

		SUPERIOR COUNTY		
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7	DEPARTMENT 212			
8	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA			
9	COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO			
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11	JEREMY ORGEL, M.D., a professional corporation, individually and on behalf of a	) Case No.:		
12	class of similarly situated individuals and the general public,	CGC - 03 - 420896		
13	Plaintiff,	) <u>CLASS ACTION</u>		
		) COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF		
14	VS.	) BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE		
14 15	AT&T CORPORATION, a New York	) BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE ) § 17200, ET SEQ.		
	AT&T CORPORATION, a New York corporation, and AT&T COMMUNICATIONS OF CALIFORNIA, a	<ul> <li>BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE</li> <li>§ 17200, <u>ET SEQ</u>.</li> <li>Amount Demanded Greater Than \$10,000</li> </ul>		
15	AT&T CORPORATION, a New York corporation, and AT&T	<ul> <li>BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE</li> <li>§ 17200, <u>ET SEQ</u>.</li> <li>Amount Demanded Greater Than \$10,000</li> </ul>		
15 16	AT&T CORPORATION, a New York corporation, and AT&T COMMUNICATIONS OF CALIFORNIA, a California corporation d/b/a AT&T	<ul> <li>BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE</li> <li>§ 17200, <u>ET SEQ</u>.</li> <li>Amount Demanded Greater Than \$10,000</li> </ul>		
15 16 17	AT&T CORPORATION, a New York corporation, and AT&T COMMUNICATIONS OF CALIFORNIA, a California corporation d/b/a AT&T CORPORATION, and DOES 1 through 50,	<ul> <li>BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE</li> <li>§ 17200, <u>ET SEQ</u>.</li> <li>Amount Demanded Greater Than \$10,000</li> </ul>		
15 16 17 18	AT&T CORPORATION, a New York corporation, and AT&T COMMUNICATIONS OF CALIFORNIA, a California corporation d/b/a AT&T CORPORATION, and DOES 1 through 50,	<ul> <li>BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE</li> <li>§ 17200, <u>ET SEQ</u>.</li> <li>Amount Demanded Greater Than \$10,000</li> </ul>		
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COMPLAINT FOR VIOLATIONS OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE § 17200, ET SEQ.

JEREMY ORGEL, M.D., a professional corporation, individually, on behalf of a class of similarly situated persons, and on behalf of members of the general public, complains against defendants AT&T CORPORATION, a New York corporation, AT&T COMMUNICATIONS OF CALIFORNIA, a California corporation d/b/a AT&T CORPORATION (collectively hereinafter "AT&T"), and DOES 1through 50, inclusive, and alleges on information and belief, as follows:

### **INTRODUCTION**

- 1. This class and private attorney general action seeks to put an end to and remedy AT&T's ongoing and wrongful practice of shifting onto the backs of innocent telephone customers AT&T's own financial responsibility for a scam perpetrated by sophisticated hackers. The hackers have figured out how to manipulate AT&T's automated long distance telephone system to create the false impression that innocent telephone customers have authorized thousands of dollars in collect calls from foreign countries. AT&T has actual knowledge of the existence and nature of this scam. Nevertheless, it is engaged in a continuing practice of assessing, collecting, and/or attempting to collect charges for collect calls from customers who have never agreed to pay for and have never authorized the collect calls.
- 2. AT&T's Fraud Detection Center has identified, investigated and documented the scam. AT&T is fully aware that hackers have obtained access to the voice mailboxes of numerous telephone customers in California and are using the voicemail boxes to perpetrate the scam. It has resulted in millions of dollars in charges to innocent telephone customers for unauthorized collect calls.
- 3. The hackers have exploited flaws in the method currently used by AT&T to verify a customer's acceptance of charges for collect calls. One flaw results from AT&T's use of an automated computer system to contact customers and determine whether they are willing to accept charges for long distance telephone calls placed from a telephone other than the customer's telephone. The AT&T computer system asks a series of prerecorded questions to determine whether the customer is willing to accept the

charges for a collect call being placed from another telephone number. The AT&T computer awaits "yes" responses to these inquiries to verify the customer's acceptance of the charges.

- 4. Unfortunately, the hackers have realized that AT&T's automated computer does not recognize when it is posing prerecorded inquiries to a voicemail box and receiving prerecorded responses. AT&T's machine does not know when it is communicating with another machine and not a human. After breaking in to the voicemail boxes of customers the hackers record new outgoing voicemail messages designed and timed to respond affirmatively to AT&T's automated prerecorded inquiries regarding the acceptance of charges for collect calls. The hackers then place international collect calls and request that AT&T forward the charges to the customer's telephone line. AT&T's automated computer system then calls the customer's telephone line, reaches the customer's voicemail box, poses its prerecorded questions, and receives the hacker's prerecorded responses. Alternatively, the hackers reroute the calls to a customer's voicemail box to another telephone line where the hacker has prerecorded an outgoing message to respond to AT&T's prerecorded inquiries.
- 5. AT&T then takes the untenable position that the customer is liable for the collect call charges purportedly authorized through AT&T's defective verification system. Notwithstanding its knowledge of the scam, AT&T regularly seeks to impose tens of thousands of dollars in charges for the collect calls on customers who have never authorized the calls or agreed to pay for them. AT&T improperly has attempted and continues to attempt to minimize its own damages resulting from the scam by pursuing innocent telephone customers for the charges. If a customer objects to paying for the unauthorized calls, AT&T attempts to pressure the customer to pay a reduced amount, despite AT&T's actual knowledge of the scam, by threatening to pursue collection of the full amount.
- 6. In continuing to pursue telephone customers for unauthorized charges resulting from this scam, AT&T has engaged in and is continuing to engage in acts of

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unfair competition prohibited by California's Unfair Competition Law ("UCL"), Business & Professions Code § 17200, et seq.

#### **PARTIES**

- 7. Plaintiff JEREMY ORGEL, M.D. ("DR. ORGEL") is a professional corporation located in and doing business in San Francisco, California.
- 8. Defendant AT&T CORPORATION is a New York corporation doing business throughout California, including San Francisco County.
- 9. Defendant AT&T COMMUNICATIONS OF CALIFORNIA d/b/a AT&T CORPORATION is a California corporation doing business throughout California, including San Francisco County.
- 10. Defendants DOES 1 through 50 are persons or entities whose true names and capacities are presently unknown to plaintiff, and who therefore are sued by such fictitious names. Plaintiff is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that each of the fictitiously named defendants perpetrated some or all of the wrongful acts alleged herein, is responsible in some manner for the matters alleged herein, and is jointly and severally liable. Plaintiff will seek leave of court to amend this complaint to state the true names and capacities of such fictitiously named defendants when ascertained.
- 11. At all times mentioned herein, each DOE defendant was the agent or employee of the other defendants and was acting within the course and scope of such agency or employment. The defendants are jointly and severally liable.

## **CLASS ACTION AND PRIVATE ATTORNEY GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

- 12. Pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure §382, plaintiff brings this action on behalf of all persons similarly situated against each of the defendants. Plaintiff also files this action individually and as a private attorney general on behalf of the general public under the UCL.
- 13. The UCL defines unfair competition to include any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice. It authorizes a court to order injunctive and/or declaratory relief, to order the restitution of any ill-gotten gains, and to order other equitable

relief to remedy any violations. Plaintiff brings this action in a representative capacity to remedy the ongoing unlawful, unfair and fraudulent business practices alleged herein, and to seek redress on behalf of all those persons who have been affected thereby.

- 14. The proposed class is comprised of all telephone customers who, on or after the date four years preceding the filing of this complaint, were charged by AT&T for collect calls as a result of the scam described herein.
- 15. Plaintiff is unable to state the precise number of potential members of the proposed class because that information is in the possession of AT&T. However, the number of class members is so numerous that joinder would be impracticable. The exact size of the proposed class and the identity of its members will be readily ascertainable from the business records of AT&T.
- 16. There is a community of interest among the members of the proposed class in that there are questions of law and fact common to the proposed class that predominate over questions affecting only individual members. Proof of a common set of facts will establish the liability of AT&T and the right of each member of the class to recover.
- 17. Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of the class and he will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the class. Plaintiff is represented by counsel competent and experienced in both consumer protection and class action litigation.
- 18. A class action is superior to other methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Because the damages suffered by the individual class members may be relatively small compared to the expense and burden of litigation, it would be impracticable and economically infeasible for class members to seek redress individually. The prosecution of separate actions by the individual class members, even if possible, would create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual class members against AT&T, and would establish incompatible standards of conduct for AT&T.
- 19. The amount in controversy does not exceed \$74,999 for the individual plaintiff, any member of the class, or any member of the general public.
  - 20. Plaintiff is also suing on behalf of the general public as defined in Business

and Professions Code § 17204 in order to enjoin and remedy the ongoing unlawful, unfair and fraudulent business practices alleged herein and to obtain declaratory, injunctive and other appropriate relief on behalf of all those members of the general public who have been victimized by AT&T's actions.

21. Plaintiff brings this action to secure redress for the unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business practices of AT&T. Venue is proper in San Francisco County under Code of Civil Procedure § 395.5 because AT&T is a corporation and liability arose in San Francisco County. AT&T committed the acts alleged herein in San Francisco County, violated the rights of consumers in San Francisco County, and caused injury to consumers in San Francisco County.

## **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

- 22. DR. ORGEL subscribes to a telephone line that includes voice mailbox services in San Francisco, California. DR. ORGEL used a password to personally identify him for the purpose of accessing such features of his voice mailbox as message retrieval.
- 23. In January 2003, based on information and belief, individuals unknown to DR. ORGEL called his telephone line and entered DR. ORGEL's password, thus obtaining access to DR. ORGEL's voice mailbox. After obtaining such access, the hackers then changed the message in his voice mailbox. The changes were designed to exploit flaws in the method used by AT&T to verify a telephone customer's acceptance of charges for collect calls.
- 24. On or about January 7, 2003, DR. ORGEL received a message from AT&T's Fraud Detection Center, stating that AT&T suspected fraudulent activity involving DR. ORGEL's phone line after monitoring extensive collect calls from Saudi Arabia. AT&T advised DR. ORGEL that over 6,500 minutes had been charged to his phone line.
- 25. DR. ORGEL called back AT&T's Fraud Detection Center and notified AT&T that he had not authorized any collect calls to be charged to his telephone line. AT&T assigned DR. ORGEL a case number.
- 26. In or about February 2003, DR. ORGEL received a telephone bill for telecommunications services in January 2003. The bill included \$21,123.11 in collect call

charges from Saudi Arabia billed from AT&T and \$2,217.92 in federal and local taxes based on the collect call charges.

- 27. DR. ORGEL contacted AT&T to contest these charges, including placing a telephone call to AT&T and faxing a letter and the February 2003 telephone bill, indicating that he contested the charges therein. AT&T told DR. ORGEL that he could expect a response in 10 to 14 business days.
- 28. In addition to the unauthorized AT&T charges, other similar charges from another long distance provider, MCI, appeared on the same February 2003 bill. After DR. ORGEL advised MCI that the charges were unauthorized, MCI promptly dropped the charges.
- 29. In contrast to MCI, AT&T never acted on DR. ORGEL's objection to the unauthorized charges. Instead, the charges and ever-increasing late fees continued to appear on his March, April, and May telephone bills.
- 30. In late April 2003, DR. ORGEL contacted AT&T once again regarding these unauthorized charges. AT&T gave DR. ORGEL a new case number, and eventually assigned the case to an AT&T employee, Daniela Carswell. DR. ORGEL submitted the documentation that AT&T requested on or about April 25, 2003. AT&T told DR. ORGEL that he could expect to hear back from AT&T in several days.
- 31. On May 21, 2003, AT&T contacted DR. ORGEL and stated that it was offering to waive 35% of the charges billed to his account for the unauthorized long distance collect calls. AT&T told DR. ORGEL that if he did not accept this offer, that AT&T would pursue him for the full amount of the unauthorized charges, over \$23,000. AT&T subsequently acknowledged that DR. ORGEL did not authorize the collect calls but nevertheless claimed he was responsible for them.

# FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION (For Violations of the Unfair Competition Law,

Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq.)

32. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates herein by reference the allegations of

paragraphs 1 through 31 above as though set forth in full herein.

- 33. The UCL, Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq., defines unfair competition to include any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice. The UCL authorizes any person acting for the interest of the general public to bring an action for a relief under the statute. The UCL also provides that a court may enjoin acts of unfair competition, issue declaratory and other equitable relief, and order restitution of all ill-gotten gains. Plaintiff is bringing this action on behalf of the proposed class and/or on behalf of the general public.
- 34. Beginning on an exact date unknown to plaintiff, but at least during the four years preceding the filing of this action and continuing to the present day, AT&T has committed acts of unfair competition proscribed by Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq., including the acts and practices alleged herein.
- 35. Affected members of the general public have been and will continue to be harmed by the conduct complained of herein, in that AT&T attempts to collect and collects charges for collect calls that members of the general public never authorized and never agreed to pay for. AT&T holds, retains and has derived benefits from money properly belonging to members of the general public.
- 36. The activities and practices complained of herein have been designed, implemented, and perpetrated by AT&T in California. Affected members of the general public have been injured as a direct and proximate result of AT&T's conduct in California.
- 37. AT&T's business acts and practices constitute unlawful business practices in that class members have not agreed to pay the charges AT&T seeks to collect.
- 38. AT&T's business acts and practices also constitute unfair business practices in that said acts and practices offend public policy and are substantially injurious to consumers. Said acts and practices have no utility that outweighs the substantial harm to consumers.
- 39. AT&T's business acts and practices also constitute fraudulent business practices in that said acts and practices are likely to deceive members of the general public as to their legal rights and obligations.

For reasonable attorneys' fees incurred by plaintiff in the investigation, filing

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6.

1	and prosecution of this action; and,		
2	7. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.		
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4	Dated: May 29, 2003	Respectfully submitted,	
5		CHAVEZ & GERTLER LLP	
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7		By: MARK A CHAVET	
8		MARK A. CHAVEZ	
9	Complaint doc	Attorneys for Plaintiff JEREMY ORGEL, M.D.	
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