4 *our policies and we will take swift action against companies that do, including*  
5 *banning those companies from Facebook and requiring them to destroy all*  
6 *improperly collected data.*” a Facebook spokesman said in a statement to the  
7 Guardian.

8 12. Defendants sought to distance themselves from their own failures raised by *The*  
9 *Guardian*’s reporting and assured investors in their filings with the SEC that Facebook only  
10 “provide[s] limited information to such third parties based on the scope of services provided to us.”  
11 Defendants also published a white paper on April 27, 2017, which they maintained on Facebook’s  
12 website, promising to “notify our users . . . if we assess they are at increased risk of future account  
13 compromise” and to provide “[p]roactive notifications to people who have yet to be targeted, but  
14 whom we believe may be at risk.” Defendants reinforced these commitments by making statements  
15 during investor conference calls and on the Company’s website stating, for example “your privacy is  
16 very important to us”; “we respect local laws and regulations [and take] steps . . . to protect privacy”;  
17 and “[t]hat’s why as we have discovered information, we have continually come forward to share it  
18 publicly.”

19 13. Throughout and prior to the Class Period, defendants made materially false and  
20 misleading statements and/or failed to disclose material information to investors regarding  
21 Facebook’s business and operations, including that: (i) Facebook was actively and effectively  
22 protecting users’ privacy and data and not sharing its users’ data without their consent; (ii) Facebook  
23 was carefully investigating Cambridge Analytica’s possession of user data and would take “swift  
24 action” against companies that violated Facebook’s policies; and (iii) Facebook was complying with  
25 its consent decree with the FTC.

26 14. The Class Period misrepresentations made by defendants concerning the Company’s  
27 sharing of its users’ data and compliance with its consent decree with the FTC were each materially  
28 false and misleading when made and caused the Company’s stock to trade at artificially inflated  
prices of as high as \$193 per share. The true facts, which each of the defendants knew or  
deliberately disregarded, were:

1 (a) That defendants failed to notify users that their user data had been improperly  
2 shared with Cambridge Analytica and entities affiliated with Cambridge Analytica;

3 (b) That Facebook user data had been shared and used for purposes and in ways  
4 that violated Facebook’s terms of use;

5 (c) That Facebook user data had not been maintained in accordance with  
6 Facebook’s terms of use and that Facebook had not taken steps to adequately ensure that the  
7 improperly shared data was destroyed; and

8 (d) That Facebook may have been in violation of its consent decree with the FTC,  
9 including by sharing the data of 50 million or more users with Cambridge Analytica and affiliated  
10 entities, and by making misrepresentations concerning the fact that Facebook had shared the data and  
11 defendants’ efforts to verify the privacy and security of users’ data.

12 15. On Friday, March 16, 2018, defendants announced on their website that they were  
13 suspending Cambridge Analytica, its parent, Strategic Communication Laboratories (“SCL”), and  
14 whistleblower Chris Wylie (“Wylie”) from the Facebook site for sharing Facebook’s users’ data  
15 without the users’, or Facebook’s, consent. In the post, Facebook misleadingly claimed to be the  
16 victim of fraud. The publication claimed that “Several days ago, we received reports that, contrary  
17 to the certifications we were given, not all [of the improperly shared/obtained] data was deleted.” In  
18 fact, the reports that Facebook had “received” “[s]everal days ago” were from *The*  
19 *Observer/Guardian*<sup>3</sup> and *The New York Times*, which notified defendants on Monday, March 12,  
20 2018, that the two media organizations, working in conjunction, planned to publish articles  
21 following up on the 2015 *Guardian* story concerning Cambridge Analytica’s use of Facebook users’  
22 data. As it turned out, Facebook had made the March 16, 2018 disclosure late enough to avoid the  
23 weekly news cycle, but still in time to preempt the negative stories by *The Guardian* and *The New*  
24 *York Times* that defendants knew were going to be published on Saturday, March 17, 2018.

25  
26 \_\_\_\_\_  
27 <sup>3</sup> *The Guardian*, published Monday through Saturday, and *The Observer*, published on Sunday,  
28 are owned by the same parent company and the names for each are often used interchangeably. Both  
contributed, either in collaboration or as a single entity, research and reporting central to the  
allegations in this complaint.

1           16.     Tellingly, in response, defendants went so far as to threaten to sue the two media  
2 organizations. On March 17, 2018, one of the journalists who wrote the *Guardian* article tweeted a  
3 link to the article, along with the message “Yesterday @facebook threatened to sue us.”<sup>4</sup>

4           17.     The next day, on Saturday, March 17, 2018, *The Observer* and *The New York Times*  
5 each published their articles on Cambridge Analytica’s use of Facebook’s data. The articles, based  
6 in large part on Wylie’s whistleblower account, were a bombshell, which included a “dossier of  
7 evidence” that included “emails, invoices, contracts and bank transfers.” They revealed, among  
8 other things, that 50 million or more Facebook accounts had their data shared with Cambridge  
9 Analytica for improper political purposes without their explicit permission, far more than previously  
10 thought; that the data had not been destroyed, or even protected with encryption; and that Facebook  
11 knew this and had not acted. Indeed, the one action defendants claim to have taken – asking the  
12 parties involved to certify destruction of the data – did not happen until August 2016, long after  
13 defendants were alerted by *The Guardian* in 2015 to the fact and nature of the improper sharing of  
14 users’ data. *The New York Times* further reported that Cambridge Analytica was “effectively a  
15 shell” for its foreign parent – an apparent attempt to avoid violating American election laws.

16           18.     On March 18, 2018, *The New York Times* reported that U.S. Senator Mark Warner  
17 and U.S. Representative Adam Schiff were calling for an investigation of the Facebook data leak,  
18 while U.S. Senator Amy Klobuchar of Minnesota had pressed Zuckerberg to appear before the  
19 Senate Judiciary Committee to explain what the social network knew about the misuse of its data  
20 “to target political advertising and manipulate voters.” Similarly, Damian Collins, a Conservative  
21 lawmaker in Britain who is leading a parliamentary inquiry into fake news and Russian meddling in  
22 the country’s referendum to leave the European Union, said that he, too, would call on Zuckerberg or  
23 another top executive to testify. Massachusetts Attorney General Maura Healey also announced that  
24 Massachusetts had launched an investigation, while California Attorney General Xavier Becerra

25 \_\_\_\_\_  
26 <sup>4</sup> See <https://twitter.com/carolecadwalla/status/974995682124804099>; see also <https://twitter.com/carolecadwalla/status/976875625746194433?s=03> (“Dear Mark Zuckerberg, you offered interviews  
27 to lots of outlets but not the @guardian & Observer. We broke the story first in 2015. We led the  
28 reporting last weekend. You used legal threats to try and stop us. And now, you’re . . . ignoring us?  
#WheresZuck”).

1 expressed his concern (while refusing to confirm or deny the existence of an investigation, per  
2 California DOJ policy).

3 19. On Sunday, March 18, 2018, Wylie tweeted that he had been “*Suspended by*  
4 *@facebook. For blowing the whistle. On something they have known privately for 2 years.*”

5 20. On March 19, 2018, in the wake of the news concerning Cambridge Analytica,  
6 *Business Insider* reported that “People are furious, and they have good reason to be: Data from over  
7 50 million Facebook users was used to target voters and influence the 2016 US presidential election,  
8 as well as the 2016 ‘Brexit’ referendum, reports revealed over the weekend. As a result, people are  
9 deleting their Facebook accounts en masse . . . .” On the same day, *The New York Times* reported  
10 that, based on the accounts of seven Facebook insiders, the Company’s Chief Information Security  
11 Officer, Alex Stamos, who had “advocated more disclosure around Russian interference” on  
12 Facebook, was being pushed out quietly, because “executives thought his departure would look bad”  
13 after he had clashed with top executives, including Sheryl Sandberg, over such policies. *CNN* and  
14 others found the disclosures “alarming” and predicted they would likely have a negative effect on the  
15 Company’s entire business model.

16 21. Another article published on March 19, 2018, this one by *WCCFTech*, reported that  
17 Facebook faced billions or even trillions of dollars in liability for violating a previous consent decree  
18 with the FTC, and that “The FTC consent decree required Facebook to notify users and explicitly  
19 receive their permission before data is shared beyond their privacy settings. In this case, the  
20 developer only received permission from those who took the test, not their friends. *Facebook first*  
21 *learned of this incident back in 2015, however, [it] chose not to inform the agency or the affected*  
22 *users.*”

23 22. On March 19, 2018, as the investing public digested the disclosures over the  
24 weekend, the price of Facebook common stock plummeted, closing down more than \$12 per share,  
25 or nearly 7%, from its close of \$185.09 per share on Friday, March 16, 2018, to close at \$172.56 per  
26 share on Monday, March 19, 2018, on unusually high volume of more than 88 million shares traded.

27 23. Then on Tuesday, March 20, 2018, media sources confirmed that the FTC was  
28 investigating whether Facebook had violated the consent decree, and reporters were quick to

1 recognize that the number of affected users multiplied by possible fines meant that Facebook was  
2 exposed to a trillion dollars or more in fines. This announcement came on the top of calls for the  
3 investigation of Facebook and for Zuckerberg to testify before Congress. As the technology news  
4 site, *TechCrunch*, summed it up: “Congress is mad.” British authorities issued similar calls for  
5 investigation and sworn testimony of and from Facebook and its executives.

6         24. In addition, *The Guardian* published on March 20, 2018, an update to their previous  
7 story, this one based on the whistleblower evidence of a former Facebook employee, titled “‘Utterly  
8 horrifying’: ex-Facebook insider says covert data harvesting was routine.” The *Guardian* article  
9 warned the public that Cambridge Analytica might just be the tip of the iceberg because Facebook  
10 routinely shared data without consent, had “‘no idea what developers were doing with the data,’”  
11 “‘did not use its enforcement mechanisms” to remedy known violations, and that the whistleblower  
12 had “‘warned senior executives at the company,” but that “‘Facebook was in a stronger legal position  
13 if it didn’t know about the abuse that was happening. . . . They felt that it was better not to know.”

14         25. Journalists and financial analysts also weighed in to stress that Facebook’s entire  
15 financial and operating model was newly under threat, whatever the consequences of any  
16 investigations, because the scandal implicated the Company’s choice to sacrifice users’ privacy and  
17 security by selling their data to marketers and developers. As *CNN* concluded, citing internal  
18 sources, “The Cambridge Analytica scandal has done immense damage to the [Facebook] brand,  
19 sources across the company believe. It will now take a Herculean effort to restore public trust in  
20 Facebook’s commitment to privacy and data protection . . . .”

21         26. On March 20, 2018, *Bloomberg* also published an article on the fallout, reporting that  
22 “New York State Attorney General Eric Schneiderman announced on Tuesday that he and  
23 Massachusetts Attorney General Maura Healey had sent a demand letter to Facebook as part of a  
24 joint probe stemming from the fallout. Connecticut Attorney General George Jepsen announced his  
25 own probe Monday.” The article also reported that more congresspersons had expressed interest in  
26 investigating Facebook.

27  
28

1           27.     On March 20, 2018, *MarketWatch* published an article titled “Zuckerberg saved tens  
2 of millions of dollars by selling Facebook stock ahead of Monday’s decline.” As the article  
3 explained:

4                     Facebook Inc. Chief Executive Mark Zuckerberg saw his net worth decline  
5 by more than \$5 billion since Monday, but it could have been worse.

6                     Ahead of Facebook’s worst one-day decline since 2012, prompted by news  
7 that data affecting 51.3 million members was improperly shared with a political  
consulting firm, Zuckerberg had been busy selling stock. So far this year, he has sold  
more than 5 million shares.

8                     Disposing of those Facebook shares before Tuesday ended up saving about  
9 \$70 million, according to Securities and Exchange Commission filings and some  
arithmetic by *MarketWatch*.

10           28.     On March 21, 2018, after receiving significant criticism for the scandal of improperly  
11 sharing (selling) user data, the failure to properly address the issue, and the “silence” Facebook  
12 executives had maintained since Friday, March 16, 2018, Zuckerberg finally issued a statement (on  
13 his personal Facebook page) and gave a number of interviews. Zuckerberg finally admitted in the  
14 interviews that *The Guardian* and *The New York Times* reporting was “credible,” and that Facebook  
15 needed to do a “full forensic audit” of every developer on the platform in 2014, which would  
16 necessarily include “investigating and reviewing tens of thousands of apps” and would cost “millions  
17 of dollars,” which he conceded was “a pretty big deal.”

18           29.     Sandberg also broke her silence on March 21, 2018, including by posting to her  
19 personal Facebook page, stating: “We know that this was a major violation of people’s trust, and I  
20 deeply regret that we didn’t do enough to deal with it. We have a responsibility to protect your  
21 data . . . .”

22           30.     Then on Monday, March 26, 2018, the FTC issued a press release confirming that it  
23 was investigating Facebook’s privacy practices and compliance with the consent decree:

24                     “The FTC is firmly and fully committed to using all of its tools to protect the  
25 privacy of consumers. Foremost among these tools is enforcement action against  
26 companies that fail to honor their privacy promises, including to comply with  
27 Privacy Shield, or that engage in unfair acts that cause substantial injury to  
28 consumers in violation of the FTC Act. Companies who have settled previous FTC  
actions must also comply with FTC order provisions imposing privacy and data  
security requirements. Accordingly, the FTC takes very seriously recent press reports  
raising substantial concerns about the privacy practices of Facebook. Today, the FTC  
is confirming that it has an open non-public investigation into these practices.”

1 31. In reaction to this news, Facebook’s stock price fell as much as 6.5% to \$149.02 per  
2 share before closing at \$160.06 per share, on unusually high volume of more than 122 million shares  
3 traded.

4 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

5 32. The claims asserted herein arise under and pursuant to §§10(b) and 20(a) of the 1934  
6 Act, 15 U.S.C. §§78j(b) and 78t(a), and Rule 10b-5, 17 C.F.R. §240.10b-5, promulgated thereunder  
7 by the SEC.

8 33. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C.  
9 §1331 and §27 of the 1934 Act.

10 34. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to §27 of the 1934 Act and 28 U.S.C.  
11 §1391(b). Facebook maintains its headquarters in Menlo Park, California, and many of the acts  
12 charged herein, including the preparation and dissemination of materially false and misleading  
13 information, occurred in substantial part in this District.

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

17 **THE PARTIES**

18 36. Plaintiff Ernestine Bennett purchased Facebook common stock during the Class  
19 Period as set forth in the attached certification and was damaged thereby.

20 37. Defendant Facebook is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business  
21 located at 1601 Willow Road, Menlo Park, California 94025. Facebook’s common stock is traded  
22 under the ticker “FB” on the NASDAQ Global Select Market (“NASDAQ”), an efficient market.

23 38. Defendant Zuckerberg founded Facebook in 2003. Defendant Zuckerberg is, and at  
24 all relevant times was, CEO and Chairman of the Board of Facebook.

25 39. Defendant Sandberg is, and at all relevant times was, COO of Facebook.

26 40. Defendant Wehner is, and at all relevant times was, CFO of Facebook.

27 41. Defendants Zuckerberg, Sandberg and Wehner are collectively referred to herein as  
28 the “Individual Defendants.” The Individual Defendants made, or caused to be made, false

1 statements that caused the price of Facebook common stock to be artificially inflated during the  
2 Class Period.

3 **CONTROL PERSONS**

4 42. As officers and controlling persons of a publicly held company whose common stock  
5 was and is traded on the NASDAQ and is governed by the provisions of the federal securities laws,  
6 the Individual Defendants each had a duty to promptly disseminate accurate and truthful information  
7 with respect to the Company's financial condition, performance, growth, operations, financial  
8 statements, business, markets, management, earnings and present and future business prospects and  
9 to correct any previously issued statements that had become materially misleading or untrue, so that  
10 the market price of the Company's common stock would be based upon truthful and accurate  
11 information. The Individual Defendants' misrepresentations and omissions during the Class Period  
12 violated these specific requirements and obligations.

13 43. The Individual Defendants participated in the drafting, preparation and/or approval of  
14 the various public, shareholder and investor reports and other communications complained of herein  
15 and were aware of, or recklessly disregarded, the misstatements contained therein and omissions  
16 therefrom, and were aware of their materially false and misleading nature. Because of their Board  
17 membership and/or executive and managerial positions with Facebook, each of the Individual  
18 Defendants had access to the adverse undisclosed information about the Company's financial  
19 condition and performance as particularized herein and knew (or recklessly disregarded) that these  
20 adverse facts rendered the positive representations made by or about Facebook and its business or  
21 adopted by the Company materially false and misleading.

22 44. The Individual Defendants, because of their positions of control and authority as  
23 officers and/or directors of the Company, were able to and did control the content of the various SEC  
24 filings, press releases and other public statements pertaining to the Company issued during the Class  
25 Period. Each Individual Defendant was provided with copies of the documents alleged herein to be  
26 misleading prior to or shortly after their issuance and/or had the ability and/or opportunity to prevent  
27 their issuance or cause them to be corrected. Accordingly, each of the Individual Defendants is  
28

1 responsible for the accuracy of the public reports and releases detailed herein and is therefore  
2 primarily liable for the representations contained therein.

3 45. The Company and the Individual Defendants are liable for: (i) making false  
4 statements; or (ii) failing to disclose adverse facts known to them about Facebook. Defendants'  
5 scheme and course of business that operated as a fraud or deceit on purchasers of Facebook common  
6 stock was a success, as it: (i) deceived the investing public regarding Facebook's prospects and  
7 business; (ii) artificially inflated the price of Facebook common stock; and (iii) caused plaintiff and  
8 other members of the Class (as defined below) to purchase Facebook common stock at artificially  
9 inflated prices.

10 **BACKGROUND TO THE CLASS PERIOD**

11 46. Facebook has long faced criticism for failing to protect users' privacy, and indeed, for  
12 creating a business model that necessarily relies on monetizing violations of users' privacy and trust.  
13 *Business Insider*, for example, in a May 13, 2010 article, reported that "[s]ince Facebook launched,  
14 the company has faced one privacy flap after another, usually following changes to the privacy  
15 policy or new product releases. . . . [T]he frequent changes to the privacy policy[], ha[ve] been  
16 consistently aggressive: Do something first, then see how people react." As reproduced by *Business*  
17 *Insider*, an exchange Zuckerberg had with a friend during Facebook's formative phase was  
18 consistent with Zuckerberg's "own views of privacy" and relevant to understanding Facebook's  
19 "aggressive attitude toward privacy":

20 Zuck: Yeah so if you ever need info about anyone at Harvard

21 Zuck: Just ask.

22 Zuck: I have over 4,000 emails, pictures, addresses, SNS

23 [Redacted Friend's Name]: What? How'd you manage that one?

24 Zuck: People just submitted it.

25 Zuck: I don't know why.

26 Zuck: They "trust me"

27 Zuck: Dumb fucks.

28



1 the way it shares their data, and requires that it obtain periodic assessments of its  
2 privacy practices by independent, third-party auditors for the next 20 years.

3 Specifically, under the proposed settlement, Facebook is:

- 4 • barred from making misrepresentations about the privacy or security of  
5 consumers' personal information;
- 6 • required to obtain consumers' affirmative express consent before enacting  
7 changes that override their privacy preferences;
- 8 • required to prevent anyone from accessing a user's material more than 30  
9 days after the user has deleted his or her account;
- 10 • required to establish and maintain a comprehensive privacy program  
11 designed to address privacy risks associated with the development and  
12 management of new and existing products and services, and to protect the  
13 privacy and confidentiality of consumers' information; and
- 14 • required, *within 180 days, and every two years after that for the next 20  
15 years, to obtain independent, third-party audits certifying that it has a  
16 privacy program in place that meets or exceeds the requirements of the  
17 FTC order*, and to ensure that the privacy of consumers' information is  
18 protected.

19 48. On January 31, 2014, Facebook filed its annual report on Form 10-K with the SEC  
20 for FY13. That annual report reflected defendants' purported commitment to protecting users' data  
21 and complying with regulatory obligations. It included the following statements under the "Our  
22 Strategy" section of the filing, all of which have been removed from every subsequent Facebook  
23 filing with the SEC:

#### 24 **Building and Maintaining User Trust**

25 Trust is a cornerstone of our business. *We dedicate significant resources to  
26 the goal of building user trust through developing and implementing programs  
27 designed to protect user privacy, promote a safe environment, and assure the  
28 security of user data. . . .*

- *Privacy and Sharing.* People come to Facebook to connect and share  
with different audiences. Protecting user privacy is an important part  
of our product development process. *Our objective is to give users  
choice over what they share and with whom they share it.* This  
effort is fundamental to our business and focuses on control,  
transparency, and accountability.

\* \* \*

- 1 • **Transparency.** *Our Data Use Policy describes in plain*  
2 *language our data use practices and how privacy works on*  
3 *Facebook.* We also offer a number of tools and features that  
4 provide users with transparency about their information on  
5 Facebook. Our application settings feature enables users to  
6 view each of the applications they have chosen to use, the  
7 information needed by each application, and the audience  
8 with whom the user has chosen to share his or her interactions  
9 with each application. We believe that this transparency  
10 enables people to make more informed decisions about their  
11 activities on Facebook.
- 12 • **Accountability.** We continue to build new procedural  
13 safeguards as part of our comprehensive privacy program. . . .  
14 We regularly work with online privacy and safety experts and  
15 regulators around the world. In August 2012, the Federal  
16 Trade Commission formally approved a 20-year settlement  
17 agreement requiring us to enhance our privacy program and  
18 to complete biennial third-party assessments. We also have  
19 undergone two audits by the Office of the Irish Data  
20 Protection Commissioner. The audits comprehensively  
21 reviewed our compliance with Irish data protection law,  
22 which is grounded in European data protection principles. As  
23 part of the audit process, we agreed to enhance various data  
24 protection and privacy practices to ensure compliance with  
25 the law and adherence to industry best practices.

26 49. It is against this background that, on April 30, 2014, Facebook published on its  
27 website changes to privacy settings, claiming to allow its users to manage their settings on what third  
28 parties could see and share. According to Facebook’s announcement, “we’ve heard from people that  
they’re often surprised when a friend shares their information with an app. So we’ve updated  
Facebook Login *so that each person decides what information they want to share about  
themselves, including their friend list.*”<sup>5</sup>

50. On December 11, 2015, *The Guardian* published an article titled “Ted Cruz using  
firm that harvested data on millions of unwitting Facebook users.” *The Guardian* stated that it was  
“report[ing] here for the first time” that “surreptitious, commodified Facebook data” was being used  
in political campaigns and “represented an intensified collision of billionaire financing and digital  
targeting on the campaign trail.” In fact, *The Guardian* had already determined how an academic

<sup>5</sup> See <https://developers.facebook.com/blog/post/2014/04/30/the-new-facebook-login>.

1 from Cambridge had combined with billionaire financier Mercer and others to create what turned out  
2 to be a series of overlapping companies, the best known of which is now Cambridge Analytica – *The*  
3 *New York Times* would later describe this as a “shell” structure (¶90) – that planned to use Facebook  
4 data to create psychological profiles for the purpose of designing political campaigns and  
5 advertisements. As explained in the article:

6 Documents seen by the Guardian have uncovered longstanding ethical and  
7 privacy issues about the way academics hoovered up personal data by accessing a  
8 vast set of US Facebook profiles, in order to build sophisticated models of users’  
9 personalities without their knowledge.

10 \* \* \*

11 Documents seen by the Guardian show Cambridge Analytica’s parent, a  
12 London-based company called Strategic Communications Laboratories (SCL), was  
13 first introduced to the concept of using social media data to model human personality  
14 traits in early 2014 by Dr Aleksandr Kogan, a lecturer at Cambridge University’s  
15 renowned psychology department.

16 \* \* \*

17 The academic used Amazon’s crowdsourcing marketplace Mechanical Turk  
18 (MTurk) to access a large pool of Facebook profiles, hoovering up tens of thousands  
19 of individuals’ demographic data – names, locations, birthdays, genders – as well as  
20 their Facebook “likes”, which offer a range of personal insights.

21 \* \* \*

22 Crucially, Kogan also captured the same data for each person’s unwitting  
23 friends. For every individual recruited on MTurk, he harvested information about  
24 their friends, meaning the dataset ballooned significantly in size. Research shows  
25 that in 2014, Facebook users had an average of around 340 friends.

26 \* \* \*

27 By summer 2014, Kogan’s company had created an expansive and powerful  
28 dataset. His business partner boasted on LinkedIn that their private outfit, Global  
Science Research (GSR), “owns a massive data pool of 40+ million individuals  
across the United States – for each of whom we have generated detailed  
characteristic and trait profiles”.

Documents show SCL agreed to a contract with GSR, whereby it would pay  
its data collection costs in order to improve “match rates” against SCL’s existing  
datasets or to enhance GSR’s algorithm’s “national capacity to profile capacity of  
American citizens”.

51. The article further reported that Facebook was aware of *The Guardian*’s report and  
declared that the Company was taking action:

1 After this article was published, Facebook said the company was “*carefully*  
2 *investigating this situation*” regarding the Cruz campaign.

3 “[M]isleading people or *misusing their information is a direct violation of*  
4 *our policies and we will take swift action against companies that do, including*  
5 *banning those companies from Facebook and requiring them to destroy all*  
6 *improperly collected data.*” a Facebook spokesman said in a statement to the  
7 Guardian.

8 52. Defendants responded to the *Guardian* article, according to emails obtained from  
9 *Business Insider*, by contacting Cambridge Analytica to ask them the following:

10 “Here are the articles I saw yesterday in addition to The Guardian. Please let  
11 me know (1) where there are inaccuracies and (2) whether I can share your PR  
12 contact’s info with our PR team (for the purpose of sharing that contact info with any  
13 media outlet who contacts us)?” . . . .

14 53. In addition to doing business with Cambridge Analytica, beginning in 2014,  
15 Facebook hired Joseph Chancellor, a co-founding director with Aleksandr Kogan (“Kogan”) of  
16 Global Science Research (“GSR”), as a quantitative social psychologist. Facebook hired Chancellor  
17 in or around November 2015, and as of March 2018 he was still working at Facebook’s Menlo Park  
18 headquarters. According to *The Guardian*, “The Guardian asked Facebook several questions about  
19 its recruitment of Chancellor and any action it had taken in light of the data harvesting scam  
20 conducted by GSR. Facebook initially promised to respond to a set of questions by Sunday, but then  
21 said it had nothing to say on the matter.”

22 54. On February 3, 2017, defendants filed with the SEC Facebook’s annual report on  
23 Form 10-K for FY16. In addition to reporting the Company’s financial and operating results for the  
24 quarter and fiscal year ended December 31, 2016, the Form 10-K purported to warn investors that  
25 Facebook’s partners and customers, including marketers and developers, might access, use or share  
26 Facebook’s users’ data in improper ways. But the Form 10-K also assured investors that Facebook  
27 meaningfully limited the information it shared with third parties “based on the scope of services  
28 provided to us,” rather than based on the amount third parties paid defendants for Facebook users’  
data:

Security breaches and improper access to or disclosure of our data or user data, or  
other hacking and phishing attacks on our systems, could harm our reputation and  
adversely affect our business.

\* \* \*

1 [S]ome of our developers or other partners, such as those that help us measure the  
2 effectiveness of ads, may receive or store information provided by us or by our users  
3 through mobile or web applications integrated with Facebook. ***We provide limited***  
4 ***information to such third parties based on the scope of services provided to us.***  
5 However, if these third parties or developers fail to adopt or adhere to adequate data  
6 security practices, or in the event of a breach of their networks, our data or our users'  
7 data may be improperly accessed, used, or disclosed.

8 55. The FY16 Form 10-K also contained certifications pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley  
9 Act of 2002 ("SOX") signed by defendants Zuckerberg and Wehner stating that the information  
10 contained in the Form 10-K "fairly present[s] in all material respects the financial condition [and]  
11 results of operations . . . of the [Company] as of, and for, the periods presented in this report."

12 56. On March 30, 2017, *The Intercept* followed up on the 2015 *Guardian* report about  
13 Cambridge Analytica's involvement with the Cruz campaign with an article titled "Facebook Failed  
14 to Protect 30 Million Users from Having Their Data Harvested by Trump Campaign Affiliate." *The*  
15 *Intercept* reported a number of new details, including:

16 Shortly after *The Guardian* published its 2015 article, Facebook ***contacted***  
17 ***Global Science Research and requested that it delete the data it had taken from***  
18 ***Facebook users.*** Facebook's policies give Facebook the right to delete data gathered  
19 by any app deemed to be "negatively impacting the Platform." The company  
20 believes that Kogan and SCL complied with the request, which was made during the  
21 Republican primary, before Cambridge Analytica switched over from Ted Cruz's  
22 campaign to Donald Trump's. It remains unclear what was ultimately done with the  
23 Facebook data, or whether any models or algorithms derived from it wound up being  
24 used by the Trump campaign.

25 In public, Facebook continues to maintain that whatever happened during  
26 the run-up to the election was business as usual. "***Our investigation to date has***  
27 ***not uncovered anything that suggests wrongdoing,***" a Facebook spokesperson  
28 told *The Intercept*.

57. On April 27, 2017, Facebook published a white paper, titled "Information Operations  
and Facebook," that "outlined [Facebook's] understanding of organized attempts to misuse our  
platform."<sup>6</sup> The white paper promised readers that "***We notify our users with context around the***  
***status of their account and actionable recommendations if we assess they are at increased risk of***  
***future account compromise by sophisticated actors or when we have confirmed their accounts***  
***have been compromised,***" and that Facebook provided "[p]roactive notifications to people who have  
yet to be targeted, but whom we believe may be at risk."

<sup>6</sup> See <https://newsroom.fb.com/news/2017/09/information-operations-update/>.

1 58. On May 3, 2017, Facebook issued a press release announcing the Company's 1Q17  
 2 results and also held a conference call for analysts, media representatives and investors to discuss  
 3 those results. The call was hosted by Zuckerberg, Sandberg and Wehner. During the call they  
 4 repeated the financial results in the press release issued that same day and made further false and  
 5 misleading statements concerning the Company's safeguarding of users' data and privacy and the  
 6 Company's ability to monetize the trust users placed in Facebook:

7 [Sandberg:] We think that targeting and measurement are significant  
 8 competitive advantages for us. We're very focused on the privacy of what people do,  
 9 wherever they do it and using the information we have in a very responsible way.  
 We believe that because people are sharing interests, because people are themselves  
 their real identity on the Facebook platform, we have a significant advantage.

10 59. On May 4, 2017, defendants filed with the SEC Facebook's quarterly report on Form  
 11 10-Q for 1Q17. In addition to reporting the Company's financial and operating results for the  
 12 quarter ended March 31, 2017, the Form 10-Q contained the same purported risk disclosures and  
 13 false and misleading statements and omissions concerning Facebook's sharing of user data with third  
 14 party marketers and developers, including:

15 Security breaches and *improper access to or disclosure of our data or user data*, or  
 16 other hacking and phishing attacks on our systems, *could harm our reputation and  
 adversely affect our business.*

17 \* \* \*

18 [S]ome of our developers or other partners, such as those that help us measure the  
 19 effectiveness of ads, may receive or store information provided by us or by our users  
 through mobile or web applications integrated with Facebook. *We provide limited  
 20 information to such third parties based on the scope of services provided to us.*  
 However, *if* these third parties or developers fail to adopt or adhere to adequate data  
 21 security practices, or in the event of a breach of their networks, our data or our users'  
 data may be improperly accessed, used, or disclosed.

22 60. The 1Q17 Form 10-Q also contained SOX certifications signed by defendants  
 23 Zuckerberg and Wehner stating that the information contained in the Form 10-Q "fairly present[s] in  
 24 all material respects the financial condition [and] results of operations . . . of the [Company] as of,  
 25 and for, the periods presented in this report."

26 61. Spokespersons for Facebook also frequently responded to inquiries concerning  
 27 possible violations of the terms posted to the Company's website by emphasizing that "misleading  
 28 people or misusing their information is a direct violation of our policies" and that "*we will take swift*

1 *action against companies that do*, including banning those companies from Facebook and requiring  
 2 them to destroy all improperly collected data.” For example, the following publications all report  
 3 receiving this precise message from Facebook:

- 4 • *The Guardian*, “Ted Cruz using firm that harvested data on millions of unwitting  
 5 Facebook users” (Dec. 11, 2015).
- 6 • *ITPro*, “Ted Cruz entangled in Facebook data-grabbing scandal” (Dec. 14, 2015).
- 7 • *BuzzFeed News*, “The Truth About The Trump Data Team That People Are Freaking  
 8 Out About” (Feb. 16, 2017).
- 9 • *Newsweek*, “How Big Data Mines Personal Info to Craft Fake News and Manipulate  
 10 Voters” (June 8, 2017).

#### 11 FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS ISSUED 12 DURING THE CLASS PERIOD

13 62. On July 6, 2017, and throughout the Class Period, defendants continued to maintain  
 14 on Facebook’s website that “*We notify our users with context around the status of their account  
 15 and actionable recommendations if we assess they are at increased risk of future account  
 16 compromise by sophisticated actors or when we have confirmed their accounts have been  
 17 compromised,*” and that Facebook provided “[p]roactive notifications to people who have yet to be  
 18 targeted, but whom we believe may be as risk.”

19 63. On July 26, 2017, Facebook issued a release announcing the Company’s 2Q17 results  
 20 and also held a conference call for analysts, media representatives and investors to discuss those  
 21 results. The call was hosted by Zuckerberg, Sandberg and Wehner. During the call they repeated  
 22 the financial results in the release issued that same day, announced that Facebook now had 2 billion  
 23 monthly active users, and made further false and misleading statements concerning the Company’s  
 24 compliance with legal obligations and the safeguarding of its users’ data, including:

25 [Zuckerberg:] We’re proud of the progress we’re making, and it also comes  
 26 with a responsibility to make sure that we have the most positive impact on the world  
 27 that we can.

28 \* \* \*

[Sandberg:] Well, when we think about any regulatory issues, GDPR or  
 anything else, *we respect local laws and regulations*, and we have to work really  
 closely with regulators to make sure they understand our business practices,  
 understand how we contribute to economic growth in their countries and understand

1 *the steps we take and continue to take to protect privacy.* Certainly, regulation is  
2 always an area of focus that we work hard *to make sure that we are explaining our*  
3 *business clearly and making sure regulators know the steps we take to protect*  
4 *privacy as well as making sure that we're in compliance.*

5 64. On July 27, 2017, defendants filed with the SEC Facebook's Report on Form 10-Q  
6 for 2Q17. In addition to reporting the Company's financial and operating results for the quarter  
7 ended June 30, 2017, the 2Q17 Form 10-Q contained the following purported risk disclosures and  
8 false and misleading statements concerning Facebook's sharing of user data with third-party  
9 marketers and developers:

10 Security breaches and *improper access to or disclosure of our data or user data*, or  
11 other hacking and phishing attacks on our systems, *could harm our reputation and*  
12 *adversely affect our business.*

13 \* \* \*

14 [S]ome of our developers or other partners, such as those that help us measure the  
15 effectiveness of ads, may receive or store information provided by us or by our users  
16 through mobile or web applications integrated with Facebook. *We provide limited*  
17 *information to such third parties based on the scope of services provided to us.*  
18 However, if these third parties or developers fail to adopt or adhere to adequate data  
19 security practices, or in the event of a breach of their networks, our data or our users'  
20 data may be improperly accessed, used, or disclosed.

21 65. The 2Q17 Form 10-Q also contained SOX certifications signed by Zuckerberg and  
22 Wehner stating that the information contained in the Form 10-Q "fairly present[s] in all material  
23 respects the financial condition [and] results of operations . . . of the [Company] as of, and for, the  
24 periods presented in this report."

25 66. Throughout the Class Period, defendants also falsely emphasized Facebook's  
26 commitment to protect users' privacy and comply with regulations and other responsibilities.  
27 Facebook's website, for example, maintained a Terms of Service page<sup>7</sup> affirmatively assuring users  
28 that "[y]our privacy is very important to us," and referred users to the Company's Data Policy page,<sup>8</sup>  
which in turn advised users that third parties operating on or with Facebook "must adhere to strict  
confidentiality obligations in a way that is consistent with this Data Policy and the agreements we  
enter into with them."

<sup>7</sup> See <https://m.facebook.com/terms>.

<sup>8</sup> See <https://m.facebook.com/about/privacy/>.

1           67.     Following Facebook’s July 26 and 27, 2017 release, conference call and Form 10-Q  
2 filing, the price of Facebook common stock traded at artificially inflated prices of more than \$172.00  
3 per share.

4           68.     On September 6, 2017, Facebook posted to its website “An Update On Information  
5 Operations On Facebook.” The post cited the white paper published in April 2017, which falsely  
6 stated the following concerning information shared with users:

7                   ***We notify our users with context around the status of their account and actionable***  
8                   ***recommendations if we assess they are at increased risk of future account***  
9                   ***compromise by sophisticated actors or when we have confirmed their accounts***  
10                   ***have been compromised.***

11           69.     On October 11, 2017, Facebook posted to its website video of an *Axios* interview of  
12 Sandberg, in which Sandberg stated, *inter alia*, that Facebook ***followed up on “every lead it had”***  
13 ***concerning improper use of its platform.***

14           70.     The misrepresentations in ¶¶62-66 and 68-69 above concerning the Company’s  
15 sharing of users’ data and Facebook’s compliance with its consent decree with the FTC were each  
16 materially false and misleading when made. The true facts, which were then known to or  
17 deliberately disregarded by defendants, included:

18                   (a)     That defendants failed to notify users that their user data had been improperly  
19 shared with Cambridge Analytica and entities affiliated with Cambridge Analytica;

20                   (b)     That Facebook user data had been shared and used for purposes and in ways  
21 that violated Facebook’s terms of use;

22                   (c)     That Facebook user data had not been maintained in accordance with  
23 Facebook’s terms of use and that Facebook had not taken steps to adequately ensure that the  
24 improperly shared data was destroyed; and

25                   (d)     That Facebook may have been in violation of its consent decree with the FTC,  
26 including by sharing the data of 50 million or more users with Cambridge Analytica and affiliated  
27 entities, and by making misrepresentations concerning the fact that Facebook had shared the data and  
28 defendants’ efforts to verify the privacy and security of users’ data.

1           71.     On November 1, 2017, Facebook issued a release announcing the Company’s 3Q17  
2 results. In the release, Zuckerberg assured investors: “‘We’re serious about preventing abuse on our  
3 platforms. We’re investing so much in security that it will impact our profitability.’” Zuckerberg  
4 emphasized that “[p]rotecting our community is more important than maximizing our profits.”

5           72.     On November 1, 2017, defendants also held a conference call for analysts, media  
6 representatives and investors to discuss those results. The call was hosted by Zuckerberg, Sandberg  
7 and Wehner. During the call they claimed they were doing everything they could to address threats  
8 to the security and integrity of their platform and were not limiting themselves only to Russian  
9 propaganda or interference in elections:

10                   [Zuckerberg:] But none of that [user growth] matters if our services are used  
11 in a way that doesn’t bring people closer together or the foundation of our society is  
12 undermined by foreign interference. I’ve expressed how upset I am that the Russians  
13 tried to use our tools to sow mistrust. We built these tools to help people connect and  
14 to bring us closer together, and they used them to try to undermine our values. What  
15 they did is wrong, and ***we are not going to stand for it.***

16   \*           \*           \*

17                   This is part of a much bigger focus on protecting the security and integrity of  
18 our platform and the safety of our community. ***It goes beyond elections***, and it  
19 means strengthening all of our systems ***to prevent abuse*** and harmful content.

20   \*           \*           \*

21                   ***I am dead serious about this.*** And the reason I’m talking about this on our earnings  
22 call is that I’ve directed our teams to invest so much in security on top of the other  
23 investments we’re making that it will significantly impact our profitability going  
24 forward. ***And I wanted our investors to hear that directly from me.*** I believe this  
25 will make our society stronger and, in doing so, will be good for all of us over the  
26 long term. But I want to be clear about what our priority is: ***protecting our  
27 community is more important than maximizing our profit.***

28   \*           \*           \*

29                   [Sandberg:] I want to close by talking about what we’re doing to protect our  
30 platform and help ensure that the ads and content people see on Facebook and  
31 Instagram are legitimate and authentic. When I was in Washington a few weeks ago,  
32 I made clear that ***we are determined to do everything we can do to minimize abuse  
33 going forward.***

34   \*           \*           \*

35                   ***Transparency helps keep – helps everyone keep advertisers accountable for  
36 their messages.***

37   \*           \*           \*





1 81. After February 28, 2018, Facebook stock continued to trade at artificially inflated  
2 prices of more than \$180.00 per share.

3 82. The misrepresentations in ¶¶71-72 and 74-80 above concerning the Company's  
4 sharing of users' data and Facebook's compliance with its consent decree with the FTC were each  
5 materially false and misleading when made. The true facts, which were then known to or  
6 deliberately disregarded by defendants, included:

7 (a) That defendants failed to notify users that their user data had been improperly  
8 shared with Cambridge Analytica and entities affiliated with Cambridge Analytica;

9 (b) That Facebook user data had been shared and used for purposes and in ways  
10 that violated Facebook's terms of use;

11 (c) That Facebook user data had not been maintained in accordance with  
12 Facebook's terms of use and that Facebook had not taken steps to adequately ensure that the  
13 improperly shared data was destroyed; and

14 (d) That Facebook may have been in violation of its consent decree with the FTC,  
15 including by sharing the data of 50 million or more users with Cambridge Analytica and affiliated  
16 entities, and by making misrepresentations concerning the fact that Facebook had shared the data and  
17 defendants' efforts to verify the privacy and security of users' data.

18 **THE TRUTH FACTS BEGIN TO BE DISCLOSED**

19 83. On Monday, March 12, 2018, *The Observer* contacted Facebook for comment on a  
20 story it was researching with *The New York Times* concerning Facebook's sharing of users' data with  
21 Cambridge Analytica.

22 84. On Friday, March 16, 2018, in after-trading hours, the Company's Deputy General  
23 Counsel posted a notice to Facebook's website titled "Suspending Cambridge Analytica and SCL  
24 Group from Facebook" (the "Notice"). The Notice admitted that Facebook had learned in **2015** that  
25 there had been unauthorized transmission of Facebook user data to Cambridge Analytica and that the  
26 University of Cambridge professor, Dr. Aleksandr Kogan, had lied to the Company about how  
27 Cambridge Analytica intended to use the user data to which it had been given access:  
28

1 We are suspending Strategic Communication Laboratories (SCL), including  
2 their political data analytics firm, Cambridge Analytica, from Facebook. Given the  
3 public prominence of this organization, we want to take a moment to explain how we  
4 came to this decision and why.

### 5 **We Maintain Strict Standards and Policies**

6 *Protecting people’s information is at the heart of everything we do*, and we  
7 require the same from people who operate apps on Facebook. In 2015, we learned  
8 that a psychology professor at the University of Cambridge named Dr. Aleksandr  
9 Kogan lied to us and violated our Platform Policies by passing data from an app that  
10 was using Facebook Login to SCL/Cambridge Analytica, a firm that does political,  
11 government and military work around the globe. He also passed that data to  
12 Christopher Wylie of Eunoia Technologies, Inc.

13 Like all app developers, Kogan requested and gained access to information  
14 from people after they chose to download his app. His app, “thisisyourdigitallife,”  
15 offered a personality prediction, and billed itself on Facebook as “a research app used  
16 by psychologists.” Approximately 270,000 people downloaded the app. In so doing,  
17 they gave their consent for Kogan to access information such as the city they set on  
18 their profile, or content they had liked, as well as more limited information about  
19 friends who had their privacy settings set to allow it.

20 Although Kogan gained access to this information in a legitimate way and  
21 through the proper channels that governed all developers on Facebook at that time,  
22 he did not subsequently abide by our rules. By passing information on to a third  
23 party, including SCL/Cambridge Analytica and Christopher Wylie of Eunoia  
24 Technologies, he violated our platform policies. *When we learned of this violation*  
25 *in 2015, we removed his app from Facebook and demanded certifications* from  
26 Kogan and all parties he had given data to that the information had been destroyed.  
27 Cambridge Analytica, Kogan and Wylie all certified to us that they destroyed the  
28 data.

### 29 **Breaking the Rules Leads to Suspension**

30 Several days ago, we received reports that, contrary to the certifications we  
31 were given, not all data was deleted. . . .

32 We are committed to vigorously enforcing our policies to protect people’s  
33 information. We will take whatever steps are required to see that this happens. We  
34 will take legal action if necessary to hold them responsible and accountable for any  
35 unlawful behavior.

36 85. On March 17, 2018, *The Guardian* published an article titled “Revealed: 50 million  
37 Facebook profiles harvested for Cambridge Analytica in major data breach.” The *Guardian* article  
38 reported that Wylie,<sup>9</sup> acting as a whistleblower, had provided both documents and his own account  
39 of what had happened, and reported that GSR had received funding from Russian sources:

40 <sup>9</sup> In a separate March 18, 2018 article, this one a profile of Wylie, *The Guardian* described  
41 Wylie’s sources and motivation as follows: “Wylie has the paper trail . . . he had the receipts,  
42 invoices, emails, legal letters – records that showed how, between June and August 2014, the

1 Wylie, a Canadian data analytics expert who worked with Cambridge  
 2 Analytica and Kogan to devise and implement the scheme, showed a dossier of  
 3 evidence about the data misuse to the *Observer* which appears to raise questions  
 4 about their testimony. He has passed it to the National Crime Agency's cybercrime  
 5 unit and the Information Commissioner's Office. ***It includes emails, invoices,  
 contracts and bank transfers that reveal more than 50 million profiles*** – mostly  
 6 belonging to registered US voters – were harvested from the site in one of the  
 7 largest-ever breaches of Facebook data. Facebook on Friday said that it was also  
 8 suspending Wylie from accessing the platform while it carried out its investigation,  
 9 despite his role as a whistleblower

10 \* \* \*

11 The evidence Wylie supplied to UK and US authorities includes a letter from  
 12 Facebook's own lawyers sent ***to him in August 2016***, asking him to destroy any data  
 13 he held that had been collected by GSR, the company set up by Kogan to harvest the  
 14 profiles.

15 That legal letter was sent several months after the *Guardian* first reported the  
 16 breach and days before it was officially announced that Bannon was taking over as  
 17 campaign manager for Trump and bringing Cambridge Analytica with him.

18 "Because this data was obtained and used without permission, and because  
 19 GSR was not authorized to share or sell it to you, it cannot be used legitimately in the  
 20 future and must be deleted immediately," the letter said.

21 Facebook did not pursue a response when the letter initially went unanswered  
 22 for weeks because Wylie was travelling, nor did it follow up with forensic checks on  
 23 his computers or storage, he said.

24 "That to me was the most astonishing thing. They waited two years and did  
 25 ***absolutely nothing to check that the data was deleted. All they asked me to do was  
 tick a box on a form and post it back.***"

26 Paul-Olivier Dehaye, a data protection specialist, who spearheaded the  
 27 investigative efforts into the tech giant, said: "***Facebook has denied and denied and  
 denied this. It has misled MPs and congressional investigators and it's failed in its  
 duties to respect the law.***"

28 "It has a legal obligation to inform regulators and individuals about this data  
 breach, and it hasn't. ***It's failed time and time again to be open and transparent.***"

\* \* \*

Facebook said it removed the app in 2015 and required certification from  
 everyone with copies that the data had been destroyed, ***although the letter to Wylie  
 did not arrive until the second half of 2016.***

---

profiles of more than 50 million Facebook users had been harvested. Most damning of all, he had a letter from Facebook's own lawyers admitting that Cambridge Analytica had acquired the data illegitimately. Going public involves an enormous amount of risk. Wylie is breaking a non-disclosure agreement and risks being sued. He is breaking the confidence of Steve Bannon and Robert Mercer."



1 politics – under scrutiny from investigators and lawmakers on both sides of the  
2 Atlantic.

3 \* \* \*

4 *During a week of inquiries from The Times*, Facebook *downplayed* the  
5 scope of the leak and questioned whether any of the data still remained out of its  
6 control. But on Friday, the company posted a statement expressing alarm and  
7 promising to take action.

8 89. The *New York Times* article also described how Facebook had effectively concealed  
9 until this point the sharing of users’ data and that most of the data was still in Cambridge Analytica’s  
10 possession, Facebook’s false denials notwithstanding:

11 Details of Cambridge’s acquisition and use of Facebook data have surfaced in  
12 several accounts since the business began working on the 2016 campaign, setting off  
13 a furious debate about the merits of the firm’s so-called psychographic modeling  
14 techniques.

15 *But the full scale of the data leak involving Americans has not been*  
16 *previously disclosed – and Facebook, until now, has not acknowledged it.*  
17 Interviews with a half-dozen former employees and contractors, and a review of the  
18 firm’s emails and documents, have revealed that Cambridge not only relied on the  
19 private Facebook data but *still possesses most or all of the trove.*

20 \* \* \*

21 The data Cambridge collected from profiles, a portion of which was viewed by The  
22 Times, included details on users’ identities, friend networks and “likes.” *Only a tiny*  
23 *fraction of the users had agreed to release their information to a third party.*

24 \* \* \*

25 Mr. Grewal, the Facebook deputy general counsel, said in a statement that  
26 both Dr. Kogan and “SCL Group and Cambridge Analytica certified to us that they  
27 destroyed the data in question.”

28 But copies *of the data still remain beyond Facebook’s control. The Times*  
*viewed a set of raw data from the profiles Cambridge Analytica obtained.*

While Mr. Nix has told lawmakers that the company does not have Facebook  
data, *a former employee said that he had recently seen hundreds of gigabytes on*  
*Cambridge servers, and that the files were not encrypted.*

90. The *New York Times* further reported that Cambridge Analytica was “effectively a  
shell,”<sup>11</sup> and likely one that was violating U.S. election laws:

<sup>11</sup> *The Guardian* reports the same. See Carole Cadwalladr, *The Cambridge Analytica Files*,  
*Guardian* (Mar. 18. 2018) (“For all intents and purposes, SCL/Cambridge Analytica are one and the  
same.”).



1 choices, the company could have potentially avoided the entire “fake news/cultural  
2 warfare/voters manipulated” saga that has ensued the 2016 US presidential election.

3 (Emphasis added and in original.)

4 92. *The Washington Post*, in a March 18, 2018 article titled “Facebook may have violated  
5 FTC privacy deal, say former federal officials, triggering risk of massive fines,” explained that the  
6 Company faced trillions of dollars in exposure for violating a consent decree:

7 [David] Vladeck, [formerly the director of the FTC’s Bureau of Consumer  
8 Protection oversaw the investigation of alleged privacy violations by Facebook and  
9 the subsequent consent decree resolving the case in 2011, and] now a professor at  
10 Georgetown Law, said violations of the consent decree could carry a penalty of  
11 \$40,000 per violation, meaning that if news reports that the data of 50 million people  
12 were shared proves true, ***the company’s possible exposure runs into the trillions of  
13 dollars.***

14 \* \* \*

15 Jessica Rich, who was then the deputy director for the Bureau of Consumer  
16 Protection and oversaw the FTC’s privacy program [and] led the investigation into  
17 Facebook before the 2011 consent decree [stated:] “***Facebook can look forward to  
18 multiple investigations and potentially a whole lot of liability here.***”

19 93. *The New York Times*, on March 18, 2018, reported that U.S. Senator Mark Warner  
20 and U.S. Representative Adam Schiff had called for investigations of the Facebook data leak, while  
21 U.S. Senator Amy Klobuchar of Minnesota was pressing Zuckerberg to appear before the Senate  
22 Judiciary Committee to explain what the social network knew about the misuse of its data “to target  
23 political advertising and manipulate voters.” Similarly, Damian Collins, a Conservative lawmaker in  
24 Britain who is leading a parliamentary inquiry into fake news and Russian meddling in the country’s  
25 referendum to leave the European Union, said that he, too, would call on Zuckerberg or another top  
26 executive to testify. Attorney General of Massachusetts Maura Healey also announced that  
27 Massachusetts had launched an investigation, while California Attorney General Xavier Becerra  
28 expressed his concern (while refusing to confirm or deny the existence of an investigation, per  
California DOJ policy).

94. On Sunday, March 18, 2018, Wylie tweeted that he had been “***Suspended by  
@facebook. For blowing the whistle. On something they have known privately for 2 years.***”

95. One *Seeking Alpha* analyst, in a March 19, 2018 article titled “The Cambridge  
Analytica Mishap Is Serious For Facebook,” concluded that the disclosures did not just raise



1 In a statement, Facebook deputy general counsel Paul Grewal said  
 2 “protecting people’s information is at the heart of everything we do.” ***That may be a***  
 3 ***hard argument for the public to accept given that Facebook’s business is providing***  
 4 ***people’s information to outside parties whose ultimate goals are unknowable.***

5 \* \* \*

6 No one has provided an adequate explanation for ***why Facebook did not disclose***  
 7 Kogan’s violation to the more than 50 million users who were affected ***when the***  
 8 ***company first learned about it in 2015.***

9 97. Another article published on March 19, 2018, this one by *WCCFTech*, reported that  
 10 Facebook faced billions or even trillions of dollars in liability for violating its previous consent  
 11 decree with the FTC, and that “The FTC consent decree required Facebook to notify users and  
 12 explicitly receive their permission before data is shared beyond their privacy settings. In this case,  
 13 the developer only received permission from those who took the test, not their friends. ***Facebook***  
 14 ***first learned of this incident back in 2015, however, chose not to inform the agency or the affected***  
 15 ***users.***”

16 98. Thereafter the news only got worse. *Business Insider*, for example, published an  
 17 article on March 19, 2018 titled “#DeleteFacebook is trending: Here’s how to delete your Facebook  
 18 account.” *Business Insider* reported:

19 The hashtag #DeleteFacebook is trending on Twitter.

20 ***People are furious, and they have good reason to be:*** Data from over 50  
 21 million Facebook users was used to target voters and influence the 2016 US  
 22 presidential election, as well as the 2016 “Brexit” referendum, reports revealed over  
 23 the weekend.

24 ***As a result, people are deleting their Facebook accounts en masse.***

25 99. Also on March 19, 2018, *The New York Times* published an article, titled “Facebook  
 26 Exit Hints at Dissent on Handling of Russian Trolls,” that reported defendants had decided sometime  
 27 before or during December 2017 (and possibly much earlier) to force Alex Stamos, the Company’s  
 28 Chief Information Security Officer, out of his job at Facebook as a result of “internal disagreements  
 over how the social network should deal with its role in spreading disinformation.”<sup>13</sup> According the  
 article, which was purportedly based on the insider accounts of seven current and former Facebook

<sup>13</sup> See <https://twitter.com/nytimes/status/975960641684025344>.

1 employees,<sup>14</sup> Stamos was being forced out quietly while defendants dramatically shrunk their  
2 information security team.

3 100. On Monday, March 19, 2018, as the investing public digested the disclosures over the  
4 weekend, the price of Facebook common stock plummeted, closing down more than \$12 per share,  
5 or nearly 7%, from its close of \$185.09 per share on Friday, March 16, 2018, to close at \$172.56 per  
6 share on Monday, March 19, 2018, on unusually high volume of more than 88 million shares traded.

7 101. On March 20, 2018, *The New York Times* published a follow-up article on Stamos,  
8 titled “The End for Facebook’s Security Evangelist,” which stated:

9 After a breach of the Democratic National Committee in June 2016, Mr.  
10 Stamos pulled together a team to investigate Russian interference on Facebook. The  
11 findings pit him against executives in the company’s legal and communications  
12 groups. While Mr. Stamos argued to disclose more, others said that by proactively  
13 disclosing what they had found, Facebook had become a target for further public ire,  
14 according to seven current and former Facebook employees.

15 102. On March 20, 2018, Brian Acton, co-founder of WhatsApp, a \$19 billion Facebook  
16 acquisition, joined the chorus, tweeting “It is time. #deletefacebook.”<sup>15</sup> And on the same day, as  
17 reported by *CNN*, “venture capitalist Roger McNamee, a Facebook investor and former mentor to  
18 CEO Mark Zuckerberg, said the social network is facing a crisis of public trust ‘that is going to  
19 destroy the company.’”

20 103. Also on March 20, 2018, news publications widely reported that the FTC had opened  
21 an investigation into Facebook. According to one such article by *The Washington Post*, titled “FTC  
22 opens investigation into Facebook after Cambridge Analytica scrapes millions of users’ personal  
23 information,” the issue “at the heart of the FTC probe” is Facebook’s noncompliance with the  
24 consent decree. In particular, according to *The Washington Post*’s sources, the FTC was  
25 investigating whether defendants violated the provision requiring Facebook to “notify users and  
26 obtain their permission before data about them is shared beyond the privacy settings they have  
27 established.”

28 <sup>14</sup> See <https://twitter.com/sheeraf/status/975899199903444993>.

<sup>15</sup> See <https://twitter.com/brianacton/status/976231995846963201>.



1 article revealed new details obtained from a different whistleblower, this time a former Facebook  
2 employee, about how many Facebook’s users’ data may have been shared without their consent and  
3 when defendants knew about it. As described by *The Guardian*:

4 ***Hundreds of millions of Facebook users*** are likely to have had their private  
5 information harvested by companies that exploited the same terms as the firm that  
6 collected data and passed it on to Cambridge Analytica, according to a new  
7 whistleblower.

8 Sandy Parakilas, the platform operations manager at Facebook responsible for  
9 policing data breaches by third-party software developers between 2011 and 2012,  
10 told the Guardian ***he warned senior executives at the company that its lax approach  
11 to data protection risked a major breach.***

12 “My concerns were that all of the data that left Facebook servers to  
13 developers could not be monitored by Facebook, so ***we had no idea what developers  
14 were doing with the data,***” he said.

15 Parakilas said Facebook had terms of service and settings that “people didn’t  
16 read or understand” and ***the company did not use its enforcement mechanisms,  
17 including audits of external developers, to ensure data was not being misused.***

18 Parakilas, whose job was to investigate data breaches by developers similar to  
19 the one later suspected of Global Science Research, which harvested tens of millions  
20 of Facebook profiles and provided the data to Cambridge Analytica, said the slew of  
21 recent disclosures had left him disappointed with his superiors for not heeding his  
22 warnings.

23 “It has been painful watching,” he said, “because ***I know that they could  
24 have prevented it.***”

25 Asked what kind of control Facebook had over the data given to outside  
26 developers, he replied: “***Zero. Absolutely none.*** Once the data left Facebook servers  
27 there was not any control, and there was no insight into what was going on.”

28 Parakilas said he “always assumed there was something of a black market”  
for Facebook data that had been passed to external developers. However, he said that  
***when he told other executives the company should proactively “audit developers  
directly and see what’s going on with the data” he was discouraged from the  
approach.***

***He said one Facebook executive advised him against looking too deeply at  
how the data was being used, warning him: “Do you really want to see what you’ll  
find?” Parakilas said he interpreted the comment to mean that “Facebook was in a  
stronger legal position if it didn’t know about the abuse that was happening”.***

He added: “***They felt that it was better not to know.*** I found that utterly  
shocking and horrifying.”

\* \* \*

“It was well understood in the company that that presented a risk,” he said.  
“Facebook was giving data of people who had not authorized the app themselves,

1 and was relying on terms of service and settings that people didn't read or  
2 understand."

3 \* \* \*

4 Frustrated at the lack of action, Parakilas left Facebook in late 2012. "I didn't  
5 feel that the company treated my concerns seriously. I didn't speak out publicly for  
6 years out of self-interest, to be frank."

7 That changed, Parakilas said, when he heard the congressional testimony  
8 given by Facebook lawyers to Senate and House investigators in late 2017 about  
9 Russia's attempt to sway the presidential election. "***They treated it like a PR  
10 exercise," he said. "They seemed to be entirely focused on limiting their liability  
11 and exposure rather than helping the country address a national security issue."***

12 107. On March 20, 2018, *MarketWatch* published an article titled "Zuckerberg saved tens  
13 of millions of dollars by selling Facebook stock ahead of Monday's decline." As the article  
14 explained:

15 Facebook Inc. Chief Executive Mark Zuckerberg saw his net worth decline  
16 by more than \$5 billion since Monday, but it could have been worse.

17 Ahead of Facebook's worst one-day decline since 2012, prompted by news  
18 that data affecting 51.3 million members was improperly shared with a political  
19 consulting firm, Zuckerberg had been busy selling stock. So far this year, he has sold  
20 more than 5 million shares.

21 Disposing of those Facebook shares before Tuesday ended up saving about  
22 \$70 million, according to Securities and Exchange Commission filings and some  
23 arithmetic by *MarketWatch*.

24 108. On these further revelations, the price of Facebook common stock continued to  
25 decline, closing down more than \$4 per share, from its close of \$172.56 per share on March 19, 2018  
26 to close at \$168.15 per share on March 20, 2018, on unusually high volume of more than 129 million  
27 shares traded.

28 109. On March 21, 2018, defendants were forced to respond directly to what *Wired*  
described as "four days[ of] Facebook . . . be[ing] taken to the woodshed by critics, the stock market,  
and regulators after it was reported that the data-science firm Cambridge Analytica obtained the data  
of 50 million Facebook users," during which time "Mark Zuckerberg had stayed silent." Defendants  
broke this silence by having Zuckerberg make a number of statements and giving interviews  
conceding that *The Observer/Guardian* and *The New York Times* reporting was credible, and that

1 Facebook had known that the data of millions of its users had been shared without their consent, and  
2 had done nothing.

3 110. Zuckerberg made the first of his March 21, 2018 statements in a post to his personal  
4 Facebook page. In the post, he took “responsibl[ity] for what happens on our platform” and  
5 reaffirmed that “[w]e have a responsibility to protect your data, and if we can’t then we don’t  
6 deserve to serve you.” He also admitted that defendants “made mistakes,” and that the Cambridge  
7 Analytica issue reflected “a breach of trust between Facebook and the people who share their data  
8 with us and expect us to protect it. We need to fix that.” But Zuckerberg also deflected criticism,  
9 writing that, “*In this case*, we already took the most important steps a few years ago in 2014 to  
10 prevent bad actors from accessing people’s information *in this way*,” leaving open the possibility  
11 that in other cases, or in other ways, Facebook may not have taken even the scant actions they took  
12 in the Cambridge Analytica matter.

13 111. On March 21, 2018, Sandberg shared Zuckerberg’s Facebook post and added her own  
14 statements on her Facebook page, stating in part: “We know that this was a major violation of  
15 people’s trust, and I deeply regret that we didn’t do enough to deal with it. We have a responsibility  
16 to protect your data.”

17 112. On March 21, 2018, Zuckerberg gave an interview to *Wired* to discuss “Facebook’s  
18 privacy problem.” In the interview, Zuckerberg disclosed, *inter alia*, that Cambridge Analytica was  
19 not the only third party Kogan had shared “a lot” of users’ data with, that Facebook might have to do  
20 a “full forensic audit” of every one of its developers operating before Facebook changed its policies,  
21 and conceded that *The Observer/Guardian* and *The New York Times* reporting was credible:<sup>16</sup>

22 [Wired:] You learned about the Cambridge Analytica breach in late 2015,  
23 and you got them to sign a legal document saying the Facebook data they had  
24 misappropriated had been deleted. ***But in the two years since, there were all kinds  
of stories in the press that could have made one doubt and mistrust them. Why  
didn’t you dig deeper to see if they had misused Facebook data?***

25 [Zuckerberg]: So in 2015, when we heard from journalists at *The Guardian*  
26 that Aleksandr Kogan seemed to have shared data with Cambridge Analytica ***and a  
few other parties***, the immediate actions that we took were to ban Kogan’s app and  
27 to demand a legal certification from Kogan and all the other folks who he shared it

28 <sup>16</sup> He did not address Facebook’s threats to sue those same media outlets over their reporting.

1 with. We got those certifications, and Cambridge Analytica had actually told us that  
2 they actually hadn't received raw Facebook data at all. It was some kind of  
derivative data, but they had deleted it and weren't [making] any use of it.

3 In retrospect, though, I think that what you're pointing out here is *one of the*  
4 *biggest mistakes that we made*. And that's why the first action that we now need to  
5 go take is to not just rely on certifications that we've gotten from developers, *but*  
6 *[we] actually need to go and do a full investigation of every single app that was*  
7 *operating before we had the more restrictive platform policies* – that had access to a  
8 *lot of data* – and for any app that has any suspicious activity, we're going to go in  
and do a *full forensic audit*. And any developer who won't sign up for that we're  
going to kick off the platform. So, yes, I think the short answer to this is that's the  
step that I think we should have done for Cambridge Analytica, and we're now going  
to go *do it for every developer who is on the platform who had access to a large*  
*amount of data* before we locked things down in 2014.

9 \* \* \*

10 [Zuckerberg:] [W]e want to *make sure that there aren't other Cambridge*  
11 *Analyticas out there*. . . . So I think our responsibility is to now go and look at every  
12 single app and to, any time there's anything suspicious, get into more detail and do a  
full audit of them. . . .

13 . . . [Wired:] How confident are you that Facebook data didn't get into the  
14 hands of Russian operatives – into the Internet Research Agency, *or even into other*  
*groups that we may not have found yet?*

15 [Zuckerberg:] I can't really say that. I hope that we will know that more  
16 certainly *after we do an audit*. You know, for what it's worth on this, the report in  
17 2015 was that Kogan had shared data with Cambridge Analytica *and others*. When  
18 we demanded the certification from Cambridge Analytica, what they came back with  
was saying: *Actually, we never actually received raw Facebook data. We got*  
*maybe some personality scores or some derivative data from Kogan, but actually*  
*that wasn't useful in any of the models, so we'd already deleted it and weren't*  
*using it in anything. So yes, we'll basically confirm that we'll fully expunge it all*  
*and be done with this*.

19 So I'm not actually sure where this is going to go. I certainly think the *New*  
20 *York Times* and *Guardian* and Channel 4 reports that we received last week  
21 suggested that Cambridge Analytica still had access to the data. *I mean, those*  
*sounded credible enough that we needed to take major action based on it*.

22 \* \* \*

23 I think that we have a serious responsibility. I want to make sure that we take it as  
24 seriously as it should be taken. *I'm grateful for the feedback that we get from*  
*journalists* who criticize us and teach us important things about what we need to do,  
25 because we need to get this right. It's important. There's no way that sitting in a  
26 dorm in 2004 you're going to solve everything upfront. It's an inherently iterative  
process, so I don't tend to look at these things as: Oh, I wish we had not made that  
mistake. I mean, of course I wish we didn't make the mistakes, but *it wouldn't be*  
*possible to avoid the mistakes*.



1 So, given that, that [Cambridge Analytica] said that they never had the data  
2 and deleted what derivative data that they had, at the time it didn't seem like we  
3 needed to go further on that. But look, in retrospect it was clearly a mistake. I'm  
4 explaining to you the situation at the time, and the actions that we took, but I'm not  
5 trying to say it was the right thing to do. I think given what we know now, we  
6 clearly should have followed up, and we're never going to make that mistake again.

7 I think we let the community down, and I feel really bad and I'm sorry about  
8 that. So, that's why we're going to go and do these broad audits.

9 [Recode:] All right, when you think about that idea of . . . it's not exactly a  
10 "mistakes were made" kind of argument, but you are kind of making that . . . the  
11 horses are out of the barn door. Can you actually go get that data from them? Are  
12 you . . . It's everywhere, I would assume. I've been told by many, many people that  
13 have access to your data, I was thinking of companies like RockYou and all kinds of  
14 things from a million years ago that have a lot of your data . . . Can you actually get  
15 it back? I don't think you can. I can't imagine you can.

16 [Zuckerberg:] Not always. But *the goal isn't to get the data back* from  
17 RockYou. You know, people gave their data to RockYou. So RockYou *has the*  
18 *right to have the data*. What RockYou does not have the right to do is share the data  
19 or sell it to someone without people's consent. And part of the audits and what we're  
20 going to do is see whether those business practices were in place, and if so we can  
21 kind of follow that trail and make sure that developers who might be downstream of  
22 that comply or they're going to get banned from our platform overall.

23 \* \* \*

24 [Recode:] Mark, can you give us a sense of the timing and cost for this?  
25 Like, the audits that you're talking about. Is there any sense of how quickly you  
26 could do it and what kind of cost it would be to the company?

27 [Zuckerberg:] I think it depends on what we find. But we're going to be  
28 *investigating and reviewing tens of thousands of apps* from before 2014, and  
assuming that there's some suspicious activity we're probably going to be doing a  
number of formal audits, so I think *this is going to be pretty expensive*. You know,  
the conversations we have been having internally on this is, "Are there enough  
people who are trained auditors in the world to do the number of audits that we're  
going to need quickly?" But, I think *this is going to cost many millions of dollars*  
and take a number of months and hopefully not longer than that in order to get this  
fully complete.

[Recode:] Okay, last question Mark, and then you can go. How badly do you  
think Facebook has been hurt by this, and you yourself, the reputation of Facebook?

[Zuckerberg:] I think *it's been a pretty big deal*. The No. 1 thing that people  
care about is privacy and the handling of their data. You know, if you think about it,  
the most fundamental thing that our services are, whether it's Facebook or Whatsapp  
or Instagram, is this question of, "Can I put content into it?" Right? Whether it's a  
photo, or a video or a text message. And will that go to the people I want to send it  
to and only those people? And, whenever there is a breach of that, that undermines  
the fundamental point of these services. So I think *it's a pretty big deal*, and that's  
why we're trying to make sure we fully understand what's going on, and make sure  
that this doesn't happen again. I'm sure there will be different mistakes in the future,  
but let's not make this one again.

1 116. Recode was apparently unimpressed with Zuckerberg’s responses, writing on March  
2 21, 2018, about the interview:

3 But Zuckerberg did not give any details about *why the company did not do*  
4 *those checks, or about why broader monitoring of third-party developers – who in*  
*some cases were given vast troves of user information – was so shoddy.*

5 He said Facebook is now trying to go back and check who has user data,  
6 although it’s essentially an effort to put the genie back into the bottle. When asked if  
he could recover some of the data now, Zuckerberg admitted, “*not always.*”

7 117. Then on Monday, March 26, 2018, the FTC issued a press release confirming that it  
8 was investigating Facebook’s privacy practices and compliance with the consent decree:

9 “The FTC is firmly and fully committed to using all of its tools to protect the  
10 privacy of consumers. Foremost among these tools is enforcement action against  
11 companies that fail to honor their privacy promises, including to comply with  
12 Privacy Shield, or that engage in unfair acts that cause substantial injury to  
13 consumers in violation of the FTC Act. Companies who have settled previous FTC  
actions must also comply with FTC order provisions imposing privacy and data  
security requirements. Accordingly, the FTC takes very seriously recent press reports  
raising substantial concerns about the privacy practices of Facebook. Today, the FTC  
is confirming that it has an open non-public investigation into these practices.”

14 118. In addition, *USA Today* published an article on March 26, 2018, titled “Facebook’s  
15 FTC probe rocked the stock. But will anything rein in Facebook?,” which reported that “Facebook’s  
16 stock took a beating Monday after the Federal Trade Commission said it was investigating.”  
17 According to the article, which relied on a former chairman and a former general counsel of the  
18 FTC, it is “‘almost certain’” that Facebook violated the law or the consent decree and that the FTC  
19 would take punitive action as a result:

20 **The FTC’s \$40,000-a-day baton**

21 Facebook and regulators have squared off before, and that’s the subject of the  
22 FTC probe. The agency said it’s investigating whether Facebook violated a 2011  
23 consent decree to protect users’ privacy. The decree requires Facebook to notify  
24 users and get explicit permission before sharing their personal information beyond  
the limits in their privacy settings. Each violation of the agreement would cost  
Facebook up to \$40,000 a day.

25 “There’s some fairly strong commitments built into the settlement,” William  
26 Kovacic, a professor of law at George Washington University and a former member  
of the Federal Trade Commission, which he chaired from March 2008 to March  
27 2009. “The critical question is looking in detail at what happened here, did Facebook  
abide by it.”

28 The FTC could also consider whether Facebook acted deceptively in the  
situation, which could lead to outside monitors and regular compliance checks of

1 data security, says Stephen Calkins, a professor of law at Wayne State University  
2 who served as the FTC's general counsel from 1995 to 1997.

3 Since Facebook executives have already apologized for wrongdoing, "*it's*  
4 *almost certain that they violated something enforced by the FTC and it's almost*  
5 *certain there will be a remedy imposed,"* Calkins said.

6 \* \* \*

7 Another lawmaker, Sen. Richard Blumenthal (D-Conn.), asked the FTC to  
8 explore whether Facebook should pay damages to users. "The sphere of scrutiny  
9 must be broader than just the consent decree," he said in a statement. "There is no  
10 excuse for delay."

11 119. The same March 26, 2018 *USA Today* article also reported that "[i]t's officially open  
12 season on Facebook," not just because the FTC was investigating, but also because an increasing  
13 number of users, investors, CEOs, regulators, lawmakers and even advertisers were all contributing  
14 to an "unprecedented backlash" against the Company:

15 Angry users and money-losing investors. Regulators in the U.S. and Europe.  
16 State attorneys general and lawmakers — they all say the social media giant should  
17 be held to account for the misuse of personal information of as many as 50 million  
18 Facebook users by data analysis firm Cambridge Analytica, which said it helped  
19 Donald Trump get elected.

20 *The chances of a sweeping regulatory backlash — the kind Facebook has*  
21 *been able to skirt in the past — have never been higher.* Even greater is the risk to  
22 Facebook in the court of public opinion.

23 "If I were Facebook, I would be quite nervous about popular sentiment,"  
24 University of Washington law professor Ryan Calo said.

25 *Facebook's stock took a beating Monday after the Federal Trade*  
26 *Commission said was it was investigating and the attorneys general for 37 U.S.*  
27 *states and territories sought details on how Facebook monitored what app*  
28 *developers did with user data and whether Facebook had sufficient safeguards to*  
*keep it from being misused.* On Capitol Hill, lawmakers turned up the volume on  
calls for Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg to testify.

The CEOs of some large tech companies who have tried to cast themselves as  
more responsible when it comes to treatment of customers' data, piled on, too.

\* \* \*

For years, Facebook has skated with few consequences when it has angered  
users over how it handles their data. Congress and regulatory agencies have largely  
resisted calls to crack down on the Silicon Valley company, which now has more  
than 2 billion users around the globe.

But it faces an unprecedented backlash after reports in the *New York Times*  
and *The Observer* that political ad consultancy Cambridge Analytica improperly

1 received data on tens of millions of Facebook users who downloaded an unrelated  
2 psychology app, and data on those users' friends, without their consent.

3 *Some brands, such as Pep Boys and Sonos, have pulled their ads from*  
4 *Facebook. Tesla and SpaceX CEO Elon Musk said he would delete his firms'*  
5 *Facebook pages. Shares (FB), which fell 6% after the FTC probe announcement but*  
6 *then recovered by the close, are flirting with bear-market territory.*

7 \* \* \*

8 *By far the greatest danger to Facebook's social media empire would be*  
9 *losing what really matters: the trust and the time of its users. The Cambridge*  
10 *Analytica crisis appears to be taking a toll on how people feel about Facebook.*

11 Only one in four (41%) of Americans trust Facebook to obey laws that  
12 protect their personal information, according to a Reuters Ipsos poll released Sunday.  
13 In comparison, Amazon is trusted by 66%, Google (62%), Microsoft 60%) and  
14 Yahoo (40%), which reported a pair of massive breaches in 2016.

15 120. In reaction to this news, Facebook's stock price fell as much as 6.5% to \$149.02 per  
16 share before closing at \$160.06 per share, on unusually high volume of more than 122 million shares  
17 traded.

#### 18 **LOSS CAUSATION/ECONOMIC LOSS**

19 121. During the Class Period, defendants made false and misleading statements about  
20 Facebook's business and operations and engaged in a scheme to deceive the market. Defendants'  
21 conduct artificially inflated the price of Facebook common stock and operated as a fraud or deceit on  
22 the Class. Later, when defendants' prior misrepresentations were disclosed to market participants,  
23 the price of Facebook common stock dropped, as the prior artificial inflation came out of the price.  
24 As a result of their purchases of Facebook common stock during the Class Period, plaintiff and  
25 members of the Class suffered economic loss, *i.e.*, damages, under the federal securities laws.

#### 26 **APPLICABILITY OF PRESUMPTION OF RELIANCE**

27 122. Plaintiff will rely upon the presumption of reliance established by the fraud-on-the-  
28 market doctrine in that, among other things:

- 29 (a) Defendants made public misrepresentations or failed to disclose material facts  
30 during the Class Period;
- 31 (b) The omissions and misrepresentations were material;
- 32 (c) The Company's stock traded in an efficient market;

1 (d) The misrepresentations alleged would tend to induce a reasonable investor to  
2 misjudge the value of the Company's stock; and

3 (e) Plaintiff and other members of the Class purchased Facebook common stock  
4 between the time defendants misrepresented or failed to disclose material facts and the time the true  
5 facts were disclosed, without knowledge of the misrepresented or omitted facts.

6 123. At all relevant times, the market for Facebook stock was efficient for the following  
7 reasons, among others:

8 (a) Facebook stock met the requirements for listing and was listed and actively  
9 traded on the NASDAQ, an efficient market;

10 (b) As a regulated issuer, Facebook filed periodic public reports with the SEC;  
11 and

12 (c) Facebook regularly communicated with public investors via established  
13 market communication mechanisms, including through the regular dissemination of press releases on  
14 major news wire services and through other wide-ranging public disclosures, such as  
15 communications with the financial press, securities analysts and other similar reporting services.

16 **NO SAFE HARBOR**

17 124. Many (if not all) of defendants' false and misleading statements during the Class  
18 Period were not forward-looking statements ("FLS") and/or were not identified as such by  
19 defendants, and thus did not fall within any "Safe Harbor."

20 125. Facebook's verbal "Safe Harbor" warnings accompanying its oral FLS issued during  
21 the Class Period were ineffective to shield those statements from liability.

22 126. Defendants are also liable for any false or misleading FLS pleaded because, at the  
23 time each FLS was made, the speaker knew the FLS was false or misleading and the FLS was  
24 authorized and/or approved by an executive officer of Facebook who knew that the FLS was false.

25 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

26 127. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules  
27 of Civil Procedure on behalf of all persons who purchased Facebook common stock during the Class  
28 Period (the "Class"). Excluded from the Class are defendants and their immediate families, directors

1 and officers of Facebook and their immediate families, and their legal representatives, heirs,  
2 successors or assigns and any entity in which defendants have or had a controlling interest.

3 128. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is  
4 impracticable. The disposition of their claims in a class action will provide substantial benefits to  
5 the parties and the Court. During the Class Period, Facebook had more than 2.395 billion shares of  
6 common stock outstanding, owned by hundreds or thousands of persons.

7 129. There is a well-defined community of interest in the questions of law and fact  
8 involved in this case. Questions of law and fact common to the members of the Class that  
9 predominate over questions that may affect individual Class members include:

- 10 (a) Whether the 1934 Act was violated by defendants;
- 11 (b) Whether defendants omitted and/or misrepresented material facts;
- 12 (c) Whether defendants' statements omitted material facts necessary in order to  
13 make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not  
14 misleading;
- 15 (d) Whether defendants knew or recklessly disregarded that their statements were  
16 false and misleading;
- 17 (e) Whether the price of Facebook common stock was artificially inflated; and
- 18 (f) The extent of damage sustained by Class members and the appropriate  
19 measure of damages.

20 130. Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of the Class because plaintiff and the Class  
21 sustained damages from defendants' wrongful conduct.

22 131. Plaintiff will adequately protect the interests of the Class and has retained counsel  
23 who are experienced in class action securities litigation. Plaintiff has no interest which conflicts  
24 with those of the Class.

25 132. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient  
26 adjudication of this controversy.

27  
28

**COUNT I**

**For Violation of §10(b) of the 1934 Act and Rule 10b-5  
Against All Defendants**

133. Plaintiff incorporates ¶¶1-132 by reference.

134. During the Class Period, defendants disseminated or approved the false statements specified above, which they knew or recklessly disregarded were misleading in that they contained misrepresentations and failed to disclose material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

135. Defendants violated §10(b) of the 1934 Act and Rule 10b-5 in that they:

(a) Employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud;

(b) Made untrue statements of material fact or omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or

(c) Engaged in acts, practices and a course of business that operated as a fraud or deceit upon plaintiff and others similarly situated in connection with their purchases of Facebook common stock during the Class Period.

136. Plaintiff and the Class have suffered damages in that, in reliance on the integrity of the market, they paid artificially inflated prices for Facebook common stock. Plaintiff and the Class would not have purchased Facebook common stock at the prices they paid, or at all, if they had been aware that the market prices had been artificially and falsely inflated by defendants' misleading statements.

137. As a direct and proximate result of these defendants' wrongful conduct, plaintiff and the other members of the Class suffered damages in connection with their purchases of Facebook common stock during the Class Period.

**COUNT II**

**For Violation of §20(a) of the 1934  
Act Against All Defendants**

138. Plaintiff incorporates ¶¶1-137 by reference.



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Attorneys for Plaintiff

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**CERTIFICATION OF NAMED PLAINTIFF  
PURSUANT TO FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS**

The undersigned declares, as to the claims asserted under the federal securities laws, that:

Plaintiff has reviewed the initial complaint filed in this action.

Plaintiff did not purchase and/or acquire the security that is the subject of this action at the direction of Plaintiff's counsel or in order to participate in any private action under the federal securities laws.

Plaintiff is willing to serve as a representative party on behalf of the class, including providing testimony at deposition and trial, if necessary. I understand that this is not a claim form, and that my ability to share in any recovery as a member of the class is not dependent upon execution of this Plaintiff Certification.

Plaintiff's transactions in the security that is the subject of this action during the Class Period are as follows - **List additional transactions on Schedule A, if necessary:**

Purchases:

<u>Ticker of Company</u>	<u>Date(s) Purchased</u>	<u># Shares Purchased</u>	<u>Cost/Share</u>
FB	2/1/18	500	194.20

Sales:

<u>Ticker of Company</u>	<u>Date(s) Sold</u>	<u># Shares Sold</u>	<u>Proceeds/Share</u>
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During the three (3) years prior to the date of this certification, Plaintiff has not sought to serve or served as a class representative in an action filed under the federal securities laws except for the following (if any):

none

Plaintiff will not accept any payment for serving as a representative party on behalf of the class beyond Plaintiff's pro rata share of any recovery, except such reasonable costs and expenses (including lost wages) directly relating to the representation of the class as ordered or approved by the court.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 26th day of March, 2018 in Atlanta, Georgia.  
City State

(Signature) X Ms. Bennett  
DocuSigned by:  
2E8953799667476...  
(Print Name) Ernestine Bennett  
First Last

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS-CAND 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
ERNESTINE BENNETT, Individually and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Atlanta, GA
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
Jason C. Davis 415/288-4545
Robbins Geller Rudman & Dowd LLP
One Montgomery Street, Suite 1800, San Francisco, CA 94104

DEFENDANTS
FACEBOOK, INC., MARK ZUCKERBERG, DAVID M. WEHNER and SHERYL K. SANDBERG
County of Residence of First Listed Defendant
NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED. Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
2 U.S. Government Defendant
3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
PTF DEF
Citizen of This State 1 1
Citizen of Another State 2 2
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country 3 3
Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State 4 4
Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State 5 5
Foreign Nation 6 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
CONTRACT: 110 Insurance, 120 Marine, 130 Miller Act, 140 Negotiable Instrument, 150 Recovery of Overpayment Of Veteran's Benefits, 151 Medicare Act, 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans, 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits, 160 Stockholders' Suits, 190 Other Contract, 195 Contract Product Liability, 196 Franchise
REAL PROPERTY: 210 Land Condemnation, 220 Foreclosure, 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment, 240 Torts to Land, 245 Tort Product Liability, 290 All Other Real Property
PERSONAL INJURY: 310 Airplane, 315 Airplane Product Liability, 320 Assault, Libel & Slander, 330 Federal Employers' Liability, 340 Marine, 345 Marine Product Liability, 350 Motor Vehicle, 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability, 360 Other Personal Injury, 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice
PERSONAL INJURY: 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability, 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability, 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability, 370 Other Fraud, 371 Truth in Lending, 380 Other Personal Property Damage, 385 Property Damage Product Liability
PRISONER PETITIONS: Habeas Corpus: 463 Alien Detainee, 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence, 530 General, 535 Death Penalty; Other: 540 Mandamus & Other, 550 Civil Rights, 555 Prison Condition, 560 Civil Detainee-Conditions of Confinement
FORFEITURE/PENALTY: 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC § 881, 690 Other
LABOR: 710 Fair Labor Standards Act, 720 Labor/Management Relations, 740 Railway Labor Act, 751 Family and Medical Leave Act, 790 Other Labor Litigation, 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act
IMMIGRATION: 462 Naturalization Application, 465 Other Immigration Actions
BANKRUPTCY: 422 Appeal 28 USC § 158, 423 Withdrawal 28 USC § 157
PROPERTY RIGHTS: 820 Copyrights, 830 Patent, 840 Trademark
SOCIAL SECURITY: 861 HIA (1395ff), 862 Black Lung (923), 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)), 864 SSID Title XVI, 865 RSI (405(g))
FEDERAL TAX SUITS: 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant), 871 IRS-Third Party 26 USC § 7609
OTHER STATUTES: 375 False Claims Act, 376 Qui Tam (31 USC § 3729(a)), 400 State Reapportionment, 410 Antitrust, 430 Banks and Banking, 450 Commerce, 460 Deportation, 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations, 480 Consumer Credit, 490 Cable/Sat TV, 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange, 890 Other Statutory Actions, 891 Agricultural Acts, 893 Environmental Matters, 895 Freedom of Information Act, 896 Arbitration, 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision, 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)
1 Original Proceeding
2 Removed from State Court
3 Remanded from Appellate Court
4 Reinstated or Reopened
5 Transferred from Another District (specify)
6 Multidistrict Litigation-Transfer
8 Multidistrict Litigation-Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION
Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 15 U.S.C. §§78j(b) and 78t(a).
Brief description of cause: COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:
CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, Fed. R. Civ. P. DEMAND \$
CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: [X] Yes [ ] No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S), IF ANY (See instructions): JUDGE Edward J. Davila DOCKET NUMBER 3:18-cv-01725

IX. DIVISIONAL ASSIGNMENT (Civil Local Rule 3-2)
(Place an "X" in One Box Only)
[X] SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND [ ] SAN JOSE [ ] EUREKA-MCKINLEYVILLE

DATE: 03/27/2018 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD: s/ Jason C. Davis

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS-CAND 44

**Authority For Civil Cover Sheet.** The JS-CAND 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved in its original form by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the Clerk of Court to initiate the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I. a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the “defendant” is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section “(see attachment).”
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a), which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an “X” in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
- (1) United States plaintiff. Jurisdiction based on 28 USC §§ 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
  - (2) United States defendant. When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an “X” in this box.
  - (3) Federal question. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
  - (4) Diversity of citizenship. This refers to suits under 28 USC § 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS-CAND 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an “X” in the appropriate box. If the nature of suit cannot be determined, be sure the cause of action, in Section VI below, is sufficient to enable the deputy clerk or the statistical clerk(s) in the Administrative Office to determine the nature of suit. If the cause fits more than one nature of suit, select the most definitive.
- V. Origin.** Place an “X” in one of the six boxes.
- (1) Original Proceedings. Cases originating in the United States district courts.
  - (2) Removed from State Court. Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 USC § 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
  - (3) Remanded from Appellate Court. Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
  - (4) Reinstated or Reopened. Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
  - (5) Transferred from Another District. For cases transferred under Title 28 USC § 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
  - (6) Multidistrict Litigation Transfer. Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 USC § 1407. When this box is checked, do not check (5) above.
  - (8) Multidistrict Litigation Direct File. Check this box when a multidistrict litigation case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket. Please note that there is no Origin Code 7. Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC § 553. Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service.
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an “X” in this box if you are filing a class action under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.
- Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
- Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS-CAND 44 is used to identify related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.
- IX. Divisional Assignment.** If the Nature of Suit is under Property Rights or Prisoner Petitions or the matter is a Securities Class Action, leave this section blank. For all other cases, identify the divisional venue according to Civil Local Rule 3-2: “the county in which a substantial part of the events or omissions which give rise to the claim occurred or in which a substantial part of the property that is the subject of the action is situated.”
- Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.