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2 Plaintiff ____, by and through its attorneys, alleges the following upon information and belief, except
3 as to those allegations in paragraph 11 below, which are alleged upon personal knowledge.
4 Plaintiff's information and belief is based upon, among other things, its counsel's investigation,
5 which includes without limitation: (a) review and analysis of public filings made by WageWorks,
6 Inc. ("WageWorks" or the "Company") with the United States Securities and Exchange
7 Commission ("SEC"); (b) review and analysis of press releases and other publications
8 disseminated by Defendants and other related non-parties; (c) review of news articles, shareholder
9 communications, conference call transcripts, and postings on WageWorks' website concerning the
10 Company's public statements; and (d) review of other publicly available information concerning
11 WageWorks and the Individual Defendants.

12 **I. NATURE AND SUMMARY OF THE ACTION**

13
14 1. This is a class action on behalf of persons and entities that acquired WageWorks
15 securities between May 6, 2016 and March 1, 2018, inclusive (the "Class Period"), against the
16 Defendants WageWorks, its Chief Executive Officer Joseph L. Jackson ("Jackson"), and its Chief
17 Financial Officer Colm M. Callan ("Callan") (collectively, "Defendants"), for Defendant's
18 violations of sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, (the "Exchange
19 Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 78(b) and 78(a) and Rule 10b-5 promulgated by the SEC, 17 C.F.R. § 240.10
20 b-5.

21 2. WageWorks provides tax-advantaged programs for consumer-directed health,
22 commuter, and other employee spending account benefits in the United States. The company
23 operates spending account management programs such as health and dependent care Flexible
24 Spending Accounts (FSAs), Health Savings Accounts (HSAs), Health Reimbursement
25 Arrangements (HRAs), and transit programs.

26 3. Throughout the Class Period, WageWorks and the Individual Defendants issued, or
27 caused to be issued, a series of false and/or misleading financial statements, failing to disclose that:
28 (i) there were material weaknesses in WageWorks' systems of internal controls and that its

1 practices and controls were ineffective; (ii) WageWorks failed to adequately manage and assess
2 risk relating to certain complex transactions, including certain government contracts; (iii)
3 WageWorks improperly recognized revenue thereby inflating its earnings and related financial
4 metrics, and that, (iv) as a result of the foregoing, WageWorks' financial statements were
5 materially false and misleading at all relevant times. As a result of the issuance of these false and
6 misleading financial statements, throughout the Class Period, the common stock of WageWorks
7 traded at artificially inflated prices.

8 4. On June 23, 2017, both the Company and Defendant Jackson took advantage of the
9 inflation caused in the trading price of WageWorks common stock arising from Defendants' false
10 and misleading financial statements. Pursuant to a secondary equity offering announced on June
11 19, 2017, 2.5 million shares of stock was issued and sold. Of those 2.5 million shares,
12 approximately 1.95 million shares were sold by WageWorks for net proceeds of more than \$131
13 million. In addition, WageWorks Chief Executive Officer and defendant Jackson sold nearly all of
14 his holdings in WageWorks common stock, selling 495,148 shares at \$69.25 per share after
15 exercising options to purchase more than 400,000 shares at prices between \$5.32 and \$9.59 per
16 share, generating individual net proceeds of more than \$31.3 million.

17 5. Then, on March 1, 2018, after the completion of the defendant's selling spree, and
18 after issuing false and misleading certifications under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 attesting
19 that its financial statements were fairly stated and that its internal controls over financial reporting
20 were effective, WageWorks announced that it was delaying the filing of its Form 10-K for the
21 fiscal year ending December 31, 2017, admitting that there were material weaknesses in
22 WageWorks' systems of internal controls and that its practices and controls as to its accounting and
23 preparation of earnings disclosures were ineffective. On the news, the trading price of WageWorks
24 common stock plunged, from a closing price of \$52.45 per share on February 28, 2018 to close at
25 \$42.70 on March 1, 2018, a decline of almost 19% on heavy volume of 4.3 million shares, causing
26 class members to suffer major losses.

1 **II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

2 6. The claims asserted herein arise under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act
3 (15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b) and 78t(a)) and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by the SEC (17 C.F.R. §
4 240.10b-5).

5 7. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28
6 U.S.C. § 1331 and Section 27 of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. § 78aa).

7 8. Venue is proper in this Judicial District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and Section
8 27 of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. § 78aa(c)). Substantial acts in furtherance of the alleged fraud
9 or the effects of the fraud have occurred in this Judicial District. Many of the acts charged herein,
10 including the dissemination of materially false and/or misleading information, occurred in
11 substantial part in this Judicial District. In addition, the Company's principal executive offices are
12 in the Judicial District.

13 9. In connection with the acts, transactions, and conduct alleged herein, Defendants
14 directly and indirectly used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including the
15 United States mail, interstate telephone communications, and the facilities of a national securities
16 exchange.

17 **III. PARTIES**

18 10. Plaintiff _____, as set
19 forth in the accompanying certification, incorporated by reference herein, purchased WageWorks
20 securities during the Class Period, and suffered damages as a result of the federal securities law
21 violations and false and/or misleading statements and/or material omissions alleged herein.

22 11. Defendant WageWorks, Inc. is incorporated in Delaware and maintains its principal
23 executive offices in San Mateo, California. WageWorks' common stock trades on the New York
24 Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "WAGE."

25 12. Defendant Joseph L. Jackson was the Chairman and CEO of WageWorks at all
26 relevant times.

27 13. Defendant Colm M. Callan was the CFO of WageWorks at all relevant times.
28

1 14. Defendants Jackson and Callan (collectively the “Individual Defendants”), because
2 of their positions with the Company, possessed the power and authority to control the contents of
3 WageWorks’ reports to the SEC, press releases and presentations to securities analysts, money and
4 portfolio managers and institutional investors, i.e., the market. The Individual Defendants were
5 provided with copies of the Company’s reports and press releases alleged herein to be misleading
6 prior to, or shortly after, their issuance and had the ability and opportunity to prevent their issuance
7 or cause them to be corrected. Because of their positions and access to material non-public
8 information available to them, the Individual Defendants knew that the adverse facts specified
9 herein had not been disclosed to, and were being concealed from, the public, and that the positive
10 representations which were being made were then materially false and/or misleading. The
11 Individual Defendants are liable for the false statements pled herein.

12 **IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

13 11. On May 5, 2016, after the close of the market, WageWorks issued a press release
14 including the following summary of the Company’s financial results for the quarter ending March
15 31, 2016 as well as detailed tables disclosing various financial metrics:

16 **WageWorks Reports First Quarter 2016 Financial Results**

- 17) Total revenue in the first quarter of \$87.0 million
18) First quarter 2016 GAAP net income of \$5.8 million or \$0.16 per diluted share,
19) Non-GAAP net income of \$11.9 million or \$0.33 per diluted share
20) First quarter 2016 non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA of \$25.1 million, a 14 percent
 increase year-over-year

21 SAN MATEO, Calif., May 05, 2016 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) -- WageWorks, Inc. (the
22 “Company”) (NYSE: WAGE), a leader in administering Consumer-Directed Benefits
(CDBs), which empower employees to save money on taxes while also providing corporate
tax advantages for employers, today announced the Company's financial results for its first
quarter ended March 31, 2016.

23 “2016 is off to a great start. We see encouraging results in our commuter business and
24 demand across all of our healthcare offerings remains strong, especially as it relates to
25 Health Savings Accounts. Our selling season is progressing very well, highlighted by an
26 exciting new relationship with the Federal government. Our channel partnership and
27 exchange business is growing, and we are successfully fostering existing relationships and
continuously developing new opportunities. As we move through 2016, we are well
positioned to execute on our multiple avenues for growth and drive leverage in the
business,” said Joe Jackson, Chief Executive Officer of WageWorks.

28 For the first quarter, WageWorks reported total revenue of \$87.0 million, compared to
\$85.3 million for the first quarter of 2015. Healthcare revenue was \$50.4 million, compared

1 to \$47.3 million for the first quarter of 2015, an increase of 7 percent. Commuter revenue
2 was \$17.4 million, compared to \$15.9 million for the first quarter of 2015, an increase of 9
3 percent. COBRA revenue was \$15.4 million, compared to \$12.6 million for the first quarter
4 of 2015, an increase of 22 percent. Other revenue was \$3.9 million, compared to \$9.5
5 million for the first quarter of 2015.

6 GAAP operating income was \$9.9 million for the first quarter of 2016, an increase
7 compared to GAAP operating income of \$9.7 million for the first quarter of 2015. On a
8 non-GAAP basis, first quarter of 2016 operating income was \$20.2 million, an increase
9 compared to non-GAAP operating income of \$18.0 million for the first quarter of 2015.

10 GAAP net income was \$5.8 million, or \$0.16 per diluted share, for the first quarter of 2016,
11 compared to GAAP net income of \$5.6 million, or \$0.15 per diluted share, for the first
12 quarter of 2015.

13 On a non-GAAP net income basis, first quarter of 2016 net income was \$11.9 million, or
14 \$0.33 per diluted share, an increase compared to non-GAAP net income of \$10.5 million, or
15 \$0.29 per diluted share, for the first quarter of 2015. Non-GAAP net income for the first
16 quarter of 2015 and 2016 excludes expenses related to stock-based compensation,
17 amortization of acquired intangibles, contingent consideration expense and the related tax
18 impact of these items.

19 Non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA was \$25.1 million for the first quarter of 2016, a 14 percent
20 increase compared to non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA of \$22.0 million for the first quarter of
21 2015.

22 The reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures to the comparable GAAP measures for the
23 first quarter 2016 and 2015 is detailed in the tables provided in this press release.
24 As of March 31, 2016, WageWorks had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$562.4 million.
25 This compares to cash and cash equivalents totaling \$500.9 million as of December 31,
26 2015.

27 12. Thereafter on May 5, 2016, WageWorks filed a Form 10-Q for the quarter ending
28 March 31, 2016 (the "Q1 2016 Form 10-Q"). The Q1 2016 10-Q was signed and certified under the
Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 by the Individual Defendants attesting to the accuracy of the financial
statements, effectiveness of internal controls, and that all fraud was disclosed.

13. In addition to disclosing the Company's financial performance for the quarter, in the
Q1 2016 10-Q, the Company asserted that defendants Jackson and Callan had evaluated the
effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures:

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain "disclosure controls and procedures," as such term is defined in Rule
13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the Exchange Act,
that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we
file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported
within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange
Commission, or the SEC, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to

1 our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as
2 appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and
3 evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that disclosure
4 controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only
5 reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the disclosure controls and
6 procedures are met.

7 Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief
8 Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures
9 pursuant to Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange
10 Act), as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

11 Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer
12 concluded that, as of March 31, 2016, our disclosure controls and procedures are designed
13 at a reasonable assurance level and are effective to provide reasonable assurance that
14 information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange
15 Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in
16 the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to
17 our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as
18 appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

19 14. In addition, in the Q1 2016 Form 10-Q, the Company asserted that no material
20 changes in internal control over accounting had occurred during the quarter. "There was no change
21 in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required
22 by Rule 13a-15(d) or the Exchange Act that occurred during the period covered by this Quarterly
23 Report on Form 10-Q that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our
24 internal control over financial reporting."

25 15. Following the filing of the Q1 2016 Form 10-Q, WageWorks held a conference call
26 with analysts in which the Individual Defendants discussed the Company's Q1 2016 financial
27 results.

28 16. On August 9, 2016, after the close of the market, WageWorks issued a press release
including the following summary of the Company's financial results for the quarter ending June
30, 2016 as well as detailed tables disclosing various financial metrics:

WageWorks Reports Second Quarter 2016 Financial Results

- } Total revenue in the second quarter 2016 of \$87.7 million
- } Second quarter 2016 GAAP net income of \$2.9 million or \$0.08 per diluted share,
Non-GAAP net income of \$13.3 million or \$0.36 per diluted share
- } Second quarter 2016 non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA of \$27.5 million, a 24 percent
increase year-over-year

SAN MATEO, Calif., Aug. 09, 2016 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) -- WageWorks, Inc. (the
"Company") (NYSE:WAGE), a leader in administering Consumer-Directed Benefits
(CDBs), which empower employees to save money on taxes while also providing corporate

1 tax advantages for employers, today announced the Company's financial results for its
2 second quarter ended June 30, 2016.

3 "The first half of 2016 was another strong one for WageWorks. Our selling season
4 is progressing extremely well due to record interest in all of our products. Employers are
5 increasingly choosing us as their administrator for Consumer Directed Benefits because of
6 our service excellence and the ease of use of our programs on one consolidated platform.
7 We have entered into several new channel partnerships and have expanded others. We
8 expect this positive momentum to continue in the second half of the year as we capitalize
9 on the expansion we are seeing in the industry," said Joe Jackson, Chief Executive Officer
10 of WageWorks.

11 For the second quarter, WageWorks reported total revenue of \$87.7 million,
12 compared to \$82.8 million for the second quarter of 2015, an increase of 6 percent.
13 Healthcare revenue was \$48.1 million, compared to \$43.8 million for the second quarter of
14 2015, an increase of 10 percent. Commuter revenue was \$17.4 million, compared to \$16.0
15 million for the second quarter of 2015, an increase of 9 percent. COBRA revenue was \$17.9
16 million, compared to \$12.3 million for the second quarter of 2015, an increase of 46
17 percent. Other revenue was \$4.4 million, compared to \$10.6 million for the second quarter
18 of 2015.

19 GAAP operating income was \$4.6 million for the second quarter of 2016, compared
20 to GAAP operating income of \$6.8 million for the second quarter of 2015. On a non-GAAP
21 basis, second quarter of 2016 operating income was \$22.3 million, an increase compared to
22 non-GAAP operating income of \$17.5 million for the second quarter of 2015.

23 GAAP net income was \$2.9 million, or \$0.08 per diluted share, for the second
24 quarter of 2016, compared to GAAP net income of \$3.5 million, or \$0.10 per diluted share,
25 for the second quarter of 2015.

26 On a non-GAAP net income basis, second quarter of 2016 net income was \$13.3
27 million, or \$0.36 per diluted share, an increase compared to non-GAAP net income of \$10.3
28 million, or \$0.28 per diluted share, for the second quarter of 2015. Non-GAAP net income
for the second quarter of 2015 and 2016 excludes expenses related to stock-based
compensation, amortization of acquired intangibles, contingent consideration expense,
severance costs related to integration initiatives and the related tax impact of these items.
Non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA was \$27.5 million for the second quarter of 2016, a 24
percent increase compared to non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA of \$22.2 million for the second
quarter of 2015.

The reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures to the comparable GAAP measures
for the second quarter 2016 and 2015 is detailed in the tables provided in this press release.
As of June 30, 2016, WageWorks had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$569.0 million.
This compares to cash and cash equivalents totaling \$500.9 million as of December 31,
2015.

17. On August 9, 2016, the Company filed a Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30,
2016 ("Q2 2016 Form 10-Q") with the SEC, which provided the Company's second quarter 2016
financial results and positions and stated that the Company's internal controls over financial
reporting was effective as of June 30, 2016. The Q2 2016 Form 10-Q was signed and certified
under the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 by the Individual Defendants attesting to the accuracy of the
financial statements, effectiveness of internal controls, and that all fraud was disclosed.

1 18. Following the filing of the Q2 2016 Form 10-Q, WageWorks held a conference call
2 with analysts in which the Individual Defendants discussed the Company's Q2 2016 financial
3 results.

4 19. On November 9, 2016, after the close of the market, WageWorks issued a press
5 release including the following summary of the Company's financial results for the quarter ending
6 September 30, 2016 as well as detailed tables disclosing various financial metrics:
7

8 **WageWorks Reports Third Quarter 2016 Financial Results**

9 } Total revenue in the third quarter 2016 of \$88.9 million
10 } Third quarter 2016 GAAP net income of \$5.9 million or \$0.16 per diluted share,
Non-GAAP net income of \$12.6 million or \$0.34 per diluted share
11 } Third quarter 2016 non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA of \$26.5 million
SAN MATEO, Calif., November 9, 2016 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) -- WageWorks, Inc. (the
12 "Company") (NYSE: WAGE), a leader in administering Consumer-Directed Benefits,
today announced the Company's financial results for its third quarter ended September 30,
13 2016.

14 "I am very pleased with our strong third quarter results. We are in the midst of
another record setting new sales year driven by increased interest across all of our products
15 from employers of all sizes. The successful transition of the existing participants on the
United States Office of Personnel Management's Federal Flexible Spending Account
16 Program to our platform marks the largest transition of accounts in our history. We
continue to enter into new carrier and channel partnerships, which are producing additional
17 opportunities and solid growth. Finally, we are excited about our pending acquisition of
ADP's Consumer Health Spending Account and COBRA businesses and our new ongoing
18 partnership with ADP. We are poised to finish 2016 with strong momentum, as we are
clearly executing on our multiple avenues for growth," said Joe Jackson, Chief Executive
Officer of WageWorks.

19 For the third quarter, WageWorks reported total revenue of \$88.9 million, compared
to \$83.2 million for the third quarter of 2015, an increase of 7 percent. Healthcare revenue
20 was \$48.5 million, compared to \$42.2 million for the third quarter of 2015, an increase of
15 percent. Commuter revenue was \$17.6 million, compared to \$16.0 million for the third
21 quarter of 2015, an increase of 10 percent. COBRA revenue was \$18.7 million, compared
to \$12.2 million for the third quarter of 2015, an increase of 53 percent. Other revenue was
22 \$4.2 million, compared to \$12.7 million for the third quarter of 2015.

23 GAAP operating income was \$9.4 million for the third quarter of 2016, compared to
GAAP operating income of \$12.7 million for the third quarter of 2015. On a non-GAAP
24 basis, third quarter of 2016 operating income was \$21.3 million, compared to non-GAAP
operating income of \$21.9 million for the third quarter of 2015.

25 GAAP net income was \$5.9 million, or \$0.16 per diluted share, for the third quarter
of 2016, compared to GAAP net income of \$7.6 million, or \$0.21 per diluted share, for the
26 third quarter of 2015.

27 On a non-GAAP basis, third quarter of 2016 net income was \$12.6 million, or \$0.34
per diluted share, compared to non-GAAP net income of \$13.0 million, or \$0.36 per diluted
28 share, for the third quarter of 2015. Non-GAAP net income for the third quarter of 2015 and
2016 excludes expenses related to stock-based compensation, amortization of acquired
intangibles, contingent consideration expense, severance costs related to integration

1 initiatives, costs associated with the planned acquisition of ADP's Consumer Health
2 Spending Account and COBRA businesses, and the related tax impact of these items.

3 Non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA was \$26.5 million for the third quarter of 2016,
4 which remained flat as compared to non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA for the third quarter of
5 2015.

6 The reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures to the comparable GAAP measures
7 for the third quarter 2016 and 2015 is detailed in the tables provided in this press release.

8 As of September 30, 2016, WageWorks had cash and cash equivalents totaling
9 \$666.6 million. This compares to cash and cash equivalents totaling \$500.9 million as of
10 December 31, 2015.

11 20. Thereafter on November 9, 2016, the Company filed a Form 10-Q for the quarter
12 ended, 2016 ("Q3 2016 Form 10-Q") with the SEC, which provided the Company's third quarter
13 2016 financial results and positions and stated that the Company's internal controls over financial
14 reporting was effective as of September 30, 2016. The Q3 2016 Form 10-Q was signed and
15 certified under the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 by the Individual Defendants attesting to the
16 accuracy of the financial statements, effectiveness of internal controls, and that all fraud was
17 disclosed.

18 21. Following the filing of the Q3 2016 Form 10-Q, WageWorks held a conference call
19 with analysts in which the Individual Defendants discussed the Company's Q3 2016 financial
20 results.

21 22. On February 23, 2017, after the close of the market, the Company issued a press
22 release including the following summary of the Company's financial results for the quarter and
23 fiscal year ending December 31, 2016 as well as detailed tables disclosing various financial
24 metrics:

25 **WageWorks Reports Fourth Quarter and Full Year 2016 Financial Results**

- 26) Fourth quarter 2016 total revenue of \$101.1 million, a 22 percent increase year-
27 over-year
- 28) Full year 2016 total revenue of \$364.7 million
-) Fourth quarter 2016 GAAP net income of \$5.7 million or \$0.15 per diluted share,
Non-GAAP net income of \$13.6 million or \$0.36 per diluted share
-) Full year 2016 GAAP net income of \$20.2 million or \$0.54 per diluted share, Non-
GAAP net income of \$51.3 million or \$1.38 per diluted share
-) Fourth quarter 2016 non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA of \$28.8 million
-) Full year 2016 non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA of \$108.0 million

SAN MATEO, Calif., February 23, 2017 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) -- WageWorks, Inc. (the
"Company", "WageWorks") (NYSE: WAGE), a leader in administering Consumer-
Directed Benefits, today announced the Company's financial results for its fourth quarter
and fiscal year ended December 31, 2016.

1 "2016 was an outstanding year for WageWorks. Our sales team delivered another
2 record performance and we just completed a successful open enrollment season that
3 included onboarding the largest number of participants in our history. We saw increased
4 demand for all of our products, with continued strength in HSAs and FSAs. There was a
5 significant uptick in employers interested in our full suite of Consumer Directed Benefits
6 and selecting us to administer multiple offerings. We added a number of new carrier
7 relationships and channel partners, including our first rideshare partner. We acquired
8 ADP's CHSA and COBRA businesses and while that transaction closed about two weeks
9 later than we were expecting, we are pleased with the results we are seeing and encouraged
10 by the number of new business opportunities we are already receiving from the ongoing
11 partnership we established as part of that transaction. We continue to see positive
12 momentum in all aspects of our business and enter 2017 well positioned to execute on the
13 foundation that we built in 2016," said Joe Jackson, Chief Executive Officer of
14 WageWorks.

15 **Fourth Quarter 2016 Financial Highlights**

16 For the fourth quarter, WageWorks reported total revenue of \$101.1 million,
17 compared to \$83.1 million for the fourth quarter of 2015, an increase of 22 percent.
18 Healthcare revenue was \$56.0 million, compared to \$43.3 million for the fourth quarter of
19 2015, an increase of 29 percent. Commuter revenue was \$17.8 million, compared to \$16.0
20 million for the fourth quarter of 2015, an increase of 11 percent. COBRA revenue was
21 \$23.3 million, compared to \$14.2 million for the fourth quarter of 2015, an increase of 64
22 percent. Other revenue was \$4.0 million, compared to \$9.7 million for the fourth quarter of
23 2015.

24 GAAP operating income was \$8.7 million for the fourth quarter of 2016, compared
25 to GAAP operating income of \$10.8 million for the fourth quarter of 2015. On a non-
26 GAAP basis, fourth quarter of 2016 operating income was \$22.1 million, compared to non-
27 GAAP operating income of \$20.8 million for the fourth quarter of 2015.

28 GAAP net income was \$5.7 million, or \$0.15 per diluted share, for the fourth
quarter of 2016, compared to GAAP net income of \$6.2 million, or \$0.17 per diluted share,
for the fourth quarter of 2015.

On a non-GAAP basis, fourth quarter of 2016 net income was \$13.6 million, or
\$0.36 per diluted share, compared to non-GAAP net income of \$12.0 million, or \$0.33 per
diluted share, for the fourth quarter of 2015. Non-GAAP net income for the fourth quarter
of 2015 and 2016 excludes expenses related to stock-based compensation, amortization of
acquired intangibles, employee termination and other charges, contingent consideration
expense, and the related tax impact of these items.

Non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA was \$28.8 million for the fourth quarter of 2016, an
increase of 12 percent as compared to \$25.8 million for the fourth quarter of 2015.

The reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures to the comparable GAAP measures
for the fourth quarter 2016 and 2015 is detailed in the tables provided in this press release.

29 **Full Year 2016 Financial Highlights**

30 For the full year of 2016, WageWorks reported total revenue of \$364.7 million,
31 compared to \$334.3 million for the full year of 2015, an increase of nine percent.
32 Healthcare revenue was \$202.9 million, compared to \$176.6 million for the full year of
33 2015, an increase of 15 percent. Commuter revenue was \$70.2 million, compared to \$63.9
34 million for the full year of 2015, an increase of 10 percent. COBRA revenue was \$75.2
35 million, compared to \$51.3 million for the full year of 2015, an increase of 47 percent.
36 Other revenue was \$16.4 million, compared to \$42.5 million for the full year of 2015.

37 GAAP operating income was \$32.7 million for the full year of 2016, compared to
38 GAAP operating income of \$39.9 million for the full year of 2015. On a non-GAAP basis,

1 full year of 2016 operating income was \$86.0 million, compared to non-GAAP operating
2 income of \$78.2 million for the full year of 2015.

3 GAAP net income was \$20.2 million, or \$0.54 per diluted share, for the full year of
4 2016, compared to GAAP net income of \$23.0 million, or \$0.63 per diluted share, for the
5 full year of 2015.

6 On a non-GAAP basis, full year 2016 net income was \$51.3 million, or \$1.38 per
7 diluted share, compared to non-GAAP net income of \$45.8 million, or \$1.25 per diluted
8 share, for the full year of 2015. Non-GAAP net income for the full year of 2015 and 2016
9 excludes expenses related to stock-based compensation, amortization of acquired
10 intangibles, employee termination and other charges, contingent consideration expense, and
11 the related tax impact of these items.

12 Non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA was \$108.0 million for the full year of 2016, an
13 increase of 12 percent as compared to \$96.5 million for the full year of 2015.

14 The reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures to the comparable GAAP measures
15 for the full year of 2016 and 2015 is detailed in the tables provided in this press release.

16 As of December 31, 2016, WageWorks had cash and cash equivalents totaling
17 \$678.3 million. This compares to cash and cash equivalents totaling \$500.9 million as of
18 December 31, 2015.

19 23. Thereafter on February 23, 2017, the Company filed a Form 10-K for the fiscal year
20 ending December 31, 2016 ("2016 Form 10-K") with the SEC, which provided the Company's
21 financial results for the fourth quarter and full fiscal year 2016. The 2016 Form 10-K was signed
22 and certified under the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 by the Individual Defendants attesting to the
23 accuracy of the financial statements, effectiveness of internal controls, and that all fraud was
24 disclosed.

25 24. Following the filing of the 2016 Form 10-K, WageWorks held a conference call
26 with analysts in which the Individual Defendants discussed the Company's financial results for the
27 fourth quarter and full year 2016.

28 25. On May 4, 2017, after the close of the market, WageWorks issued a press release
including the follow summary of its financial results for the quarter ending March 31, 2017 as well
as detailed tables disclosing various financial metrics:

WageWorks Reports First Quarter 2017 Financial Results

- 24) Total revenue in the first quarter 2017 of \$125.0 million, a 44 percent increase year-
25 over-year
- 26) First quarter 2017 GAAP net income of \$11.1 million or \$0.29 per diluted share, a
27 91% increase year-over-year
- 28) First quarter 2017 non-GAAP net income of \$17.6 million or \$0.46 per diluted
shares, a 48% increase year-over-year
-) First quarter 2017 non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA of \$36.1 million, a 44 percent
increase year-over-year

1 SAN MATEO, Calif., May 04, 2017 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) -- WageWorks, Inc. (the
2 “Company”) (NYSE: WAGE), a leader in administering Consumer-Directed Benefits,

3 “I am pleased with our first quarter results. We achieved strong financial metrics
4 across the board that all exceeded our guidance. Our sales pipeline has doubled year over
5 year and our 2017 selling season is off to a terrific start as we continue to see substantial
6 interest in our full suite of Consumer Directed Benefit offerings. The integration of ADP’s
7 CHSA and COBRA businesses is progressing ahead of schedule, we continue to expand our
8 reach in the commuter space, and we are seeing increased activity from our many revenue
9 generating channel partners and carrier relationships” said Joe Jackson, Chairman and Chief
10 Executive Officer of WageWorks.

11 For the first quarter, WageWorks reported total revenue of \$125.0 million,
12 compared to \$87.0 million for the first quarter of 2016, an increase of 44 percent.
13 Healthcare revenue was \$74.0 million, compared to \$50.4 million for the first quarter of
14 2016, an increase of 47 percent. Commuter revenue was \$18.4 million, compared to \$17.4
15 million for the first quarter of 2016, an increase of 6 percent. COBRA revenue was \$28.3
16 million, compared to \$15.4 million for the first quarter of 2016, an increase of 84 percent.
17 Other revenue was \$4.4 million, compared to \$3.9 million for the first quarter of 2016.

18 GAAP operating income was \$15.6 million for the first quarter of 2017, compared
19 to GAAP operating income of \$9.9 million for the first quarter of 2016. On a non-GAAP
20 basis, first quarter of 2017 operating income was \$30.8 million, compared to non-GAAP
21 operating income of \$20.2 million for the first quarter of 2016.

22 GAAP net income was \$11.1 million, or \$0.29 per diluted share, for the first quarter
23 of 2017, compared to GAAP net income of \$5.8 million, or \$0.16 per diluted share, for the
24 first quarter of 2016.

25 On a non-GAAP basis, first quarter of 2017 net income was \$17.6 million, or \$0.46
26 per diluted share, compared to non-GAAP net income of \$11.9 million, or \$0.33 per diluted
27 share, for the first quarter of 2016. Non-GAAP net income for the first quarter of 2017 and
28 2016 excludes expenses related to stock-based compensation, amortization of acquired
intangibles, employee termination and other charges, and the related tax impact of these
items.

Non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA was \$36.1 million for the first quarter of 2017, an
increase of 44 percent as compared to non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA of \$25.1 million for
the first quarter of 2016.

The reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures to the comparable GAAP measures
for the first quarter 2017 and 2016 is detailed in the tables provided in this press release.

As of March 31, 2017, WageWorks had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$609.4
million. This compares to cash and cash equivalents totaling \$678.3 million as of December
31, 2016.

26. On May 4, 2017, WageWorks filed a Form 10-Q for the quarter ending March 31,
2017 (the “Q1 2017 Form 10-Q”). The Q1 2017 10-Q was signed and certified under the Sarbanes
Oxley Act of 2002 by the Individual Defendants attesting to the accuracy of the financial
statements, effectiveness of internal controls, and that all fraud was disclosed.

27. Following the filing of the Q1 2017 Form 10-Q, WageWorks held a conference call
with analysts in which the Individual Defendants discussed the Company’s Q1 2017 financial
results.

1 28. On June 19, 2017, WageWorks issued a press release announcing a secondary
2 equity offering of 2.5 million shares, priced at \$69.25 per share.
3

4 **WageWorks Announces Pricing of its Follow-On Public Offering**

5 SAN MATEO, Calif., June 19, 2017 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) -- WageWorks, Inc. (NYSE:
6 WAGE) today announced the pricing of its follow-on public offering of 2,500,000 shares of
7 its common stock at a price to the public of \$69.25 per share. WageWorks is selling
8 1,954,852 shares of common stock, and certain of WageWorks' existing stockholders are
9 selling an aggregate of 545,148 shares of common stock, in the offering. WageWorks has
10 also granted the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to 375,000 additional shares.

11 WageWorks intends to use the proceeds of the primary portion of the offering will be used
12 for general corporate purposes, including strategic acquisitions, channel partner
13 arrangements, capital expenditures and operating costs. WageWorks will not receive any
14 proceeds from the sale of shares by the selling stockholders.

15 William Blair & Company, L.L.C. and Stifel, Nicolaus & Company, Incorporated are
16 serving as joint book-running managers for the offering, with JMP Securities LLC,
17 Needham & Company, LLC and SunTrust Robinson Humphrey, Inc. acting as co-
18 managers.

19 The offering is being made pursuant to an automatically effective shelf registration
20 statement on Form S-3 filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the
21 "SEC") and only by means of a prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus.
22 These materials are available at no charge by visiting the SEC's website at edgar.sec.gov. A
23 copy of the prospectus supplement and accompanying prospectus may also be obtained
24 from William Blair & Company, L.L.C. at 222 West Adams Street, Attention: Prospectus
25 Department, Chicago, IL 60606, phone number (800) 621-0687, or from Stifel, Nicolaus &
26 Company, Incorporated at One Montgomery Street, Suite 3700, San Francisco, CA 94104,
27 phone number (415) 364-2720.

28 This press release shall not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy,
nor shall there be any sale of these securities in any state or jurisdiction in which such an
offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful prior to registration or qualification under the
securities laws of any such state or jurisdiction.

29 29. In the secondary offering, both the Company and Defendant Jackson took advantage
of the inflation on the trading price of WageWorks common stock arising from the previously
issued false and misleading financial statements. In addition to the 1,954,852 million shares sold
by WageWorks, Defendant Jackson sold nearly all of his holdings in WageWorks common stock,
selling 495,148 shares after exercising options to purchase more than 400,000 shares at prices
between \$5.32 and \$9.59 per share and generating proceeds of \$31.3 million. Defendant Jackson's
stock sales were not made pursuant to a 10b5-1 trading plan and they were dramatically out of line
with past trading practices.

1 amortization of acquired intangibles, employer paid taxes for selling stockholders,
2 employee termination and other charges, and the related tax impact of these items.

3 Non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA was \$36.6 million for the second quarter of 2017, an
4 increase of 33 percent as compared to non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA of \$27.5 million for
5 the second quarter of 2016.

6 The reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures to the comparable GAAP measures
7 for the second quarter 2017 and 2016 is detailed in the tables provided in this press release.

8 As of June 30, 2017, WageWorks had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$774.8
9 million. This compares to cash and cash equivalents totaling \$678.3 million as of December
10 31, 2016. We completed a public stock offering in June 2017 for proceeds of approximately
11 \$130.8 million, net of underwriting discounts and commissions and other costs.

12 31. Thereafter on August 1, 2017, WageWorks filed a Form 10-Q for the quarter ending
13 June 30, 2017 (the "Q2 2017 Form 10-Q"). The Q2 2017 10-Q was signed and certified under the
14 Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 by the Individual Defendants attesting to the accuracy of the financial
15 statements, effectiveness of internal controls, and that all fraud was disclosed.

16 32. Following the filing of the Q2 2017 Form 10-Q, WageWorks held a conference call
17 with analysts in which the Individual Defendants discussed the Company's Q2 2017 financial
18 results.

19 33. On November 8, 2017, after the close of the market, WageWorks issued a press
20 release including the following summary of the Company's financial results for the quarter ending
21 September 30, 2017 as well as detailed tables disclosing various financial metrics:

22 **WageWorks Reports Third Quarter 2017 Financial Results**

- 23) Total revenue in the third quarter 2017 of \$115.7 million, a 30 percent increase
24 year-over-year
- 25) Third quarter 2017 GAAP net income of \$9.7 million or \$0.24 per diluted share
- 26) Third quarter 2017 non-GAAP net income of \$18.0 million or \$0.45 per diluted
27 shares, a 43 percent increase year-over-year
- 28) Third quarter 2017 non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA of \$37.3 million, a 41 percent
increase year-over-year

SAN MATEO, Calif., November 8, 2017 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) -- WageWorks, Inc. (the
"Company") (NYSE: WAGE), a leader in administering Consumer-Directed Benefits,
today announced the Company's financial results for its third quarter ended September 30,
2017.

29 **Executive Quotes**

30 "We are very pleased with our strong third quarter performance which was
31 highlighted by a healthy growth rate and impressive financial metrics" said Joe Jackson,
32 Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of WageWorks. "We completed a successful
33 enterprise sales season and our SMB selling season is well underway. We continue to see
34 interest in all of our products and our comprehensive platform of integrated offerings
35 remains a competitive differentiator for us. We recently announced the acquisition of

1 Tango Health's HSA business and are actively working on a number of other acquisition
2 and channel partner opportunities. We are executing on all of our growth strategies and are
well positioned for continued success."

3 **Third Quarter Financial Highlights**

4 For the third quarter, WageWorks reported total revenue of \$115.7 million,
5 compared to \$88.9 million for the third quarter of 2016, an increase of 30 percent.
6 Healthcare revenue was \$66.2 million, compared to \$48.5 million for the third quarter of
7 2016, an increase of 37 percent. Commuter revenue was \$18.0 million, compared to \$17.6
8 million for the third quarter of 2016, an increase of 2 percent. COBRA revenue was \$27.5
9 million, compared to \$18.7 million for the third quarter of 2016, an increase of 48 percent.
10 Other revenue was \$4.0 million, compared to \$4.2 million for the third quarter of 2016.

11 GAAP operating income was \$16.8 million for the third quarter of 2017, an increase
12 compared to GAAP operating income of \$9.4 million for the third quarter of 2016. On a
13 non-GAAP basis, third quarter of 2017 operating income was \$31.1 million, an increase
14 compared to non-GAAP operating income of \$21.2 million for the third quarter of 2016.
15 GAAP net income was \$9.7 million, or \$0.24 per diluted share, for the third quarter of
16 2017, compared to GAAP net income of \$5.9 million, or \$0.16 per diluted share, for the
17 third quarter of 2016.

18 On a non-GAAP basis, third quarter of 2017 net income was \$18.0 million, or \$0.45
19 per diluted share, an increase compared to non-GAAP net income of \$12.5 million, or \$0.34
20 per diluted share, for the third quarter of 2016. Non-GAAP net income for the third quarter
21 of 2017 and 2016 excludes expenses related to stock-based compensation, amortization of
22 acquired intangibles, employee termination and other charges, and the related tax impact of
23 these items.

24 Non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA was \$37.3 million for the third quarter of 2017, an
25 increase of 41 percent as compared to non-GAAP adjusted EBITDA of \$26.5 million for
26 the third quarter of 2016.

27 The reconciliation of the non-GAAP measures to the comparable GAAP measures
28 for the third quarter 2017 and 2016 is detailed in the tables provided in this press release.
As of September 30, 2017, WageWorks had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$798.3
million. This compares to cash and cash equivalents totaling \$678.3 million as of December
31, 2016.

34. Thereafter on November 8, 2017, WageWorks filed a Form 10-Q for the quarter
ending September 30, 2017 (the "Q3 2017 Form 10-Q"). The Q3 2017 10-Q was signed and
certified under the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 by the Individual Defendants attesting to the
accuracy of the financial statements, effectiveness of internal controls, and that all fraud was
disclosed.

35. Following the filing of the Q3 2017 Form 10-Q, WageWorks held a conference call
with analysts in which the Individual Defendants discussed the Company's Q3 2017 financial
results.

36. Throughout the Class Period, the Individual Defendants signed certifications
pursuant to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which certified, *inter alia*, that each of the Class

1 Period Forms 10-Q and 10-K filed by the Company fairly presented WageWorks' financial
2 condition. In these certifications, the Individual Defendants further attested that each had
3 evaluated the Company's internal controls and found them to be effective. These certifications
4 were materially false and misleading because at the time that the Individual Defendants signed the
5 statements they were aware or recklessly disregarded (1) that the Company's reported financial
6 statements violated GAAP; (2) that the financial statements materially misstated assets, revenues,
7 net income and expenses; and (3) that there were material weaknesses in the Company's internal
8 controls that rendered the Company incapable of ascertaining its true financial condition.

9
10 37. The statements above were materially false and/or misleading because they
11 misrepresented and failed to disclose the following adverse facts pertaining to the Company's
12 business, operations, and prospects, which were known to Defendants or recklessly disregarded by
13 them. Specifically, Defendants made false and/or misleading statements and/or failed to disclose
14 that: (1) the Company lacked effective internal control over financial reporting; (2) the Company's
15 financial statements dating back to the beginning of 2016 failed to adequately account for
16 managing change and assessing risk in the areas of non-routine and complex transactions; (3) the
17 Company's financial statements contained errors; (4) the Company's financial statements dating
18 back to the first quarter of 2016 were not reliable; and (5) as a result of the foregoing, the
19 Company's financial statements were materially false and misleading at all relevant times.

20 **The Truth Emerges**

21 38. On March 1, 2018, trading of WageWorks common stock was halted at
22 approximately 12:35 PM EST. Thereafter, WageWorks issued a press release in which it
23 announced that the Company would be unable to timely file its 2017 Form 10-K:

24 **WageWorks to Delay Form 10K Filing for Fiscal Year 2017** 25 **Postpones Fourth Quarter 2017 Financial Results Disclosure and Conference Call**

26 SAN MATEO, Calif., March 01, 2018 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) -- WageWorks, Inc.
27 (NYSE: WAGE), a leader in administering Consumer-Directed Benefits, today announced
28 that it is delaying its Annual Report on Form 10K for the year ended December 31, 2017
and its financial results and associated conference call for the fourth quarter of 2017.
The Company expects to provide an update as soon as practicable.

1 39. Following the announcement, the trading price of WageWorks common stock fell
2 sharply, falling from a closing price of \$52.45 per share on February 28, 2018 to close at \$42.70 on
3 March 1, 2018, a decline of almost 19% on heavy volume of 4.3 million shares.

4 40. On March 2, 2018, before trading on the NYSE opened, the Company filed a Form
5 12b-25 with the SEC in which it acknowledged its inability to file its 2017 Form 10-K in a timely
6 manner, stating, in pertinent part:

7
8 The Company has ***concluded that it has a material weakness in its internal control***
9 ***over financial reporting*** as of December 31, 2017 related to managing change and
10 assessing risk in the areas of non-routine and complex transactions. As a result of the
11 material weakness, the Company has concluded that its internal control over financial
12 ***reporting and disclosure controls and procedures were ineffective*** as of December 31,
2017. The Company is in the process of designing processes and controls to address this
13 material weakness. The Company intends to disclose more detailed description of this
14 weakness, including a plan for remediating this deficiency, in the 2017 Form 10-K.

15 The Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors is conducting an
16 independent investigation of the Company's internal control over financial reporting in
17 fiscal 2016 and 2017. Among other matters, the investigation consists of a ***review of certain***
18 ***issues, including revenue recognition, related to the accounting for a government***
19 ***contract during fiscal 2016 and associated issues with whether there was an open flow of***
20 ***information and appropriate tone at the top for an effective control environment.***

21 Additionally, the Audit Committee investigation of accounting and internal control
22 matters is ongoing and may ultimately result in the identification of other accounting issues,
23 further material weaknesses, and/or require the restatement of the Company's financial
24 statements for previous periods.

25 [Emphasis added.]

26 **V. CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

27 42. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules
28 of Civil Procedure on behalf of the Class. Excluded from the Class are Defendants, directors, and
officers of the Company, and their families and affiliates.

 43. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is
impracticable. The disposition of their claims in a class action will provide substantial benefits to
the parties and the Court. As of October 31, 2017, WageWorks had 39,636,536 shares of common
stock outstanding, owned by thousands of persons.

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

- 4 a. whether defendants violated the Exchange Act;
- 5 b. whether defendants omitted and/or misrepresented material facts;
- 6 c. whether defendants' statements omitted material facts necessary in order to make the
7 statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not
8 misleading;
- 9 d. whether defendants knew or recklessly disregarded that their statements were false
10 and misleading;
- 11 e. whether the prices of WageWorks common stock were artificially inflated; and
- 12 f. the extent of damage sustained by Class members and the appropriate measure of
13 damages.

14 45. Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of the Class because Plaintiff and the Class
15 sustained damages from defendants' wrongful conduct.

16 46. Plaintiff will adequately protect the interests of the Class and has retained counsel
17 who are experienced in class action securities litigation. Plaintiff has no interests that conflict with
18 those of the Class.

19 47. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient
20 adjudication of this controversy. Furthermore, as the damages suffered by individual Class
21 members may be relatively small, the expense and burden of individual litigation makes it
22 impossible for members of the Class to individually redress the wrongs done to them. There will be
23 no difficulty in the management of this action as a class action.

24 **VI. LOSS CAUSATION**

25

26 48. Defendants' wrongful conduct, as alleged herein, directly and proximately caused
27 the economic loss suffered by Plaintiff and the Class.

28

1 49. During the Class Period, Plaintiff and the Class purchased WageWorks' securities at
2 artificially inflated prices and were damaged thereby. The price of the Company's securities
3 declined significantly when the misrepresentations made to the market, and/or the information
4 alleged herein to have been concealed from the market, and/or the effects thereof, were revealed,
5 causing investors' losses.

6 50. The market for WageWorks' securities was open, well-developed and efficient at all
7 relevant times. As a result of these materially false and/or misleading statements, and/or failures to
8 disclose, WageWorks' securities traded at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period.
9 Plaintiff and other members of the Class purchased or otherwise acquired WageWorks' securities
10 relying upon the integrity of the market price of the Company's securities and market information
11 relating to WageWorks, and have been damaged thereby.

12 51. During the Class Period, Defendants materially misled the investing public, thereby
13 inflating the price of WageWorks' securities, by publicly issuing false and/or misleading
14 statements and/or omitting to disclose material facts necessary to make Defendants' statements, as
15 set forth herein, not false and/or misleading. The statements and omissions were materially false
16 and/or misleading because they failed to disclose material adverse information and/or
17 misrepresented the truth about WageWorks' business, operations, and prospects as alleged herein.

18 52. At all relevant times, the material misrepresentations and omissions particularized in
19 this Complaint directly or proximately caused or were a substantial contributing cause of the
20 damages sustained by Plaintiff and other members of the Class. As described herein, during the
21 Class Period, Defendants made or caused to be made a series of materially false and/or misleading
22 statements about WageWorks' financial well-being. These material misstatements and/or
23 omissions had the cause and effect of creating in the market an unrealistically positive assessment
24 of the Company and its financial well-being, thus causing the Company's securities to be
25 overvalued and artificially inflated at all relevant times. Defendants' materially false and/or
26 misleading statements during the Class Period resulted in Plaintiff and other members of the Class
27 purchasing the Company's securities at artificially inflated prices, thus causing the damages
28 complained of herein when the truth was revealed.

1 **VII. APPLICABILITY OF PRESUMPTION OF RELIANCE (FRAUD-ON-THE-**
2 **MARKET DOCTRINE)**

3 53. The market for WageWorks' securities was open, well-developed and efficient at all
4 relevant times. As a result of the materially false and/or misleading statements and/or failures to
5 disclose, WageWorks' securities traded at artificially inflated prices during the Class Period.
6 Plaintiff and other members of the Class purchased or otherwise acquired the Company's securities
7 relying upon the integrity of the market price of WageWorks' securities and market information
8 relating to WageWorks, and have been damaged thereby.

9 54. During the Class Period, the artificial inflation of WageWorks' stock was caused by
10 the material misrepresentations and/or omissions particularized in this Complaint causing the
11 damages sustained by Plaintiff and other members of the Class. As described herein, during the
12 Class Period, Defendants made or caused to be made a series of materially false and/or misleading
13 statements about WageWorks' business, operations, and results. These material misstatements
14 and/or omissions created an unrealistically positive assessment of WageWorks and its business,
15 operations, and results, thus causing the price of the Company's securities to be artificially inflated
16 at all relevant times, and when disclosed, negatively affected the value of the Company stock.
17 Defendants' materially false and/or misleading statements during the Class Period resulted in
18 Plaintiff and other members of the Class purchasing the Company's securities at such artificially
19 inflated prices, and each of them has been damaged as a result.

20 55. At all relevant times, the market for WageWorks' securities was an efficient market
21 for the following reasons, among others:

- 22 a. WageWorks was listed and actively traded on the NYSE, a highly efficient and
23 automated market;
- 24 b. As a regulated issuer, WageWorks filed periodic public reports with the SEC and/or
25 the NYSE;
- 26 c. WageWorks regularly communicated with public investors via established market
27 communication mechanisms, including through regular dissemination of press
28

1 releases on the national circuits of major newswire services and through other wide-
2 ranging public disclosures, such as communications with the financial press and
3 other similar reporting services; and/or

4 d. WageWorks was followed by securities analysts employed by brokerage firms who
5 wrote reports about the Company, and these reports were distributed to the sales
6 force and certain customers of their respective brokerage firms. Each of these
7 reports was publicly available and entered the public marketplace.

8 56. As a result of the foregoing, the market for WageWorks' securities promptly
9 digested current information regarding WageWorks from all publicly available sources and
10 reflected such information in WageWorks' stock price. Under these circumstances, all purchasers
11 of WageWorks' securities during the Class Period suffered similar injury through their purchase of
12 WageWorks' securities at artificially inflated prices and a presumption of reliance applies.

13 57. A Class-wide presumption of reliance is also appropriate in this action under the
14 Supreme Court's holding in *Affiliated Ute Citizens of Utah v. United States*, 406 U.S. 128 (1972),
15 because the Class's claims are, in large part, grounded on Defendants' material misstatements
16 and/or omissions. Because this action involves Defendants' failure to disclose material adverse
17 information regarding the Company's business operations and financial prospects—information
18 that Defendants were obligated to disclose—positive proof of reliance is not a prerequisite to
19 recovery. All that is necessary is that the facts withheld be material in the sense that a reasonable
20 investor might have considered them important in making investment decisions. Given the
21 importance of the Class Period material misstatements and omissions set forth above, that
22 requirement is satisfied here.

23 **VIII. NO SAFE HARBOR**

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

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 statements.
4 In the alternative, to the extent that the statutory safe harbor is determined to apply to any forward-
5 looking statements pleaded herein, Defendants are liable for those false forward-looking statements
6 because at the time each of those forward-looking statements was made, the speaker had actual
7 knowledge that the forward-looking statement was materially false or misleading, and/or the
8 forward-looking statement was authorized or approved by an executive officer of WageWorks who
9 knew that the statement was false when made.

10 **COUNT I**

11 **VIOLATION OF SECTION 10(b) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT AND RULE 10b-5**
12 **PROMULGATED THEREUNDER AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS**

13 59. Plaintiff incorporates by reference and realleges each and every allegation set forth
14 above, as though fully set forth herein.

15 60. During the Class Period, Defendants carried out a plan, scheme and course of
16 conduct which was intended to and, throughout the Class Period, did: (1) deceive the investing
17 public, including Plaintiff and other Class members, as alleged herein; and (2) cause Plaintiff and
18 other members of the Class to purchase WageWorks securities at artificially inflated prices. In
19 furtherance of this unlawful scheme, plan and course of conduct, each of the Defendants took the
20 actions set forth herein.

21 61. Defendants: (a) employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud; (b) made
22 untrue statements of material fact and/or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the
23 statements not misleading; and (c) engaged in acts, practices, and a course of business that operated
24 as a fraud and deceit upon the purchasers of the Company’s common stock in an effort to maintain
25 artificially high market prices for WageWorks common stock in violation of Section 10(b) of the
26 Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder. All Defendants are sued either as primary
27 participants in the wrongful and illegal conduct charged herein or as controlling persons as alleged
28 below.

1 62. Defendants, individually and in concert, directly and indirectly, by the use, means or
2 instrumentalities of interstate commerce and/or of the mails, engaged and participated in a
3 continuous course of conduct to conceal adverse material information about the business,
4 operations and future prospects of WageWorks as specified herein.

5 63. These Defendants employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud while in
6 possession of material adverse non-public information, and engaged in acts, practices, and a course
7 of conduct as alleged herein in an effort to assure investors of WageWorks' value, which included
8 the making of, or participation in the making of, untrue statements of material facts and omitting to
9 state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made about WageWorks and its
10 business operations in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading,
11 as set forth more particularly herein, and engaged in transactions, practices and a course of
12 business that operated as a fraud and deceit upon the purchasers of WageWorks common stock
13 during the Class Period.

14 64. Individual Defendants' primary liability, and controlling person liability, arises from
15 the following facts: (1) Individual Defendants were high-level executives, directors, and/or agents
16 at the Company during the Class Period and members of the Company's management team or had
17 control thereof; (2) each Individual Defendant, by virtue of his responsibilities and activities as a
18 senior officer and/or director of the Company, was privy to and participated in the creation,
19 development and reporting of the Company's financial condition; (3) each Individual Defendant
20 enjoyed significant personal contact and familiarity with the other Individual Defendant and was
21 advised of and had access to other members of the Company's management team, internal reports
22 and other data and information about the Company's finances, operations, and sales at all relevant
23 times; and (4) each Individual Defendant was aware of the Company's dissemination of
24 information to the investing public which they knew or recklessly disregarded was materially false
25 and misleading.

26 65. Defendants had actual knowledge of the misrepresentations and omissions of
27 material facts set forth herein, or acted with reckless disregard for the truth in that they failed to
28 ascertain and to disclose such facts, even though such facts were available to them. Such

1 Defendants' material misrepresentations and/or omissions were done knowingly or recklessly and
2 for the purpose and effect of concealing WageWorks' operating condition and future business
3 prospects from the investing public and supporting the artificially inflated price of its securities.
4 As demonstrated by Defendants' overstatements and misstatements of the Company's financial
5 condition throughout the Class Period, Defendants, if they did not have actual knowledge of the
6 misrepresentations and omissions alleged, were reckless in failing to obtain such knowledge by
7 deliberately refraining from taking those steps necessary to discover whether those statements were
8 false or misleading.

9 66. As a result of the dissemination of the materially false and misleading information
10 and failure to disclose material facts, as set forth above, the market price of WageWorks' securities
11 was artificially inflated during the Class Period. In ignorance of the fact that market prices of
12 WageWorks' publicly-traded securities were artificially inflated, and relying directly or indirectly
13 on the false and misleading statements made by Defendants, or upon the integrity of the market in
14 which the common stock trades, and/or on the absence of material adverse information that was
15 known to or recklessly disregarded by Defendants but not disclosed in public statements by
16 Defendants during the Class Period, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class acquired
17 WageWorks' common stock during the Class Period at artificially high prices and were or will be
18 damaged thereby.

19 67. At the time of said misrepresentations and omissions, Plaintiff and other members
20 of the Class were ignorant of their falsity, and believed them to be true. Had Plaintiff and the other
21 members of the Class and the marketplace known the truth regarding WageWorks' financial
22 results, which was not disclosed by Defendants, Plaintiff and other members of the Class would not
23 have purchased or otherwise acquired their WageWorks common stock, or, if they had acquired
24 such securities during the Class Period, they would not have done so at the artificially inflated
25 prices that they paid.

26 68. By virtue of the foregoing, Defendants have violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange
27 Act, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder.

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JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

DATED: March 9, 2018

Respectfully submitted,