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U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

1 HAEGGQUIST LAW GROUP  
ALREEN HAEGGQUIST (221858)  
2 501 West Broadway, Suite A-276  
San Diego, CA 92101  
3 Telephone: 619/955-8218  
Facsimile: 619/342-7878  
4 alreen@haeggquistlaw.com

5  
6 LAW OFFICE OF HELEN ZELDES  
HELEN I. ZELDES (220051)  
249 S. Highway 101, #370  
7 Solana Beach, CA 92075  
Telephone: 858/523-1713  
8 Facsimile: 858/523-1783  
helenz@zeldeslaw.com

MEHRI & SKALET, PLLC  
STEVEN A. SKALET  
CRAIG L. BRISKIN  
1250 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 300  
Washington, DC 20036  
Telephone: 202/822-5100  
Facsimile: 202/822-4997  
sskalet@findjustice.com  
cbriskin@findjustice.com

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11 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

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13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
14 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

15  
16 STACIE SOMERS, On Behalf of Herself and  
All Others Similarly Situated,

Case No. 6507

17 Plaintiff,

CLASS ACTION HRL

18 vs.

COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF  
SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT,  
CARTWRIGHT ACT, CALIFORNIA  
UNFAIR COMPETITION LAW,  
CONSUMER LEGAL REMEDIES ACT  
AND MONOPOLIZATION OF BUSINESS  
PRACTICES

19  
20 APPLE, INC., a California Corporation,

21 Defendant.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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## INTRODUCTION AND MARKET DEFINITIONS

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2 1. Plaintiff Stacie Somers, on her own behalf and behalf of the classes defined herein  
3 (the "Classes"), based on information and belief and investigation of counsel, except for information  
4 pertaining to the named Plaintiff, which is based on her personal knowledge, alleges as follows:

5 2. Apple, Inc. ("Apple" or "Defendant") owns and operates iTunes Music Store ("Music  
6 Store"), an Internet site that offers digital music and digital video computer files for online purchase  
7 and download ("Online Music" and "Online Video"). Unlike most Internet sites, Music Store is  
8 accessed with proprietary Apple software, rather than with a Web browser. Apple designs the  
9 hardware and software of its iPod Digital Music Player, while manufacturing is outsourced to Asia.

10 3. The "Online Music market" is defined as the market for digital music delivered to the  
11 consumer by way of Internet download. Online Music presents consumers enormous advantages  
12 over purchasing music in CD form at retail stores. Online Music stores offer for sale hundreds of  
13 thousands of songs at once, many times more than even the largest traditional music retailer. Online  
14 Music is attractive to consumers because it allows them to purchase a la carte only the songs that  
15 they want, rather than having to buy an entire CD album in order to get only one or two desirable  
16 songs.

17 4. Online Music is also attractive because it is more convenient, reliable, and better for  
18 the environment. Consumers do not have to drive to a store to make their purchase, trucks do not  
19 have to transport the CDs from factory to warehouse to retailer, and there is no material or packaging  
20 produced only to be thrown away. Online Music also promises superior audio fidelity over time,  
21 because unlike CDs, Online Music lasts indefinitely and cannot wear out or break.

22 5. Apple has approximately an 83% market share of the Online Music market.

23 6. The "Online Video market" is defined as the market for digital video files that are  
24 purchased and downloaded via the Internet, and can be viewed both on a home computer and a  
25 video-enabled Digital Music Player. Popular examples of Online Video include commercial-free  
26 television shows, music videos, and short films. Just as with Online Music, the variety, reliability,  
27 convenience, and environmental friendliness of Online Video make it superior to DVDs purchased  
28 from traditional retail outlets.

1           7.       Apple's share of the Online Video market is at least 75%.

2           8.       The "Digital Music Player market" is defined as the market for portable battery-  
3 powered devices that can store and play large numbers of digital music computer files. For  
4 technology-savvy consumers, Digital Music Players are enormous improvements over portable CD  
5 players. While a traditional CD can hold no more than 15 to 25 songs, Digital Music Players, by  
6 playing music that has been compressed into small digital files, can store from 150 to more than  
7 20,000 songs. Even larger Digital Music Players are now typically only a fraction of the size of a  
8 typical portable CD player, and by having few moving parts, are more reliable and offer a much  
9 longer battery life. Digital Music Players also dispense with the need to carry around CDs, and  
10 allow consumers to organize, categorize, and play their music in whatever manner or order they  
11 desire. Further advantages include superior skip protection, and models can play video games and  
12 files, and store digital photographs.

13          9.       There are two major segments of the Digital Music Player market: those that store  
14 music files on miniature hard drives, and those that store music using flash memory. Apple's iPod  
15 line of Digital Music Players has more than a 90% market share of the hard drive-based player  
16 market, by far the larger of the two segments over the Class Period (as defined herein in the Class  
17 Action Allegations section), and approximately a 70% share of the flash memory-based segment of  
18 the market.

19          10.      The three relevant product markets are the markets for Online Video, Online Music,  
20 and Digital Music Players, as defined above, or collectively "the digital music markets."

21          11.      The relevant geographic market for all three product markets is the United States.

22          12.      Apple has engaged in tying and monopolizing behavior, placing unneeded and  
23 unjustifiable technological restrictions on its most popular products in an effort to restrict consumer  
24 choice, and to restrain what little remains of its competition in the digital music markets. Apple's  
25 CEO Steve Jobs has himself compared Apple's digital music dominance to Microsoft's personal  
26 computer operating system dominance, calling Apple's Music Store "the Microsoft of music stores"  
27 in a meeting with financial analysts.

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1 Music Store to her personal computer. Ms. Somers then selected and uploaded the purchased music  
2 from her personal computer to her iPod.

3 20. Ms. Somers downloaded the songs she purchased from the Music Store and utilized  
4 her iPod in accordance with the instructions provided in the packaging and on the iTunes Music  
5 Store website.

### 6 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7 21. Jurisdiction is conferred upon this judicial district pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §§ 15 and 26,  
8 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1337. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's state law  
9 claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

10 22. This Court has original jurisdiction over this action under the Class Action Fairness  
11 Act of 2005, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) ("CAFA"), as to the named Plaintiff and every member of the  
12 class, because the proposed class contains more than 100 members, the aggregate amount in  
13 controversy exceeds \$5 million, and members of the class reside across the United States, and are  
14 therefore diverse from Defendant.

15 23. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §§ 15, 22 and 26, and 28 U.S.C.  
16 §1391 because Defendant transacts business in this district, Defendant has its principle corporate  
17 office in this district, and because thousands of Class members are located in this district.  
18 Additionally, a substantial part of the interstate trade and commerce involved and affected by the  
19 alleged violations of the antitrust laws was and is carried on in this district. The acts complained of  
20 have had, and will have, substantial anti-competitive effects in this district. A substantial number of  
21 putative plaintiffs reside in this district. Finally, one other case is pending in this district concerning  
22 the subject matter alleged herein.

23 24. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Apple, because Apple's corporate  
24 headquarters are located in Cupertino, California, it is authorized to conduct business in California,  
25 and it has intentionally availed itself of the laws and markets of California through the promotion,  
26 marketing, distribution and sale of its Digital Music Players, Online Music, and Online Video in  
27 California. In addition, Defendant is headquartered in Santa Clara County, which is assigned to this  
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1 Division of the Court. Plaintiff is filing concurrently herewith an affidavit stating facts showing that  
2 this action has been commenced in a proper county pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780(c).

3 **INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT**

4 25. Assignment to the San Jose Division is proper because a substantial portion of the  
5 acts, events, and omissions giving rise to this action occurred in Santa Clara, which is within the  
6 purview of the San Jose Division of this District.

7 **TRADE AND COMMERCE**

8 26. During the Class Period, Apple marketed, distributed, and sold Digital Music Players,  
9 Online Music, and Online Video in a continuous and uninterrupted flow of intrastate and interstate  
10 commerce throughout the United States.

11 **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

12 27. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself, and all others similarly situated,  
13 pursuant to Rules 23(b)(2) and (3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff seeks to  
14 represent the following Classes:

- 15 (a) **Injunctive Relief Class (for injunctive relief under the Clayton Act, 15**  
16 **U.S.C. §26):** All persons or entities in the United States (excluding  
17 federal, state and local governmental entities, Apple, its directors, officers  
18 and members of their families), that, during the Class Period, purchased an  
19 Apple iPod, or who purchased audio or video content from Apple's Music  
20 Store, from December 31, 2003 through the conclusion of the trial of this  
21 matter.

1                   **(b) Indirect Purchaser Damages Class (for damages under the Cartwright**  
2                   **Act, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §16720):** All persons or entities in the United  
3                   States (excluding federal, state and local governmental entities, Apple, its  
4                   directors, officers and members of their families) that during the Class Period  
5                   purchased an Apple iPod indirectly from Apple or video content from Apple's  
6                   Music Store from December 31, 2003 through the conclusion of the trial of  
7                   this matter.

8                   28.     The Classes are so numerous that joinder of all members is impractical. There are  
9 thousands of members in each Class who are geographically dispersed throughout the United States.

10                  29.     Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the Classes because  
11 Plaintiff and all Class members were damaged by the same wrongful conduct of the Defendant  
12 alleged herein.

13                  30.     There are questions of law and fact common to the Classes which predominate over  
14 any questions affecting only individual Class members. Such common questions include:

15                   (a)     the definition of the relevant markets;  
16                   (b)     Apple's market power within these markets;  
17                   (c)     whether Apple monopolized and continues to monopolize the relevant  
18 markets;

19                   (d)     whether Apple attempted to monopolize and continues to attempt to  
20 monopolize the relevant markets;

21                   (e)     whether the contractual conditions Apple imposes upon its customers are  
22 unconscionable;

23                   (f)     whether Apple's conduct caused damage to the Plaintiff and members of the  
24 Classes, including the degree to which prices paid by the Classes are higher than the prices that  
25 would be paid in a market free from tying, monopolization, and other illegal conduct; and

26                   (g)     the appropriateness of injunctive relief to restrain ongoing and future  
27 violations of the law.

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1           38.     There are no technological limitations preventing the iPod from supporting WMA  
2 playback. Apple outsources most of the production of the iPod to third-party manufacturers in Asia.  
3 One third-party part used in the iPod is its “core processor,” the Portal Player System-On-A-Chip.  
4 The System-On-A-Chip by default supports the WMA format. Apple, however, deliberately  
5 designed the iPod’s software so that it would only play a single protected digital format, Apple’s  
6 FairPlay-modified AAC format. Deliberately disabling a desirable feature of a computer product is  
7 known as “crippling” a product, and software that does this is known as “crippleware.”

8           39.     The software Apple has designed for the iPod, which disables the iPod’s inherent  
9 ability to play WMA format files, is a classic example of crippleware. By preventing the iPod from  
10 playing WMA or any other protected music format besides FairPlay-modified AAC format, iPod  
11 owners’ only option to purchase Online Music is to purchase from Apple’s Music Store. This  
12 conduct constitutes an illegal tie in violation of antitrust laws.

13           40.     In place of the Portal Player System-On-A-Chip, Apple uses the SigmaTel  
14 STMP3550 in its low-end iPod Shuffles. Like the Portal Player System-On-A-Chip, the SigmaTel  
15 STMP3550 was designed to decode and play WMA files and does indeed play them on every Digital  
16 Music Player that contains the STMP3550 chip except the iPod. As in its higher end models,  
17 Apple’s crippleware operating system software prevents the iPod Shuffle from playing WMA files.

18           41.     The cost to Apple of licensing the WMA format would likely not exceed \$800,000  
19 per year, or approximately three cents per iPod sold in 2005.

20           42.     Just as Apple deliberately makes the iPod incapable of playing any Online Music not  
21 purchased on Music Store, it makes the FairPlay-modified AAC music files purchased on Music  
22 Store incapable of being played by other Digital Music Players. Thus, consumers who have  
23 purchased Online Music from Apple to play on their home computers will have no choice but to buy  
24 an iPod if they want to play their music on a Digital Music Player.

25           43.     Other consumers first buy an iPod and later buy Online Music for their iPod from  
26 Apple’s Music Store. As described above, such consumers are not able to purchase Online Music  
27 for play on an iPod from any company besides Apple. After purchasing their digital music library  
28 from Apple, these consumers are locked into making all future Digital Music Player purchases from

1 Apple. They might want to buy a non-Apple Digital Music Player for a family member, or to  
2 replace their original Apple iPod, but to do so would mean they could not utilize any of the songs  
3 they purchased from Apple in their new music player.

4 44. Defendant's refusal to allow its FairPlay-modified AAC music files to be played on  
5 any Digital Music Player besides the Apple iPod constitutes an illegal tie in violation of antitrust  
6 laws.

7 45. These ongoing injuries can be halted and abated by an injunction that would compel  
8 Apple to make iPod compatible with Online Music and Online Video purchased on stores other than  
9 Music Store, and to allow competitors to sell their music and video content using Apple's iTunes  
10 platform.

11 46. Apple has acted on grounds generally applicable to the Injunctive Relief Class,  
12 thereby making final injunctive relief appropriate with respect to the Class as a whole. Such an  
13 injunction would be of immense benefit to the Plaintiff, the Class, and the general public while  
14 imposing only a trifling burden upon Apple.

15 **IN EUROPE APPLE'S MONOPOLY PRICING AND TYING CONDUCT HAS BEEN**  
16 **THE TARGET OF FORMAL GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATIONS, PRIVATE**  
17 **LAWSUITS, AND LEGISLATION SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED TO COUNTER**  
18 **APPLE'S ANTI-COMPETITIVE CONDUCT**

19 47. European antitrust authorities are currently investigating Apple's pricing practices in  
20 the European Union. Leveraging its worldwide monopoly power in the Online Music market, Apple  
21 has set the price of music downloads in the United Kingdom substantially higher than in the United  
22 States and in countries that use the Euro as their currency, and maintains this higher price by placing  
23 technological restrictions on residents of the United Kingdom from purchasing music from Apple's  
24 non-UK Music Store sites.

25 48. In France, a consumer rights organization has filed suit against Apple for deliberately  
26 making the iPod and Online Music purchased from Music Store incompatible with competing  
27 products.

28 49. Also in France, the two chambers of Parliament have passed slightly different  
versions of a bill that would force Apple to stop making music files purchased on its Music Store  
incompatible with Digital Music Players other than the Apple iPod.



1           55.     By preventing consumers who have purchased music files from Music Store from  
2 playing their music on its competitors' Digital Music Players, Apple has been able to charge  
3 purchasers of the iPod Digital Music Player a supracompetitive price.

4           56.     Likewise, by preventing owners of iPods from buying music from any Online Music  
5 retailer other than Music Store, Apple deters consumers from even considering doing business with  
6 its competitors' music and video stores, allowing it to monopolize these markets.

7           57.     Consumers have been further injured as innovative companies such as Dell, Olympus,  
8 and Rio have begun to withdraw from the Digital Music Player markets. These companies had little  
9 choice but to give up and exit the market because Apple's anticompetitive conduct excluded them  
10 from reaching the majority of their potential customers, no matter how much cheaper or how much  
11 better their products were. There can be no real competition in the Online Music, Online Video, and  
12 Digital Music Player markets as long as Apple's conduct forecloses even the possibility of its  
13 competitors reaching most potential customers.

14          58.     This anti-competitive conduct has deterred the development of competing products,  
15 damaging consumers by depriving them of a choice of products with different and possibly superior  
16 sets of features.

17          59.     Normally markets for consumer electronic goods such as Digital Music Players are  
18 characterized by intense competition and narrow profit margins. Apple's pricing in the Digital  
19 Music Player market, by contrast, is exactly that of a monopolist, excessive and arbitrary. For  
20 example, the only difference between Apple 1GB and 4GB models of its iPod Nano is the capacity  
21 of their NAND flash memory parts. At current spot prices in the NAND flash memory market the  
22 1GB part costs approximately \$4.15, while the 4GB part costs approximately \$9.67. Nonetheless,  
23 Apple charges an additional one hundred dollars for the 4GB model.

24          60.     Plaintiff and the Classes have been injured by this anti-competitive conduct and will  
25 continue to suffer injury unless the relief prayed for herein is granted.

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**COUNT I: TYING**

**(For Violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1)**

**Violations Resulting from Unlawful Tying or Bundling of Online  
Video and FairPlay Protected Music Files to the Apple iPod**

61. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth above on behalf of the Classes.

62. Apple has substantial market power in each of the distinct Digital Music Player, Online Music, and Online Video markets.

63. All of these markets are for goods and not services.

64. There is no appropriate or legitimate business justification for Apple's use of technological restrictions to force those who purchase Apple's Digital Music Players to also purchase only Online Music and Online Video from Music Store that would counterbalance the clear anti-competitive effects of its tying conduct, including the foreclosure of competition in the Online Music and Online Video.

65. This unlawful conduct has harmed competition in that market and has caused injury to every person who has purchased Online Music and Online Video from Music Store. The supply and selection of products available is lower than it would be in a competitive market; and the number and effectiveness of competitors have been diminished by unlawful means.

66. The anti-competitive conduct described herein has damaged Plaintiff and the alleged Classes and is in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. §1.

**Violations Resulting from Unlawful Tying of the Apple  
iPod to Online Video and FairPlay Protected Music Files**

67. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth above on behalf of the Classes.

68. Apple has substantial market power in each of the distinct Digital Music Player, Online Music, and Online Video markets.

69. All of these markets are for goods and not services.

70. There is no appropriate or legitimate business justification for Apple's use of technological restrictions to force those who purchase Online Music and Online Video from Music

1 Store to also purchase only Apple's Digital Music Players that would counterbalance the clear  
2 anticompetitive effects of its tying conduct, including the foreclosure of competition in the Digital  
3 Music Player market.

4 71. This unlawful conduct has harmed competition in that market, and has caused injury  
5 to every buyer of an Apple iPod. Prices in the Digital Music Player market are higher than they  
6 would have been in a competitive market; the supply and selection of products available is lower  
7 than it would be in a competitive market; and the number and effectiveness of competitors have been  
8 diminished by unlawful means.

9 72. The anti-competitive conduct described herein has damaged Plaintiff and the alleged  
10 classes and is in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. §1.

11 **COUNT II: MONOPOLIZATION**

12 **(For Violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. §2)**

13 **Violations Resulting from the Unlawful Acquisition or Maintenance**  
14 **of Monopoly Power in the Digital Music Player Market**

15 73. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth  
16 above on behalf of the Classes.

17 74. Through the actions described herein, Apple has willfully acquired and maintained  
18 monopoly power in the Digital Music Player market. This conduct has harmed competition in that  
19 market, and has caused injury to every buyer of an Apple iPod. Prices in the Digital Music Player  
20 market are higher than they would be in a competitive market; the supply and selection of products  
21 available is lower than it would be in a competitive market; and the number and effectiveness of  
22 competitors have been diminished by unlawful means.

23 75. There is no appropriate or legitimate business justification for the actions and conduct  
24 which have facilitated Apple's monopolization of the Digital Music Player market.

25 76. The anti-competitive conduct described herein has damaged Plaintiff and the alleged  
26 Classes and is in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. §2.







1 restrictions on its products. Further success in excluding competitors from the Online Music market  
2 will allow Apple to obtain an illegal monopoly over the Online Music market.

3 94. This conduct has harmed competition in that market, making the supply and selection  
4 of products available lower than it would be in a competitive market. Apple's unlawful attempted  
5 monopolization has also reduced the number and effectiveness of competitors in the Online Music  
6 market.

7 95. There is no appropriate or legitimate business justification for the actions and conduct  
8 which have facilitated Apple's attempted monopolization of the Online Music market.

9 96. The anti-competitive conduct described herein has damaged Plaintiff and the alleged  
10 classes and is in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2.

11 **Violations Resulting from the Unlawful**  
12 **Attempted Monopolization of the Online Video Market**

13 97. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference each of the allegations set forth  
14 above on behalf of the Classes.

15 98. Apple has acted with specific intent to monopolize the Online Video market.

16 99. There was and is a dangerous possibility that Apple will succeed in its attempt to  
17 monopolize the Online Video market because Apple controls a large percentage of that market and  
18 has the ability and actually does exclude its competitors through use of anticompetitive technological  
19 restrictions on its products. Further success in excluding competitors from the Online Video market  
20 will allow Apple to obtain an illegal monopoly over the Online Video market.

21 100. This conduct has harmed competition in that market, making prices higher and the  
22 supply and selection of products available lower than they would be in a competitive market.

23 101. This conduct has harmed competition in that market, making the supply and selection  
24 of products available lower and making prices higher than they would be in a competitive market.  
25 Apple's unlawful attempted monopolization has also reduced the number and effectiveness of  
26 competitors in the Online Video market.

27 102. There is no appropriate or legitimate business justification for the actions and conduct  
28 which have facilitated Apple's attempted monopolization of the Online Video market.





1           118. The Consumer Legal Remedies Act applies to Apple's actions and conduct, described  
2 herein, because it extends to transactions that are intended to result, or which have resulted, in the  
3 sale or lease of goods or services to consumers.

4           119. Defendant violated and continues to violate the deceptive practices proscribed by Cal.  
5 Civ. Code § 1770(a)(19) by "Inserting an unconscionable provision in the contract."

6           120. Apple is a monopolist with market shares of 75% or more in each of the relevant  
7 markets and a stock market capitalization of more than fifty billion dollars. The unnecessary  
8 technological restrictions it places on its products offer no benefit to consumers while preventing  
9 them from using any Apple product they have already bought from being used with a competitor's  
10 digital music player or online store.

11           121. Apple's size, completely dominant market share, and unreasonable and unfair  
12 technological restrictions, place it in a greatly unequal bargaining position relative to consumers in  
13 each of the relevant markets.

14           122. Apple unconscionably exploits this unequal bargaining power by imposing prices,  
15 contractual terms, and one sided technological restrictions into contracts with consumers in the  
16 digital music markets. This behavior has violated and continues to violate the Consumers Legal  
17 Remedies Act, California Civil Code § 1750 *et seq.*

18           123. Pursuant to § 1782 of the CLRA, Plaintiffs have notified Defendant in writing of the  
19 particular violations of § 1770 of the CLRA and demanded Defendant rectify the actions described  
20 above by providing complete monetary relief, agreeing to be bound by its legal obligations and give  
21 notice to all affected customers of its intent to do so. Plaintiffs sent this notice by certified mail,  
22 return receipt requested, to Apple's principal place of business.

23           124. If Apple fails to rectify or agree to rectify the problems associated with the actions  
24 detailed above and give notice to all affected consumers within 30 days of the date of written notice,  
25 pursuant to § 1782 of the CLRA, Plaintiffs will amend their Complaint to seek actual, punitive and  
26 statutory damages and all other relief available to Plaintiffs and the Class under Cal. Civ. Code §  
27 1780.



1 I. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class their expenses and costs of suit, including  
2 reasonable attorneys' fees, to the extent provided by law; and  
3 J. That Plaintiff and the Classes are granted such other, further, and different relief as  
4 the nature of the case may require or as may be determined to be just, equitable, and proper by this  
5 Court.

6 **JURY DEMAND**

7 Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

8 DATED: December 31, 2007

HAEGGQUIST LAW GROUP

9  
10   
11 ALREEN HAEGGQUIST

12 501 West Broadway, Suite A-276  
13 San Diego, CA 92101  
14 Telephone: 619/955-8218  
15 619/342-7878 (fax)

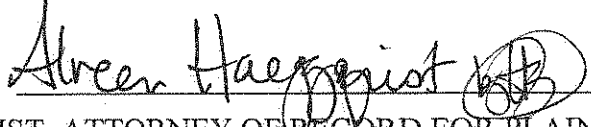
16 LAW OFFICES OF HELEN ZELDES  
17 HELEN ZELDES  
18 249 S. Highway 101, #370  
19 Solana Beach, CA 92075  
20 Telephone: 858/523-1713  
21 858/523-1783 (fax)

22 MEHRI & SKALET, PLLC  
23 STEVEN A. SKALET  
24 CRAIG L. BRISKIN  
25 1250 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 300  
26 Washington, DC 20036  
27 Telephone: 202/ 822-5100  
28 202/822-4997 (fax)  
sskalet@findjustice.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff

29 **CERTIFICATION OF INTERESTED ENTITIES OR PERSONS**

30 Pursuant to Civil L.R. 3-16, the undersigned certifies that as of this date, other than the  
31 named parties, there is no such interest to report.

32   
33 ALREEN HAEGGQUIST, ATTORNEY OF RECORD FOR PLAINTIFF

1 HAEGGQUIST LAW GROUP  
2 ALREEN HAEGGQUIST (221858)  
3 501 West Broadway, Suite A-276  
4 San Diego, CA 92101  
5 Telephone: 619/955-8218  
6 619/342-7878 (fax)  
7 alreen@haeggquistlaw.com

8 LAW OFFICE OF HELEN ZELDES  
9 HELEN I. ZELDES (220051)  
10 249 S. Highway 101, #370  
11 Solana Beach, CA 92075  
12 Telephone: 858/523-1713  
13 858/523-1783 (fax)  
14 helenz@zeldeslaw.com

MEHRI & SKALET, PLLC  
STEVEN A. SKALET  
CRAIG BRISKIN  
1250 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 300  
Washington, DC 20036  
Telephone: 202/ 822-5100  
202/822-4997 (fax)  
sskalet@findjustice.com

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

15 STACIE SOMERS, On Behalf of Herself and  
16 All Others Similarly Situated,

Plaintiff,

vs.

19 APPLE, INC., a California Corporation,

Defendant.

Case No.

CLASS ACTION

AFFADAVIT OF HELEN I. ZELDES

I, HELEN I. ZELDES, declare as follows:

1. I am an attorney duly licensed to practice before all of the courts of the State of California. I am one of the counsel of record for plaintiff in the above-entitled action. I have personal

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CV 07 6507

HRL

1 knowledge of the matters stated herein and, if called upon, I could and would competently testify  
2 thereto.

3 2. The Complaint in this action has been filed in the proper place for the trial on this  
4 matter, which is the County of San Jose. Defendant's headquarters are in Santa Clara County, a  
5 substantial portion of the acts, events, and omissions giving rise to this action occurred in Santa Clara  
6 County, and defendant conducts substantial business there. Assignment to the San Jose Division is  
7 proper because Santa Clara County is within the purview of the San Jose Division of the Northern  
8 District Court.

9 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is  
10 true and correct. Executed this 31st day of December, 2007, at San Diego, California.

11  
12   
13 HELEN I. ZELDES

14 Subscribed to and sworn before me  
15 this 31st day of December, 2007.

16  
17 NOTARY PUBLIC

18 My commission expires on: \_\_\_\_\_

19  
20  
21 State of California, County of SAN DIEGO  
22 Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me  
23 on this 31<sup>st</sup> day of DEC, 2007,  
24 by HELEN I. ZELDES  
25 proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to  
26 be the person(s) who appeared before me.  
27 Signature: 