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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

NO. C 06-04327 JW

In Re Juniper Networks, Inc. Securities
Litigation

**AMENDED ORDER GRANTING
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR CLASS
CERTIFICATION**

I. INTRODUCTION

This is a putative securities fraud class action brought on behalf of investors who acquired Juniper Networks, Inc. ("Juniper") securities between July 12, 2001 and August 10, 2006 against Juniper and certain of Juniper's senior officers and directors (collectively, "Defendants").¹ Plaintiffs allege, *inter alia*, violations of §§ 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), §§ 11 and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act"), and Rule 10b-5 of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") resulting from Defendants' options backdating practices.

Presently before the Court is Lead Plaintiff New York City Pension Funds' Motion for Class Certification. (hereafter, "Motion," Docket Item No. 218.) The Court conducted a hearing on

¹ The Individual Defendants are Scott Kriens, Pradeep Sindhu, Marcel Gani, Robert Calderoni, Kenneth Goldman, William Hearst III, Stratton Scavos, Vinod Khosla, Kenneth Levy, and William Stensrud. Plaintiffs also allege causes of action against Ernst & Young, LLP.

1 September 14, 2009. Based on the papers submitted to date and oral argument of counsel, the Court
2 GRANTS Lead Plaintiff’s Motion.²

3 **II. BACKGROUND**

4 **A. Factual Allegations**

5 In an Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint (“ACC”) filed on April 9, 2007,³
6 Plaintiffs allege as follows:

7 Lead Plaintiff is New York City Pension Funds. (ACC ¶ 27.) Defendant Juniper is
8 an Internet networking equipment company which makes routers and other equipment that
9 direct data traffic over computer networks. (Id. ¶ 34.) Its principal place of business is in
10 Sunnyvale California. (Id.) Defendant Kriens has served as Chief Executive Officer
11 (“CEO”) and Chairman of Juniper since October 1996. (Id. ¶ 36.) Defendant Sindhu co-
12 founded Juniper in February 1996 and served as CEO and Chairman until September 1996.
13 Since that time, Sindhu has served as Juniper’s Chief Technical Officer (“CTO”) and as Vice
14 Chairman. (Id. ¶ 39.) Defendant Gani served as Juniper’s Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”)
15 from February 1997 and as Executive Vice President and CFO of the Company from July
16 2002 through December 31, 2004. (Id. ¶ 42.) Beginning January 1, 2005, Gani assumed the
17 position of Juniper’s Chief of Staff. (Id.) The other directors who sat on the board and the
18 accounting firm Juniper had as an independent auditor during the relevant time period are
19 also named as Defendants. (Id. ¶¶ 46-56.)

20 Defendants materially misrepresented and concealed backdating and other accounting
21 improprieties regarding the option grants Juniper issued between July 12, 2001 and August
22 10, 2006. (ACC ¶ 10.) These actions caused the Company’s financial statements to violate
23 generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) by understating compensation expenses

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25 ² The Court grants the Juniper Defendants’ Administrative Motion for Leave to File Sur-
26 reply in Opposition to Motion for Class Certification. (hereafter, “Sur-reply,” Docket Item No.
316.)

27 ³ (See Docket Item No. 73.)

1 and overstating profits over Juniper’s seven year life as a public company, which resulted in
2 Juniper’s stock price being artificially inflated throughout the Class Period. (Id. ¶ 2.)

3 On August 10, 2006, Juniper admitted that it would have to restate financial results
4 from 2003 through March 2006. (ACC ¶ 15.) On December 20, 2006, Juniper admitted that
5 it would incur a \$900 million expense as a result of correcting the improper accounting of its
6 option grants. (Id. ¶ 17.)

7 **B. Procedural History**

8 On July 14, 2006, Robert Garber filed a Complaint (the “Garber Complaint”) on behalf of
9 himself and all those who acquired Juniper securities between September 1, 2003 and May 22, 2006.
10 On November 20, 2006, the Court consolidated the Garber Complaint with another case filed against
11 Juniper and the Individual Defendants, and named New York City Pension Funds as the Lead
12 Plaintiff. (See Docket Item No. 64.)

13 The operative complaint is the Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint, in which
14 Plaintiffs allege the following six causes of action: (1) Making false and misleading statements
15 regarding Juniper’s options granting practices in violation of § 10(b) of the Exchange Act and SEC
16 Rule 10b-5 against Juniper, Kriens, Sindhu, and Gani; (2) Control person liability under § 20(a) of
17 the Exchange Act for § 10(b) violations against the Individual Defendants; (3) Submitting false
18 registration statements related to the Netscreen Registration statement in violation of § 11 of the
19 Securities Act against all Defendants; (4) Control person liability under § 15 of the Securities Act
20 for § 11 violations related to the Netscreen Registration statement against the Individual Defendants;
21 (5) Submitting false registration statements related to the 2003 Notes Offering in violation of § 11 of
22 the Securities Act against all Defendants except Ernst & Young LLP, Calderoni, and Goldman; and
23 (6) Control person liability under § 15 of the Securities Act for § 11 violations related to the 2003
24 Notes Offering against the Individual Defendants except Calderoni and Goldman.

25 On March 31, 2008, the Court granted in part and denied in part Defendants’ Motion to
26 Dismiss. (Docket Item No. 133.) The Court dismissed Plaintiffs’ claim for securities fraud under §
27 10(b) against Defendant Sindhu with leave to amend, and dismissed Plaintiffs’ § 10(b) claim with
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1 prejudice as time-barred to the extent it was based on representations made prior to July 14, 2001.
2 (Id. at 17.)

3 Presently before the Court is Lead Plaintiff’s Motion for Class Certification.

4 **III. STANDARD**

5 The decision to certify a class is committed to the discretion of the district court within the
6 guidelines of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 23; Doninger v. Pac. Nw. Bell,
7 Inc., 564 F.2d 1304, 1309 (9th Cir. 1977). The party seeking class certification bears the burden of
8 establishing that each of the four requirements of Rule 23(a) and at least one requirement of Rule
9 23(b) have been met. Dukes v. Wal-Mart, Inc., 509 F.3d 1168, 1176 (9th Cir. 2007) (citing Zinser v.
10 Accufix Research Inst., Inc., 253 F.3d 1180, 1186 (9th Cir. 2001), amended, 273 F.3d 1266 (9th Cir.
11 2001)). A district court may certify a class only if, after “rigorous analysis,” it determines that the
12 prerequisites of Rule 23(a) have been satisfied. General Tel. Co. of the Sw. v. Falcon, 457 U.S. 147,
13 161 (1982).

14 In reviewing a motion for class certification, a court generally is bound to take the
15 substantive allegations of the complaint as true. In re Coordinated Pretrial Proceedings in Petroleum
16 Prods. Antitrust Litig., 691 F.2d 1335, 1342 (9th Cir. 1982) (citing Blackie v. Barrack, 524 F.2d
17 891, 901 (9th Cir. 1975)). However, the court may look beyond the pleadings to determine whether
18 the requirements of Rule 23 have been met. See Hanon v. Dataproducts Corp., 976 F.2d 497, 509
19 (9th Cir. 1992) (citation omitted). In fact, “courts are not only at liberty to but *must* consider
20 evidence which goes to the requirements of Rule 23 [at the class certification stage] even [if] the
21 evidence may also relate to the underlying merits of the case.” Dukes, 509 F.3d at 1178 n.2 (internal
22 quotations and citation omitted) (emphasis added).

23 **IV. DISCUSSION**

24 Plaintiffs move to certify the following class: “All persons and entities who purchased or
25 otherwise acquired the publicly traded securities of Juniper Networks, Inc. from July 11, 2003
26 through August 10, 2006, inclusive (the “Class Period”) and were damaged thereby, including (a)
27 those who received or acquired Juniper common stock issued pursuant to a registration statement on
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1 SEC Form S-4, dated March 10, 2004, for the Company’s merger with NetScreen Technologies Inc.;
2 and (b) purchasers of Zero Coupon Convertible Senior Notes due June 15, 2008 issued pursuant to a
3 registration statement on SEC Form S-3, dated November 20, 2003. Excluded from the Class are
4 the Defendants and the current and former officers and directors of the Company, their immediate
5 families, their heirs, successors, or assigns and any entity controlled by any such person.” (Motion
6 at 1.)

7 The Court considers whether class certification is appropriate in this case.

8 **1. Rule 23(a) Certification**

9 Rule 23(a) provides four requirements that must be satisfied for class certification: (1) the
10 class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable; (2) there are questions of law or
11 fact common to the class; (3) the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the
12 claims or defenses of the class; and (4) the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect
13 the interests of the class. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a). These requirements are commonly referred to as
14 numerosity, commonality, typicality, and adequacy of representation, respectively. See Hanlon v.
15 Chrysler Corp., 150 F.3d 1011, 1019 (9th Cir. 1998) (citing Amchem Prods., Inc. v. Windsor, 521
16 U.S. 591 (1997)).

17 **a. Numerosity**

18 Plaintiffs contend that the putative class satisfies the numerosity requirement because Juniper
19 stock was traded during the class period on the NASDAQ Stock Exchange (“NASDAQ”) at an
20 average trading volume of 50 million shares per week. (Motion at 8.) Plaintiffs also contend that
21 there are \$400 million of Notes outstanding that traded actively with substantial weekly turnover.
22 (Id. at 8 n.7.) Although Defendants do not contest class certification on the basis of numerosity, the
23 Court examines this factor for completeness.⁴

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26 ⁴ Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(c) “imposes an independent duty on the district court to
27 determine by order that the requirements of Rule 23(a) are met regardless of the defendant’s
28 admissions.” Davis v. Hutchins, 321 F.3d 641, 649 (7th Cir. 2003).

1 Rule 23(a)(1) requires that “the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is
2 impracticable.” Impracticable does not mean impossible, only that it would be difficult or
3 inconvenient to join all members of the class. Harris v. Palm Springs Alpine Estates, Inc., 329 F.2d
4 909, 913-14 (9th Cir. 1964). A class of one thousand members “clearly satisfies the numerosity
5 requirement.” Sullivan v. Chase Inv. Servs., Inc., 79 F.R.D. 246, 257 (N.D. Cal. 1978). Some
6 courts have assumed that the numerosity requirement is met in securities fraud suits involving
7 nationally traded stocks. See Yamner v. Boich, No. C-92-20597 RPA, 1994 WL 514035, at *3
8 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 15, 1994) (citing Zeidman v. J. Ray McDermott & Co., 652 F.2d 1030, 1039 (5th
9 Cir. 1981)).

10 In this case, Juniper stock was traded on the NASDAQ daily. Plaintiffs provide evidence
11 that Juniper stock’s weekly volume of trading on the NASDAQ was over 50 million shares.
12 (Declaration of Michael A. Marek in Support of Motion for Class Certification ¶ 23, hereafter,
13 “Marek Decl.,” Docket Item No. 220.) Based on this information, the Court finds that Plaintiffs
14 have sufficiently shown that the number of investors who purchased Juniper stock during the Class
15 Period are potentially in the thousands.

16 Accordingly, the Court finds that Plaintiffs have met the numerosity requirement of Rule
17 23(a).

18 **b. Commonality**

19 Plaintiffs contend that the commonality requirement of Rule 23(a) is met because the Court
20 will be required to address a series of questions that will affect all members of the putative class.
21 (Motion at 9.) Defendants do not dispute commonality, but the Court will examine it for
22 completeness.

23 Rule 23(a)(2) requires that class certification be predicated on “questions of law or fact
24 common to the class.” This requirement “has been construed permissively.” Hanlon, 150 F.3d at
25 1019. “All questions of fact and law need not be common to satisfy the rule.” Id. “The existence of
26 shared legal issues with divergent factual predicates is sufficient, as is a common core of salient
27 facts coupled with disparate legal remedies within the class.” Id. Repeated misrepresentations by a
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1 company to its stockholders satisfy the commonality requirement of Rule 23(a)(2). Blackie, 524
2 F.2d at 902.

3 In this case, the following issues are common to the entire class: (1) whether Defendants
4 violated the federal securities laws; (2) whether Defendants omitted or misrepresented material facts
5 about Juniper’s stock option granting practices during the Class Period; (3) whether Defendants
6 acted with the requisite state of mind; (4) whether the market price of Juniper’s securities during the
7 Class Period was artificially inflated due to the material omissions and misrepresentations described
8 in the Complaint; and (5) whether the market price of Juniper’s securities declined when the
9 misconduct was revealed to the market. (See Motion at 8; ACC ¶ 73.) Thus, for each member of
10 the putative class, the core factual and legal issues are the same.

11 Accordingly, the Court finds that Plaintiffs have met the commonality requirement of Rule
12 23(a)(2).

13 **c. Typicality**

14 Plaintiffs contend that the typicality requirement is satisfied because the claims of all
15 members of the putative class derive from the same legal theories and set of operative facts, namely,
16 the alleged misrepresentations. (Motion at 10.) Defendants contend that several of Plaintiffs’
17 investment advisors received a report from the Center for Financial Research and Analysis (“CFRA
18 Report”) on May 16, 2006, two days before the public knew of the report, identifying Juniper as a
19 “high risk” company for options backdating, yet failed to act on that information immediately.⁵
20 Defendants further contend that all of the Plaintiffs continued to purchase Juniper stock after May
21 26, 2006, by which time, according to Defendants, “serious questions had been raised regarding the
22 accuracy of Juniper’s prior statements about its stock option granting practices.” (Id. at 26.)

23 Rule 23(a)(3) requires that “the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of
24 the claims or defenses of the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3). Like the commonality requirement,
25 the typicality requirement is permissive: “representative claims are ‘typical’ if they are reasonably

26 ⁵ (The Juniper Defendants’ Opposition to Motion for Class Certification at 25, hereafter,
27 “Opposition,” Docket Item No. 267.)

1 co-extensive with those of absent class members; they need not be substantially identical.” Hanlon,
2 150 F.3d at 1020. The test is whether “other members have the same or similar injury, whether the
3 action is based on conduct which is not unique to the named plaintiffs, and whether other class
4 members have been injured by the same course of conduct.” Hanon, 976 F.2d at 508. A court
5 should not find typicality satisfied if “there is a danger that absent class members will suffer if their
6 representative is preoccupied with defenses unique to it.” Id. (internal citation omitted). Courts
7 have held, however, that “where the fraud is only partially revealed (and the stock price only
8 partially adjusted), or where factual uncertainty persists regarding the extent to which a disclosure
9 revealed the fraud, the presumption [of reliance on the alleged misrepresentations] is not defeated
10 and the class can contain members who purchased both before and after the alleged corrective
11 disclosure.” In re LDK Solar Sec. Litig., 255 F.R.D. 519, 528 (N.D. Cal. 2009); see also
12 Connecticut Ret. Plans and Trust Funds v. Amgen, Inc., CV 07-2536 PSG, slip op. at 10 (C.D. Cal.
13 Aug. 12, 2009) (“[W]hat is significant to the [c]ourt is not the degree to which [p]laintiff was misled
14 but whether it and the other class members were in fact misled. Consequently, the [c]ourt finds that
15 any differences in the extent to which [p]laintiff and other class members were misled is insufficient
16 to preclude class certification.”).

17 In this case, the fact that some of Plaintiffs’ investment managers received a market report
18 from CFRA opining that Juniper was at risk for backdating is not sufficient to show Plaintiffs will be
19 preoccupied with a unique defense. Similarly, Plaintiffs’ purchases of Juniper securities after
20 “serious questions”⁶ had been raised, even if those questions can be considered partial corrective
21 disclosures, does not show that Plaintiffs will be preoccupied with a unique defense. All members
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24 ⁶ Among the facts that Defendants contend raised “serious questions” are: (1) On May 22,
25 2006, Juniper announced that its audit committee had commenced an internal investigation
26 regarding Juniper’s historical stock option granting practices and that it had received a request for
27 information regarding its historical stock option grants from the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern
28 District of New York, and (2) By May 26, 2006, four derivative lawsuits were filed against Juniper’s
officers and directors contending that they had engaged in a fraudulent scheme to backdate Juniper’s
stock option grants and had caused Juniper to file financial statements which materially understated
the Company’s stock option compensation expenses. (Id. at 22.)

1 of the putative class were allegedly injured by the same course of conduct, even if not to the same
2 degree.

3 Accordingly, the Court finds that Plaintiffs have met the typicality requirement of Rule
4 23(a).

5 **d. Adequacy of Representation**

6 Plaintiffs contend that they are adequate class representatives because they are represented
7 by counsel experienced in the field of class action securities litigation and there is no conflict of
8 interest between Plaintiffs and the absent class members. (Motion at 11-12.) Defendants do not
9 dispute adequacy.

10 Rule 23(a)(4) requires that “the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the
11 interests of the class.” Two questions are considered when determining the adequacy of
12 representation: “(1) do the named plaintiffs and their counsel have any conflicts of interest with
13 other class members and (2) will the named plaintiffs and their counsel prosecute the action
14 vigorously on behalf of the class?” Hanlon, 150 F.3d at 1020.

15 Here, there is no evidence that Plaintiffs or their counsel have any conflicts of interest with
16 other class members. Further, upon review of the law firm resume submitted by Plaintiffs’ counsel,
17 the Court finds that counsel has sufficient experience in securities litigation and class actions such
18 that they are capable of adequately and vigorously prosecuting this litigation.⁷

19 Accordingly, the Court finds that Plaintiffs have met the adequacy of representation
20 requirement of Rule 23(a).

21 **2. Rule 23(b) Certification**

22 In addition to meeting the requirements under Rule 23(a), Plaintiffs must establish that one
23 or more of the grounds for maintaining the suit as a class action are met under Rule 23(b).

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26 ⁷ (See Motion at 11; Declaration of Neil L. Selinger In Support of Motion by the New York
27 City Pension Funds as Lead Plaintiff and Approval of Lead Counsel, Ex. 3, Resume of Lowey
28 Dannenberg Bemporad & Selinger, P.C., Docket Item No. 11.)

1 Under Rule 23(b)(3), a plaintiff seeking certification bears the burden of proving two
2 conditions: (1) that the questions of law or fact common to the members of the class predominate
3 over any questions affecting only individual members; and (2) that a class action is superior to other
4 available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy. Zinser, 253 F.3d at
5 1188-89 (citing Hanon, 976 F.2d at 508).

6 **a. Predominance**

7 Plaintiffs contend that common questions of law and fact predominate because Defendants'
8 alleged conduct affected all members of the putative class by artificially inflating the price of
9 Juniper's securities through misleading statements and material omissions. (Motion at 13-14.)
10 Defendants contend that Juniper's stock price was not artificially inflated by the alleged
11 misrepresentations, thereby rebutting the fraud-on-the-market presumption of reliance that Plaintiffs
12 would use to show class-wide reliance. (Opposition at 12-14.)

13 "The Rule 23(b)(3) predominance inquiry tests whether proposed classes are sufficiently
14 cohesive to warrant adjudication by representation." AmChem, 521 U.S. at 623. The question of
15 predominance presumes the existence of common issues; thus, a mere showing of commonality is
16 not enough. Hanlon, 150 F.3d at 1022; see also AmChem, 521 U.S. at 623-24 (predominance
17 criterion is "far more demanding" than Rule 23(a)'s commonality requirement). Predominance
18 focuses on the relationship between the common and individual issues. Hanlon, 150 F.3d at 1022.
19 "When common questions present a significant aspect of the case and they can be resolved for all
20 members of the class in a single adjudication, there is clear justification for handling the dispute on a
21 representative rather than on an individual basis." Id.

22 Reliance on misstatements, including material omissions, is an element of a cause of action
23 under Rule 10b-5. Basic, Inc. v. Levinson, 485 U.S. 224, 243 (1988). "Because most publicly
24 available information is reflected in market price, an investor's reliance on any public material
25 misrepresentations, therefore, may be presumed for purposes of a Rule 10b-5 action." Id. at 247.
26 The fraud-on-the-market presumption of reliance is "based on the hypothesis that, in an open and
27 developed securities market, the price of a company's stock is determined by the available material
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1 information regarding the company and its business. . . . Misleading statements will therefore
2 defraud purchasers of stock even if the purchasers do not directly rely on the misstatements.”
3 Binder v. Gillespie, 184 F.3d 1059, 1064 (9th Cir. 1999) (quoting Basic, 485 U.S. at 241-42).
4 “Thus, the presumption of reliance is available only when a plaintiff alleges that a defendant made
5 material representations or omissions concerning a security that is actively traded in an ‘efficient
6 market,’ thereby establishing a ‘fraud on the market.’” Id.⁸

7 The presumption of reliance, however, is rebuttable. Basic, 485 U.S. at 248 (“Any showing
8 that severs the link between the alleged misrepresentation and either the price received (or paid) by
9 the plaintiff, or his decision to trade at a fair market price, will be sufficient to rebut the presumption
10 of reliance.”). A presumption of reliance cannot exist where such a presumption would be
11 unreasonable in light of corrective information that has entered the market.⁹ When the applicability
12 of the fraud-on-the-market presumption of reliance is questioned at the class certification phase, a
13 court “must conduct a rigorous examination into whether plaintiffs are entitled to use [the
14 presumption].”¹⁰ In re Micron, 247 F.R.D. at 633 (citing Dukes, 509 F.3d at 1177 n.2).

17 ⁸ The Ninth Circuit has endorsed the five factors articulated in Cammer v. Bloom, 711 F.
18 Supp. 1264, 1286-87 (D.N.J. 1989), when determining whether there is an efficient market. These
19 factors include: (1) whether the stock trades at high weekly volume; (2) whether securities analysts
20 follow and report on the stock; (3) whether the stock has market makers and arbitrageurs; (4)
21 whether the company is eligible to file a Form S-3 registration statement with the SEC; and (5)
22 whether there are “empirical facts showing a cause and effect relationship between unexpected
23 corporate events or financial releases and an immediate response in the stock price.” Binder, 184
24 F.3d at 1065 (quoting Cammer, 711 F. Supp. at 1286-87).

25 ⁹ See In re Fed. Nat’l Mortgage Ass’n Sec., Derivative and “ERISA” Litig., 247 F.R.D. 32,
26 38 (D.D.C. 2008) (“Examples include a lack of market response to the alleged misrepresentations,
27 that the market was aware that the misrepresentations were false, or that investors would have
28 purchased or sold the securities even with full knowledge of the misrepresentation.”).

¹⁰ Although courts must refrain from addressing the merits of a plaintiff’s causes of action
on a motion for class certification, courts must also “consider evidence which goes to the
requirements of Rule 23 at the class certification stage even if the evidence may also relate to the
underlying merits of the case.” Dukes, 509 F.3d at 1177 n.2. In this case, the Court finds that the
applicability of the fraud-on-the-market presumption must be considered in order to evaluate the
predominance requirement of Rule 23(b)(3). See, e.g., In re Micron Techs., Inc. Sec. Litig., 247
F.R.D. 627, 633 (D. Idaho 2007); In re Fed. Nat’l Mortgage Ass’n, 247 F.R.D. at 38.

1 In this case, Plaintiffs made a *prima facie* showing that the fraud-on-the-market presumption
2 of reliance applied because Plaintiffs sufficiently established that Juniper’s stock was actively traded
3 on an efficient market—the NASDAQ. (See Motion at 16-17; Marek Decl. ¶ 77.) Plaintiffs’ expert
4 analyzed the Cammer factors in sufficient detail to show that the market was efficient. (See Motion
5 at 17-19; Marek Decl. ¶¶ 22-42, 59-76.) Plaintiffs provided evidence that Juniper’s stock traded at a
6 high weekly volume, and that numerous analysts covered the stock. (See Motion at 17-18; Marek
7 Decl. ¶¶ 23, 28-29.) Plaintiffs also showed that over 100 market makers traded Juniper’s stock, and
8 that Juniper met the requirements for registering securities on Form S-3. (See Motion at 18; Marek
9 Decl. ¶¶ 37, 39.) Finally, Plaintiffs established a cause and effect relationship between unexpected
10 corporate events and quick response in Juniper’s stock price by analyzing a series of dates on which
11 announcements relevant to Juniper occurred, including seven dates on which Juniper announced
12 earnings results unexpected by analysts, and August 10, 2006, on which Juniper announced it would
13 need to revise its financial statements going back to January 1, 2003. (See Motion at 18-19; Marek
14 Decl. ¶¶ 59-76.)

15 Defendants have failed to rebut the presumption of reliance. The fact that several of
16 Juniper’s large institutional investors received the CFRA Report by email two days before word of
17 the report was publicly disseminated (e.g., via newspaper articles), even if the report could be
18 considered a partial corrective disclosure, is not enough for the Court to find that the market had
19 sufficient corrective information to render the fraud-on-the-market presumption unreasonable. (See
20 Opposition at 11.) Furthermore, Defendants offered no supporting facts to show why those
21 institutional investors did not engage in a sell-off of Juniper’s stock on May 16 or May 17 before the
22 public was informed of the report and Juniper’s stock price declined.¹¹ The Court is unpersuaded by
23 Defendants’ argument in light of the fact that on May 18 and May 19 Juniper’s stock price declined
24 by a total of 11% when news articles publicly disclosed the CFRA Report and another report by JP

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27 ¹¹ (See Opposition at 13-16; Declaration of Michael A. Marek in Rebuttal to the June 1,
2009 Declaration of Lucy Allen ¶¶ 17-19, hereafter, “Marek Rebuttal Decl.,” Docket Item No. 311.)

1 Morgan that identified Juniper as a company at risk for backdating.¹² Finally, Defendants’
2 speculative contention that the drop in Juniper’s stock price on May 18 and May 19 may have
3 resulted from other negative press about Juniper (e.g., Microsoft’s entry into Juniper’s market)
4 disseminated on May 18 is insufficient to rebut the presumption of reliance. (See Opposition at 15
5 n.12.) In sum, the Court finds that Defendants have not “sever[ed] the link between the alleged
6 misrepresentation and either the price received (or paid) by the plaintiff, or his decision to trade at a
7 fair market price.”¹³ See Basic, 485 U.S. at 248.

8 Accordingly, the Court finds that Plaintiffs have met the predominance requirement of Rule
9 23(b)(3).

10 b. Superiority

11 Plaintiffs contend that a class action is superior to separate actions for each member of the
12 putative class because the number of class members is too large, and the typical claim is too small.
13 (Motion at 20-21.) Defendants do not contest superiority.

14 In determining superiority, courts must consider the four factors of Rule 23(b)(3): (1) the
15 class members’ interests in individually controlling a separate action; (2) the extent and nature of
16 litigation concerning the controversy already begun by or against class members; (3) the desirability
17 of concentrating the litigation in the particular forum; and (4) the manageability of a class action.
18 See Zinser, 253 F.3d at 1190; Hunt v. Check Recovery Sys., Inc., 241 F.R.D. 505, 514 (N.D. Cal.
19 2007). “A consideration of these factors requires the court to focus on the efficiency and economy
20 elements of the class action so that cases allowed under subdivision (b)(3) are those that can be
21 adjudicated most profitably on a representative basis.” Zinser, 253 F.3d at 1190.

22 In this case, the Court is not aware of any other action brought on behalf of members of the
23 putative class, and the parties do not identify any. (See Motion at 21.) Moreover, as discussed

24 ¹² (See Lead Plaintiff’s Reply Memorandum in Support of Class Certification at 9, hereafter,
25 “Reply,” Docket Item No. 309.)

26 ¹³ For substantially the same reasons, the Court rejects Defendants’ contention that the class
27 should exclude any investors who received the CFRA Report prior to the close of the market on May
28 17, 2006. (See Opposition at 19-20.)

1 above, it is almost certain that there will be thousands of class members. Where thousands of
2 identical complaints would have to be filed, it is superior to concentrate claims through a class
3 action in a single forum. See Epstein v. MCA, Inc., 50 F.3d 644, 668 (9th Cir. 1995), rev'd on other
4 grounds, 516 U.S. 367 (1996). Finally, the Court does not see any particular management
5 difficulties regarding this case proceeding as a class action.

6 Accordingly, the Court finds that Plaintiffs have met the superiority requirement of Rule
7 23(b)(3).

8 **3. Class Period**

9 Defendants contend that the class period should end on May 26, 2006, rather than August 10,
10 2006, the date on which Juniper announced that it would have to restate its previous financial
11 statements going back to January 1, 2003, and that its existing financial statements could therefore
12 not be relied on. (See Opposition at 20-21.) Defendants contend that by May 26, 2006 the market
13 knew that the accuracy of Juniper's statements regarding its stock options practices were "at best,
14 uncertain," because (1) on May 18, 2006 news of the CFRA Report had been publicly reported, (2)
15 on May 22, 2006 Juniper announced that its audit committee had commenced an internal
16 investigation regarding Juniper's past stock option grants, and reported that it had received a request
17 for information from the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of New York regarding its past stock
18 option grants, and (3) on May 26, 2006 four derivative lawsuits were filed against Juniper's officers
19 and directors alleging that they had engaged in a fraudulent scheme regarding stock options
20 backdating. (Opposition at 22.) Thus, Defendants contend that after May 26, 2006, purchases of
21 Juniper stock "could not, as a matter of law, have been made in reliance upon Juniper's prior
22 statements regarding the granting of stock options and its stock option compensation expenses."
23 (Opposition at 20-21.)

24 Plaintiffs contend that the proper class period end date is August 10, 2006, because on that
25 date Juniper admitted that its accounting for stock options had been improper and advised investors
26 to not rely on its historic financial results. (See Reply at 18.) As evidence that the events pointed to
27 by Defendants leading up to May 26, 2006 did not fully correct Juniper's alleged fraud, Plaintiffs
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1 point to the fact that Juniper’s stock price fell by 9.2% over the course of August 10 and 11 after
2 Juniper’s announcement. (See id.; Marek Rebuttal Decl. ¶¶ 41-44 & Ex. L.)

3 In determining the duration of a securities fraud class based on a fraud-on-the-market theory,
4 the Court must determine whether “a curative disclosure had been made so as to render it
5 unreasonable for an investor, or the market, to continue to be misled by the defendants’ alleged
6 misrepresentations.” In re Fed. Nat’l Mortgage Ass’n, 247 F.R.D. at 38 (citing cases). Where
7 companies disclose accounting irregularities, courts generally find it unreasonable as a matter of law
8 for investors to rely afterward on the company’s prior financial statements.¹⁴ “[A] class period
9 should not be cut off if questions of fact remain as to whether the disclosures completely cured the
10 market.” In re WorldCom, 219 F.R.D. at 307. “Whether a particular announcement (i.e., ‘release’)
11 actually cured a prior misrepresentation is, of course, a sensitive issue to rule on at [the class
12 certification] stage of the proceedings, because it comes so close to assessing the ultimate merits in
13 the case.” In re Fed. Nat’l Mortg. Ass’n, 247 F.R.D. at 39. Thus, courts have often limited their
14 analysis to a determination of whether there is “a substantial question of fact as to whether the
15 release cured the market or was itself misleading.” Id.

16 In this case, the Court finds that Defendants’ contentions show only that some suspicion had
17 been cast on Juniper’s options practices as of May 26, 2006. At that time, Juniper itself had made
18 no announcement of wrongdoing.¹⁵ The Court finds that it was not unreasonable for an investor or
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21 ¹⁴ Id. at 39; see also In re WorldCom, Inc. Sec. Litig., 219 F.R.D. 267, 307 (S.D.N.Y. 2003)
22 (selecting date on which company first announced need for restatement as end of class period over
23 defendants’ request to shorten the period since questions remained about when and how the market
24 was informed about the conduct at issue prior to that date); In re LTV Sec. Litig., 88 F.R.D. 134,
147-48 (N.D. Tex. 1980) (ending class period on day company requested suspension of trading and
reported that adjustments would have a “materially adverse impact” on the company’s results, even
though the exact amount of the restatement was not known until later).

25 ¹⁵ In fact, just two weeks earlier, on May 12, 2006, Juniper reassured its largest institutional
26 shareholder, Alliance Bernstein, that “Juniper’s options receive an exercise price equal to the closing
27 market price on the date of the grant.” (Reply at 19 & n.35.) Juniper also stated on May 9, 2006 in
its Form 10-Q for the quarter ending March 31, 2006 that its stock options were issued at the market
price on the reported date of the grant. (Id. at 10 n.16.)

1 the market to continue to be misled by Juniper’s misstatements until after August 10, 2006.

2 Accordingly, the class period will end on August 10, 2006.

3 **4. “In-Out” Traders**

4 Defendants contend that Plaintiffs’ proposed class definition should be modified to exclude
5 investors who did not hold Juniper stock past the first corrective disclosure (so-called, “in-out”
6 traders) since such investors, according to Defendants, have no damages. (Opposition at 23.)
7 Plaintiffs contend that it is premature to exclude “in-out” traders at the class certification stage
8 because “whether a particular in-and-out purchaser is damaged will depend on the different levels of
9 inflation in the securities at the times of those transactions.” (Reply at 19-20.)

10 Proof of causation of economic loss is an element of a cause of action for securities fraud.
11 See Dura Pharms., Inc. v. Broudo, 544 U.S. 336, 338, 341 (2005). “Thus, in order to determine
12 whether in-and-out traders should remain part of the proposed class, it is necessary to demonstrate
13 that they might be able to prove a loss, i.e., damages.” In re BearingPoint, Inc. Sec. Litig., 232
14 F.R.D. 534, 544 (E.D. Va. 2006) (discussing Dura).

15 In this case, in-out traders who sold their securities prior to May 18, 2006, the first date on
16 which Plaintiffs allege that partially curative disclosures were disseminated to the public
17 marketplace, cannot logically prove economic loss based on Juniper’s alleged misrepresentations.
18 In-out traders who sold their securities between May 18, 2006 and August 10, 2006, inclusive,
19 however, might be able to prove such economic loss.

20 Accordingly, the class shall exclude any person who sold their Juniper securities prior to
21 May 18, 2006.

22 **5. Standing to Represent a Class of Note Purchasers**

23 Defendants contend that Plaintiffs lack standing to represent a class of note purchasers
24 because Plaintiffs did not purchase notes and did not purchase any type of security pursuant to
25 Juniper’s November 17, 2003 Notes Registration Statement. (See Opposition at 17-18.) Plaintiffs
26 contend that they will adequately represent both stockholders and note purchasers because the
27 alleged harm to both groups stems from the same alleged conduct. (Motion at 12.)

1 “[Courts] often appoint purchasers of one type of securities to represent purchasers of other
2 types of securities of the same issuer where the interests of those purchasers are aligned.”¹⁶

3 Furthermore, plaintiffs with a valid securities claim may represent the interests of purchasers of
4 other types of securities in a class action where the alleged harm stems from the same allegedly
5 improper conduct. See In re DDi Corp. Sec. Litig., 2005 WL 3090882 (C.D. Cal. 2005).

6 The Court finds that purchasers of the 2003 Notes trace their injury to the false financial
7 statements incorporated into the 2003 Notes Registration Statement. (See Reply at 20; ACC ¶ 189.)
8 The Notes Registration Statement is not the basis for a claim because the source of the injury to the
9 noteholders arises not from the Notes Registration Statement itself, but from the false financial
10 statements referenced by the Notes Registration Statement. Thus, alleged harm to note purchasers
11 and stock purchasers stems from the same allegedly improper conduct.

12 Accordingly, the Court finds that Plaintiffs have standing to represent a class of purchasers
13 of the 2003 Notes.

14 V. CONCLUSION

15 The Court GRANTS Lead Plaintiff New York City Pension Funds’ Motion for Class
16 Certification. The Court certifies Plaintiffs’ class as follows:

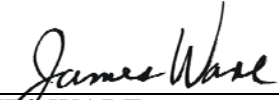
17 All persons and entities who purchased or otherwise acquired the publicly traded securities
18 of Juniper Networks, Inc. from July 11, 2003 through August 10, 2006, inclusive, and who
19 did not sell such acquired securities before May 18, 2006, and were damaged, including (a)
20 those who received or acquired Juniper common stock issued pursuant to a registration
21 statement on SEC Form S-4, dated March 10, 2004, for the Company’s merger with
22 NetScreen Technologies Inc.; and (b) purchasers of Zero Coupon Convertible Senior Notes
23 due June 15, 2008 issued pursuant to a registration statement on SEC Form S-3, dated
24 November 20, 2003. Excluded from the Class are the Defendants and the current and former
25 officers and directors of the Company, their immediate families, their heirs, successors, or
26 assigns and any entity controlled by any such person.

26 ¹⁶ Freudenberg v. E*Trade Fin. Corp., Nos. 07 Civ. 8538, 07 Civ. 8808, 07 Civ. 9651, 07
27 Civ. 10400, 07 Civ. 10540, 2008 WL 2876373, at *6 (S.D.N.Y. July 16, 2008); see also In re
28 Sepracor Inc., 233 F.R.D. 52, 56 (D. Mass. 2005) (appointing purchaser of options as lead plaintiff
for class that included purchasers of all of defendant company’s equity securities).

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On or before **October 9, 2009**, the parties shall file a proposed form of class notice and a joint proposal for dissemination of notice.

Dated: October 16, 2009



JAMES WARE
United States District Judge

1 **THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT COPIES OF THIS ORDER HAVE BEEN DELIVERED TO:**

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21 **Dated: October 16, 2009**

Richard W. Wieking, Clerk

23 By: /s/ JW Chambers
24 **Elizabeth Garcia**
25 **Courtroom Deputy**