

1 BROWNE GEORGE ROSS LLP  
Eric M. George (State Bar No. 166403)  
2 egeorge@bgrfirm.com  
3 Carl Alan Roth (State Bar No. 151517)  
croth@bgrfirm.com  
2121 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 2800  
4 Los Angeles, California 90067  
Telephone: (310) 274-7100  
5 Facsimile: (310) 275-5697

6 KELLER LENKNER LLC  
Ashley C. Keller  
7 ack@kellerlenkner.com  
150 N. Riverside Plaza, Suite 2570  
8 Chicago, IL 60606  
Telephone: (312) 741-5222

9 KELLER LENKNER LLC  
10 U. Seth Ottensoser  
so@kellerlenkner.com  
11 1330 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, NY 10019  
12 Telephone: (212) 653-9715

13 Attorneys for Plaintiff Kalman Isaacs,  
individually and on behalf of all others similarly  
14 situated

15

16 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
17 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

18

19 KALMAN ISAACS, individually and on  
behalf of all others similarly situated,

20 Plaintiff,

21

vs.

22

ELON MUSK and TESLA, INC.,

23

Defendants.

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25

26

27

28

Case No.

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

Trial Date: None Set

1 Plaintiff Kalman Isaacs, individually and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated,  
2 by his undersigned attorneys, for his complaint against defendants, alleges the following based  
3 upon personal knowledge as to himself and his own acts, and information and belief as to all other  
4 matters, based upon, *inter alia*, the investigation conducted by and through his attorneys, which  
5 included, among other things, a review of the defendants' public documents, and announcements  
6 made by defendants, United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") filings, wire  
7 and press releases published by and regarding defendant Tesla, Inc. ("Tesla" or the "Company"),  
8 news articles about the Company, and information readily obtainable on the Internet. Plaintiff  
9 believes that substantial evidentiary support will exist for the allegations set forth herein after a  
10 reasonable opportunity for discovery.

#### 11 **NATURE OF THE ACTION AND RELEVANT BACKGROUND**

12 1. This is a federal securities class action on behalf of a class consisting of all persons  
13 other than Defendants (defined herein) who purchased securities of Tesla, Inc. ("Tesla") after  
14 12:48pm eastern standard time on August 7, 2018 through and including August 8, 2018 (the  
15 "Class Period"), seeking to recover damages caused by Defendants' violations of the federal  
16 securities laws and to pursue remedies under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange  
17 Act"). As a result of Defendants' materially false and misleading statements, as well as their  
18 market manipulation, Tesla securities purchasers were injured to the tune of hundreds of millions  
19 of dollars.

20 2. Tesla designs, develops, manufactures and sells high-performance, fully electric  
21 vehicles and designs, manufactures, installs, and sells solar energy generation and energy storage  
22 products.

23 3. Defendant Musk is the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Company, and  
24 owns or controls approximately 22% of the Company's shares. Defendant Musk often uses his  
25 Twitter account to issue statements on behalf of and regarding Tesla. These Twitter statements are  
26 referred to as "Tweets," and Defendant Musk has used them as a weapon against short sellers of  
27 Tesla shares. By way of background, in a short sale, an investor borrows shares and immediately  
28 sells them on the open market hoping that he or she can purchase the shares later at a lower price,

1 return them to the lender and pocket the difference. Short sellers profit when the company's  
2 shares go down and incur a loss when shares go up. According to an August 2, 2018, article in  
3 *The Wall Street Journal* entitled *For Tesla's Elon Musk, Twitter Is Sword Against Short Sellers*,  
4 "Mr. Musk has been engaged for some time in a digital cat and mouse fight with negative  
5 investors on his company's stock, and so far he is winning. His extraordinary use of Twitter to  
6 battle short sellers has often been followed by a jump in Tesla's stock price, hurting shorts in the  
7 process." Among other things, on June 17, 2018, (a Sunday), Musk tweeted that Tesla short-  
8 sellers had "about three weeks before their short position explodes." Tesla's stock rose 4% the  
9 first day of trading after Musk's weekend tweet.

10 4. As described herein, Defendants embarked on a scheme and course of conduct to  
11 artificially manipulate the price of Tesla stock to completely decimate the Company's short-sellers  
12 (and, on the way, injured all purchasers of Tesla securities). This started with a Musk Tweet at  
13 12:48 p.m. on August 7 stating: "Am considering taking Tesla private at \$420. Funding secured."

14 5. In the succeeding several hours, Defendant Musk issued additional Tweets  
15 regarding the supposedly secure going-private transaction (the "Going Private Transaction"). For  
16 example, at 1:40pm, Musk Tweeted "I don't have a controlling vote now & wouldn't expect any  
17 shareholder to have one if we go private. I won't be selling in either scenario."

18 6. At 2:00pm, Musk Tweeted "My hope is \*all\* current investors remain with Tesla  
19 even if we're private. Would create special purpose fund enabling anyone to stay with Tesla.  
20 Already do this with Fidelity's SpaceX investment." This Tweet was in response to @Gfilche  
21 who had Tweeted "Noooooo!!!! Still processing what this means, but would be sad to see all the  
22 investors who've been w/ \$TSLA miss out on the upside over the next few years. Although if this  
23 helps the mission and Elon thinks it's smart, I understand and fully support."

24 7. At 2:07pm, Defendant Musk Tweeted: "Absolutely. Am super appreciative of  
25 Tesla shareholders. Will ensure their prosperity in any scenario." This was in response to  
26 @heydave7, who had Tweeted "Or if you do take Tesla private, please have a provision for retail  
27 investors who have held Tesla shares prior to Dec 31, 2016 that those shares will be converted into  
28 private shares in the new private company. This would be only fair and the right thing to do."

1           8.       At 2:13pm, Musk Tweeted: “Shareholders could either to sell [sic] at 420 or hold  
2 shares & go private.”

3           9.       At 2:14pm, he reassured shareholders by Tweeting that there would be “no change”  
4 to his status as CEO if the proposed deal was successful.

5           10.      At 3:07pm, Defendant Musk Tweeted: “Def no forced sales. Hope all shareholders  
6 remain. Will be way smoother & less disruptive as a private company. Ends negative propaganda  
7 from shorts.” This was in response to a Tweet from @MindFieldMusic stating that “At 1st I was  
8 upset bc I thought this would be a forced buyout. But if average folk like myself are allowed to  
9 reside with the garden walls along with you, then . . . Yes please.”

10          11.      These series of tweets sparked a trading frenzy that drove Tesla shares to an  
11 intraday high of \$387.46 — \$45.47 above the previous day’s closing price. Trading volume  
12 spiked to 30 million shares (compared to an average of 8 million), representing over \$11 billion of  
13 purchases in the open market. Many Tesla short sellers covered their positions at artificially high  
14 prices in the wake of Musk’s tweets. In addition to the short-sellers, Defendants have injured all  
15 purchasers of Tesla securities during the Class Period who also purchased shares at artificially  
16 inflated prices.

17          12.      At approximately 3:30pm, Tesla released a statement via its corporate blog titled  
18 “Taking Tesla Private.” It contained an email from Musk sent to Tesla employees. That email  
19 stated:

20               Earlier today, I announced that I’m considering taking Tesla private at a price of  
21 \$420/share. I wanted to let you know my rationale for this, and why I think this is  
22 the best path forward.

23               First, a final decision has not yet been made, but the reason for doing this is all about  
24 creating the environment for Tesla to operate best. As a public company, we are  
25 subject to wild swings in our stock price that can be a major distraction for everyone  
26 working at Tesla, all of whom are shareholders. Being public also subjects us to the  
27 quarterly earnings cycle that puts enormous pressure on Tesla to make decisions that  
28 may be right for a given quarter, but not necessarily right for the long-term. Finally,  
as the most shorted stock in the history of the stock market, being public means that  
there are large numbers of people who have the incentive to attack the company.

1 I fundamentally believe that we are at our best when everyone is focused on  
2 executing, when we can remain focused on our long-term mission, and when there  
are not perverse incentives for people to try to harm what we're all trying to achieve.

3 This is especially true for a company like Tesla that has a long-term, forward-looking  
4 mission. SpaceX is a perfect example: it is far more operationally efficient, and that  
5 is largely due to the fact that it is privately held. This is not to say that it will make  
6 sense for Tesla to be private over the long-term. In the future, once Tesla enters a  
phase of slower, more predictable growth, it will likely make sense to return to the  
public markets.

7 Here's what I envision being private would mean for all shareholders, including all  
8 of our employees.

9 First, I would like to structure this so that all shareholders have a choice. Either they  
10 can stay investors in a private Tesla or they can be bought out at \$420 per share,  
11 which is a 20% premium over the stock price following our Q2 earnings call (which  
had already increased by 16%). My hope is for all shareholders to remain, but if they  
prefer to be bought out, then this would enable that to happen at a nice premium.

12 Second, my intention is for all Tesla employees to remain shareholders of the  
13 company, just as is the case at SpaceX. If we were to go private, employees would  
14 still be able to periodically sell their shares and exercise their options. This would  
15 enable you to still share in the growing value of the company that you have all  
worked so hard to build over time.

16 Third, the intention is not to merge SpaceX and Tesla. They would continue to have  
17 separate ownership and governance structures. However, the structure envisioned for  
18 Tesla is similar in many ways to the SpaceX structure: external shareholders and  
employee shareholders have an opportunity to sell or buy approximately every six  
months.

19 Finally, this has nothing to do with accumulating control for myself. I own about  
20 20% of the company now, and I don't envision that being substantially different after  
21 any deal is completed.

22 Basically, I'm trying to accomplish an outcome where Tesla can operate at its best,  
23 free from as much distraction and short-term thinking as possible, and where there is  
as little change for all of our investors, including all of our employees, as possible.

24 This proposal to go private would ultimately be finalized through a vote of our  
25 shareholders. If the process ends the way I expect it will, a private Tesla would  
ultimately be an enormous opportunity for all of us. Either way, the future is very  
26 bright and we'll keep fighting to achieve our mission.

27 Thanks, Elon  
28

1           13.     Importantly, this statement from Tesla was also materially false and misleading  
2 because it did not correct Defendant Musk’s false and misleading statements that funding had been  
3 secured for the Going Private Transaction. By not correcting Defendant Musk’s  
4 misrepresentations, Tesla doubled-down on Musk’s earlier false and misleading funding  
5 statements, and continued to cause artificial inflation in the price of the Company’s stock.  
6 Additionally, in this statement, Defendant Musk expressly admitted that he is targeting short-  
7 sellers. Musk's frequent complaints about "relentless attacks from short sellers" leaves no doubt  
8 whether or not he was intentionally trying to drive the price of Tesla shares higher, which would  
9 meet the definition of market manipulation and could carry possible criminal penalties.

10           14.     Finally, at 3:36pm, Musk Tweeted “Investor support is confirmed. *Only reason*  
11 *why this is not certain is that it’s contingent on a shareholder vote.*” [Emphasis added.]. This  
12 Tweet was also materially false and misleading, because it affirmed that the transaction was fully  
13 financed and guaranteed so long as shareholders assented. However, Musk did not cast any doubt  
14 on the misstatement of fact that the Going Private Transaction was fully-financed; and he further  
15 misrepresented that other factors could not derail a Going Private Transaction when in reality they  
16 absolutely could. For example, as subsequent developments make plain, the Board of Directors  
17 has not yet approved the Going Private Transaction, and their assent (not just shareholder  
18 approval) is required to facilitate such a transaction. Because Musk did not inform the market that  
19 the deal required Board approval, he further misrepresented the status and the likelihood of the  
20 Going Private Transaction to the market.

21           15.     Although the trading in Tesla stock was halted for a short period of time during the  
22 afternoon of August 7, 2018, trading resumed at approximately 3:45pm eastern standard time.

23           16.     On or about August 8, 2018, several Company directors, including Brad Buss,  
24 Robyn Denholm, Ira Ehrenpreis, Antonio Gracias, Linda Johnson Rice and James Murdoch,  
25 issued a statement “Last week, Elon opened a discussion with the board about taking the company  
26 private, this included discussion as to how being private could better serve Tesla’s long-term  
27 interests, *and also addressed the funding for this to occur.* The board has met several times over  
28 the last week and is taking the appropriate next steps to evaluate this.” [Emphasis added.]

1 17. Importantly, this statement from Tesla's directors which addressed funding, did not  
2 correct Defendant Musk's earlier Tweets. Because of Defendants' affirmative statements and  
3 market manipulation scheme, Tesla's stock price stayed artificially inflated throughout the day of  
4 August 8, 2018, as well.

5 18. For many reasons, it is not possible for Defendant Musk to have secured funding  
6 for the deal. First, it would be hard for Musk to raise the equity and debt financing needed for the  
7 deal (approximately \$72 billion) given Tesla is not turning a profit. Indeed, the Company is  
8 currently cash-flow negative. How then could Tesla issue tens of billions of dollars of new debt  
9 when it is cash-flow negative?

10 19. If debt cannot be used, another alternative would be finding equity partners. For  
11 example, when Michael Dell took his computer maker private for \$24.9 billion in 2013, he  
12 brought in buyout firm Silver Lake that contributed \$1.4 billion in equity, raised more than \$10  
13 billion in bank debt, and received a \$2 billion loan from Microsoft Corp. There is no indication  
14 that Defendant Musk has any such equity financing lined-up.

15 20. Indeed, many attempts by founders and top executives to take their companies  
16 private have never come to fruition. For example, in March, Qualcomm Inc. Chairman Paul  
17 Jacobs stepped down from the board to pursue a take-private bid for the U.S. chip maker, which  
18 has a market capitalization of \$93 billion. To date, this bid has not materialized. Likewise, U.S.  
19 department store operator Nordstrom Inc.'s attempt to go private also failed earlier this year, after  
20 banks would not provide the necessary financing to the founding family members seeking to put  
21 together the deal. Thus, Musk's statement that he had secured funding was especially material and  
22 significantly moved the market. Because Musk has not secured financing, and has issued false  
23 and materially misleading information into the market, short sellers of Tesla stock were forced to  
24 cover their positions by purchasing shares at artificially inflated prices after 12:48pm on August 7,  
25 2018. Obviously, all purchasers of Tesla securities were injured as well.

26 21. Many market commentators have weighed-in on this unprecedented situation.  
27 According to former SEC Chairman Harvey Pitt (in a CNBC interview), Musk "is claiming there  
28 is a specific source of the funding so that had better be true. He has also claimed there is a specific



1 amount available for funding. That has to be true. Otherwise, even if it's not manipulation it  
2 would be fraud, so he's got two potential areas of difficulty right there."

3 22. Indeed, Tesla still has not revealed where it is getting the more than \$71 billion it  
4 would cost to take the company private. On information and belief, no such financing is yet in  
5 place. Given the size of the deal, which would require multiple banks, according to dealmakers  
6 and analysts, "news of the deal would have leaked had Tesla already held discussions to secure  
7 funding" according to UBS analyst Colin Langan.

8 23. An August 10, 2018 article from *Bloomberg* entitled *Tesla Is Said to Seek Wide*  
9 *Investor Pool For Take-Private Plan* puts the lie to Musk's Tweets that funding was secured.  
10 Indeed, according to the article, Tesla and Musk want to avoid concentrating ownership in a few  
11 large holders and, instead, are "seeking a wide pool of investors." According to the article, "the  
12 billionaire founder would prefer to amass a group of investors who could each contribute part of  
13 the funds because he wants to avoid having one or two large new stakeholders in the company." If  
14 Musk is still looking to amass a group of investors, he certainly has not secured funding as touted  
15 in his false and misleading Tweets.

16 24. According to an August 8, 2018 article in *The Wall Street Journal* (that appeared  
17 after trading for the day was closed), securities regulators have inquired with Tesla about  
18 Defendant Musk's Tweets. In this regard, The Securities and Exchange Commission has asked  
19 whether Defendant Musk's unusual announcement on Tuesday was "factual." The regulator also  
20 asked Tesla about why the disclosure was made on Twitter rather than in a regulatory filing, and  
21 whether the Company "believes the announcement." According to the *The Wall Street Journal*  
22 article, Musk "could be in trouble if regulators develop evidence that he made a statement only  
23 intending to goose his company's stock price."

#### 24 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

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

28 26. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28



1 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1337, and Section 27 of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78aa.

2 27. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to Section 27 of the Exchange Act, and 28  
3 U.S.C. § 1391(b). Tesla is located in this District and its shares are traded in this District and  
4 many of the acts and practices complained of occurred in substantial part herein.

5 28. In connection with the acts alleged in this complaint, Defendants, directly or  
6 indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including, but not limited  
7 to, the mails, interstate telephone communications, and the facilities of the national securities  
8 markets.

9 **PARTIES**

10 29. As reflected in the accompanying PSLRA certification, Plaintiff purchased Tesla  
11 securities on August 8, 2018 and was damaged thereby.

12 30. Defendant Tesla is a Delaware corporation maintaining its principal place of  
13 business at 3500 Deer Creek Road, Palo Alto, California 94304. Tesla shares trade on NASDAQ  
14 under the ticker symbol “TSLA.”

15 31. Defendant Musk is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Tesla. Defendant  
16 Musk issued the materially false and misleading Tweets on behalf of himself and Tesla.

17 **MATERIALLY FALSE AND MISLEADING STATEMENTS MADE DURING THE**  
18 **CLASS PERIOD**

19 32. The Class Period begins on Tuesday afternoon, August 7, 2018. That is when  
20 Defendants launched a nuclear attack on Tesla’s short-sellers. At approximately 12:48 p.m.  
21 Eastern Standard Time, defendant Musk Tweeted “Am considering taking Tesla private at \$420.  
22 *Funding secured.*” [Emphasis added.] After Defendant Musk issued this Tweet, Tesla’s stock  
23 price increased to \$387.46, closing at \$379.57 per share.

24 33. In the succeeding several hours, Defendant Musk issued additional Tweets  
25 regarding the Going Private Transaction. For example, at 1:40pm, Musk Tweeted “I don’t have a  
26 controlling vote now & wouldn’t expect any shareholder to have one if we go private. I won’t be  
27 selling in either scenario.”

28 34. At 2:00pm, Musk Tweeted “My hope is \*all\* current investors remain with Tesla

1 even if we're private. Would create special purpose fund enabling anyone to stay with Tesla.  
2 Already do this with Fidelity's SpaceX investment." This Tweet was in response to @Gfilche  
3 who had Tweeted "Noooooo!!!! Still processing what this means, but would be sad to see all the  
4 investors who've been w/ \$TSLA miss out on the upside over the next few years. Although if this  
5 helps the mission and Elon thinks it's smart, I understand and fully support."

6 35. At 2:07pm, Defendant Musk Tweeted: "Absolutely. Am super appreciative of  
7 Tesla shareholders. Will ensure their prosperity in any scenario." This was in response to  
8 @heydave7, who had Tweeted "Or if you do take Tesla private, please have a provision for retail  
9 investors who have held Tesla shares prior to Dec 31, 2016 that those shares will be converted into  
10 private shares in the new private company. This would be only fair and the right thing to do."

11 36. At 2:13pm, Musk Tweeted: "Shareholders could either to sell [sic] at 420 or hold  
12 shares & go private."

13 37. At 2:14pm, he reassured shareholders by Tweeting that there would be "no change"  
14 to his status as CEO if the proposed deal was successful.

15 38. At 3:07pm, Defendant Musk Tweeted: "Def no forced sales. Hope all shareholders  
16 remain. Will be way smoother & less disruptive as a private company. Ends negative propoganda  
17 from shorts." This was in response to a Tweet from @MindFieldMusic stating that "At 1st I was  
18 upset bc I thought this would be a forced buyout. But if average folk like myself are allowed to  
19 reside with the garden walls along with you, then . . . Yes please."

20 39. At approximately 3:30pm, Tesla released a statement via its corporate blog titled  
21 "Taking Tesla Private." It contained an email from Musk sent to Tesla employees. That email  
22 stated:

23 Earlier today, I announced that I'm considering taking Tesla private at a price of  
24 \$420/share. I wanted to let you know my rationale for this, and why I think this is  
the best path forward.

25 First, a final decision has not yet been made, but the reason for doing this is all about  
26 creating the environment for Tesla to operate best. As a public company, we are  
27 subject to wild swings in our stock price that can be a major distraction for everyone  
28 working at Tesla, all of whom are shareholders. Being public also subjects us to the  
quarterly earnings cycle that puts enormous pressure on Tesla to make decisions that

1 may be right for a given quarter, but not necessarily right for the long-term. Finally,  
2 as the most shorted stock in the history of the stock market, being public means that  
there are large numbers of people who have the incentive to attack the company.

3 I fundamentally believe that we are at our best when everyone is focused on  
4 executing, when we can remain focused on our long-term mission, and when there  
are not perverse incentives for people to try to harm what we're all trying to achieve.

5 This is especially true for a company like Tesla that has a long-term, forward-looking  
6 mission. SpaceX is a perfect example: it is far more operationally efficient, and that  
7 is largely due to the fact that it is privately held. This is not to say that it will make  
8 sense for Tesla to be private over the long-term. In the future, once Tesla enters a  
9 phase of slower, more predictable growth, it will likely make sense to return to the  
public markets.

10 Here's what I envision being private would mean for all shareholders, including all  
of our employees.

11 First, I would like to structure this so that all shareholders have a choice. Either they  
12 can stay investors in a private Tesla or they can be bought out at \$420 per share,  
13 which is a 20% premium over the stock price following our Q2 earnings call (which  
14 had already increased by 16%). My hope is for all shareholders to remain, but if they  
prefer to be bought out, then this would enable that to happen at a nice premium.

15 Second, my intention is for all Tesla employees to remain shareholders of the  
16 company, just as is the case at SpaceX. If we were to go private, employees would  
17 still be able to periodically sell their shares and exercise their options. This would  
enable you to still share in the growing value of the company that you have all  
worked so hard to build over time.

18 Third, the intention is not to merge SpaceX and Tesla. They would continue to have  
19 separate ownership and governance structures. However, the structure envisioned for  
20 Tesla is similar in many ways to the SpaceX structure: external shareholders and  
employee shareholders have an opportunity to sell or buy approximately every six  
21 months.

22 Finally, this has nothing to do with accumulating control for myself. I own about  
23 20% of the company now, and I don't envision that being substantially different after  
any deal is completed.

24 Basically, I'm trying to accomplish an outcome where Tesla can operate at its best,  
25 free from as much distraction and short-term thinking as possible, and where there is  
as little change for all of our investors, including all of our employees, as possible.

26 This proposal to go private would ultimately be finalized through a vote of our  
27 shareholders. If the process ends the way I expect it will, a private Tesla would  
ultimately be an enormous opportunity for all of us. Either way, the future is very  
28 bright and we'll keep fighting to achieve our mission.

1 Thanks, Elon

2  
3 40. Finally, at 3:36pm, Musk Tweeted “Investor support is confirmed. *Only reason*  
4 *why this is not certain is that it’s contingent on a shareholder vote.*” [Emphasis added.].

5 41. The foregoing statements were materially false and misleading and/or omitted to  
6 state other facts necessary to make the statements made not misleading because, *inter alia*,  
7 Defendant Musk had not secured funding for the deal. Obviously, securing funding is necessary  
8 for a deal like this to be viable. Furthermore, because Musk did not inform the market that the  
9 deal required Board approval, he further misrepresented the status and the likelihood of the Going  
10 Private Transaction to the market. Thus, contrary to the statements made by Defendants Musk and  
11 Tesla, the deal is far from certain and is not fully-financed.

12 42. Based on Defendants’ materially false and misleading statements, Tesla shares  
13 traded-up sharply on August 7, 2018 (to \$387.46) closing at \$379.57 per share, on volume of over  
14 30 million shares. Among other things, this cost Tesla short-sellers hundred of millions dollars  
15 when they were forced thereafter to cover their positions by purchasing Tesla securities at  
16 artificially inflated prices. Furthermore, all purchasers of Tesla’s securities were buying millions  
17 of shares at artificially inflated prices.

18 **SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS**

19 43. On or about August 8, 2018, several Company directors, including Brad Buss,  
20 Robyn Denholm, Ira Ehrenpreis, Antonio Gracias, Linda Johnson Rice, and James Murdoch,  
21 issued a statement “Last week, Elon opened a discussion with the board about taking the company  
22 private, this included discussion as to how being private could better serve Tesla’s long-term  
23 interests, *and also addressed the funding for this to occur.* The board has met several times over  
24 the last week and is taking the appropriate next steps to evaluate this.” [Emphasis added.] This  
25 statement further conveyed the impression to the market that the deal was financed. As a result,  
26 Tesla’s stock remained artificially inflated throughout the day of August 8, 2018.

27 44. According to Columbia Law School professor John Coffee, "If the stock price were  
28 to fall either because there's a corrective disclosure or because people figure that no one has been

1 approached by him [Musk] for financing, then you're able to satisfy a lot of causation . . . . The  
2 short-sellers will say those statements drove the price up. That's all they're going to have to  
3 show." See [https://www.thestreet.com/markets/has-musk-crossed-the-line-here-s-what-the-sec-  
4 would-need-to-prove-14678013?puc=yahoo&cm\\_ven=YAHOO&yptr=yahoo](https://www.thestreet.com/markets/has-musk-crossed-the-line-here-s-what-the-sec-would-need-to-prove-14678013?puc=yahoo&cm_ven=YAHOO&yptr=yahoo). According to  
5 Coffee, it's unlikely financing could have already been secured for what would be roughly a \$50  
6 billion deal. As Coffee states in the article, "'Funding secured' is an objective factual statement  
7 that looks implausible given the great difficulty in lining up debt investors willing to fund 70  
8 percent of a \$70 billion or more record transaction."

9 45. On August 9, 2018, on the heels of news that the SEC was investigating and market  
10 commentators and others casting doubt on the *bona fides* of the deal, Tesla's stock price fell  
11 \$17.89, closing at \$352.45.

#### 12 **ADDITIONAL SCIENTER ALLEGATIONS**

13 46. As alleged herein, Defendants acted with scienter in that Defendants knew, or  
14 recklessly disregarded, that the public documents and statements they issued and disseminated to  
15 the investing public in the name of the Company during the Class Period were materially false and  
16 misleading. Defendants knowingly and substantially participated or acquiesced in the issuance or  
17 dissemination of such statements and documents as primary violations of the federal securities  
18 laws. Defendants, by virtue of their receipt of information reflecting the true facts regarding Tesla  
19 and the Proposed Acquisition Transaction, were active and culpable participants in the fraud  
20 alleged herein.

21 47. Defendants knew and/or recklessly disregarded the false and misleading nature of  
22 the information which they caused to be disseminated to the investing public. The fraud described  
23 herein could not have been perpetrated during the Class Period without the knowledge and  
24 complicity or, at least, the reckless disregard of personnel at the highest levels of the Company,  
25 including defendant Musk, the Company's CEO and Chairman.

26 48. Defendant Musk, because of his position with Tesla, controlled his Tweets and the  
27 Company's public statements during the Class Period. Defendant Musk, as the purported architect  
28 of the Going-Private Transaction, knew that funding had not been secured for the deal. No

1 person—let alone the CEO and Chairman of a massive public company—could state that funding  
2 was secured when that was simply not true. Defendants knew that the marketplace was following  
3 news and Tweets by Defendant Musk regarding Tesla very closely and billions of dollars of  
4 Company shares would trade following the announcement of a fully-financed Going Private  
5 Transaction. Armed with that knowledge, any reasonable CEO would refrain from making such  
6 statements if they were not true.

7 49. Because of his position and access to material non-public information, defendant  
8 Musk knew or recklessly disregarded that the adverse facts specified herein had not been disclosed  
9 to and were being concealed from the public and that the positive representations about the Going  
10 Private Transaction that were being made were false and misleading. As a result, defendant Musk  
11 is responsible for the accuracy of his corporate statements, including his Tweets, and is therefore  
12 responsible and liable for the misrepresentations contained therein.

13 50. Finally, it is clear that Defendant Musk Tweeted materially false and misleading  
14 information regarding the Going Private Transaction to exact personal revenge and “squeeze-out”  
15 the short-sellers who had purportedly been badgering him for months. By issuing materially false  
16 and misleading information which artificially inflated the Company’s stock price, the short-sellers  
17 were forced to purchase artificially inflated shares in the market to cover their positions.

#### 18 **PLAINTIFF’S CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

19 51. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil  
20 Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of a Class, consisting of all persons who purchased Tesla  
21 securities after 12:48pm eastern standard time on August 7, 2018 through and including August 8,  
22 2018 (the “Class”) and were damaged thereby. Excluded from the Class are Defendants herein,  
23 the officers and directors of the Company, members of their immediate families and their legal  
24 representatives, heirs, successors or assigns, or any entity in which Defendants have or had a  
25 controlling interest.

26 52. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is  
27 impracticable. Throughout the Class Period, Tesla shares were actively traded on the NASDAQ.  
28 While the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time and can be

1 ascertained only through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff believes that there are thousands of  
2 members in the proposed Class. Record owners and other members of the Class may be identified  
3 from records maintained by Tesla or its transfer agent and may be notified of the pendency of this  
4 action by mail, using the form of notice similar to that customarily used in securities class actions.

5 53. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class as all  
6 members of the Class are similarly affected by Defendants' wrongful conduct in violation of  
7 federal law that is complained of herein.

8 54. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the members of the Class  
9 and has retained counsel competent and experienced in class and securities litigation. Plaintiff has  
10 no interests antagonistic to or in conflict with those of the Class.

11 55. Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Class and  
12 predominate over any questions solely affecting individual members of the Class. Among the  
13 questions of law and fact common to the Class are:

- 14 • whether the federal securities laws were violated by defendants' acts  
15 as alleged herein;
- 16 • whether statements made by defendants to the investing public during  
17 the Class Period misrepresented the Proposed Acquisition Transaction;
- 18 • whether Defendant Musk caused Tesla to issue false and misleading  
19 statements during the Class Period;
- 20 • whether defendants acted knowingly or recklessly in issuing false and  
21 misleading financial statements;
- 22 • whether the prices of Tesla securities during the Class Period were  
23 artificially inflated because of the defendants' conduct complained of herein;  
24 and
- 25 • whether the members of the Class have sustained damages and, if so,  
26 what is the proper measure of damages.

27 56. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient  
28 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



1 wrongs done to them. There will be no difficulty in the management of this action as a class  
2 action.

3 57. Based upon the foregoing, Plaintiff and the members of the Class are entitled to a  
4 presumption of reliance upon the integrity of the market.

5 **APPLICABILITY OF PRESUMPTION OF RELIANCE**

6 58. Plaintiff is entitled to a presumption of reliance under *Affiliated Ute Citizens of*  
7 *Utah v. United States*, 406 U.S. 1288 (1972) because the claims asserted herein against  
8 Defendants are predicated upon omissions of material fact that there was a duty to disclose.

9 59. In the alternative, Plaintiff is entitled to a presumption of reliance on Defendants'  
10 material misrepresentations and omissions pursuant to the fraud on the market doctrine for the  
11 following reasons set forth below.

12 60. The market for Tesla's securities was open, well-developed and efficient at all  
13 relevant times. As a result of the materially false and/or misleading statements and/or failures to  
14 disclose, the securities traded at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period, and Plaintiff  
15 and other members of the Class were forced to purchase Tesla securities at artificially inflated  
16 prices.

17 61. During the Class Period, the artificial inflation of the securities was caused by the  
18 material misrepresentations and omissions particularized in this Complaint and caused the  
19 damages sustained by Plaintiff and other members of the Class. As described herein, during the  
20 Class Period, Defendants made or caused to be made a series of materially false and/or misleading  
21 statements about the Proposed Acquisition Transaction. These material misstatements and/or  
22 omissions created an unrealistically positive assessment of the Company and its business,  
23 operations, and prospects, thus causing the price of the securities to be artificially inflated at all  
24 relevant times. Defendants' materially false and/or misleading statements during the Class Period  
25 resulted in Plaintiff and other members of the Class purchasing the securities at such artificially  
26 inflated prices, and each of them has been damaged as a result.

27 62. At all relevant times, the market for Tesla's common stock (and other securities)  
28 was an efficient market for the following reasons, among others:

1 (a) The Company's common stock met the requirements for listing, and was listed and  
2 actively traded on the NASDAQ, a highly efficient and automated market;

3 (b) As a regulated issuer, Tesla filed periodic public reports with the SEC and/or the  
4 NASDAQ;

5 (c) Defendants regularly communicated with public investors via established  
6 market communication mechanisms, including through regular dissemination of press releases on  
7 the national circuits of major newswire services and through other wide-ranging public  
8 disclosures, such as communications with the financial press and other similar reporting services;  
9 and/or;

10 (d) Tesla was followed by securities analysts employed by brokerage firms who wrote  
11 reports about the Company, and these reports were distributed to the sales force and certain  
12 customers of their respective brokerage firms. Each of these reports was publicly available and  
13 entered the public marketplace.

14 63. As a result of the foregoing, the market for the securities promptly digested current  
15 information regarding Tesla from all publicly available sources and reflected such information in  
16 the price of the securities. Under these circumstances, all purchasers of Tesla securities during the  
17 Class Period suffered similar injury through their purchase thereof at artificially inflated prices and  
18 are entitled to a presumption of reliance.

19 **LOSS CAUSATION**

20 64. Defendants' wrongful conduct as alleged herein directly and proximately caused  
21 the economic loss suffered by Plaintiff and the Class. During the Class Period, Plaintiff and the  
22 Class purchased or acquired Tesla securities at artificially inflated prices and were damaged  
23 thereby.

24 **NO SAFE HARBOR**

25 65. The statutory safe harbor provided for forward-looking statements under certain  
26 circumstances does not apply to any of the allegedly false statements pleaded in this Complaint.  
27 The statements alleged to be false and misleading herein all relate to then-existing facts and  
28 conditions. In addition, to the extent certain of the statements alleged to be false may be

1 characterized as forward looking, they were not identified as “forward-looking statements” when  
2 made and there were no meaningful cautionary statements identifying important factors that could  
3 cause actual results to differ materially from those in the purportedly forward-looking  
4 statements. In the alternative, to the extent that the statutory safe harbor is determined to apply to  
5 any forward-looking statements pleaded herein, Defendants are liable for those false forward-  
6 looking statements because at the time each of those forward-looking statements was made, the  
7 speaker had actual knowledge that the forward-looking statement was materially false or  
8 misleading, and/or the forward-looking statement was authorized or approved by an executive  
9 officer of Tesla who knew that the statement was false when made.

10 **COUNT I**

11 **(Against All Defendants For Violations of**

12 **Section 10(b) And Rule 10b-5 Promulgated Thereunder)**

13 66. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained above as if fully  
14 set forth herein.

15 67. This Count is asserted against Defendants and is based upon Section 10(b) of the  
16 Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. § 78j(b), and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by the SEC.

17 68. During the Class Period, Defendants: (1) engaged in a plan, scheme, conspiracy  
18 and course of conduct, pursuant to which they knowingly or recklessly engaged in acts,  
19 transactions, practices and courses of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon Plaintiff  
20 and the other members of the Class; (2) made various untrue statements of material facts and  
21 omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the  
22 circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and (3) employed devices, schemes  
23 and artifices to defraud in connection with the purchase and sale of securities. Such scheme was  
24 intended to, and, throughout the Class Period, did: (i) deceive the investing public, including  
25 Plaintiff and other Class members, as alleged herein; (ii) artificially inflate and maintain the  
26 market price of Tesla’s securities; and (iii) cause Plaintiff and other members of the Class to  
27 purchase Tesla securities at artificially inflated prices. In furtherance of this unlawful scheme,  
28 plan and course of conduct, Defendants took the actions set forth herein.

1           69. Pursuant to the above plan, scheme, conspiracy and course of conduct, each of the  
2 Defendants participated directly or indirectly in the preparation and/or issuance of the Tweets and  
3 other statements and documents described above. Such Tweets and statements were materially  
4 false and misleading in that they failed to disclose material adverse information and  
5 misrepresented the truth about the Proposed Acquisition Transaction.

6           70. By virtue of his position at Tesla (and the architect of the Proposed Acquisition  
7 Transaction), Defendant Musk had actual knowledge of the materially false and misleading  
8 statements and material omissions alleged herein and intended thereby to deceive Plaintiff and the  
9 other members of the Class, or, in the alternative, Defendants acted with reckless disregard for the  
10 truth in that they failed or refused to ascertain and disclose such facts as would reveal the  
11 materially false and misleading nature of the statements made, although such facts were readily  
12 available to Defendants. Said acts and omissions of Defendants were committed willfully or with  
13 reckless disregard for the truth. In addition, each defendant knew or recklessly disregarded that  
14 material facts were being misrepresented or omitted as described above.

15           71. Information showing that Defendants acted knowingly or with reckless disregard  
16 for the truth is peculiarly within Defendants' knowledge and control. As the Chief Executive  
17 Officer and Chairman of Tesla (as well as the purported architect of the Going Private  
18 Transaction), Defendant Musk had knowledge of the details of Tesla's internal financial affairs  
19 and that financing for the deal had not been secured.

20           72. Defendant Musk is liable both directly and indirectly for the wrongs complained of  
21 herein. Because of his position of control and authority, Defendant Musk was able to and did,  
22 directly or indirectly, control his Tweets and the content of the statements of Tesla. As an officer  
23 of a publicly-held company, Defendant Musk had a duty to disseminate timely, accurate, and  
24 truthful information with respect to Tesla's businesses, operations, future financial condition,  
25 future prospects and the Proposed Acquisition Transaction. As a result of the dissemination of the  
26 aforementioned false and misleading reports, releases and public statements, the market price of  
27 Tesla securities was artificially inflated throughout the Class Period. In ignorance of the adverse  
28 facts concerning the Proposed Acquisition Transaction result, Plaintiff and the other members of

1 the Class purchased Tesla securities at artificially inflated prices and relied upon the price of the  
2 securities, the integrity of the market for the securities and/or upon statements disseminated by  
3 Defendants, and were damaged thereby.

4 73. During the Class Period, Tesla common stock (and other securities) was traded on  
5 an active and efficient market. Plaintiff and the other members of the Class, relying on the  
6 materially false and misleading statements described herein, which the Defendants made, issued or  
7 caused to be disseminated, or relying upon the integrity of the market, purchased Tesla securities  
8 at prices artificially inflated by Defendants' wrongful conduct. Had Plaintiff and the other  
9 members of the Class known the truth, they would not have purchased said securities or would not  
10 have purchased them at the inflated prices that were paid. At the time of the purchases by Plaintiff  
11 and the Class, the true value of Tesla securities was substantially lower than the prices paid by  
12 Plaintiff and the other members of the Class.

13 74. By reason of the conduct alleged herein, Defendants knowingly or recklessly,  
14 directly or indirectly, have violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5  
15 promulgated thereunder.

16 75. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Plaintiff and the  
17 other members of the Class suffered damages in connection with their respective purchases and  
18 sales of the Company's securities during the Class Period.

19 **COUNT II**

20 **(Violations of Section 20(a) of the**  
21 **Exchange Act Against Defendant Musk)**

22 76. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in the foregoing  
23 paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

24 77. During the Class Period, Defendant Musk participated in the operation and  
25 management of Tesla, and conducted and participated, directly and indirectly, in the conduct of  
26 Tesla's business affairs, including the Proposed Acquisition Transaction. Because of his senior  
27 position (and as the architect of the Going Private Transaction), defendant Musk knew the adverse  
28 non-public information regarding Tesla, including that the funding for the deal had not been

1 secured.

2 78. As an officer of a publicly owned company, Defendant Musk had a duty to  
3 disseminate accurate and truthful information with respect to Tesla's financial condition and the  
4 Proposed Acquisition Transaction, and to correct promptly any public statements which had  
5 become materially false or misleading.

6 79. Because of his position of control and authority as a senior officer, Defendant  
7 Musk was able to, and did, control the contents of the various reports, press releases and public  
8 filings which Tesla disseminated in the marketplace during the Class Period concerning the Going  
9 Private Transaction (including the Tweets). Throughout the Class Period, Defendant Musk  
10 exercised his power and authority to cause Tesla to engage in the wrongful acts complained of  
11 herein. Defendant Musk therefore, was a "controlling person" of Tesla within the meaning of  
12 Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. In this capacity, he participated in the unlawful conduct  
13 alleged which artificially inflated the market price of Tesla securities.

14 80. Defendant Musk, therefore, acted as a controlling person of Tesla. By reason of his  
15 senior management position at Tesla, Defendant Musk had the power to direct the actions of, and  
16 exercised the same to cause, Tesla to engage in the unlawful acts and conduct complained of  
17 herein. Defendant Musk exercised control over the financial operations of Tesla and possessed the  
18 power to control the specific activities which comprise the primary violations about which  
19 Plaintiff and the other members of the Class complain.

20 81. By reason of the above conduct, Defendant Musk is liable pursuant to Section 20(a)  
21 of the Exchange Act for the violations committed by Tesla.

22 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

23 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendants as follows:

24 A. Determining that the instant action may be maintained as a class action under Rule  
25 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and certifying Plaintiff as the Class representative;

26 B. Requiring Defendants to pay damages sustained by Plaintiff and the Class by  
27 reason of the acts and transactions alleged herein;

28 C. Awarding Plaintiff and the other members of the Class prejudgment and post-





CERTIFICATION

I, Kalman Isaacs hereby certify as follows:

1. I have reviewed and authorized the filing of the complaint against Tesla, Inc. (“Tesla”) and Elon Musk, alleging violations of the federal securities laws.
2. I did not purchase securities of Tesla at the direction of counsel or in order to participate in any private action under the federal securities laws.
3. I am willing to serve as a lead plaintiff and representative party in this matter, including providing testimony at deposition and trial, if necessary.
4. My transactions in Tesla securities during the class period are reflected in Exhibit A, attached hereto.
5. I have not sought to serve as a representative party or as a lead plaintiff in any class action under the federal securities laws filed during the last three years.
6. Beyond my pro rata share of any recovery, I will not accept payment for serving as a lead plaintiff and representative party on behalf of the Class, except the reimbursement of such reasonable costs and expenses (including lost wages) as ordered or approved by the Court.

I declare under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the United States, that the foregoing is true and correct this 10th<sup>th</sup> day of August 2018.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Kalman Isaacs

# EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT A

	Action	Symbol	Security Description	Security Type	Quantity	Price	Amount
08/08/2018	YOU BOUGHT SHORT COVER	TSLA	TESLA INC COM	Short	1,000	376.54	-376,540
08/08/2018	YOU BOUGHT SHORT COVER	TSLA	TESLA INC COM	Short	400	376.87	-150,748
08/08/2018	YOU BOUGHT SHORT COVER	TSLA	TESLA INC COM	Short	394	376.74	-148,435.56
08/08/2018	YOU BOUGHT SHORT COVER	TSLA	TESLA INC COM	Short	200	376.2	-75,239
08/08/2018	YOU BOUGHT SHORT COVER	TSLA	TESLA INC COM	Short	200	376.21	-75,242
08/08/2018	YOU BOUGHT SHORT COVER	TSLA	TESLA INC COM	Short	200	376.23	-75,246
08/08/2018	YOU BOUGHT SHORT COVER	TSLA	TESLA INC COM	Short	186	376.86	-70,095.96
08/08/2018	YOU BOUGHT SHORT COVER	TSLA	TESLA INC COM	Short	100	376.2	-37,620.5
08/08/2018	YOU BOUGHT SHORT COVER	TSLA	TESLA INC COM	Short	100	376.22	-37,622
08/08/2018	YOU BOUGHT SHORT COVER	TSLA	TESLA INC COM	Short	100	376.24	-37,624
08/08/2018	YOU BOUGHT SHORT COVER	TSLA	TESLA INC COM	Short	100	376.26	-37,626.4
08/08/2018	YOU BOUGHT SHORT COVER	TSLA	TESLA INC COM	Short	20	376.84	-7,536.8
	TOTALS				3,000	-376.53	-1,129,576.22