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7 8	Attorneys for Plaintiffs ROBERT RIVERA		
9	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
10	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
11	SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION		
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13	ROBERT RIVERA, on Behalf of Himself and all Others Similarly Situated,	No.	
14	Plaintiffs,	COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS	
15	V.	CLASS ACTION	
16	OPPENHEIMER CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL FUND;		
17	OPPENHEIMERFUNDS, INC.; OPPENHEIMERFUNDS DISTRIBUTOR,	DEMAND FOR HIDV TRIAL	
18	INC; BRIAN F. WRUBLE; JOHN V.	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL	
19	MURPHY; BRIAN W. WIXTED; DAVID K. DOWNES; MATTHEW P. FINK; ROBERT		
20	G. GALLI; PHILLIP A. GRIFFITHS; MARY F. MILLER; JOEL W. MOTLEY; RUSSELL		
21	S. REYNOLDS, JR.; PETER I. WOLD; RONALD H. FIELDING; DANIEL G.		
22	LOUGHRAN; SCOTT S. COTTIER and TROY E. WILLIS,		
23	Defendants.		
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	COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATION OF THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS		

Plaintiff individually and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated for their

1.

Complaint against Defendants alleges as follows:

2. This is an action by and on behalf of persons who put

- 2. This is an action by and on behalf of persons who purchased A, B and C shares of Oppenheimer California Municipal Bond Fund (the "Fund") (Ticker Symbols: OPCAX (A shares), OCABX (B shares), OCACX (C shares)) during the period from September 27, 2006 to November 28, 2008 (the "Class Period"), against the Fund's underwriter, investment adviser, officers and directors and the other Defendants for violations of the disclosure requirements of the federal securities laws.
- 3. The Fund's Registration Statements and Prospectus issued and filed with the SEC during the relevant period were false and misleading in that they represented the Fund to be a "mutual fund that seeks as high a level of current interest income ... as is consistent with preservation of capital." In fact, the Fund's investment policies were formulated and its operations were conducted virtually in complete disregard for preservation of capital, and as a result during the Class Period, it lost 45% of its net asset value ("NAV"). The Fund policies that were inconsistent with preservation of capital included: (1) overconcentration of bonds whose credit quality was largely at the lowest investment grade or below investment grade (junk bonds), amounting to 78% of the Fund's portfolio; (2) overconcentration of unrated bonds whose sole rating was established by the Fund's internal modeling, amounting to over 60% of the Fund's portfolio; (3) overconcentration in higher risk securities, such as Tobacco Bonds, Dirt Bonds, and Inverse Floaters; and (4) overconcentration of assets in the California real estate market during a time when that market was facing serious financial problems.
- 4. The Fund's Registration Statements and Prospectuses made several additional false and/or misleading statements. The Registration Statements and Prospectuses failed to disclose that due to the overconcentration of the Fund's holdings in BBB rated bonds, only slight errors in its internal rating system would violate the Fund's fundamental investment policy prohibiting it from holding more than 25% of the Fund's assets invested in Junk Bonds. The disclosures also failed to state that such an error would render the Fund's strategy more

appropriate for a high yield bond fund, rather than a fund aimed to preserve capital. The Fund
also falsely stated that it would not invest more than 25% of its assets in any one industry, and
that it had reduced risk by investing in a wide range of municipal securities. In fact, the Fund
was concentrated over 40% in Limited Tax Obligations—a percentage five times the
concentration of the average municipal bond fund in its Lipper peer group.

5. Plaintiff, by and through his undersigned attorneys, brings this action upon personal knowledge as to himself and his own acts, upon the investigation conducted by and through Plaintiff's counsel as to all other matters, including without limitation, analysis of publicly available news articles and reports, public filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), review of various websites and Internet information sources (including the Oppenheimer Funds website), news reports, press releases and other matters of public record, prospectuses, Statements of Additional Information, annual and semi-annual reports issued by and on behalf of the Fund, the Fund's sales materials, and upon information and belief.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 6. The claims asserted herein arise under and pursuant to §§11, 12(a)(2) and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933 (the "1933 Act") (15 U.S.C. §§77k, 77i and 77o).
- 7. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to §22 of the 1933 Act, 15 U.S.C. §77v, and 28 U.S.C. §§1331 and 1332(d).
- 8. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §77v and 28 U.S.C. §139l(b). Several of the Defendants are found, inhabitants of, or transact business in this District. In addition, many of the acts giving rise to the violations of law complained of herein, including the dissemination to shareholders of the Registration Statements and Prospectuses, occurred in this District.
- 9. In connection with the acts alleged in this Complaint, Defendants, directly or indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including, but not limited to, the mails, interstate telephone communications and the facilities of the national securities markets.

INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

10.	This is a securities class action (although not subject to the Private Securities
Litigation Ref	form Act). Accordingly, it is assigned on a District-wide basis pursuant to Civi
Local Rule 3-	2(c).

PARTIES

A. Plaintiff.

- 11. Plaintiff Robert Rivera purchased shares of the Oppenheimer California

 Municipal Fund (the Fund) during the relevant time period pursuant to or traceable to a

 registration statement and prospectus at issue in this Complaint and has been damaged thereby.
 - B. Defendants.
- 12. The Defendants are all affiliated with each other and conduct business under the umbrella of the "Oppenheimer" name, which is a substantial worldwide financial services organization, having its home office as one of the largest financial services organizations in the world.
- 13. Defendant Oppenheimer California Municipal Fund is a mutual fund that, according to its Registration Statement of March 8, 2007, seeks "as high a level of current interest income exempt from federal and California income taxes for individual investors as is consistent with preservation of capital." The Fund is headquartered at 6803 South Tucson Way, Centennial, Colorado 80112.
- 14. Defendant OppenheimerFunds, Inc. (the "Manager") is the manager and investment advisor of the Fund and chooses the Fund's investments and handles its day-to-day business. It is a holding company that engages in securities brokerage, banking services and related financial services through its subsidiaries. OppenheimerFunds, Inc. is headquartered at Two World Financial Center, 225 Liberty Street, New York, New York 10281-1008. The Manager carries out its duties, subject to the policies established by the Fund's Board of Trustees, under an investment advisory agreement. As compensation for its services, OppenheimerFunds, Inc. receives a management fee.
 - 15. Defendant OppenheimerFunds Distributor, Inc., also located at Two World

purchase, the lowest investment grade category. According to Morningstar, as of June 30, 2008 78% were BBB or lower. Over 50% of the bonds were not rated by any independent rating agency, but had their classification set by the Fund managers according to their own methods of evaluation. The Fund utilized borrowing and leverage to increase yield, and invested in risky derivatives such as "inverse floaters." These are not capital preservation strategies. The cumulative impact of these strategies was to turn what was described as a fund with a "preservation of capital" policy into something far riskier that performed even worse than the Lipper High Current Yield Bond Fund Index.

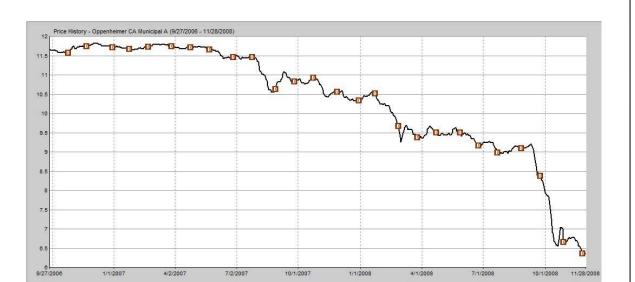
- (b) "Most the securities the Fund buys must be 'investment grade' (the four highest rating categories of national rating organizations such as Moody's)." In fact, as of December 31, 2008 Lipper estimated that 60.27% of the Fund's bonds were not rated by any independent rating agency. The Fund counted "unrated" bonds as investment grade if "judged by the Manager to be comparable to rated investment grade securities." The Fund failed to disclose its bond rating methodology. Moreover, the Fund has never disclosed the performance of bonds it rated compared to bonds rated to be the same category by the national rating organizations.
- (c) "The Fund can invest as much as 25% of its total assets in municipal securities below investment-grade." In fact, while the rating agencies typically carry out a periodic review of the ratings they have given bonds, and may downgrade them, the Fund's filings omit whether its Managers follow this same procedure for the bonds they rated.

 Moreover, because the Fund's policies do not require the Fund's Managers to sell downgraded bonds after they are purchased, the Prospectuses omit that the Fund could carry far more than 25% in junk bonds. In fact, according to Morningstar, as of June 30, 2008 the Fund held 78% of its assets in BBB bonds and below. Combined with the fact that the Fund used an undisclosed rating system, the Fund's materials misleadingly fail to explain that if in fact the Fund's rating

¹According to Standard & Poor's, a BBB rated bond is susceptible to: "adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances [that] are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the obligor to meet its financial commitment on the obligation." Standard & Poor's Ratings Services as quoted in the October 31, 2007 Registration Statement at 133.

- system were only slightly optimistic, the Fund would end up holding significantly more than 25% of its assets in Junk Bonds given its overconcentration in what is called BBB assets—a violation of the Fund's fundamental investment policy and a portfolio inconsistent with capital preservation.
- industry." This is another fundamental investment policy of the Fund. In fact, the Fund invested over one-third of its assets in Dirt Bonds and another 10% in single and multiple family housing units, bringing the total investment in the California real estate development industry to over 40%. After the fact, and apparently as a result of this overconcentration, rather than rebalancing its assets and bringing investments back in line with its policy, the Fund filed a new Registration Statement on November 28, 2008 stating that Dirt Bond development projects would not be deemed as constituting a "single industry." This effected a change in the fundamental investment policy without the required shareholder vote.
- (e) "The Manager tries to reduce risks by selecting a wide variety of municipal investments...." In fact, the Fund was not well-diversified and was concentrated in one or more risky industries or market segments. According to a December 31, 2008 Lipper report, the Fund's holdings in Limited Tax Obligations represented 40.2% of the Fund's assets. By way of comparison, the average fund in the Lipper California Municipal Debt Fund category, which the Fund acknowledges in advertising as its Lipper peer group, holds only 7.8% of this type of municipal security.
- 36. Due to Defendants' positive, but misleading or untrue statements, billions of dollars poured into Defendants' Fund at prices set by Defendants. The NAV of the Fund was approximately \$11.44 per share at the beginning of the Class Period. As shown in the chart below, almost immediately thereafter, the NAV began to decline, plummeting to as low as \$5.66 per share on December 19, 2008. During the class period, the decline in NAV of the Fund's shares represents a loss of over 46%. The Fund lost 41.31% in 2008 alone. By comparison, the average Lipper Classification loss for this category during the same period was approximately 11.53%. Lipper's High Current Yield Bond Funds Index of supposedly riskier bond funds fell

only approximately 28% in the same period. The following chart shows the decline in Fund assets described above.



CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

- 37. Plaintiff brings this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a) and (b)(3) on behalf of a class consisting of all persons or entities who acquired the Fund's shares traceable to Defendants' false and misleading Registration Statements and who were damaged thereby (the "Class"). Excluded from the Class are Defendants, the Officers and Directors of the Oppenheimer entities named herein, members of their immediate families, their legal representatives, heirs, successors or assigns and any entity in which Defendants had or have a controlling interest.
- 38. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable. While the exact number of Class members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time and can only be ascertained through appropriate discovery, Plaintiff believes that there are thousands of members in the proposed Class. Record owners and other members of the Class may be identified from records maintained by Registrant or its transfer agent and may be notified of the pendency of this action by mail, using the form of notice similar to that customarily used in securities class actions.
 - 39. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Class as all

facts, omitted to state other facts necessary to make the statements made not misleading, and/or omitted to state material facts required to be stated therein.

- 46. The Defendants named herein were responsible for the content and dissemination of the Registration Statements.
- 47. None of the Defendants named herein made a reasonable investigation or possessed reasonable grounds for the belief that the statements contained in the Registration Statements were true and without omissions of any material facts and were not misleading.
- 48. By reasons of the conduct herein alleged, each Defendant violated and/or controlled a person who violated Section 11 of the 1933 Act.
 - 49. Plaintiff acquired the Fund's shares pursuant to the Registration Statements.
- 50. Plaintiff and the Class have sustained damages in that the value of the Fund's shares has declined substantially subsequent to and due to Defendants' wrongful conduct and violation of law.
- 51. At the time of their purchases of the Fund's shares, Plaintiff and other members of the Class were without knowledge of the facts concerning the untrue statements or omissions herein and could not have reasonably discovered those facts prior to the date of the filing of this Complaint. Less than one year has elapsed from the time that Plaintiff discovered or reasonably could have discovered the facts upon which this Complaint is based to the time that Plaintiff filed this Complaint. Less than three years have elapsed from the time that Plaintiff purchased the Fund shares upon which this Count is brought to the time Plaintiff filed this Complaint.

COUNT II

VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 12(a)(2) OF THE 1933 ACT AGAINST ALL DEFENDANTS

- 52. This Count II is asserted against all Defendants as participants in the distribution of the Fund's shares (the "Section 12 Defendants").
- 53. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates each and every allegation contained above as if fully set forth, herein, except to the extent any allegations above contain facts which are unnecessary or irrelevant for purposes of stating a claim under Section 12, including allegations

that might be interpreted to sound in fraud or relating to any state of mind on the part of the Section 12 Defendants, other than strict liability or negligence.

- 54. The Section 12 Defendants offered and sold a security, namely shares of the Fund's common stock, by means of the Registration Statements, or were controlling persons of the Fund or of those who offered and sold the Fund's shares. The Registration Statements contained untrue and/or misleading statements of material fact, contained material omissions, or omitted material facts necessary in order to make the statements, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, or contained material statements of fact that the Section 12 Defendants in the exercise of reasonable care should have known were false.
- 55. The Section 12 Defendants actively solicited the sale of the Fund's shares to serve their own financial interests.
- 56. At the time of purchase of the Fund's shares, Plaintiff and other members of the Class did not know that the representations made to them by the Section 12 Defendants in connection with the distribution of shares and the matters described above were untrue, and did not know the above described omitted material facts were not disclosed.
- 57. As a result of the matters set forth above, pursuant to Section 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act, Plaintiff and Class members are entitled to recover upon tender of the Fund shares they purchased the consideration paid for the shares with interest thereon, less the amount of any income received thereon, or damages resulting from Defendants' conduct.
- 58. Plaintiff and putative Class members who do not opt out, hereby tender their shares in the Fund.
- 59. The Section 12 Defendants are liable to Plaintiff and Class members pursuant to Section 12(a)(2) of the Securities Act, as sellers of the Fund shares.

COUNT III

VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 15 OF THE 1933 ACT AGAINST THE INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS

60. Plaintiff repeats and incorporates each allegation contained above.

1	DEM A	AND FOR JURY TRIAL	
2	Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury	<i>7</i> .	
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4	Dated: February 9, 2009	Respectfully submitted,	
5		ALAN W. SPARER	
6		MARC HABER JAMES S. NABWANGU	
7		SPARER LAW GROUP	
8		By:	
9		ALAN W. SPARER	
10		Attorneys for Plaintiffs Robert Rivera	
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