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POMERANTZ LLP

Jennifer Pafiti (SBN 282790) 468 North Camden Drive Beverly Hills, CA 90210

Telephone: (818) 532-6499 E-mail: jpafiti@pomlaw.com

- additional counsel on signature page -

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ANTON BIELOUSOV, Individually and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,

Case No.

1

2

VS.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS

GOPRO, INC. and NICHOLAS D. WOODMAN,

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Defendants

Plaintiff.

Plaintiff Anton Bielousov ("Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated, by his undersigned attorneys, for his complaint against the Defendants named herein, alleges the following based upon personal knowledge as to Plaintiff and Plaintiff's own acts, and information and belief as to all other matters, based upon, inter alia, the investigation conducted by and through Plaintiff's attorneys, which included, among other things, a review of the Defendants' public documents, conference calls and announcements made by Defendants, United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") filings, wire and press releases published by and regarding GoPro, Inc. ("GoPro" or the "Company"), analysts' reports and advisories about the Company, and information readily obtainable on the Internet. Plaintiff believes that substantial evidentiary support will exist for the allegations set forth herein after a reasonable opportunity for discovery.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

- 1. This is a federal securities class action on behalf of a class consisting of all persons other than Defendants who purchased or otherwise acquired common shares of GoPro between September 19, 2016 and November 4, 2016, both dates inclusive (the "Class Period"). Plaintiff seeks to recover compensable damages caused by Defendants' violations of the federal securities laws and to pursue remedies under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder.
- 2. GoPro develops and sells mountable and wearable cameras and accessories in the United States and internationally. The Company's cameras are designed primarily for filming while immersed in action, such as outdoor or extreme sports. On October 23, 2016, following months of delays, GoPro released the Karma drone, a compact, foldable drone designed for aerial photography using GoPro's cameras.
- 3. Founded in 2004, the Company was formerly known as Woodman Labs, Inc. and changed its name to GoPro, Inc. in February 2014. GoPro is headquartered in San Mateo, California, and the Company's common shares are traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market ("NASDAQ") under the ticker symbol "GPRO."
- 4. Throughout the Class Period, Defendants made materially false and misleading statements regarding the Company's business, operational and compliance policies. Specifically, Defendants made false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to disclose that: (i) GoPro's Karma drones were prone to losing power midflight, causing them to fall out of the sky; (ii) the Company had thus significantly overstated the utility of and likely customer demand for the Karma drone; (iii) the foregoing issue, when publicly known, would necessitate a costly recall of the Company's Karma drones; and (iv) as a result, GoPro's public statements were materially false and misleading at all relevant times.

- 5. On November 3, 2016, shortly before the market closed, GoPro issued a press release and filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with the SEC announcing the Company's financial and operating results for the quarter ended September 30, 2016 (the "Q3 2016 8-K"). Among other information, the Q3 2016 8-K provided revenue guidance for 2016 in the range of \$1.25 billion to \$1.3 billion—a significant decrease from the revenue guidance of \$1.35 billion to \$1.5 billion that the Company had provided in reporting its financial and operating results for the previous quarter, and consistent with an anticipated recall of the Company's Karma drone.
- 6. On this news, GoPro's share price fell \$0.90, or 7.01%, to close at \$11.94 on November 3, 2016, and fell an additional \$0.78, or 6.53%, to close at \$11.16 on November 4, 2016.
- 7. On November 8, 2016, post-market, GoPro announced the recall of the approximately 2,500 Karma drones purchased by consumers since the product's release, advising that the Company had discovered that Karma units were prone to losing power during operation.
- 8. On this news, GoPro's share price fell \$0.45, or 4.14%, to close at \$10.41 on November 9, 2016.
- 9. As a result of Defendants' wrongful acts and omissions, and the precipitous decline in the market value of the Company's common shares, Plaintiff and other Class members have suffered significant losses and damages.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 10. The claims asserted herein arise under and pursuant to §§10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. §§78j(b) and §78t(a)) and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by the SEC (17 C.F.R. §240.10b-5).
- 11. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action under 28 U.S.C. §1331 and §27 of the Exchange Act.

- 12. Venue is proper in this Judicial District pursuant to §27 of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. §78aa) and 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) as GoPro's principal executive offices are located within this Judicial District.
- 13. In connection with the acts, conduct and other wrongs alleged in this Complaint, Defendants, directly or indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including but not limited to, the United States mail, interstate telephone communications and the facilities of the national securities exchange.

PARTIES

- 14. Plaintiff, as set forth in the accompanying Certification, purchased common shares of GoPro at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period and was damaged upon the revelation of the alleged corrective disclosure.
- 15. Defendant GoPro, Inc. is incorporated in Delaware, and the Company's principal executive offices are located at Pier 1, Bay 3, San Francisco, California 94111. GoPro's common stock trades on the NASDAQ under the ticker symbol "GPRO."
- 16. Defendant Nicholas D. Woodman ("Woodman") has served at all relevant times as the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chairman.

SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

Background

17. GoPro develops and sells mountable and wearable cameras, and accessories in the United States and internationally. The Company's cameras are designed primarily for filming while immersed in action, such as outdoor or extreme sports.

Materially False and Misleading Statements Issued During the Class Period

18. The Class Period begins on September 19, 2016, when GoPro announced the imminent release of the Company's Karma drone at a product launch event, following months of delays. The Company's CEO, Defendant Woodman, stated, in part:

We're stoked to launch Karma and show how much more it is than a drone. Karma packs Hollywood-caliber aerial, handheld and gear-mounted image stabilization into a backpack for \$799. It's so easy to use, a beginner can have fun straight away. . . .

- 19. In a conference call following the launch event, Defendant Woodman addressed the months-long delay preceding the Karma drone's launch, stating, in relevant part: "We felt the consumer deserved that we take a little bit of extra time to nail it."
- 20. In an interview with Emily Chang on *Bloomberg Markets* following the launch event, Defendant Woodman continued to promoted the Karma drone:

Emily Chang: So, talk to me about some of the use cases that you foresee.

Nick Woodman: Well, obviously consumers are going to have a blast using Karma to capture their lives in a whole new way. . . . We think we're entering a new era of high-quality, consumer generated content, it's going to be very exciting. . . . We expect Karma to dramatically improve the quality of footage that film and television producers are able to capture with GoPros [GoPro cameras], and as I said before, I think that Karma is so capable and so versatile, whether you're capturing aerial footage, handheld footage, or you're mounting Karma to a vehicle, or a bike, or a piece of equipment. I mean, I think we're going to see people using Karma to study shock absorbers in the automotive industry so that they can watch what a shock absorber is doing while a car is driving down the road and improve the performance of those products. I think across the board, Karma is going to be used for a ton of interesting applications.

Chang: What are your expectations for sales here? Hundreds of thousands of units? Millions?

Woodman: Time will tell. But I do think that Karma hits a sweet spot, Karma hits a sweet spot with existing GoPro customers. You know, we have millions and millions, over 20 million GoPros sold since the introduction of our first HD Hero back in 2009 We think we've got a terrific installed user base that's going to get a lot of functionality and use out of Karma, but we also think that [it] can expand our markets and professional capture, both in film and television production and in industry as well.

- 21. On news of the Karma drone's upcoming launch, GoPro's share price increased \$0.35, or 2.34%, to close at \$15.31 on September 19, 2016, on unusually high trading volume.
 - 22. On October 23, 2016, GoPro's Karma drone went on sale in the United States.
- 23. The statements referenced in ¶¶ 18 20 above were materially false and/or misleading because they misrepresented and/or failed to disclose the following adverse facts pertaining to the Company's business, operational and financial results, which were known to Defendants or recklessly disregarded by them. Specifically, Defendants made false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to disclose that: (i) GoPro's Karma drones were prone to losing power midflight, causing them to fall out of the sky; (ii) the Company had thus significantly overstated the utility of and likely customer demand for the Karma drone; (iii) the foregoing issue, when publicly known, would necessitate a costly recall of the Company's Karma drones; and (iv) as a result, GoPro's public statements were materially false and misleading at all relevant times.

The Truth Emerges

- 24. On November 3, 2016, shortly before the market closed, GoPro issued a press release and filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with the SEC announcing the Company's financial and operating results for the quarter ended September 30, 2016. Among other information, the Q3 2016 8-K provided revenue guidance for 2016 in the range of \$1.25 billion to \$1.3 billion—a significant decrease from the revenue guidance of \$1.35 billion to \$1.5 billion that the Company had provided in reporting its financial and operating results for the previous quarter, and consistent with an anticipated recall of the Company's Karma drones.
- 25. On this news, GoPro's share price fell \$0.90, or 7.01%, to close at \$11.94 on November 3, 2016.
- 26. Nevertheless, in a post-market earnings call on November 3, 2016, Defendant Woodman continued to tout the Karma drone:

With our recent product launches, we have delivered on the hardware and software vision outlined at the time of our IPO. Hardware highlights include our new HERO5 line of cameras, the most connected GoPros ever, and Karma, our exciting entry into the drone market.

. . .

Next, I'll review Karma, which went on sale in the U.S. on October 23. As we've shared, Karma is so much more than a drone. It's Hollywood-caliber aerial, handheld and mountable stabilization in a backpack for \$799. Karma represents an exciting set of solutions for new and existing customers and extends our brand into an important new category.

- 27. On November 4, 2016, GoPro's share price fell an additional \$0.78, or 6.53%, to close at \$11.16.
- 28. On November 8, 2016, post-market, GoPro announced the recall of the approximately 2,500 Karma drones purchased by consumers since the product's release, advising that the Company had discovered that Karma units were prone to losing power during operation.
- 29. On this news, GoPro's share price fell \$0.45, or 4.14%, to close at \$10.41 on November 9, 2016.
- 30. As a result of Defendants' wrongful acts and omissions, and the precipitous decline in the market value of the Company's common shares, Plaintiff and other Class members have suffered significant losses and damages.

PLAINTIFF'S CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

31. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of a Class, consisting of all those who purchased or otherwise acquired GoPro common shares traded on the NASDAQ during the Class Period (the "Class") and were damaged upon the revelation of the alleged corrective disclosures. Excluded from the Class are Defendants herein, the officers and directors of the Company, at all relevant times, members of their

immediate families and their legal representatives, heirs, successors or assigns and any entity in which Defendants have or had a controlling interest.

- 32. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. Throughout the Class Period, GoPro common shares were actively traded on the NASDAQ. While the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time and can be ascertained only through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff believes that there are hundreds or thousands of members in the proposed Class. Record owners and other members of the Class may be identified from records maintained by GoPro or its transfer agent and may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail, using the form of notice similar to that customarily used in securities class actions.
- 33. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class as all members of the Class are similarly affected by Defendants' wrongful conduct in violation of federal law that is complained of herein.
- 34. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Class and has retained counsel competent and experienced in class and securities litigation. Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to or in conflict with those of the Class.
- 35. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and predominate over any questions solely affecting individual members of the Class. Among the questions of law and fact common to the Class are:
 - whether the federal securities laws were violated by Defendants' acts as alleged herein;
 - whether statements made by Defendants to the investing public during the Class Period misrepresented material facts about the financial condition, business, operations, and management of GoPro;
 - whether Defendants' public statements to the investing public during the Class Period omitted material facts necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading;
 - whether Defendant Woodman caused GoPro to issue false and misleading SEC filings and public statements during the Class Period;

- whether Defendants acted knowingly or recklessly in issuing false and misleading SEC filings and public statements during the Class Period;
- whether the prices of GoPro common shares during the Class Period were artificially inflated because of the Defendants' conduct complained of herein; and
- whether the members of the Class have sustained damages and, if so, what is the proper measure of damages.
- 36. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy since joinder of all members is impracticable. Furthermore, as the damages suffered by individual Class members may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation make it impossible for members of the Class to individually redress the wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.
- 37. Plaintiff will rely, in part, upon the presumption of reliance established by the fraud-on-the-market doctrine in that:
 - Defendants made public misrepresentations or failed to disclose material facts during the Class Period;
 - the omissions and misrepresentations were material;
 - GoPro common shares are traded in efficient markets;
 - the Company's shares were liquid and traded with moderate to heavy volume during the Class Period;
 - the Company traded on the NASDAQ, and was covered by multiple analysts;
 - the misrepresentations and omissions alleged would tend to induce a reasonable investor to misjudge the value of the Company's common shares; and
 - Plaintiff and members of the Class purchased and/or sold GoPro common shares between the time the Defendants failed to disclose or misrepresented material facts and the time the true facts were disclosed, without knowledge of the omitted or misrepresented facts.
- 38. Based upon the foregoing, Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to a presumption of reliance upon the integrity of the market.
- 39. Alternatively, Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to the presumption of reliance established by the Supreme Court in *Affiliated Ute Citizens of the State of Utah v. United*

States, 406 U.S. 128, 92 S. Ct. 2430 (1972), as Defendants omitted material information in their Class Period statements in violation of a duty to disclose such information, as detailed above.

COUNT I

Violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 <u>Against All Defendants</u>

- 40. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained above as if fully set forth herein.
- 41. This Count is asserted against GoPro and Defendant Woodman and is based upon Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by the SEC.
- 42. During the Class Period, GoPro and Defendant Woodman, individually and in concert, directly or indirectly, disseminated or approved the false statements specified above, which they knew or deliberately 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.
- 43. GoPro and Defendant Woodman violated §10(b) of the 1934 Act and Rule 10b-5 in that they:
 - employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud;
 - made untrue statements of material facts 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
 - 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 GoPro common shares during the Class Period.
- 44. GoPro and Defendant Woodman acted with scienter in that they knew that the public documents and statements issued or disseminated in the name of GoPro were materially false and misleading; knew that such statements or documents would be issued or disseminated to the investing

public; and knowingly and substantially participated, or acquiesced in the issuance or dissemination of such statements or documents as primary violations of the securities laws. These Defendants by virtue of their receipt of information reflecting the true facts of GoPro, their control over, and/or receipt and/or modification of GoPro allegedly materially misleading statements, and/or their associations with the Company which made them privy to confidential proprietary information concerning GoPro, participated in the fraudulent scheme alleged herein.

- 45. Defendant Woodman, who is a senior officer and/or director of the Company, had actual knowledge of the material omissions and/or the falsity of the material statements set forth above, and intended to deceive Plaintiff and the other members of the Class, or, in the alternative, acted with reckless disregard for the truth when he failed to ascertain and disclose the true facts in the statements made by him or by other GoPro personnel to members of the investing public, including Plaintiff and the Class.
- 46. As a result of the foregoing, the market price of GoPro common shares was artificially inflated during the Class Period. In ignorance of the falsity of GoPro's and Defendant Woodman's statements, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class relied on the statements described above and/or the integrity of the market price of GoPro common shares during the Class Period in purchasing GoPro common shares at prices that were artificially inflated as a result of GoPro's and Defendant Woodman's false and misleading statements.
- 47. Had Plaintiff and the other members of the Class been aware that the market price of GoPro common shares had been artificially and falsely inflated by GoPro's and Defendant Woodman's misleading statements and by the material adverse information which GoPro and Defendant Woodman did not disclose, they would not have purchased GoPro's common shares at the artificially inflated prices that they did, or at all.

- 48. As a result of the wrongful conduct alleged herein, Plaintiff and other members of the Class have suffered damages in an amount to be established at trial.
- 49. By reason of the foregoing, GoPro and Defendant Woodman have violated Section 10(b) of the 1934 Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder and are liable to the plaintiff and the other members of the Class for substantial damages which they suffered in connection with their purchase of GoPro common shares during the Class Period.

COUNT II

Violation of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act <u>Against Defendant Woodman</u>

- 50. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
- 51. During the Class Period, Defendant Woodman participated in the operation and management of GoPro, and conducted and participated, directly and indirectly, in the conduct of GoPro's business affairs. Because of his senior position, he knew the adverse non-public information regarding the performance of GoPro's Karma drone.
- 52. As an officers and/or director of a publicly owned company, Defendant Woodman had a duty to disseminate accurate and truthful information with respect to GoPro's financial condition and results of operations, and to correct promptly any public statements issued by GoPro which had become materially false or misleading.
- 53. Because of his position of control and authority as a senior officer, Defendant Woodman was able to, and did, control the contents of the various reports, press releases and public filings which GoPro disseminated in the marketplace during the Class Period. Throughout the Class Period, Defendant Woodman exercised his power and authority to cause GoPro to engage in the wrongful acts complained of herein. Defendant Woodman, therefore, was a "controlling person" of GoPro within the

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1	meaning of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. In this capacity, he participated in the unlawful conduction					
2	alleged which artificially inflated the market price of GoPro common shares.					
3	54.	By reason of the above conduct, Defendant Woodman is lia	able pursuant to Section 20(a)			
4	of the Exchange Act for the violations committed by GoPro.					
5		PRAYER FOR RELIEF				
6	WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendants as follows:					
7 8	A. Determining that the instant action may be maintained as a class action under Rule 23 o					
9	the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and certifying Plaintiff as the Class representative;					
10	B. Requiring Defendants to pay damages sustained by Plaintiff and the Class by reason o					
11	the acts and transactions alleged herein;					
12	C.	Awarding Plaintiff and the other members of the Class pre	judgment and post- judgment			
13	interest, as well as their reasonable attorneys' fees, expert fees and other costs; and					
14	D.	Awarding such other and further relief as this Court may de				
15	D.		em just and proper.			
16		DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY				
17	Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.					
18 19	Dated: Nove	vember 16, 2016	1			
20		Respectfully submitted	1,			
21		POMERANTZ LLP				
22		By: <u>/s/ Jennifer Pafiti</u> Jennifer Pafiti (SBN 2	<u>82790)</u>			
23		468 North Camden Di	rive			
24		Beverly Hills, CA 902 Telephone: (818) 532	-6499			
25		E-mail: jpafiti@pomla	aw.com			
26		POMERANTZ, LLP Jeremy A. Lieberman				
27		J. Alexander Hood II Marc C. Gorrie				
28		600 Third Avenue, 20	th Floor			

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New York, New York 10016 1 Telephone: (212) 661-1100 Facsimile: (212) 661-8665 2 E-mail: jalieberman@pomlaw.com 3 E-mail: ahood@pomlaw.com E-mail: mgorrie@pomlaw.com 4 POMERANTZ LLP 5 Patrick V. Dahlstrom Ten South La Salle Street, Suite 3505 6 Chicago, Illinois 60603 7 Telephone: (312) 377-1181 Facsimile: (312) 377-1184 8 E-mail: pdahlstrom@pomlaw.com 9 **BRONSTEIN, GEWIRTZ** 10 & GROSSMAN, LLC Peretz Bronstein 11 60 East 42nd Street, Suite 4600 New York, NY 10165 12 Telephone: (212) 697-6484 Facsimile (212) 697-7296 13 Email: peretz@bgandg.com 14 Attorneys for Plaintiff 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

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Submission Date

2016-11-10 18:56:22

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS

- 1. I make this declaration pursuant to Section 27(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act") and/or Section 21D(a)(2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") as amended by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.
- 2. I have reviewed a Complaint against GoPro, Inc. ("GoPro" or the "Company"), and authorize the filing of a comparable complaint on my behalf.
- 3. I did not purchase or acquire GoPro securities at the direction of plaintiffs' counsel or in order to participate in any private action arising under the Securities Act or Exchange Act.
- 4. I am willing to serve as a representative party on behalf of a Class of investors who purchased or acquired GoPro securities during the class period, including providing testimony at deposition and trial, if necessary. I understand that the Court has the authority to select the most adequate lead plaintiff in this action.
- 5. To the best of my current knowledge, the attached sheet lists all of my transactions in GoPro securities during the Class Period as specified in the Complaint.
- 6. During the three-year period preceding the date on which this Certification is signed, I have not sought to serve as a representative party on behalf of a class under the federal securities laws.
- 7. I agree not to accept any payment for serving as a representative party on behalf of the class as set forth in the Complaint, beyond my pro rata share of any recovery, except such reasonable costs and expenses directly relating to the representation of the class as ordered or approved by the Court.
- 8. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Name

Print Name

Anton Bielousov

Acquisitions

Configurable list (if none enter none)

Date Acquired	Number of Shares Acquired	Price per Share Acquired			
October 31, 2016	90	12.74			

Sales

Configurable list (if none enter none)

Date Sold	Number of Shares Sold	Price per Share Sold
November 4, 2016	90	11.00

Documents & Message

Upload your brokerage statements showing your individual purchase and sale orders.



Signature

Hot -

Full Name

Anton Bielousov

Redacted

GOPRO, INC. (GPRO)

BIELOUSOV, ANTON

LIST OF PURCHASES AND SALES

PURCHASE DATE OR SALE				
10/31/2016	PURCHASE	90	\$12.7400	
11/04/2016	SALE	90	\$11.0000	

Case 4:16-cv-06654-CW Document 1-3 Filed 11/16/16 Page 1 of 1

JS-CAND 44 (Rev. 07/16)

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				DEFENDANTS						
ANTON BIELOUSOV, Individually and on Behalf of All Others Similarly Situated,				GOPRO, INC. and NICHOLAS D. WOODMAN						
• ,	Address, and Telephone Numb P, Jennifer Pafiti (SB) erly Hills, CA 90210	er) N 282790), 468		NOTE: IN	LAND C	/IN U ONDEM Γ OF LA	t Listed Defendant J.S. PLAINTIFF CASES INATION CASES, USE ND INVOLVED.		онтесничення меняний положення поло	melletian prince per dicce
II. BASIS OF JURISDI	CTION (Place an "X" in C	One Box Only)	III. CITI	ZENSHIP OI	FPRIN	ICIPA	L PARTIES (Place	e an "X" in One	Box for Plai	intiff
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff	3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a	a Party)	Ì `	or Diversity Cases f This State	Only) PTF	DEF	1 Incorporated or Print of Business In This S	and One Box cipal Place State	for Defende PTF	ant) DEF 4
U.S. Government Defendant	4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of	Parties in Item III)		f Another State		2 3	Incorporated and Pri of Business In Anot Foreign Nation	ncipal Place her State	5	□ 5□ 6
			Foreign (Lasil	لنخا				القا
IV. NATURE OF SUIT			T POS	RFEITURE/PENA	V 6977					
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 (Excludes Veterans) 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 355 Motor Vehicle 10 Airplane Product Liability 360 Other Personal Injury 362 Personal Injury Medical Malpractice CIVIL RIGHTS 440 Other Civil Rights 441 Voting 442 Employment 443 Housing/ Accommodations 445 Amer. w/Disabilities— Employment 446 Amer. w/Disabilities— Other 448 Education	PERSONAL INJU 365 Personal Injury Product Liabilit 367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liabilit 368 Asbestos Person Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPE 370 Other Fraud 371 Truth in Lendin 380 Other Personal Property Damag Property Damag Product Liabilit PRISONER PETITI Habeas Corpus: 463 Alien Detainee 510 Motions to Vac. Sentence 530 General 535 Death Penalty Other: 540 Mandamus & O 550 Civil Rights 555 Prison Conditio 560 Civil Detainee— Conditions of Confinement	JRY 625 626 627 627 628 629	Drug Related Seizu of Property 21 USC	ire S 881 Is ion ent	PR 8200 8300 840	BANKRUPTCY Appeal 28 USC § 158 Withdrawal 28 USC § 157 ROPERTY RIGHTS Copyrights Patent Trademark DCIAL SECURITY HIA (1395ff) Black Lung (923) DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) SSID Title XVI RSI (405(g)) DERAL TAX SUITS Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) IRS—Third Party 26 USC § 7609	375 Fals 376 Qui § 3' 400 Stat 410 Ant 430 Ban 450 Con 460 Dep 470 Rac Con 480 Con 480 Con 480 Con 880 Chi 891 Agr 893 Env 895 Free Act 899 Adm Act/ Age 950 Con	ks and Bank nmerce ortation keteer Influ- rupt Organi sumer Cred le/Sat TV urities/Come change er Statutory icultural Ac- ironmental le dom of Info- itration unistrative Pr Review or Ancy Decisio	ct SC onment king enced and izations lit modities/ Actions ts Matters ormation rocedure Appeal of n
	Cite the U.S. Civil Statu [8810(b) and 20(a) of the Excl	Ilate Court te under which you a nange Act (15 U.S.C. § § 7)		Anoth (specifinot cite jurisdiction	nal statut	ict es unless		ister Liti	ltidistrict gation–Di	rect File
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:	Violation of the federal securive CHECK IF THIS IS UNDER RULE 23, F	A CLASS ACTION	I DEN	MAND \$			CHECK YES only JURY DEMAND	Planes.		
VIII. RELATED CASE IF ANY (See instruct	• •	JUDGE				DOG	CKET NUMBER			
IX. DIVISIONAL ASSI	IGNMENT (Civil Lo	cal Rule 3-2)								
(Place an "X" in One Box Onl	у)	■ SAN FRA	***************************************			N JO		A-MCKINL	EYVIL	LE
DATE: 11/16/2016		SIGNATURE	TE ATTOI	NEV OF DE	CODI)• /s/]	Jenniter Patiti			

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: <u>GoPro Facing Securities Class Action Over Karma Drone Problems</u>