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9	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
10	SAN JOSE DIVISION		
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13	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMIGIS Case No. 0375		
14	Plaintiff, COMPLAINT FOR PERMANENT		
15	vs. COMP EARNT FOR PERMANENT INJUNCTION AND OTHER RELIEF		
16	SAIYED ATIQ RAZA,		
17	Defendant.		
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19	Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") alleges:		
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25	was entrusted with information about a confidential legal settlement between OrthoClear and its		
26	primary competitor, Bay Area public company Align Technology, Inc. ("Align") that would		
27	significantly benefit Align. Raza then misused this confidential information for his own advantage		
28	by purchasing large amounts of Align's securities before news of the settlement was made public.		
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- 2. On the night of September 19 and the early morning of September 20, 2006, OrthoClear's CEO informed Raza about a confidential agreement that OrthoClear had reached with Align to resolve ongoing and contentious litigation between the two companies. As part of the settlement, OrthoClear agreed to no longer compete against Align in the transparent teeth-straightening market. On September 22, Raza purchased a large number of Align call options securities that would increase significantly in value if Align's stock price rose in the short term. When Align announced the settlement with OrthoClear the following week, Align's stock price rose nearly 50%, allowing Raza to realize profits of \$1,450,900.
- 3. As a member of OrthoClear's board of directors, Raza owed a fiduciary duty of trust and confidence to OrthoClear, and violated this duty by using confidential business information he obtained from OrthoClear for his own personal profit. By trading Align securities based on material nonpublic information, Raza violated Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5 [17 C.F.R. 240.10b-5] thereunder. The Commission seeks a court order enjoining defendant Raza from future violations of the federal securities laws; prohibiting him from serving as an officer or director of any publicly traded company; requiring him to disgorge his ill-gotten gains plus prejudgment interest; and imposing civil money penalties.

AUTHORITY TO BRING THIS ACTION

- 4. The Commission brings this action pursuant to Section 21(d), 21(e), and 21A of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §§ 78u(d), 78u(e), and 78u-1(c)].
- 5. Defendant directly engaged in transactions, acts, practices and course of business that constitute violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. §78j(b)] and Rule 10b-5 [17 C.F.R. 240.10b-5] promulgated thereunder.
- 6. Defendant will, unless enjoined, continue to engage in the acts, practices and courses of business alleged herein, or in transactions, acts, practices and course of business of similar purport and object.

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SEC v. RAZA

straightening market. Prior to OrthoClear's entry into the market in 2005, Align dominated the market for transparent teeth-straightening.

- 15. Throughout 2006, Raza, along with the rest of OrthoClear's Board, received confidential status reports on the Align litigation and settlement prospects. These updates increased in frequency shortly before a mandatory settlement conference scheduled before the U.S. International Trade Commission ("ITC") for September 18, 2006. In connection with the settlement conference, the ITC ordered OrthoClear and Align to keep all settlement discussions between the parties confidential.
- 16. Align and OrthoClear participated in the confidential settlement conference on September 18, 2006. Late the following day, September 19, Align and OrthoClear agreed to terms of a settlement-in-principle that would result in, among other details, OrthoClear ceasing business in the teeth aligner market in return for a \$20 million payment from Align. On September 20, 2006, Align and OrthoClear designated the signed settlement-in-principle as confidential and filed it under seal with the ITC.
- OrthoClear's board of directors to seek approval of the settlement terms. On September 19 and 20, 2006, the CEO had two telephone calls with Raza. In these conversations, the CEO informed Raza about the settlement terms and the fact that it would result in OrthoClear terminating its business operations. Raza understood that the CEO called him because he was an OrthoClear director, and that the information conveyed to him was confidential.
- 18. On September 22, 2006, two days after learning from OrthoClear's CEO that the company was going out of business and would no longer compete against Align, Raza purchased 3,500 Align call options, or the contractual right to buy Align stock in the future at a set price. These purchases accounted for over 45 percent of the total Align option trading volume and represented approximately 36 percent of the total open interest in the Align option class for that trade date. Raza also purchased 60,000 share of Align common stock at an average price of \$6.92 per share. Prior to these trades, Raza had never before purchased Align options and had last purchased Align stock in 2002.

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Grant such other relief as this Court may deem just and necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

Marc J. Fagel Michael S. Dicke

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Attorneys for Plaintiff

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