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FRANCIS M. GREGOREK (144785)
gregorek@whafh.com
BETSY C. MANIFOLD (182450)
manifold@whafh.com
RACHELE R. RICKERT (190634)
rickert@whafh.com
WOLF HALDENSTEIN ADLER
FREEMAN & HERZ LLP
750 B Street, Suite 2770
San Diego, CA 92101
Telephone: 619/239-4599
Facsimile: 619/234-4599

MARK C. RIFKIN (*pro hac vice*)
rifkin@whafh.com
ALEXANDER H. SCHMIDT (*pro hac vice*)
schmidt@whafh.com
MARTIN E. RESTITUYO (*pro hac vice*)
restituyo@whafh.com
WOLF HALDENSTEIN ADLER
FREEMAN & HERZ LLP
270 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016
Telephone: 212/545-4600
Facsimile: 212/545-4677

Plaintiffs' Interim Lead Counsel
[Additional counsel appear on signature page]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

IN RE APPLE & AT&TM ANTITRUST) Master File No. C 07-5152 JW
LITIGATION)
)
)
) **REVISED CONSOLIDATED AMENDED**
) **CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**
)
)
) **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

1 Plaintiffs, for their consolidated amended class action complaint, allege upon personal
2 knowledge as to themselves and their own actions, and upon information and belief, including the
3 investigation of counsel, as follows:

4 **NATURE OF ACTION**

5 1. This is an antitrust class action pursuant to section 2 of the Sherman Antitrust Act
6 of 1890 (“Sherman Act”), 15 U.S.C. §2 (2004), a consumer class action brought pursuant to the
7 laws of 42 states and the District of Columbia,¹ and a breach of warranty class action pursuant to
8 the federal Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act (“MMWA”), 15 U.S.C. §2301-12 (2008), brought by
9 Plaintiffs on their own behalf and on behalf of classes of persons similarly situated, those being
10 persons who purchased an Apple iPhone from either Defendant between June 29, 2007 (or the
11 actual date that the iPhone became available) through the date of trial of this action (the “Class
12 Period”).

13 **A. Summary of Material Facts**

14 2. Defendant Apple, Inc. (“Apple”) launched its iPhone on or about June 29, 2007.
15 Prior to launch, Apple entered into a secret five-year contract with Defendant AT&T Mobility,
16 LLC (“AT&TM”) that establishes AT&TM as the exclusive provider of cell phone voice and data
17 services for iPhone customers through 2012. As part of the contract, Apple shares in AT&TM’s
18 revenues and profits. Though plaintiffs and class members who purchased iPhones agreed to enter
19 into a two-year voice and/or data service plan with AT&TM, they did not agree to use AT&TM
20 for five years. Apple’s undisclosed five-year exclusivity arrangement with AT&TM, however,
21 effectively locks iPhone users into using AT&TM for five years, contrary to those users’ wishes
22 and contractual expectations.

23 3. To enforce AT&TM’s exclusivity, Apple, among other things, programmed and
24 installed software locks on each iPhone it sold that prevented the purchaser from switching to
25 another carrier that competes with AT&TM to provide cell phone voice and data services. Under
26 an exemption to the Digital Millennium Copyright Act of 1998 (“DMCA”), 17 U.S.C. §1201, *et*
27 *seq.* (2008), cell phone consumers have an absolute legal right to modify their phones to use the

28 ¹ The state consumer protection statutes being sued upon are identified at ¶152 n.7 below.

1 network of their carrier of choice. Defendants have unlawfully prevented iPhone customers from
2 exercising that legal right by locking the iPhones and refusing to give customers the software
3 codes needed to unlock them.

4 4. Under its agreement with AT&TM, Apple retained exclusive control over the
5 design, features and operating software for the iPhone. To enhance its iPhone related revenues,
6 Apple has created a number of software programs called “applications,” such as ring tone, instant
7 messaging, Internet access, and video and photography enabling software that can be downloaded
8 and used by iPhone owners. Apple has also entered into agreements with other software
9 manufacturers by which Apple “approves” their software applications for iPhone use in exchange
10 for a share of the manufacturer’s resulting revenues. Through the present date, Apple has refused
11 to “approve” any application in which Apple has no financial interest. Apple has also unlawfully
12 discouraged iPhone customers from downloading competing applications software (called “third
13 party applications”) by telling customers that Apple will void and refuse to honor the iPhone
14 warranty of any customer who has downloaded competing applications.² Through these actions,
15 Apple has unlawfully stifled competition, reduced output and consumer choice, and artificially
16 increased prices in the aftermarket for iPhone software applications.

17 5. In response to consumers exercising their legal right to unlock their iPhones or to
18 install software applications that competed with Apple’s, on September 27, 2007, under the guise
19 of issuing an “upgraded” version of the iPhone operating software, Apple knowingly issued and
20 caused transmission of a purported update to the iPhone operating software, known as Version
21 1.1.1, which “bricked” (that is, rendered completely inoperable) or otherwise damaged some
22 iPhones that were unlocked or had downloaded competing software applications.

23
24
25 ² In March 2008 – more than five months after the first of these actions was filed – Apple
26 released a “software development kit” (“SDK”) for the stated purpose of enabling independent
27 software developers to design third party applications for use on the iPhone. Apple has also
28 recently announced that it intends, in June 2008, to release an updated version of the iPhone
operating software, to be called Version 2.0, that will permit iPhone owners to safely download
third party applications.

1 6. When iPhone owners took their damaged phones to Apple or AT&TM for repair or
2 replacement, they were unlawfully told that they had breached their warranty agreements by
3 unlocking their phone or downloading unapproved software and that their only remedy was to buy
4 a new iPhone. Because Apple had intentionally released and transmitted Version 1.1.1 knowing
5 that it would damage or destroy unlocked iPhones, Apple and AT&TM were obligated by law to
6 honor their warranties and repair or replace the phones.

7 **B. Summary of Claims**

8 7. In pursuit and furtherance of their unlawful anticompetitive activities, Apple and
9 AT&TM engaged in numerous breaches of warranty under the MMWA and unlawful deceptive
10 acts or practices within the meaning of the consumer protection laws at issue because they (a)
11 failed to disclose to consumers that Apple and AT&TM had entered into a five-year exclusivity
12 contract, the effect of which was to lock consumers into using AT&TM as their voice and data
13 service provider even after the consumers' two-year service plan contracts with AT&TM expired;
14 (b) failed to disclose to consumers that the iPhone's operating software contained codes that
15 "locked" the iPhones to only accept AT&TM Subscriber Identity Modules ("SIM cards"), thereby
16 preventing iPhone purchasers from using any cell phone voice and data service provider other than
17 AT&TM (with which Apple shares revenues); (c) failed to disclose to consumers that the "unlock
18 code" that would enable consumers to use a service other than AT&TM would not be provided to
19 iPhone owners, even though AT&TM routinely provides such unlock codes for other types of cell
20 phones; (d) failed to disclose to consumers that Apple would seek to prohibit iPhone owners from
21 downloading programs or applications other than those "approved" by, and which generated
22 revenue for, Apple (collectively, "Third Party Apps"); and (e) failed to disclose to consumers that
23 iPhone owners would incur excessive and unconscionable roaming fees – often several thousands
24 of dollars – simply for carrying the iPhone with them while traveling internationally, even if they
25 did not actively use the iPhone's data features during their trip.

26 8. Apple also engaged in breaches of warranty under the MMWA and deceptive acts
27 or practices, and committed trespass when, on or about September 27, 2007, it knowingly and
28 intentionally released a purported update of its iPhone operating software ("Version 1.1.1")

1 without adequately disclosing to consumers that Version 1.1.1 would “brick” or cause to
2 malfunction (a) iPhones that had been “unlocked” to enable use of a non-AT&TM provider’s
3 voice or data services; or (b) iPhones on which the owner had installed Third Party Apps.

4 9. Apple and AT&TM further breached their warranties and engaged in deceptive acts
5 or practices by refusing to repair or replace iPhones that had been destroyed when their owners
6 downloaded Apple’s “upgraded” operating system.

7 10. Apple and AT&TM violated section 2 of the Sherman Act by monopolizing,
8 attempting to monopolize or conspiring to monopolize the aftermarket for voice and data services
9 for iPhones in a manner that harmed competition and injured consumers by reducing output and
10 increasing prices for those aftermarket services.

11 11. Apple also violated section 2 of the Sherman Act by monopolizing or attempting to
12 monopolize the software applications aftermarket for iPhones in a manner that harmed
13 competition and injured consumers by reducing output and increasing prices for those
14 applications.

15 12. Plaintiff seeks declaratory and injunctive relief, treble and exemplary damages,
16 costs and attorneys’ fees. As for equitable relief, Plaintiff seeks an order: (i) requiring Defendant
17 Apple to issue a corrected or upgraded version of its operating software that eliminates the
18 malicious iPhone-destroying codes in its current Version 1.1.1 operating system; (ii) requiring
19 Defendants to repair or replace, at no cost to the consumer, all iPhones rendered inoperable upon
20 downloading Apple’s Version 1.1.1 operating system; (iii) restraining Defendants from selling
21 iPhones that are programmed in any way to prevent or hinder consumers from unlocking their
22 SIM card or from downloading Third Party Apps; (iv) requiring Defendants to provide the iPhone
23 SIM unlock codes to members of the class immediately upon request; (v) restraining Defendants
24 from selling locked iPhones without adequately disclosing the fact that they are locked to work
25 only with AT&TM SIM cards; (vi) requiring Defendants adequately to disclose the fact that
26 iPhone owners may incur excessive data roaming charges while traveling internationally; and (vii)
27 requiring Defendant Apple to permit consumers to download Third Party Apps on their iPhones.

1 **THE PARTIES**

2 13. Plaintiff Herbert H. Kliegerman is an individual residing in New York, New York,
3 who, on or about July 7, 2007, purchased three iPhones and an AT&TM voice and data service
4 plan for the iPhones.

5 14. Plaintiff Paul Holman is an individual residing in Seattle, Washington who, on June
6 29, 2007, purchased two iPhones and an AT&TM voice and data plan. Holman also purchased a
7 “worldwide” data roaming plan that allows the downloading of a specified amount of data in
8 certain countries outside the United States for \$24.99 per month.

9 15. Plaintiff Lucy Rivello is an individual residing in Albany, California who, in
10 August 2007, purchased an iPhone and an AT&TM voice and data plan.

11 16. Plaintiff Timothy P. Smith is an individual residing in California, who purchased
12 an iPhone and an AT&TM voice and data plan on June 30, 2007.

13 17. Plaintiff Michael G. Lee is an individual residing in New York. Lee formerly
14 resided in California where he purchased an iPhone and an AT&TM voice and data plan on
15 August 22, 2007.

16 18. Plaintiff Dennis V. Macasaddu is an individual residing in California, who
17 purchased an iPhone and an AT&TM voice and data plan on June 29, 2007.

18 19. Plaintiff Mark G. Morikawa is an individual residing in California, who purchased
19 an iPhone and an AT&TM voice and data plan.

20 20. Plaintiff Vincent Scotti is an individual residing in California, who purchased two
21 iPhones and an AT&TM voice and data plan on July 12, 2007.

22 21. Plaintiff Scott Sesso is an individual residing in California, who purchased an
23 iPhone and an AT&TM voice and data plan in July 2007.

24 22. Defendant Apple is a California corporation with its principal place of business
25 located at 1 Infinite Loop, Cupertino, California 95014. Apple regularly conducts and transacts
26 business in this District, as well as elsewhere throughout New York and the United States. Apple
27 manufactures, markets and sells the iPhone, among other consumer electronic devices.

28 23. Defendant AT&TM is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place

1 of business located at 5565 Glenridge Connector 1725B, Atlanta, Georgia 30349. AT&TM is a
2 cell phone service provider that regularly conducts and transacts business in this District, as well
3 as elsewhere throughout New York and the United States. AT&TM markets and sells the iPhone
4 and, pursuant to a written agreement with Apple, is the exclusive provider of wire and data
5 services to iPhone customers.

6 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

7 24. This Court has federal question jurisdiction pursuant to the Sherman Act, the
8 Clayton Antitrust Act of 1914, 15 U.S.C. §§15 and 26, 28 U.S.C. §§1331 and 1337, and it has
9 supplemental jurisdiction over the state law and MMWA claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1367.

10 25. This Court also has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1332(d)(2) because
11 sufficient diversity of citizenship exists between parties in this action, the aggregate amount in
12 controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, and there are 100 or more members of each of the two proposed
13 Plaintiff Classes.

14 26. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391 because some
15 Plaintiffs purchased iPhones in this District, Defendant Apple has its principal place of business in
16 this District, a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiffs' claims occurred
17 here, and both Defendants are corporations subject to personal jurisdiction in this District and
18 therefore reside here for venue purposes.

19 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

20 **A. Plaintiffs' Injuries**

21 27. In Spring 2007, Apple began a massive advertising campaign to market their new
22 wireless communication device, the iPhone. The iPhone was and is advertised as a mobile phone,
23 iPod and "breakthrough" Internet communications device with desktop-class email, an "industry
24 first" "visual voicemail," web browsing, maps and searching capability.

25 28. The iPhone debuted on June 29, 2007, and despite its hefty \$499 or \$599 price tag,³
26 consumers waited in line to get their hands on one.

27 ³ Initially the 4GB iPhone retailed for \$499 and the 8GB iPhone retailed for \$599. Apple
28 and AT&TM now sell only the 8GB version for \$399 and a 16GB version for \$499.

1 29. Pursuant to an agreement between Defendants described more fully below, during
2 the Class Period the iPhone has been sold at both Apple's and AT&TM's retail and online stores.

3 30. Apple and AT&TM entered into a five-year exclusive service provider agreement,
4 which on information and belief expires in 2012, pursuant to which, among many other things
5 described more fully below, iPhone purchasers who want wireless voice and data services must
6 sign a two-year service contract with AT&TM.

7 31. Each Plaintiff purchased one or more iPhones. Each Plaintiff also executed a two-
8 year contract with AT&TM for provision of iPhone wireless voice and data services.

9 32. Prior to Plaintiffs' purchases of their iPhones and execution of their service
10 contracts, Defendants had not disclosed that Defendants had a five-year exclusive service provider
11 agreement or that Defendants' five-year agreement would effectively lock Plaintiffs into using
12 AT&TM as their voice and data service provider even after their two-year contracts expired.

13 33. Prior to Plaintiffs' purchases of their iPhones and execution of their service
14 contracts, Defendants had not disclosed that Plaintiffs' iPhones were locked to only work with
15 AT&TM SIM cards or that the unlock codes would not be provided to them on request.

16 34. Prior to Plaintiffs' purchases of their iPhones and execution of their service
17 contracts, Defendants had not disclosed that Plaintiffs would incur excessive and unconscionable
18 roaming fees for using the data features of the iPhone while traveling internationally.

19 35. In fact, Apple stated on its website that "[y]ou can browse the Internet and send
20 emails as often as you like without being charged extra."

21 36. After buying his iPhone, Plaintiff Holman traveled to Finland, a country not
22 covered by his "worldwide" data roaming plan. For three days of data use in Finland, primarily for
23 downloading emails, AT&TM charged him \$381. Thereafter, Holman, who travels frequently for
24 business, employed a SIM card "unlocking solution" that enabled him to download data without
25 incurring AT&TM's exorbitant international data roaming charges. On a later trip to Amsterdam,
26 for example, Holman used a pre-paid T-Mobile SIM card that allowed him to download his emails
27 for a cost of approximately \$20. Due to Defendants' unlawful conduct, Holman fears losing the
28 ability to change SIM cards when he travels, or to switch to a competing domestic voice and data

1 service provider, either before or after his two-year AT&TM service plan expires.

2 37. Holman downloaded several Third Party Apps on his iPhone, including
3 MobileChat, which works with the AIM instant messaging program, and Pushr, which uploads
4 photographs from the iPhone to the web-based photography site Flickr. Due to Defendants'
5 unlawful conduct, Holman is faced with the choice of foregoing an upgrade to iPhone operating
6 software Version 1.1.1, which contains improvements he has paid for and is entitled to, or losing
7 the Third Party Apps he currently uses.

8 38. On July 16, 2007, Plaintiff Kliegerman took an iPhone to Mexico while on vacation
9 and used it in Mexico to check emails and surf the Internet. Upon returning home after seven days
10 in Mexico, Kliegerman received a bill from AT&TM, and to his astonishment AT&TM charged
11 him \$2,000 in international data roaming fees for using his iPhone while in Mexico.⁴

12 39. Because Kliegerman is a frequent international traveler, he has desired to purchase
13 a SIM card from a foreign wireless carrier which would allow him to utilize its voice and data
14 networks for approximately \$20 to \$25 plus local service fees that are substantially less than the
15 \$2,000 international data roaming fees charged by AT&TM.

16 40. Unbeknownst to Kliegerman, his iPhones were locked so that they cannot be used
17 with a non-AT&TM SIM card while traveling abroad.

18 41. Kliegerman contacted both Apple and AT&TM to obtain the unlock codes for his
19 iPhones and was informed that the unlock codes would not be provided to him.

20 42. On information and belief, AT&TM provides unlock codes for non-iPhone phones
21 if requested by a consumer.

22 43. Kliegerman will continue to incur excessive voice and data roaming charges while
23 traveling internationally unless the Defendant provides him with the codes to unlock his iPhones
24 to accept non-AT&TM SIM cards.

25 44. Kliegerman would like to have the option of switching to a competing domestic
26

27 ⁴ After Kliegerman contacted AT&TM, a representative from AT&TM credited his account
28 \$1,500 despite the fact that he requested the entire \$2,000 be credited.

1 voice and data service provider, either before or after his two-year AT&TM service plan expires.

2 45. Kliegerman downloaded Apple's Version 1.1.1 operating system on two of his
3 iPhones since he has paid for and is entitled to utilize Apple's software updates. Kliegerman has
4 declined to download Third Party Apps or to unlock his SIM card because he is fearful that
5 Apple's imbedded malicious codes in the update will damage or permanently disable his iPhones
6 if he does so.

7 46. Plaintiff Rivello would like to use Third Party Apps on her iPhone. Rivello would
8 also like to have the ability to unlock her SIM card for international travel and to switch to a
9 competing domestic voice and data service provider other than AT&TM.

10 47. Plaintiff Smith wants to transfer to a wireless carrier other than AT&TM. His
11 iPhone was disabled, malfunctioned, and/or his Third Party Apps were erased after downloading
12 iPhone update Version 1.1.1. Smith contacted Apple to repair his iPhone, but Apple refused to
13 honor its warranty because he had (1) unlocked his iPhone, and (2) installed Third Party Apps.

14 48. Plaintiff Michael G. Lee wanted to use a T-Mobile voice and data plan when he
15 purchased his iPhone, but he could not do so at the time because no SIM card unlock solution
16 existed. Lee later unlocked his iPhone. When Apple announced that iPhone unlocking causes a
17 non-activated error, Lee was told by an Apple Store "Genius" that his warranty was invalidated by
18 unlocking. Lee contacted Apple to repair his iPhone, but Apple refused to honor its warranty
19 because Lee had (1) unlocked his iPhone, and (2) installed Third Party Apps. Lee now wants to
20 transfer to a wireless carrier other than AT&TM.

21 49. Plaintiff Macasaddu's iPhone was disabled, malfunctioned, and/or his Third Party
22 Apps were erased after downloading iPhone update Version 1.1.1. Macasaddu contacted Apple to
23 repair his iPhone, but Apple refused to honor its warranty because he had (1) unlocked his iPhone,
24 or (2) installed a Third Party App.

25 50. Macasaddu purchased a third-party warranty at extra cost for his iPhone because of
26 Apple's announcement that it would not honor its warranty on unlocked iPhones.

27 51. Macasaddu incurred extraordinary roaming charges while traveling abroad with his
28 iPhone. He also incurred a cancellation fee from a previous wireless carrier when transferring to

1 AT&TM's wireless service. Macasaddu now wants to transfer to a wireless carrier other than
2 AT&TM.

3 52. Plaintiff Morikawa purchased two iPhones, one for himself and the other for his
4 son who lives in Canada. Neither AT&TM nor Apple ever explained to him that he would incur
5 roaming charges for use of the iPhone in Canada. Morikawa also was not informed that he would
6 incur roaming charges outside of the United States, and he was not informed that the default
7 setting for the iPhone automatically logged him and his son into the AT&TM network, thereby
8 incurring roaming charges that he did not authorize.

9 53. Morikawa was initially billed \$2,200 for roaming charges. After paying the
10 non-disputed portions of his AT&TM bill, he was informed that he had incurred yet another
11 \$2,000 in roaming charges in addition to the original \$2,000 bill he received. Morikawa was not
12 aware that he would continue to incur these fees.

13 54. Plaintiff Scotti Purchased two iPhones, one for himself and one for his wife. For his
14 wife, he paid T-Mobile a \$200 cancellation fee to transfer to AT&TM. Scotti also purchased a
15 third-party warranty at extra cost for iPhone because of Apple's announcement that it would not
16 honor warranties on unlocked iPhones.

17 55. Plaintiff Sesso did not know that he was required to sign with AT&TM. He wanted
18 to stay with T-Mobile but was told he could not do so by the sales representative. Sesso was
19 initially denied credit after he had already purchased two iPhones. After arguing with AT&TM's
20 representative for an hour, he was finally allowed to sign up for service with a \$400 deposit —
21 \$200 for each phone.

22 56. Sesso installed, among other things, Third Party Apps on his iPhone for games and
23 screensavers. His iPhone was bricked, that is, disabled, and his Third Party Apps were erased after
24 he downloaded iPhone update Version 1.1.1. Sesso contacted Apple to repair his iPhone, but
25 Apple refused to honor its warranty because he had (1) unlocked his iPhone, and (2) installed
26 Third Party Apps.

27 57. Sesso returned an iPhone to Apple or AT&TM and paid a 10% "restocking fee."
28 He returned the iPhone because he was dissatisfied with AT&TM's service and had initially been

1 declined service with AT&TM because he did not meet AT&TM's credit criteria. Sesso now
2 wants to transfer to a wireless carrier other than AT&TM.

3 **B. The Cell Phone Industry**

4 58. Cellular telephone service began to be offered to consumers in 1983. Cellular
5 telephones operate using radio frequency channels allocated by the Federal Communications
6 Commission ("FCC"). Geographical service areas, sometimes known as "cells," are serviced by
7 base stations using low-power radio telephone equipment, sometimes known as "cell towers." The
8 cell towers connect to a Mobile Telephone Switching Office ("MTSO"), which controls the
9 switching between cell phones and land line phones, accessed through the public-switched
10 telephone network, and to other cell telephones.

11 59. In cellular service there are two main competing network technologies: Global
12 System for Mobile Communications ("GSM") and Code Division Multiple Access ("CDMA"),
13 each of which has advantages and disadvantages that might appeal to or be rejected by individual
14 consumers. GSM is the product of an international organization founded in 1987 dedicated to
15 providing, developing, and overseeing the worldwide wireless standard of GSM. CDMA has been
16 a dominant network standard for North America and parts of Asia.

17 60. To respond to the need for cellular phones that can also send and receive emails,
18 stream video and provide other services requiring higher data transfer speeds, technologies have
19 been adopted by both CDMA and GSM carriers to comply with what the industry refers to as "3rd
20 generation" technologies, or "3G" standards. These technologies require the cell phone to be
21 operating on a separate 3G network. The AT&TM services provided to iPhone users described
22 below is on AT&TM's 2G network, not its 3G network.⁵

23 61. While there are a number of cellular phone service providers in the United States,
24 only four have substantial national networks: AT&TM, T-Mobile USA, Inc. ("T-Mobile"), Sprint
25 Corporation ("Sprint"), and Cellco Partnership d/b/a/ Verizon Wireless ("Verizon") (collectively,
26 the "Major Carriers"). Other suppliers may in effect be "resellers" of cellular telephone service

27 ⁵ Industry sources are of the belief that Apple's operating software Version 2.0 scheduled for
28 release in June 2008 will enable iPhones to be used on AT&TM's 3G network.

1 which they purchase from the Major Carriers. AT&TM and T-Mobile are the two GSM Major
2 Carriers; Sprint and Verizon are the two CDMA Major Carriers.

3 62. AT&TM and the other wireless carriers have long dominated and controlled the
4 cell phone industry in the United States in a manner that, according to a recent *Wall Street Journal*
5 article, “severely limits consumer choice, stifles innovation, crushes entrepreneurship, and has
6 made the U.S. the laughingstock of the mobile-technology world, just as the cellphone is
7 morphing into a powerful hand-held computer.” Walter S. Mossberg, *Free My Phone*, Wall Street
8 Journal (Oct. 22, 2007), at R3, col. 1.

9 63. Unlike the personal computer market in general – where computer manufacturers
10 and software developers can offer products directly to consumers without having to gain the
11 approval of Internet service providers, and without paying those providers a penny – the wireless
12 carriers have used their ability to grant or deny access to their wireless networks to control both
13 the type of cell phone hardware and software that can be manufactured, and to extract payments
14 from manufacturers granted access to their networks and customers. *Id.*

15 64. The anticompetitive nature of the wireless telephone market the carriers have
16 created facilitated and gave rise to the commercial context in which Apple and AT&TM were able
17 to commit the wrongs and offenses alleged herein.

18 **C. The Cell Phone Industry’s History of Misusing Locked SIM Cards**

19 65. In the United States, as a general rule only GSM phones use SIM cards. The
20 removable SIM card allows phones to be instantly activated, interchanged, swapped out and
21 upgraded, all without carrier intervention. The SIM itself is tied to the network rather than the
22 actual phone. Phones that are SIM card-enabled generally can be used with any GSM carrier.

23 66. Thus, the hardware of all GSM compatible cell phones give consumers some
24 degree of choice to switch among GSM carriers’ wireless networks by enabling them to replace
25 their SIM card, a process that the average individual consumer easily can do with no training by
26 following a few simple instructions in a matter of minutes. SIM cards are very inexpensive, often
27 in the \$20 to \$25 range. When the card is changed to the SIM card of another carrier, the cell
28 phone is immediately usable on the other carrier’s network. To switch from AT&TM to T-Mobile,

1 or the other way around, all that is required is this simple change of the SIM card.

2 67. For telephone users who travel, particularly to Europe, the ability to change SIM
3 cards to a European carrier such as Orange, Vodaphone or TIM, allows the user of a GSM
4 American phone to “convert it” to a “local” phone in the country where they have traveled. Absent
5 a conversion to local service, a consumer using an American GSM cell phone abroad must pay
6 both for the American service and for “roaming” charges, that is, the right to call or retrieve data
7 from outside of the customer's primary calling area. Roaming charges are typically very high,
8 often a dollar or more a minute. As a result, U.S.-based cell phone users traveling abroad can yield
9 very substantial savings by switching the SIM card and paying for local service rather than using
10 the U.S.-based GSM carrier.

11 68. In an effort to minimize consumers’ ability to switch carriers or avoid roaming
12 charges by simply switching SIM cards, the Major Carriers, acting in concert through trade
13 associations and standards setting organizations such as the CDMA Development Group, the
14 Telecommunications Industry Association, the Third Generation Partnership Project, the Alliance
15 for Telecommunications, the Open Mobile Alliance, the CSM Association, the Universal Wireless
16 Communications Consortium, and the Cellular Telephone Industry Association, and otherwise,
17 agreed to implement “Programming Lock” features which effectively “locked” individual handsets
18 so that they could not be used without the “locking” code. The carriers obtained a locking code
19 (normally only six digits long) unique to each cell phone from the cell phone manufacturer and, at
20 least initially, refused to disclose the code to consumers. That meant that a consumer who
21 purchased a telephone manufactured to work with one of the Major Carriers could not switch to
22 another carrier, even temporarily, such as while traveling abroad, without buying an entirely new
23 phone.

24 69. In particular, the GSM carriers, AT&TM and T-Mobile, adopted a SIM Lock
25 standard, which locked a GSM phone to a particular SIM card, thereby preventing consumers from
26 simply changing their SIM cards. However, throughout the Class Period both T-Mobile and
27 AT&TM typically unlocked SIM cards on request for international travel or even if customers
28 wanted to cancel their accounts and switch to another carrier. In most cases, the unlock code was

1 given on request, almost instantly, over the telephone.

2 70. Accordingly, AT&TM will now unlock SIM cards on telephones sold only through
3 them, such as the Blackberry Pearl and the Samsung Blackjack. There is one exception: the
4 iPhone. AT&TM will not provide the unlock code for the iPhone for international travel or
5 otherwise. On information and belief, that is because, as described more fully below, AT&TM and
6 Apple unlawfully agreed that the iPhone would not be unlocked under any circumstances.

7 **D. Apple's Misuse of Other Locked Program Codes**

8 71. The iPhone operating system also contains "security measures" which are, in effect,
9 Program Locks designed to restrict the consumer from using programs or services on the iPhone
10 other than those sanctioned by, and which generate revenue for, Apple. By design, Apple initially
11 programmed the iPhone in a manner that prevented iPhone purchasers from downloading any
12 Third Party Apps offered by software manufacturers who did not share their revenues with Apple.

13 72. However, because of the design of the Apple operating system, which is based on
14 the widely available Unix platform, Apple's initial efforts to eliminate Third Party Apps and to
15 prevent iPhone customers from unlocking their SIM cards were ineffective, as clever consumers
16 and Third Party programmers quickly circumvented Apple's locking codes and made both
17 "unlocked" iPhones and "unlocking" software for iPhones available for sale on the Internet.

18 73. As described below, in September 2007 Apple retaliated against iPhone purchasers
19 who utilized these unlocking features by knowingly and intentionally issuing and transmitting an
20 iPhone operating system "upgrade" that damaged or destroyed many iPhones that had been or
21 might later be unlocked or on which any Third Party App had been or might later be installed.

22 **E. Defendants Know they Cannot Legally Prevent Consumers from Unlocking iPhones**

23 74. Over the past few years, the Major Carriers were subject to lawsuits that sought to
24 impose liability based on the existence of Program Locks. Carriers had claimed that Program
25 Locks were necessary to protect their copyrighted intellectual property and claimed then, as
26 Defendants do publicly now, that the reason for the locks was to benefit consumers and protect
27 against fraud. Carriers had also sought to assert that under the terms of the DMCA, disabling the
28 Program Locks or unlocking a SIM card would be a violation of law.

1 75. The DMCA was enacted in 1998 to prohibit third parties from circumventing
2 technological measures (called “access controls”) that copyright owners had employed to control
3 access to their protected intellectual property. However, in November 2006, the Librarian of
4 Congress, who by statute has authority to create exemptions to the restrictions in §1201 of the
5 DMCA to ensure the public is able to engage in noninfringing uses of copyrighted works,
6 announced a three-year exemption from the prohibition against circumvention of access controls
7 for “[c]omputer programs in the form of firmware that enable wireless telephone handsets to
8 connect to a wireless telephone communication network, when circumvention is accomplished for
9 the sole purpose of lawfully connecting to a wireless telephone communication network.” The
10 exemption stemmed from a recommendation by the Register of Copyrights, which concluded that
11 “the access controls [on cell phones] do not appear to actually be deployed in order to protect the
12 interests of the copyright owner or the value or integrity of the copyrighted work; rather, *they are*
13 *used by wireless carriers to limit the ability of subscribers to switch to other carriers, a business*
14 *decision that has nothing whatsoever to do with the interests protected by copyright.*” 71 Fed.
15 Reg. 68472-01, 68476 (Nov. 27, 2006).

16 76. Because Defendants were unable to enforce their Program Locks through legal
17 means, they embarked on a scheme to enforce them unlawfully as to the iPhone.

18 **F. The Apple – AT&TM Exclusivity Agreement**

19 77. On January 9, 2007, a little over a month after the adverse Librarian of Congress
20 ruling, Apple announced that it had entered into an exclusive agreement making AT&TM the only
21 authorized provider of wireless voice and data services for iPhones in the United States.

22 78. While the terms of Defendants’ exclusivity agreement and any related agreements
23 (collectively, the “Agreement”) have not been made public, some details have leaked out in the
24 press. First, AT&TM and Apple agreed to share AT&TM’s voice service and data service
25 revenue received from iPhone customers.

26 79. Second, while AT&TM offers iPhone purchasers a two-year contract, Apple agreed
27 to give AT&TM iPhone exclusivity for five years, so that iPhone customers whose initial service
28 contracts expire before June 29, 2012 would have no choice but to renew with AT&TM.

1 80. Third, on information and belief, Apple and AT&TM agreed to enforce AT&TM's
2 exclusivity by installing SIM card Program Locks on all iPhones and agreeing never to disclose
3 the unlock codes to iPhone consumers who wished to replace the iPhone SIM card, either for
4 international travel or to lawfully cancel their AT&TM contract to switch to another carrier.

5 81. Fourth, the Agreement allows Apple to control the features, content, software
6 programming and design of the iPhone.

7 82. Fifth, since both Apple and AT&TM recognized that the iPhone would create a
8 unique product for which consumers would pay a premium price compared to other cell phones,
9 the pricing structure of the AT&TM exclusivity deal was different than a typical agreement
10 between a carrier and a handset manufacturer. Typically, the carrier subsidizes the purchase price
11 of the handset (that is, sells the cell phone to the consumer at a substantial discount off the list
12 price) in return for the consumer entering into a service agreement with the carrier. This
13 arrangement, the carriers argue, benefits the consumer by lowering the cell phone's price. The
14 carriers, however, charge an early termination fee if consumers wish to cancel their service
15 contracts mid-term, which fee the carriers argue is justified by their subsidization of the cell phone
16 price. Upon termination, the cell phone customer can go to any carrier.

17 83. In Defendants' Agreement, AT&TM did not agree to subsidize the purchase of the
18 iPhone handset but nevertheless still charges iPhone consumers a \$175 early termination fee for
19 each telephone number linked to the service plan. The early termination fee by AT&TM is not
20 justifiable absent subsidization of the handset price.

21 84. Sixth, on information and belief, AT&TM and Apple agreed that they would take
22 action, legal or otherwise, to prevent users from circumventing the SIM card locks. A central
23 purpose of this agreement was to suppress lawful competition domestically by T-Mobile against
24 AT&TM in the iPhone aftermarket for voice and data services.

25 85. Finally, on information and belief, Defendants agreed that Apple would be
26 restrained for a period of time from developing a CDMA version of the iPhone to suppress
27 competition by Sprint and Verizon. Defendants agreed to this restraint notwithstanding that Apple
28 could easily develop an iPhone for use on CDMA networks. In fact, Apple originally approached

1 CDMA carrier Verizon to be the iPhone exclusive service provider before Apple approached
2 AT&TM.

3 86. The blatantly anticompetitive features of the Defendants' Agreement caused one
4 *USA Today* journalist to describe Apple's agreement with AT&TM as "an easy way to handcuff
5 rivals and steal customers." Leslie, Cauley, *AT&T Eager to Wield its iWeapon*, *USA Today*, May
6 21, 2007, available at [http://www.usatoday.com/money/industries/telecom/2007-05-21-at&t-](http://www.usatoday.com/money/industries/telecom/2007-05-21-at&t-iphone_n.htm)
7 [iphone_n.htm](http://www.usatoday.com/money/industries/telecom/2007-05-21-at&t-iphone_n.htm).

8 **G. Defendants Quickly Faced Unwanted Competition in the iPhone Aftermarket**

9 87. Almost immediately after the iPhone was launched, Third Party Apps for the
10 iPhone started to appear that generated competition for Apple in the applications aftermarket and
11 for AT&TM in the cellular voice and service aftermarket. For example, Mobile Chat and FlickIM
12 gave iPhone users access to instant messaging programs from which Apple derived no revenues.

13 88. Even more significantly, Apple faced competition in the iPhone ring tone
14 aftermarket. When a customer purchases a song for \$1 from the Apple iTunes store, Apple
15 charges the customer an additional 99 cents to convert any portion of that song into a ring tone. A
16 number of competing programmers promptly offered a variety of ring tone programs that worked
17 on the iPhone, which consumers were able to download both for a fee and for free. Some of these
18 programs allowed customers to use samples of popular songs lawfully downloaded from Apple's
19 iTunes store as a ring tone for their iPhone. Other programs, such as I-Toner from Ambrosia
20 Software, and iPhone RingToneMaker from Efiko software, allowed customers to "clip" portions
21 of songs purchased by them from iTunes for use as ring tones.

22 89. Since many of these programs used songs downloaded from iTunes, Apple initially
23 sought to block the use of those songs as ring tones by updating the iTunes software to install
24 Program Locks that would interfere with such use. However, those efforts were all quickly
25 defeated by third party programmers, sometimes within hours of the release of the update.

26 90. The availability of Third Party Apps for iPhones reduced Apple's share of the
27 iPhone aftermarket for ring tones and other applications and greatly reduced or threatened to
28 reduce Apple's expected supracompetitive revenues and profits in that aftermarket.

1 91. Unlocking of the SIM card took a little longer and was more complicated. Initially,
2 some customers sought to evade the program lock by altering the hardware. In August 2007, a
3 high-school student announced the first “hardware unlocked” iPhone on YouTube. Shortly
4 thereafter, software unlocks were developed and an explosion of unlock solutions, both free and
5 for a fee, appeared on the Internet. Many of the solutions involved a small change in the software,
6 in some cases in as little as two bytes of code.

7 92. The availability of SIM card unlocking solutions enabled iPhone customers to
8 lawfully terminate their AT&TM voice and data service contracts if they were unhappy with
9 AT&TM’s service and switch to T-Mobile in the United States, and it enabled iPhone customers
10 to avoid AT&TM’s excessive international roaming charges by replacing the AT&TM SIM card
11 with a local carrier’s SIM card while traveling.

12 93. The availability of SIM card unlocking solutions reduced AT&TM and Apple’s
13 share of the iPhone voice and data services aftermarket and greatly reduced or threatened to
14 reduce the supracompetitive revenues and profits they had agreed to share.

15 **H. Defendants’ Unlawful Retaliation in Response to the Unwanted Competition**

16 **1. Apple’s Breaches of Warranty**

17 94. To protect Defendants’ positions in the iPhone aftermarket for voice and data
18 services and for ring tone and other software applications, Apple repeatedly announced that any
19 attempt to unlock the iPhone SIM or to install Third Party Apps would void the Apple warranty.
20 This assertion was false as a matter of federal law, and was known by Apple to be false when
21 made. The federal MMWA prohibits conditioning the iPhone warranty on the use of Apple
22 products only, or on the use of AT&TM service only, 15 U.S.C. §2302(c), which is effectively
23 what Apple’s warranty announcements did.

24 95. When Apple’s warranty announcements did little to stem the tide of unlock
25 solutions being offered in the summer of 2007, Apple announced that use of Third Party Apps or
26 unlocking the AT&TM SIM card might cause the iPhone to become unusable. At that time, Apple
27 had no reason to believe that statement was true, and, in fact, users who unlocked their iPhones or
28 installed Third Party Apps had complete functionality. The computer community thought that

1 Apple was intentionally spreading misinformation (known in the jargon of that community as
2 “FUD,” or “Fear, Uncertainty and Despair”) to scare iPhone users into not making lawful
3 alterations to unlock the SIM cards or lawfully installing new Third Party Apps.

4 **2. Apple’s Knowing and Intentional Destruction of iPhones and Defendants’
5 Refusal to Fix Them**

6 96. When Apple’s other efforts to prevent competition in the iPhone aftermarkets
7 failed, Apple decided to punish iPhone customers who had unlocked their phones, and to deter
8 other iPhone purchasers from unlocking their phones in the future, by knowingly and intentionally
9 issuing and transmitting an iPhone operating system “upgrade” called Version 1.1.1 that damaged
10 or destroyed the handsets of iPhone customers who had unlocked a SIM card or installed a Third
11 Party App.

12 97. Apple acted deliberately and intentionally to destroy the iPhones of consumers who
13 had lawfully unlocked their iPhones. Apple’s willful destruction is revealed by a press release
14 Apple issued on September 24, 2007 (the “September 24 Press Release”), three days before it
15 released Version 1.1.1.

16 98. The September 24 Press Release stated (emphases added):

17 Apple has discovered that many of the unauthorized iPhone unlocking programs
18 available on the Internet cause irreparable damage to the iPhone’s software, *which*
19 *will likely result in the modified iPhone becoming permanently inoperable when*
20 *a future Apple-supplied iPhone software update is installed.* ... Apple strongly
21 discourages users from installing unauthorized unlocking programs on their
22 iPhones. Users who make unauthorized modifications to the software on their
23 iPhone violate their iPhone software licensing agreement and void their warranty.
24 *The permanent inability to use an iPhone due to installing unlocking software is*
25 *not covered under the iPhone’s warranty.*

26 99. Before September 24, 2007, few if any iPhone users reported any problems
27 resulting from unlocking their iPhones, much less the handsets “bricking” or otherwise becoming
28 “permanently inoperable.” Yet Apple was able to predict in its September 24 Press Release that
such problems would begin to occur *after* Version 1.1.1 was released. Apple’s statement that the
existence of unlock codes would “*likely result in the modified iPhone becoming permanently*
inoperable when a future Apple-supplied iPhone software update is installed” unambiguously
evidences that Apple *knew* Version 1.1.1 would brick unlocked iPhones and *intended* such results.

1 100. Moreover, Apple’s attempt in the September 24 Press Release to blame the
2 “unlocking software” for the “permanent inability to use an iPhone” was a deliberately deceptive
3 act because Apple knew it was the installation of Version 1.1.1, and not the installation of
4 unlocking programs themselves, that would disable the iPhones.

5 101. Apple’s premeditated effort to disclaim warranty liability for damage that Apple
6 knew its Version 1.1.1 “upgrade” itself would and did cause to iPhones is also a deceptive act and
7 a breach of Apple’s warranty.

8 102. Apple issued Version 1.1.1 on September 27, 2007. Apple had announced its
9 operating software update was intended to make limited specific changes and improvements,
10 including, in particular, a needed and substantial improvement to the power management and
11 battery life of iPhone. However, instead of delivering a “patch” program altering only those
12 specific portions of the program, Apple's upgrade was a complete new operating system that not
13 only incorporated the improvements but also changed certain codes that were used by Third Party
14 Apps and changed the codes necessary for the unlocked SIM cards to function.

15 103. As a result of these changes, none of which were technically required for the
16 publicly stated purposes of the upgrade but were designed solely to advance Apple's unlawful
17 anticompetitive purposes and conduct, existing Third Party Apps were rendered useless and
18 existing SIM cards that were unlocked became re-locked. As Apple knew and intended, and had
19 predicted three days earlier, in many cases the iPhones of customers who had unlocked their SIM
20 cards or downloaded Third Party Apps were “bricked” and rendered useless when they
21 unsuspectingly downloaded Version 1.1.1.

22 104. Both Apple and AT&TM have breached their warranties by refusing to repair or
23 replace iPhones that were damaged or rendered useless by Version 1.1.1. Apple and AT&TM have
24 also engaged in unfair and deceptive acts and practices by falsely asserting that the iPhone
25 customer violated their licensing contracts with Apple by downloading Program Unlocks and that
26 the customers were therefore themselves responsible for the damage to their phones.

27 105. When confronted with the question of what remedy iPhone purchasers had for
28 disabled iPhones, an Apple spokesman was quoted as saying “they can buy a new iPhone.”

1 sold by October 1, 2007 and that Defendants project that 10,000,000 more iPhones will be sold
2 worldwide during Apple's fiscal year 2008.

3 112. There are questions of law and fact common to the Classes which predominate over
4 any questions affecting only individual members. The common questions of law and fact affecting
5 the rights of all members of the Classes include the following:

- 6 a. Whether either Defendant failed adequately to disclose to consumers the
7 fact that Defendants had entered into a five-year exclusivity agreement
8 whereby consumers would be unable to switch to a competing voice and
9 data service provider either before or after their two-year AT&TM service
10 plans expired;
- 11 b. Whether either Defendant failed adequately to disclose to consumers the
12 fact that the iPhones would be locked to only accept AT&TM SIM cards;
- 13 c. Whether either Defendant failed adequately to disclose to consumers the
14 fact that they would not provide consumers with the unlock codes for their
15 iPhones so that the iPhones could be used with non-AT&TM SIM cards;
- 16 d. Whether either Defendant failed adequately to disclose to consumers the
17 fact that excessive data roaming charges would apply if iPhones are taken
18 abroad;
- 19 e. Whether either Defendant failed adequately to disclose to consumers that
20 Apple would seek to prohibit iPhone owners from downloading Third Party
21 Apps;
- 22 f. Whether either Defendant failed adequately to disclose to consumers that
23 Apple's Version 1.1.1 would disable any Third Party Apps and SIM card
24 unlocks or would render iPhones that contained such features inoperable;
- 25 g. Whether Defendants' conduct in locking the iPhone to only work with
26 AT&TM SIM cards is a deceptive act and practice that violates the
27 consumer protection statutes;
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- h. Whether Defendants' refusal to give consumers the unlock code for the their iPhone is a deceptive act and practice that violates the consumer protection statutes;
- i. Whether Defendants' conduct in failing adequately to disclose to consumers the fact that excessive data roaming charges apply when the iPhone is taken abroad is a deceptive act and practice that violates the consumer protection statutes;
- j. Whether Defendants' conduct in failing adequately to disclose to consumers that Apple would seek to prohibit iPhone owners from downloading Third Party Apps is a deceptive act and practice that violates the consumer protection statutes;
- k. Whether Defendants' failure adequately to disclose to consumers that Apple's Version 1.1.1 would disable any Third Party Apps and SIM card unlocks or would render iPhones that contained such features inoperable is a deceptive act and practice that violates the consumer protection statutes;
- l. Whether Apple's design and issuance of Version 1.1.1 containing undisclosed malicious codes that disabled Third Party Apps and SIM card unlocks and rendered iPhones that contained such features inoperable is a deceptive act and practice that violates the consumer protection statutes;
- m. Whether Apple's destruction of iPhones and disabling of Third Party Apps and SIM card unlocks through issuance of Version 1.1.1 breached express and implied warranties of fitness and violated the MMWA;
- n. Whether Defendants breached express and implied warranties of fitness and violated the MMWA by refusing to repair or replace iPhones that had been destroyed when their owners downloaded Version 1.1.1;
- o. Whether Apple violated section 2 of the Sherman Act by monopolizing or attempting to monopolize the aftermarket for iPhone software applications;

1 p. Whether Defendants violated section 2 of the Sherman Act by
2 monopolizing, attempting to monopolize or conspiring to monopolize the
3 aftermarket for iPhone wireless voice and data services; and

4 q. Whether Apple is liable for common law trespass to chattels for damaging
5 or destroying iPhones when it issued Version 1.1.1.

6 113. Each of these enumerated commons questions of law and fact is identical for each
7 and every member of the Classes.

8 114. Plaintiffs are members of the Classes they seek to represent, and their claims arise
9 from the same factual and legal basis as those of the Classes; they assert the same legal theories as
10 do all Class members.

11 115. Plaintiffs will thoroughly and adequately protect the interests of the Classes, having
12 obtained qualified and competent legal counsel to represent themselves and those similarly
13 situated.

14 116. The prosecution of separate actions by individual class members would create a
15 risk of inconsistent adjudications and would cause needless expenditure of judicial resources.

16 117. Plaintiffs are typical of the Classes in that their claims, like those of the Classes, are
17 based on the same unconscionable business practices, the same uniform omissions of material
18 facts and the same legal theories.

19 118. Defendants have acted on grounds generally applicable to the Classes.

20 119. A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient
21 adjudication of the controversy.

22 **RELEVANT MARKET ALLEGATIONS**

23 120. The iPhone is a unique, premium priced product that generates a unique
24 aftermarket for services and applications that can be used only on iPhones. The price of iPhones is
25 not responsive to an increase in iPhone service or application prices because (a) consumers who
26 purchase an iPhone cannot, at the point of sale, reasonably or accurately inform themselves of the
27 “lifecycle costs” (that is, the combined cost of the handset and its required services, parts and
28 applications over the iPhone’s lifetime), and (b) consumers are “locked into” the iPhone due to its

1 high price tag and would incur significant costs to switch to another handset. The aftermarket for
2 iPhone services and applications is thus an economically distinct product market, and the service
3 and application products that are sold within that market have no acceptable substitutes. The
4 geographic iPhone aftermarket is national.

5 121. The aftermarket for iPhone services and applications have at least two analytically
6 distinct sub-markets: (a) the aftermarket for wireless voice and data services (the “Voice and Data
7 Services Aftermarket”), and (b) the aftermarket for software applications that can be downloaded
8 on the iPhone for managing such functions as ring tones, instant messaging, photographic
9 capability and Internet applications (the “Applications Aftermarket”).

10 **COUNT I**

11 **Unlawful Monopolization of the Applications Aftermarket in Violation of Sherman Act §2** 12 **(Seeking Damages and Equitable Relief against Defendant Apple)**

13 122. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate paragraphs 1 through 121 above as if set forth
14 fully herein.

15 123. Defendant Apple has acquired monopoly power in the iPhone Applications
16 Aftermarket through unlawful willful acquisition or maintenance of that power. Specifically,
17 Apple has unlawfully acquired monopoly power by (i) “approving” only applications that generate
18 revenues for Apple; (ii) discouraging iPhone customers from using competing applications by
19 spreading misinformation; and (iii) programming Version 1.1.1 of the iPhone operating system in
20 a way that disabled all competitors’ applications and/or destroyed the iPhones of users that had
21 downloaded competitors’ applications.

22 124. Apple’s unlawful acquisition of monopoly power has reduced output and
23 competition and resulted in increased prices for products sold in the iPhone Applications
24 Aftermarket and, thus, harms competition generally in that market.

25 125. Plaintiffs have been injured in fact by Apple’s unlawful monopolization because
26 they have (a) been deprived of lower cost alternatives for applications, (b) been forced to pay
27 higher prices for Apple “approved” applications, and/or (c) had their iPhones destroyed.

28 126. Apple’s unlawful monopolization of the iPhone Applications Aftermarket violates
Section 2 of the Sherman Act and its unlawful monopolization practices are continuing and will

1 continue unless they are permanently enjoined.⁶ Plaintiffs and members of the Nationwide Class
2 have suffered economic injury to their property as a direct and proximate result of Apple's
3 unlawful monopolization, and Apple is therefore liable for treble damages, costs and attorneys'
4 fees in amounts to be proved at trial.

5
6 **COUNT II**
7 **Attempted Monopolization of the Applications Aftermarket in**
8 **Violation of Sherman Act §2**
9 **(Seeking Damages and Equitable Relief against Defendant Apple)**

10 127. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate paragraphs 1 through 126 above as if set forth
11 fully herein.

12 128. Defendant Apple has engaged in exclusionary, predatory and anticompetitive
13 conduct with a specific intent to monopolize the iPhone Applications Aftermarket. Specifically,
14 Apple has attempted unlawfully to acquire monopoly power by (i) "approving" only applications
15 that generate revenues for Apple; (ii) discouraging iPhone customers from using competing
16 applications by spreading misinformation; and (iii) programming Version 1.1.1 of the iPhone
17 operating system in a way that disabled all competitors' applications and/or destroyed the iPhones
18 of users that had downloaded competitors' applications. Apple did not have a legitimate business
19 justification for any of these actions.

20 129. Apple's anticompetitive actions have created a dangerous probability that Apple
21 will achieve monopoly power in the Applications Aftermarket because Apple has already
22 unlawfully achieved an economically significant degree of market power in that market and has
23 effectively foreclosed new and potential entrants from entering the market or gaining their
24 naturally competitive market shares.

25 130. Apple's attempted acquisition of monopoly power has reduced output and
26 competition and resulted in increased prices for products sold in the iPhone Applications
27 Aftermarket and, thus, harms competition generally in that market.

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6 The request for injunctive relief may become moot if Apple follows through on its recently
stated intention of permitting Third Party Apps to be installed in iPhones beginning in June 2008.
In that event, Plaintiffs' request for relief under Counts I and II will be limited to money damages.

1 warranty for users who unlocked their SIM cards. Defendants did not have a legitimate business
2 justification for any of these actions.

3 141. Defendants' anticompetitive actions have created a dangerous probability that they
4 will achieve monopoly power in the Voice and Data Services Aftermarket because Defendants
5 have already unlawfully achieved an economically significant degree of market power in that
6 market and have effectively foreclosed new and potential entrants from entering the market or
7 gaining their naturally competitive market shares.

8 142. Defendants' attempted acquisition of monopoly power has reduced output and
9 competition and resulted in increased prices for products sold in the iPhone Voice and Data
10 Services Aftermarket and, thus, harms competition generally in that market.

11 143. Plaintiffs have been injured in fact by Defendants' attempted monopolization
12 because they have (a) been deprived of alternatives for voice and data services domestically,
13 (b) been forced to pay higher prices for roaming charges while traveling internationally, and/or
14 (c) had their iPhones destroyed.

15 144. Defendants' attempted monopolization of the iPhone Voice and Data Services
16 Aftermarket violates Section 2 of the Sherman Act and their anticompetitive practices are
17 continuing and will continue unless they are permanently enjoined. Plaintiffs and members of the
18 Nationwide Class have suffered economic injury to their property as a direct and proximate result
19 of Defendants' attempted monopolization, and Defendants are therefore liable for treble damages,
20 costs and attorneys' fees in amounts to be proved at trial.

21 **COUNT V**
22 **Conspiracy to Monopolize the Voice and Data Services Aftermarket**
23 **in Violation of Sherman Act §2**
24 **(Seeking Damages and Equitable Relief against Both Defendants)**

25 145. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate paragraphs 1 through 144 above as if set forth
26 fully herein.

27 146. Defendants have knowingly and intentionally conspired among themselves with the
28 specific intent to monopolize the iPhone Voice and Data Services Aftermarket. In furtherance of
the conspiracy, Defendants have committed one or more of the following acts: (i) agreeing without
Plaintiffs' knowledge or consent to make AT&TM the exclusive provider of voice and data

1 services for the iPhone for five years, contrary to Plaintiffs' reasonable expectations that they
2 (a) would be under contract with AT&TM for only two years, and (b) could switch at any time to
3 another carrier after paying the \$175 early termination fee; (ii) discouraging iPhone customers
4 from unlocking their SIM cards through misinformation campaigns; (iii) programming Version
5 1.1.1 of the iPhone operating system in a way that disabled all SIM card unlocks and/or destroyed
6 the iPhones of users that had unlocked their SIM cards; and (iv) refusing to honor the iPhone
7 warranty for users who unlocked their SIM cards. Defendants did not have a legitimate business
8 justification for any of these actions.

9 147. Defendants have already unlawfully achieved an economically significant degree of
10 market power in the Data Services Aftermarket as a result of their conspiracy and have effectively
11 foreclosed new and potential entrants from entering the market or gaining their naturally
12 competitive market shares.

13 148. Defendants' conspiracy has reduced output and competition and resulted in
14 increased prices for products sold in the iPhone Voice and Data Services Aftermarket and, thus,
15 harms competition generally in that market.

16 149. Plaintiffs have been injured in fact by Defendants' conspiracy because they have
17 (a) been deprived of alternatives for voice and data services domestically, (b) been forced to pay
18 higher prices for roaming charges while traveling internationally, and/or (c) had their iPhones
19 destroyed.

20 150. Defendants' conspiracy to monopolize the iPhone Voice and Data Services
21 Aftermarket violates Section 2 of the Sherman Act and their anticompetitive practices are
22 continuing and will continue unless they are permanently enjoined. Plaintiffs and members of the
23 Nationwide Class have suffered economic injury to their property as a direct and proximate result
24 of Defendants' conspiracy, and Defendants are therefore liable for treble damages, costs and
25 attorneys' fees in amounts to be proved at trial.

26 **COUNT VI**
27 **Unfair and Deceptive Acts and Practices**
28 **(Seeking Damages and Equitable Relief against Both Defendants)**

151. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate paragraphs 1 through 121 above as if set forth

1 fully herein.

2 152. The consumer protection and unfair and deceptive trade practices laws of 43
3 jurisdictions in the United States prohibit deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any business
4 trade or commerce or in the furnishing of any service and authorize a private right of action and
5 class actions against defendants that violate those laws.⁷

6 153. Defendants sold iPhones to consumers in these 43 jurisdictions without disclosing
7 the fact (a) Defendants had agreed to make AT&TM the exclusive provider of voice and data
8 services for the iPhone for five years, contrary to Plaintiffs' reasonable expectations that they
9 would be under contract with AT&TM for at most two years; (b) that the handsets had been
10 locked to only work with AT&TM SIM cards; (c) that Defendants would not provide the unlock
11 code to consumers; (d) that consumers would incur substantial roaming fees for the use of the
12 iPhone's data features while traveling internationally; (e) that Apple would seek to prohibit iPhone
13

14 ⁷ The state statutes Defendants are alleged to have violated are: **Alaska** (Alaska Stat.
15 §§45.50.471 *et seq.*); **Arizona** (Ariz. Rev. Stat. §44-1522); **Arkansas** (Ark. Code. §§4-88-107 and
16 4-88-108); **California** (Cal. Civ. Code §1770(a)(19) and Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§17200 and
17 17500); **Colorado** (Colo. Rev. Stat. §6-1-105(u)); **Connecticut** (Conn. Gen. Stat. §42-110(b);
18 **Delaware** (6 Del. Code §2513); **District of Columbia** (D.C. Code §28-3904(e),(f)); **Florida**
19 (F.S.A. §501.204); **Hawaii** (Haw. Rev. Stat. §480-2(a)); **Idaho** (Idaho Code §48-603(17),(18));
20 **Illinois** (815 Ill. Comp. Stat. 505/2); **Indiana** (Ind. Code §24-5-0.5-3(a)); **Kansas** (Kan. Stat.
21 §§50-626(a),(b) and 50-627(a)); **Kentucky** (Ky. Rev. Stat. §367.170); **Maine** (Me. Rev. Stat. tit.
22 5, §207); **Maryland** (Md. Code Com. Law §13-301(1),(3)); **Massachusetts** (Mass. Gen. Laws ch.
23 93A, §§2(a) and 9); **Michigan** (Mich. Stat. §445.903(1)(s),(bb),(cc)); **Minnesota** (Minn. Stat.
24 §§8.31 and 325F.67 and 325F.69(1)); **Missouri** (Mo. Rev. Stat. §407.020); **Nebraska** (Neb. Rev.
25 Stat. §59-1602); **Nevada** (NRS 598-0915(5),(15) and 598.0923(2)); **New Hampshire** (N.H. Rev.
26 Stat. §358-A:2); **New Jersey** (N.J.S.A. §56:8-2); **New Mexico** (N.M.S.A. §§57-12-2(14),(17) and
27 57-12-3); **New York** (N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §349); **North Carolina** (N.C. Gen. Stat. §§75-1.1);
28 **North Dakota** (N.D. Cent. Code §§51-15-02); **Ohio** (Ohio Rev. Code §§1345-02(A) and
1345-03(A) and 4165.02(7),(11) and §4165.03); **Oklahoma** (Okla. Stat. tit. 15, §§752 and 733
and tit. 78, §53(9)); **Oregon** (Or. Rev. Stat. §§646.607(1) and 646.608(1)(i),(t),(u) and
646.608(2)); **Pennsylvania** (73 P.S. §201-2(1)(ix), 201-2(4)(xiv)); **Rhode Island** (R.I. Gen. Laws
§§6-13.1-1(6)(ix),(xiii),(xiv) and 6-13.1-2); **South Dakota** (S.D. Codified Laws §37-24-6(1));
Tennessee (Tenn. Code Ann. §47-18-104(a)); **Texas** (Tex. Bus. & Com. Code Ann.
§§17.46(b)(9),(24) and 17.50); **Utah** (UCA 1953 §§13-11-4(1) and 13-11-5(1)); **Vermont** (Vt.
Stat. Ann. tit. 9, §2453(a)); **Washington** (RCWA §§19.86.020 and 19.86.920); **West Virginia**
(W.Va. Code §§46A-6-102(b)(I),(L),(M) and 46A-6-104); **Wisconsin** (W.S.A. §§100.18 and
100.195 and 100.20 and 100.207); and **Wyoming** (WS §40-12-105(a)(x),(xv)).

1 owners from downloading Third Party Apps; (f) that Apple had embedded malicious codes within
2 Version 1.1.1 that would disable any SIM card unlocks or Third Party Apps and/or “brick” any
3 iPhone that had been unlocked or had Third Party Apps installed; and (g) that Defendants would
4 refuse to honor the iPhone warranty or repair or replace iPhones that had been destroyed when
5 their owners downloaded Version 1.1.1.

6 154. Defendants’ conduct described above is deceptive and misleading in material
7 respects. Defendants, to the extent required under the laws of any jurisdiction, have made
8 misrepresentations and acted unconscionably in connection with the marketing and sale of Apple
9 iPhones and related aftermarket services, including AT&TM’s iPhone voice and data service
10 plans.

11 155. Defendants’ acts and practices described above are likely to mislead a reasonable
12 consumer acting reasonably under the circumstances.

13 156. As a result of the Defendants’ deceptive and misleading acts, Plaintiffs and class
14 members have been injured. To the extent necessary under the laws of any jurisdiction, Plaintiffs
15 have provided Defendants with notice and an opportunity to cure their misleading and deceptive
16 acts and practices and have sought to settle and resolve this dispute.

17 157. Defendants’ conduct violates the consumer protection and unfair and deceptive acts
18 and practices laws of each of the 43 jurisdictions at issue, and their deceptive acts and practices are
19 continuing and will continue unless they are permanently enjoined. Plaintiffs and members of the
20 Consumer Protection Class have suffered injury as a direct and proximate result of Defendants’
21 conduct, and Defendants are liable for compensatory and treble or other punitive damages, costs
22 and attorneys’ fees as each respective jurisdiction may permit, in amounts to be proved at trial.

23 **COUNT VII**
24 **Violation of the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act**
25 **(Seeking Damages and Equitable Relief against Both Defendants)**

26 158. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate paragraphs 1 through 121 above as if set forth
27 fully herein.

28 159. Defendant Apple violated the iPhone warranty under the MMWA by conditioning
its written and implied warranties of that product on consumers using, in connection with such

1 product, articles or services (other than articles or services provided without charge under the
2 terms of the warranty), which are identified by brand, trade, or corporate name, including
3 AT&TM's voice and data service and the software applications "approved" by Apple.

4 160. Defendants Apple and AT&TM violated the iPhone warranty under the MMWA by
5 not fully and conspicuously disclosing the characteristics or properties of the products, or parts
6 thereof, that are not covered by the warranty, namely, by not fully and conspicuously disclosing
7 that they would not honor the warranty as to iPhones that were damaged and destroyed by Apple's
8 Version 1.1.1 operating system upgrade.

9 161. Plaintiffs have provided Defendants with reasonable notice and an opportunity to
10 cure their breaches of warranty and MMWA violations.

11 162. Defendants' breaches of warranty and MMWA violations are continuing and will
12 continue unless they are permanently enjoined. Plaintiffs and members of the Nationwide Class
13 have suffered actual damages as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' breaches of warranty
14 and MMWA violations, and Defendants are liable for compensatory damages and costs in
15 amounts to be proved at trial.

16 **COUNT VIII**
17 **Trespass to Chattels**
18 **(Seeking Damages and Equitable Relief against Apple)**

19 163. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate paragraphs 1 through 121 above as if set forth
20 fully herein.

21 164. Apple deliberately and intentionally caused the issuance and transmission of
22 Version 1.1.1 of its operating software, knowing that the installation of Version 1.1.1 would: (a)
23 damage or brick iPhones; (b) disable existing SIM card unlocks; (c) disable existing Third Party
24 Apps; (d) alter the product owned by Plaintiffs and the class members to create technological
25 impediments to unlocking SIM cards; and (e) alter the product owned by Plaintiffs and the class
26 members to create technological impediments to the purchase of Third Party Apps, knowing and
27 intending that such damage or alteration would result. Plaintiffs and the class members did not
28 want or invite such damage or alterations, and they were not made with any purpose other than to
benefit Apple in continuing its unlawful conduct described above.

COUNT X
Violation of California Penal Code §502
(Seeking Damages and Equitable Relief against Apple)

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2
3 171. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate paragraphs 1 through 121 above as if set forth
4 fully herein.

5 172. The iPhone is a computer within the meaning of California Penal code §502.

6 173. By issuing and transmitting Version 1.1.1 of its operating software, Apple
7 knowingly accessed and without permission damaged, deleted, or destroyed iPhones by: (a)
8 damaging or bricking iPhones; (b) disabling existing SIM card unlocks; (c) disabling existing
9 Third Party Apps; (d) altering the product owned by Plaintiffs and the class members to create
10 technological impediments to unlocking SIM cards; and (e) altering the product owned by
11 Plaintiffs and the class members to create technological impediments to the purchase of Third
12 Party Apps. Apple's conduct was a willful introduction of a computer contaminant into computers
13 that caused damage.

14 174. Defendant's violation is continuing and will continue unless Apple is permanently
15 enjoined. Plaintiffs and members of the Nationwide Class have suffered injury as a direct and
16 proximate result of Apple's conduct. Apple acted with malice and/or for purposes of oppression or
17 fraud. Accordingly, Apple is liable for compensatory and punitive damages, costs and attorneys'
18 fees, pursuant to California Penal Code §502(e), in amounts to be proved at trial.

19 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court enter judgment against the
20 Defendants as follows:

- 21 a. Permanently enjoining Defendants from damaging and destroying iPhones through
22 software updates or otherwise;
- 23 b. Ordering Defendants to repair or replace, at no cost to the consumer, all iPhones
24 Defendants have damaged or destroyed;
- 25 c. Permanently enjoining Defendants from selling locked iPhones that can only be
26 used with AT&TM SIM cards unless such information is adequately disclosed to
27 consumers prior to sale;
- 28 d. Ordering Defendants to provide the unlock code upon request to all members of the

- 1 Classes who purchased an iPhone prior to the disclosures described above;
- 2 e. Ordering Defendants to adequately disclose the extent to which fees are charged for
- 3 taking or using iPhones while traveling abroad;
- 4 f. Permanently enjoining Apple from monopolizing or attempting to monopolize the
- 5 iPhone Applications Aftermarket;
- 6 g. Permanently enjoining Defendants from monopolizing, attempting to monopolize
- 7 and conspiring to monopolize the iPhone Voice and Data Services Aftermarket;
- 8 h. Awarding Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class treble damages for injuries caused by
- 9 Defendants' violations of the federal antitrust laws;
- 10 i. Permanently enjoining Defendants from engaging in unfair and deceptive practices
- 11 with respect to iPhones in violation of the consumer protection statutes;
- 12 j. Awarding Plaintiffs and the Consumer Protection Class compensatory and punitive
- 13 damages for injuries caused by Defendants' deceptive acts and practices;
- 14 k. Permanently enjoining Defendants from violating the MMWA and breaching their
- 15 express and implied warranties of fitness;
- 16 l. Awarding Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class compensatory damages for injuries
- 17 caused by Defendants' violations of the MMWA and breaches of their express and
- 18 implied warranties of fitness;
- 19 m. Permanently enjoining Apple from trespassing on class members' iPhones through
- 20 future software updates or otherwise;
- 21 n. Awarding Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class compensatory and punitive damages
- 22 for Apple's trespass to chattels;
- 23 o. Adjudging Apple guilty of violating the Federal Computer Fraud and Abuse Act,
- 24 18 U.S.C. §1030 (2006), enjoining further violations of that Act, and awarding
- 25 Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class compensatory damages;
- 26 p. Adjudging Apple guilty of violating the California Penal Code, enjoining further
- 27 violations of Penal Code §502, and awarding Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class
- 28 compensatory and punitive damages;

- 1 q. Awarding Plaintiffs and the classes reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and
2 r. Granting such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

3 **DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY**

4 Plaintiffs hereby demand a trial by jury.

5 DATED: June 4, 2008

6 WOLF HALDENSTEIN ADLER
7 FREEMAN & HERZ LLP
8 FRANCIS M. GREGOREK
9 BETSY C. MANIFOLD
10 RACHELE R. RICKERT

11 /s/ Francis M. Gregorek
12 FRANCIS M. GREGOREK

13 750 B. Street, Suite 2770
14 San Diego, California 92101
15 Telephone: 619/239-4599
16 Facsimile: 619/234-4599
17 gregorek@whafh.com
18 manifold@whafh.com
19 rickert@whafh.com

20 WOLF HALDENSTEIN ADLER
21 FREEMAN & HERZ LLP
22 MARK C. RIFKIN (*pro hac vice*)
23 ALEXANDER H. SCHMIDT (*pro hac vice*)
24 MARTIN E. RESTITUYO (*pro hac vice*)
25 270 Madison Avenue
26 New York, New York 10016
27 Telephone: 212/545-4600
28 Facsimile: 212/545-4677
rifkin@whafh.com
schmidt@whafh.com
restituyo@whafh.com

Plaintiffs' Interim Lead Counsel

RANDALL S. NEWMAN, P.C.
RANDALL S. NEWMAN
The Trump Building
40 Wall Street, 61st Floor
New York, New York 10005
Telephone: 212/797-3737
Facsimile: 212/797-3172
rsn@randallnewman.net

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SHABEL & DENITTIS, P.C.
STEPHEN P. DENITTIS (*pro hac vice*)
NORMAN SHABEL (*pro hac vice*)
5 Greentree Centre, Suite 302
Marlton, New Jersey 08053
Telephone: 856/797-9951
Facsimile: 856/797-9978
sdenittis@shabeldenittis.com

FOLKENFLIK & MCGERITY
MAX FOLKENFLIK
MARGARET MCGERITY
1500 Broadway, 21st Floor
New York, NY 10036
Telephone: 212/757-0400
Facsimile: 212/757-2010

HOFFMAN & LAZEAR
H. TIM HOFFMAN
ARTHUR W. LAZEAR
MORGAN M. MACK
180 Grand Avenue, Suite 1550
Oakland, CA 94612
Telephone: 510/763-5700
Facsimile: 510/835-1311

LAW OFFICE OF DAMIAN R. FERNANDEZ
M. VAN SMITH
DAMIAN R. FERNANDEZ
14510 Big Basin Way, Suite A, PMB 285
Saratoga, CA 95070-6091
Telephone: 408/344-3021
Facsimile: 408/904-7391
mvsmith@sbcglobal.net
damianfernandez@gmail.com

Additional Counsel for Plaintiffs

APPLE ANTI:16078.REV. AMD CPT

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DECLARATION OF SERVICE

I, Maureen Longdo , the undersigned, declare:

1. That declarant is and was, at all times herein mentioned, a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County of San Diego, over the age of 18 years, and not a party to or interested in the within action; that declarant's business address is 750 B Street, Suite 2770, San Diego, California 92101.

2. That on June 4, 2008, declarant served the REVISED CONSOLIDATED AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT via the CM/ECF System to the parties who are registered participants of the CM/ECF System and via U.S. Mail to the parties who are not registered participants as notated on the attached service list.

3. That there is regular communication between the parties.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 4th day of June 2008, at San Diego, California.



MAUREEN LONGDO

COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFFS

Francis M. Gregorek
Betsy C. Manifold
Rachele R. Rickert
WOLF HALDENSTEIN ADLER
FREEMAN & HERZ LLP
750 B Street, Suite 2770
San Diego, CA 92101
619/239-4599
619/234-4599 (fax)
gregorek@whafh.com
manifold@whafh.com
rickert@whafh.com

Mark C. Rifkin
Alexander H. Schmidt
WOLF HALDENSTEIN ADLER
FREEMAN & HERZ LLP
270 Madison Ave.
New York, NY 10016
212/545-4600
212/545-4653 (fax)
rifkin@whafh.com
schmidt@whafh.com

Randall S. Newman
NEWMAN & ASSOCIATES, P.C.
The Trump Building
40 Wall Street, 61st Floor
New York, NY 10005
212/797-3737
212/797-3172 (fax)
rsn@randallnewman.net

Stephen P. Denittis
* Norman Shabel
SHABEL & DENITTIS, P.C.
5 Greentree Centre, Suite 302
Marlton, NJ 08053
856/797-9951
856/797-9978 (fax)
sdenittis@shabeldenittis.com

Damian R. Fernandez
LAW OFFICE OF DAMIAN R. FERNANDEZ
14510 Big Basin Way
Suite A, PMB 285
Saratoga, CA 95070-6091
408/355-3021
408/904-7391 (fax)
Damianfernandez@gmail.com

M. Van Smith
LAW OFFICES OF V. MAN SMITH
14510 Big Basin Way
Suite A, PMB 285
Saratoga, CA 95070-6091
408/355-3021
408/904-7391 (fax)
mvsmith@sbcglobal.net

Max Folkenflik
* Margaret McGerity
FOLKENFLIK & MCGERITY
1500 Broadway, 21st Floor
New York, NY 10036
212/757-0400
212/757-2010 (fax)
max@fmlaw.net

H. Tim Hoffman
Arthur W. Lazear
Morgan M. Mack
HOFFMAN & LAZEAR
180 Grand Avenue, Suite 1550
Oakland, CA 94612
510/763-5700
hth@hoffmanandlazear
awl@hoffmanandlazear.com
mmm@hoffmanandlazear.com

COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFFS

Aaron M. Sheanin
Elizabeth C. Pritzker
* Geoffrey A. Munroe
GIRARD GIBBS LLP
601 California Street, 14th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94108
415/981-4800
415/981-4846 (fax)
ams@girardgibbs.com
ecp@girardgibbs.com

* Kevin T. Barnes
LAW OFFICES OF KEVIN T. BARNES
5670 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1460
Los Angeles, CA 90036-5627
323/549-9100

COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANTS

Hanno F. Kaiser
LATHAM & WATKINS, LLP
885 Third Avenue, Suite 1000
New York, NY 10022
212/906-1252
212/751-4864 (fax)
Hanno.kaiser@lw.com

Adrian F. Davis
Alfred C. Pfeiffer, Jr.
Daniel M. Wall
Christopher S. Yates
LATHAM WATKINS, LLP
505 Montgomery Street, Suite 1900
San Francisco, CA 94111
415/391-0600
adrian.davis@lw.com
al.pfeiffer@lw.com
dan.wall@lw.com
chris.yates@lw.com

David E. Crowe
Daniel A. Sasse
CROWELL AND MORING LLP
3 Park Plaza, 20th Floor
Irvine, CA 92614-8505
949/263-8400
949/263-8414 (fax)
dcrowe@crowell.com
dsasse@crowell.com

Jeffrey W. Howard
Christopher E. Ondeck
William R. Smith
CROWELL AND MORING LLP
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20004-2595
202/624-2500
202/628-5116 (fax)
jhoward@crowell.com
condeck@crowell.com
wrsmith@crowell.com

Donald M. Falk
MAYER BROWN LLP
Two Palo Alto Square, Suite 300
3000 El Camino Real
Palo Alto, CA 94306-2112
650/331-2030
650/331-2060 (fax)
dfalk@mayerbrown.com

Archis A. Parasharami
MAYER BROWN LLP
1909 K Street NW
Washington, DC 20006
202/263-33287
aparasharami@mayerbrown.com