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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

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CIVIL
CASE NO.

80 1806

Plaintiffs

vs.

Verizon Communications, Inc.
140 West Street, New York, N.Y. 10007
Registered Agent: CT Corporation System, 116 Pine St., Suite 320
Harrisburg, PA 17101

and
J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., Individually and as Agent
270 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017-2070
Registered Agent: CT Corporation System, 116 Pine St., Suite 320
Harrisburg, PA 17101

Defendants

COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

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F.C.C. v. Woko 329 U.S. 223 (1946)26
Supreme Court affirmed radio station license revocation for securities fraud, in that Company had failed to state in its application that 24% of the stock had been given as a bribe to an officer of CBS to obtain CBS financing of station construction costs.

In re National Forge Co. 344B.R. 340, 347 (W.D. PA 2006)25,27,29,31,32,34,39
Bank loan to corporation then used to redeem stock, held a single collapsed transaction.

KWK Radio, Inc. v. FCC 337 F.2'd 540 (D.C. App. 1964)26
FCC radio license suspended because or broadcast of fraudulent game show

McAsset Recovery LLC v. The Southern Co. N. District of Gerogia, No.1:06-cv-417(2009)
..27,31,35,39,43

The Southern Company's spin of subsidiary, Mirant, Corporation, resulting, a year and a half later in the insolvency and Chapter 11 Bankruptcy of Mirant - held a jury issue respecting certain cash transfers made by Mirant to Southern that were integrated with the spin (a \$1 Billion cash transfer and \$500 Million in supposed "dividends"). Several Pennsylvania cases cited for the proposition that the dividend is "integrated" with the spin, as a "single collapsed fraudulent transaction."
In re Nat'l Forge Co. 344 B.R 340,. 347 (W.D. PA 2006); *U.S. v. Tabor Court Realty* 803 F.2'd 1288 (3'd Cir. 1986); *Voest-Alpine Trading USA v. Vantage Steel* 919 F.2'd 206 (3'd Cir. 1990).

Moody v. Security Pacific 971 F.2'd 1056, 1065 (3'd Cir.1992).13,34
"We think it settled, as a general matter at least, that the fraudulent conveyance provisions of the U.F.C.A. extends to leveraged buy outs" (citing case law in PA,

Illinois, Mass. and Ohio).

Susquehanna Valley Alliance v. Three Mile Island 619 F.2'd 231 (C.A.3'd 1980)39
Held that a “*Bivens*” right of action [for violation of 5th Amendment rights] exists in the 3^d Circuit.

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COMPLAINT

I. General Background

1. The History. This action involves the history of the ownership of the profitable telephone directory (white and yellow pages) and advertising business formerly controlled and conducted by the Bell Operating Companies and variously named: GTE, Verizon Information Services, Inc., Spinco, Idearc, Inc. and now (following bankruptcy) SuperMedia - and the employment of that constantly changing format (which was never an independent entity) for a large and one-time purpose other than its chartered business purpose - a massive, Enron-style debt off-loading spin transaction that could escape federal taxation (in fact, just one of three such transactions accomplished by Verizon Communications, Inc. ("Verizon"), followed by quick bankruptcy - Hawaiian Telecommunications, Inc., Idearc, Inc. and Fairpoint Communications, Inc.

This subject Idearc, Inc. ("Idearc") "spin" was consummated in 2006, (after a series of failed attempts to sell the subsidiary to potential bidders). It takes the form of an agreement with creditor banks (then holding \$7 Billion of Verizon debt) to: (i) exchange that debt for new subsidiary debt, (ii) followed by a spin of the subsidiary, then (iii) should the subsidiary fail, as expected that it would (a fact which has been admitted on the record), the banks might take it over, thus

consummating the reality of a sale - but without the tax - a savings, by itself, in the billions! It is what they did, but with the addition, on the spin-off date, of another \$2 Billion in add-on purchase price, by a “pass-through” loan, where Idearc (still subservient) signs for the money, keeping none of it, but paying all over to Verizon, bringing its own total debt load (for which, in major part, it received no consideration) to the expectedly unsustainable final amount of \$9 Billion!

In the whole history, Idearc, as an independent company, never signed an I.O.U. to any bank, never received the monies from the subject bank loans, and never agreed to the level of consideration that ought to have been paid. Yet, and without exploring any of these matters, it has been adjudged bankrupt!

This is now an action by the above listed shareholders of Idearc, Inc. (“Idearc”, former subsidiary of Verizon Communications, Inc.) to recover for losses suffered by reason of Idearc’s Chapter 11 Petition in Bankruptcy (in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Texas, No. 09-31828) and resulting cancellation of their share ownerships. They complain that Idearc, as Agent of Verizon, both participated in the fraudulent debt transfers, and now (just two years later), in bankruptcy, has caused a cancellation of the common, though well knowing the Bankruptcy to be false, since no monies have been lost. They are being “hidden” - in the improved balance sheet condition of the still related Verizon - the telephone carrier of the directory published by Idearc under long-

term (30 year) agreement. Verizon is the actual borrower of the monies for which Idearc is being unjustly charged - the essential fact being undeniable and entitling Summary Judgment for the Plaintiffs.

II. The Allegations

2. Causes of action. Plaintiffs allege: (A) against Verizon Communications, Inc. ("Verizon") a Count for statutory liability for misuse of federal franchise under 47 U.S.C. § 206 (The Telecommunications Act of 1934), (B) Against J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("J.P. Morgan") an action for common law conversion, and (C) against Verizon AND against J.P. Morgan all the following: Securities Exchange Act §10b "fraud on the market" and "insider trading" violations, common law fraud, and constitutional infringement.

3. Allegations Entitling Summary Judgment:

This is an action for security losses sustained in a Bankruptcy Proceeding (*In re Idearc*, U.S. Bankruptcy Court, Northern District of Texas (No. 09-31828) in which the Court itself acknowledged the existence of a cause of action for potential fraud in the causation of the indebtedness upon which the Bankruptcy was based, and authorized the creation of a "Litigation Trust" to pursue claims for reimbursement on that account.

In addition to this *res adjudicata* decision of the Bankruptcy Court, having Jurisdiction of the matter (that a cause of action exists), there are the following

circumstances entitling Summary Judgment for the Plaintiffs, namely, that:

(i). The bankruptcy condition did not arise from the casual business of the debtor, but was intentionally created by the same persons who benefited by the bankruptcy (the Defendants herein).

(ii). The whole of the Idearc indebtedness was acquired at a point in time when it was still a controlled subsidiary of the parent, and lacked volition: As an independent entity, it never signed an I.O.U., and creditor banks in pursuing Idearc, well knew that they were charging a company that did not have and never had possession of the monies causing bankruptcy, while exonerating the person (Verizon) who has, and still continues, to enjoy, the actual possession.

(iii). By admission, which is on the record, the bankruptcy (recapitalization or insolvency) was an intended short term consequence of the spin transaction,

(iv). In practice, bankruptcy has been the actual consequence of not one, but three, related spin transactions by defendant Verizon indicating a pattern of behavior, requiring a presumption of *scienter*.

(v). The resulting Idearc bankruptcy proceeding FIRST admits to the existence of a potential claim for fraud in the spin transaction - by assigning rights of recovery for that (as an asset of the Estate) to a "Litigation Trust", with allocated shares awarded to the creditors (not to the equity), and THEN rules this to be irrelevant in both (A) confirmation of the bankruptcy plan and (B) a post trial F.R.C.P. Rule 60(b)(3) proceeding - the rule specifically provided to protect from the infection of fraud - the Court seeing no connection between the presence of a potential fraud in the debt creation, and the issue of "Bad Faith" in the filing itself; and therefore granting no trial of the issue prior to cancellation of the ownerships.

(vi). The bankruptcy condition, as alleged in the Chapter 11 proceeding, was facially preposterous, in that (by market price, by payment of initial dividend,

and by judicial admissions made by counsel for J.P. Morgan within the bankruptcy proceeding) Idearc was justly spun to sell at an equity value of \$5 Billion, yet alleged, in bankruptcy, to be nearly worthless (at \$260 Million entire value) - but: (A) a short two years only have intervened, (B) the company never lost money in any year, and (C) it is just relieved of a whole \$6 Billion of its former debt!

It is a valuation claim so irrational that expert testimony in support of it ought not to be allowed.

(vii). Having taken, on such a basis, (A) 85% of the equity ownership, (B) a continuing \$3 Billion of their former debt, (C) \$750 Million cash, (D) a nearly double interest rate, and (E) 67.5% of the cash flow going forward, the creditor banks (J.P. Morgan, as Agent) then, in malicious fashion, offered the stock for public trading, utilizing a full 30% share of the company (keeping for themselves the controlling 55%) but at such low price level as to make for themselves at best, a maximum of \$80 Million - a sum, that should have been given to compensate the common. The figures are facially inequitable, and such that ought to shock the conscience of the Court.

(viii). And they did this public distribution at a point in time which was less than 10 days from the date of the Confirmation Order, while there was an appeal of the Order pending, as well as a pending hearing on a Rule 60(b)(3) Motion for Relief from Judgment, thereby, by private action, removing these - both the motion and the appeal - fully and finally from the judicial cognizance.

4. Specific Allegations.

In addition to the foregoing circumstances entitling Summary Judgment as a matter of law on the admitted and undeniable facts, the following allegations will be provable: (i) Misrepresentation of Solvency, (ii) federal tax avoidance scheme,

(iii) insider trading fraud, (iv) common law crime of intentional bankruptcy, (v) fraudulent opportunity (equivalent of equitable subordination), (vi) fraudulent business practice, (vii) violation of the 18 U.S.C. §157(1) prohibition against use of Chapter 11 as a scheme to defraud, and (viii) the common law intentional tort of *de bonis asportatis* (conversion), more specifically, as follows:

(i). Misrepresentation of Solvency: This is a case of a \$6 Billion bank debt, enforced against a company that never borrowed, and never had such sum of money, nor as an independent company ever signed an I.O.U. to any bank on account of it. Instead,

Verizon Communications, Inc. (1) borrowed the money, (2) transferred the repayment obligation, (3) with bank complicity, (4) over to the books of its controlled subsidiary (Idearc, Inc.) thereby acquiring a fiduciary duty toward the subsidiary, (5) well knowing that Idearc had no ability to repay (except gradually over time), (6) then, utilizing its own name recognition as a “telephone stock”, (7) successfully spun the already bankrupted subsidiary into public hands (causing change of ownership of the debt as well as of the company), (8) for trading on the New York Stock Exchange (11/16/06), (9) thereby also gaining tax exemption for the off-loaded debt, and (10) while occupying the position as an effective seller for value (the ridding of debt), with duty to speak, instead, concealed from the investing public what had always been the spin’s intent - to see and permit a near term recapitalization (take-back of the public ownerships), while (11) creating the appearance of value by an initial generous dividend, not actually sustainable and (12) thereby misrepresenting the solvency of the company.

Intent to defraud (*scienter*) existed - by admission [contained in the fine print (p. 48) of Verizon's 2007 Annual Statement, published in 2008], that it was a purpose of the spin transaction that the Idearc balance sheet might be subject to a recapitalization....which when read together with a "Tax Sharing Agreement" (among the spin documents) meant a life span of just two years.

Had this been advertised (as Idearc's 30 year publishing monopoly was advertised), it would have rendered the public distribution and debt reduction impossible of execution, as no one would have bought that stock under such condition.

This was: (1) an intentional concealment by Verizon (with purpose to do harm) of (2) vital and material information, (3) the concealment intended to be relied upon to induce creation of an artificially inflated public market for the stock, in an initial registration and sale of securities of Idearc, from which (4) widespread, and catastrophic harm, as to the Plaintiffs herein, was foreseeable, (5) which harm did in fact occur to the Plaintiffs, by their reliance on the market and investment in shares of Idearc, Inc. (6) prior to knowledge of the material facts learned only upon the Idearc Chapter 11 Petition filed, March 31, 2009.

(ii). Federal tax avoidance scheme.

A. Tax avoidance is the motivation, and the explanation of the Spin Transaction. The advantage to Verizon was a gratis debt off-loading into public hands (\$9 Billion in total amount), and a tax avoidance under the IRS rules that allow escape from capital gain taxation, on the (\$9 Billion) gain - when transfer of ownership is delayed for a period of just two years from the spin-off date. [26 U.S.C. § 355(e)].

B. Verizon has admitted (in its 2007 Annual Statement) to its initial purpose to permit recapitalization. But hidden in the fine print of the spin documents is a

“Tax Sharing Agreement” that prohibits recapitalization prior to the end of the two year “safe harbor” as provided in IRC §355(e) - implying permission for the transaction (as actually occurred) after the brief waiting period.

C. Idearc did not delay; it announced intent to recapitalize and began “substantial negotiations toward that end as early as October 2008 - possibly violating IRS “Anti- Morris Trust” regulations.

D. In doing so, it became exposed to liability under the said “Tax Sharing Agreement”, and being thus exposed, and fully understanding that exposure, it is one of the liabilities from which (in an admission against interest) it seeks discharge in Bankruptcy.

E. Had the purposes of the spin transaction as above described been plainly disclosed, prior to the spin, no public market could or would have been created for this stock, The transaction was both a tax avoidance scheme and a fraud upon the market JOINTLY executed by Verizon and J.P. Morgan, and with complicity of Idearc, in breach of its fiduciary duty to security holders.

This was: (1) an intentional concealment by Verizon (with purpose to do harm) of (2) vital and material information, (3) the concealment intended to be relied upon to induce creation of an artificially inflated public market for the stock, in an initial registration and sale of the securities of Idearc, from which (4) widespread, and catastrophic harm, as to the Plaintiffs herein, was foreseeable, and (5) which harm did in fact occur to the Plaintiffs, by their reliance on the market and investment in shares of Idearc, Inc. (6) prior to knowledge of material facts learned only upon the Idearc Chapter 11 Petition filed, March 31, 2009.

(iii). Insider Trading Fraud.

Because the spin transaction, followed by a short term [within two year] transfer of ownership [of the spun company to the banks], may be treated by the IRS as a “sale” for tax purposes [26 U.S.C. §355(e)], it is also a “sale” for fraud purposes, and regardless of the precise timing, so long as transfer of ownership was the intended outcome, as now admitted by Verizon to its own shareholders in its 2007 Annual Statement.

Because the transaction, as described, amounted to a sale, Verizon and the participating banks (J.P. Morgan, individually and as Agent) were guilty of trading in the stock of Idearc with knowledge (of intent to recapitalize), not shared with purchasers of the shares of Idearc, Inc. at the time of the spin transaction, nor at any later time, but admitted to its own (Verizon) stockholders in the fine print of a 2007 Annual Statement (p. 48), all in violation of 17 C.F.R. §240.10b-5-1(a).

This was: (1) an intentional concealment by Verizon (with purpose to do harm) of (2) vital and material information, (3) the concealment intended to be relied upon to induce creation of an artificially inflated public market for the stock, in an initial registration and sale of the securities of Idearc, from which (4) widespread, and catastrophic harm, as to the Plaintiffs herein, was foreseeable, and (5) which harm did in fact occur to the Plaintiffs, by their reliance on the market and investment in shares of Idearc, Inc. (6) prior to knowledge of material facts learned only upon the Idearc Chapter 11 Petition filed, March 31, 2009

(iv). Intentional Bankruptcy:

The Idearc, Inc. condition of insolvency was not a normal bankruptcy, in that it did not arise out of the casual business of the Debtor (as in the high employment costs of the airlines, the decline of rail travel in the case of Penn Central, or the foreign competition that afflicted the auto business). It was deliberately caused, at a single point in time, and for tax avoidance purposes. Such a circumstance would

have been a quite serious crime at common law - compared to falsification of the coin (iv Blackstone 156).

It is still a crime under Chapter 11 [18 U.S.C. 157(1) -[use of Chapter 11 as a scheme to defraud] - and it is the ground for invalidation of Chapter 11 Petitions in many “leveraged buy-out” cases: *Moody v. Security Pacific* 971 F.2'd 1056, 1065 (3'd Cir. 1992).

This was: (1) an intentional concealment by Verizon (with purpose to do harm) of (2) vital and material information, (3) the concealment intended to be relied upon to induce creation of an artificially inflated public market for the stock, in an initial registration and sale of the securities of Idearc, from which (4) widespread, and catastrophic harm, as to the Plaintiffs herein, was foreseeable, and (5) which harm did in fact occur to the Plaintiffs, by their reliance on the market and investment in shares of Idearc, Inc., (6) prior to knowledge of material facts learned only upon the Idearc Chapter 11 Petition filed, March 31, 2009.

(v). Fraudulent Opportunity (Equivalent of Equitable Subordination)

(1) It was the Defendant, J.P. Morgan that, by agreement with Verizon (under a so-called “Exchange Agreement” (dated 11/13/06), first bankrupted the balance sheet of Idearc, to the tune of approximately \$4 Billion prior to the public distribution of its shares, and then added \$2 Billion more to that, by pass-through loans, effective on the date of the spin, thereby effectively “buying” the company, then and there, should a bankruptcy occur.

(2) And it is the same person, J.P. Morgan, that 2½ years later, takes so much of the ownership, that what is left of the original \$5 Billion market capitalization, is reduced to a claimed Bankruptcy value of no more than \$260

Million (after debt relief) - a differential that cannot be and has never been explained.

(3) It is J. P. Morgan, who was both causal agent of the bankruptcy, and claimant to the ownership in the pre-planned bankruptcy proceeding.

(4) The claims of J.P Morgan, individually and as Agent, in the bankruptcy proceeding constituted a fraudulent exploitation and maximization of a self-created opportunity, and for which it ought to be held accountable.

This was: (1) an intentional concealment by Verizon (with purpose to do harm) of (2) vital and material information, (3) the concealment intended to be relied upon to induce creation of an artificially inflated public market for the stock, and from which (4) widespread, and catastrophic harm, as to the Plaintiffs herein, was foreseeable, and (5) which harm did in fact occur to the Plaintiffs, by their reliance on the market and investment in shares of Idearc, Inc. (6) prior to knowledge of material facts learned only upon the Idearc Chapter 11 Petition filed, March 31, 2009.

(vi). Fraudulent Business Practice:

The instance of a fraudulent spin transaction, in the case of Idearc, is but one of a series of Verizon-authored Chapter 11 bankruptcies following debt off-loading spins that included Hawaiian Telecommunications, Inc. (U.S. Bankruptcy Court, District of Hawaii, No. 08-02005), Idearc, Inc. (U.S. Bankruptcy Court, N. District of Texas, 09-31828), and Fairpoint Communications, Inc. (U.S. District Court, So. Dist. of N.Y. 09-16335), all a result of Verizon's curriculum of debt off-loading

made necessary by the great sums paid for federal licensing, then building, of the vast new wireless and fiber optic networks.

It is an historical fact that Verizon could not pay for this, itself, and so distributed the cost, by fraudulent means, to unwary investors in its spun subsidiaries.

That Verizon had in place such a regular strategy and plan - of debt off-loading by spin of bankrupt companies, as a regular business practice, came belatedly to public attention and to the attention of the Plaintiffs, by a Wall Street Journal Article which is attached hereto as Exhibit, published long after the fact of the bankruptcy itself.

This was: (1) an intentional concealment by Verizon (with purpose to do harm) of (2) vital and material information, (3) the concealment intended to be relied upon to induce creation of an artificially inflated public market for the stock, and from which (4) widespread, and catastrophic harm, as to the Plaintiffs herein, was foreseeable, and (5) which harm did in fact occur to the Plaintiffs, by their reliance on the market and investment in shares of Idearc, Inc., (6) prior to knowledge of material facts learned only upon the Idearc Chapter 11 Petition filed, March 31, 2009.

(vii). Violation of 18 U.S.C. 157(1) criminal provision against use of Chapter 11 as a "Scheme to Defraud":

1. Idearc, Inc. has at all times occupied a subservient position as both victim of a debt off-loading fraud, AND as loyal publisher of the Verizon (white and yellow page) telephone directories.

2. Always subordinate, Idearc could neither make claim against Verizon for appropriate balance sheet rectification nor fail to carry out the efficient transfer of ownerships to the banks, after the two years intended by the spin agreements.

3. Within the Chapter 11 proceeding, this fraud was aggravated by a series of maneuvers, that included:

(A) exclusion of the equity interest (represented by the Plaintiffs and others) from official committee status (B) failure of the Court to mention the presence of an Equity interest in its Confirmation Order, though, at Plaintiffs' sole expense, Plaintiffs attended and participated in all but the final Bench Trial of the matter (because equity had demanded a jury trial), (C) a Creditor Committee that was conflicted by interests of bondholders with "Credit Default Swap" insurance, that favored a finding of bankruptcy, (D) a dominant bondholder (Matlin Patterson) given Committee status, though representing entirely a post-bankruptcy investment, therefore not defrauded, and hardly harmed, and (E) the interest of J.P. Morgan, itself, in respect of an alleged "impaired" portion of the bank debt (thus placing the banking interest on both sides of the bargaining).

4. All of this, together, both constituted fraud, and shielded the fraud from consideration in the proceedings.

5. By reason of these circumstances, the Chapter 11 filing was a "Scheme to Defraud", pursued both prior to and within the Bankruptcy Proceeding itself, and THUS a violation of 18 U.S.C. §157(1).

(viii). Conversion of Shares:

1. On or about the first day of the year, 2010, acting on its own, outside of Idearc's then pending Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceeding, Defendant J.P. Morgan and others did (by selling in the public market place, the share ownerships in a recapitalized Idearc) confiscate the existing share ownerships of the Plaintiffs.

2. This action occurred at a time when their (the Plaintiffs') F.R.C.P. 60(b)(3)

Motion for Relief from Judgment and accompanying Request for a Stay of the Confirmation Order were placed before the Court and Noticed for Hearing, and before the Court had rendered Judgment on the said Motion.

3. Though the Motion was later denied, it remained subject to the right of appeal to the first level District Court.

4. Defendant J.P. Morgan thereby violated Plaintiffs' private rights under Article III of the U.S. Constitution, by removing these from judicial cognizance.

5. Defendant J.P. Morgan committed the common law intentional tort of "*de bonis asportatis*", as no person may simply "take" another's private right, in this case the right to the unfettered and un-impeded judgment of a court of law.

III. Jurisdiction and Venue

5. Federal Question Claims.

The claims hereunder arise under: the United States Constitution, the federal securities' laws, federal income tax laws, and the telecommunications law, and their related regulations, namely: (i) the 5th Amendment to the United States Constitution, (ii) the Security Exchange Act of 1934 and applicable regulations [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b) and 17 C.F.R. §240.10b-5 and 10b-5-1], and (iii) the Telecommunications Act (47 U.S.C. §§206 and 214).

6. State-level claims.

Claims hereunder also arise under the common laws relating to fraud, restitution and conversion, of which this Court has pendent jurisdiction.

7. This Court has federal question jurisdiction over the federal constitutional

and statutory subject matters in this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 and the Securities Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. §78aa).

8. This Court has diversity of citizenship jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1332, and the amount in controversy exceeds ^{A 150,000} ~~\$75,000~~.

9. Venue: Venue is convenient and proper in this District pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78aa) and 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) in that Verizon Communications, Inc. is the incumbent telephone carrier within the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and both Defendants, Verizon and J.P. Morgan, are subject to personal jurisdiction within the District. The J.P Morgan registered Agent within the Eastern District is c/o CT Corp. Systems, 1635 Market St., Philadelphia, PA 19103 and Verizon has many offices in the City of Philadelphia. The forum is convenient as Verizon has major operations within the state, two of the Plaintiffs are residents of the State and their attorneys live and practice within the Eastern District.

IV. The Parties

10. The Plaintiffs:

(a) Plaintiff Talbott Barnard is a natural person residing at 817 Indian Trail Boulevard, Traverse City, Michigan 49686 and is the current owner of 1,550 shares of the common stock of Idearc, Inc., all the said shares having been purchased at a point in time prior to the 3/31/09 filing of its Chapter 11 Petition in Bankruptcy, and prior to any knowledge t of any plans to divest public ownerships.

(b) Plaintiffs Donald B. and Susan Biggerstaff, are natural persons residing at 104 River Ridge Drive, Morganton, N.C. 28655 and were owners of 757,500 shares of the common stock of the former Idearc, Inc., as of the 3/31/09 filing by Idearc, Inc. of its Chapter 11 Petition in Bankruptcy, and prior to any knowledge that the company lacked a fixed balance sheet or of any preexisting plans to divest the public ownerships. The Plaintiffs Biggerstaff were forced to sell certain of the said shares following the Bankruptcy, and suffered great loss on that account.

Special Damages were suffered by the Biggerstaffs in that Donald Biggerstaff, invested heavily, based on Idearc's high cash flow, former payment of a dividend, 30 year agreement with Verizon and short time elapsed since spin-off date. By virtue of the company's deliberate and reckless act of debt acceleration, failure of Verizon to pay its debts, and the J.P Morgan fraudulent taking of their ownerships, they lost their life's savings and at a point in time when Mrs. Biggerstaff faced a life-threatening medical condition requiring extreme medical intervention and surgery estimated to cost almost \$1 Million. The stability of Mr. Biggerstaff's job is threatened, and should it be lost, Mrs. Biggerstaff would lose needed insurance, and they would likely lose their home. The Biggerstaffs suffered mental anguish from fear that the financial loss of their life savings might preclude the medical care needed to save her life.

(c) Plaintiff David Boon is a natural person residing at 11486 Old Forge Road, Waynesboro, PA 17268 and is the current owner of 113,020 shares of the common stock of the former Idearc, Inc., all the said shares having been purchased at a point in time prior to the 3/31/09 filing by Idearc, Inc. of its Chapter 11 Petition in Bankruptcy, and prior to any knowledge that the company lacked a fixed balance sheet or of any pre-existing plans to divest the public ownership.

(d) Plaintiffs Greg and Deb Boser, natural persons resident at 92 Chudy Street, Three Rivers, Massachusetts 01080 and the current owners of 415,000

shares of the common stock of the former Idearc, Inc., all the shares having been purchased at a point in time prior to the 3/31/09 filing by Idearc, Inc. of its Chapter 11 Petition in Bankruptcy, and prior to any knowledge that the company lacked a fixed balance sheet, or of any preexisting plans to divest the public ownerships.

(e) Plaintiff Col. Thomas Bovet is a natural person resident at 3/F Flat E, Golden Jubilee House, 397 Lockhart Rd., Wanchai, Hong Kong and is the current owner of 50,000 shares of the common stock of the former Idearc, Inc., all the shares having been purchased at a point in time prior to the 3/31/09 filing by Idearc, Inc. of its Chapter 11 Petition in Bankruptcy, and prior to any knowledge that the company lacked a fixed balance sheet, or of any preexisting plans to divest the public ownerships. Special damages were suffered by Thomas Bovet in that he has had coincidental unrelated losses elsewhere, and in mid-career is threatened with personal bankruptcy.

(f) Plaintiffs Zhengxu He and Ying Fang are natural persons resident at 5220 Belsera Court, Reno, Nevada 89519 and are the current owners of 1,010,000 shares of the common stock of the former Idearc, Inc., all the shares having been purchased at a point in time prior to the 3/31/09 filing by Idearc, Inc. of its Chapter 11 Petition in Bankruptcy, and prior to any knowledge that the company lacked a fixed balance sheet, or of any preexisting plans to divest the public ownerships.

(g) Plaintiff Mark Hendrych is a natural person residing in Bethel Park, PA with a mailing address at P.O. Box 75, Bethel Park, PA 15102 and is the current owner of 140,000 shares of the common stock of the former Idearc, Inc., all the shares having been purchased before the 3/31/09 filing by Idearc, Inc. of its Chapter 11 Petition in Bankruptcy, and prior to any knowledge that the company lacked a fixed balance sheet or of any preexisting plans to divest the public ownerships. Special damages were suffered by Mark Hendrych, in that the

catastrophic decline in this large investment, was added to the general market collapse, in combination causing the loss of his life's savings.

(h) Plaintiff Bin Lee is a natural person residing at 925 Washington Street, Glenview, Illinois 60025 and is the current owner of Idearc securities which include 139,972 shares of the common stock of the former Idearc, Inc., all the said shares having been purchased at a point in time prior to the 3/31/09 filing by Idearc, Inc. of its Chapter 11 Petition in Bankruptcy, and prior to any knowledge that the company lacked a fixed balance sheet, or of banking plans to divest the public ownerships.

(i) Plaintiff Thomas E. Martin is a natural person residing at 3072 W. Glenn Point Lane, Tucson, Arizona 85745-1002 and is the current owner of 2,884,350 shares of the common stock of the former Idearc, Inc., all the said shares having been purchased at a point in time prior to the 3/31/09 filing by Idearc, Inc. of its Chapter 11 Petition in Bankruptcy, and prior to any knowledge that the company lacked a fixed balance sheet, or of any preexisting plans to divest the public ownerships.

A catastrophic loss was suffered by Thomas Martin in both his business and in his life, in that, as owner of a business in Tucson that depended entirely on Yellow Page advertising, he invested his entire wealth in this stock, when it became available following the spin. The collapse of this investment has both deprived the business of its working capital (now dependent on borrowed money), and deprived persons who were depending on Tom Martin's philanthropy for their livelihoods. Should the business fail, hard working people will be out of work and some would lose their homes.

(j) Plaintiff Middlebar Monastery is a non-profit charitable organization located at 2503 Del Rio Drive, Stockton, CA 95204, and is the current owner of 81,723 shares of the common stock of the former Idearc, Inc., all the said shares

having been purchased prior to the 3/31/09 filing by Idearc, Inc. of its Chapter 11 Petition in Bankruptcy, and prior to any knowledge that the company lacked a fixed balance sheet, or of any preexisting plans to divest the public ownerships. Middlebar Monastery suffered special damages in that this is a charitable institution and had a large part of its charitable funds in this stock.

(k) Plaintiff Jersey Nietubyc is a natural person resident at 1502 15th Court, Jupiter, Florida, 33477 and is the current owner of 34,500 shares of the common stock of the former Idearc, Inc., all the shares having been purchased at a point in time prior to the 3/31/09 filing by Idearc, Inc. of its Chapter 11 Petition in Bankruptcy, and prior to any knowledge that the company lacked a fixed balance sheet, or of any preexisting plans to divest the public ownerships. Special damages were suffered by Jersey Nietubyc in that having been an employee of Idearc, she was first induced to invest in her own company (by matching contributions), then additionally as a savings plan. Having done so, she suffered the double injury of the closing of her office, and then the cancellation of her shares, whereby she lost her savings for a down payment on a home for her family.

(l) Plaintiff Katherine Perino is a natural person residing at 2420 Longhorn Trail, Tucson, Arizona, 85745 and is the current owner of 1,500 shares of the common stock of the former Idearc, Inc., all the said shares having been purchased at a point in time prior to the 3/31/09 filing by Idearc, Inc. of its Chapter 11 Petition in Bankruptcy, and prior to any knowledge that the company lacked a fixed balance sheet, or of any preexisting plans to divest the public ownerships.

(m) Plaintiff Brian D. Spencer is a natural person residing at 1026 S. Maple St., Traverse City, Michigan 49684, and is the current owner of 86,057 shares of the common stock of the former Idearc, Inc., all the said shares having been purchased at a point in time prior to the 3/31/09 filing by Idearc, Inc. of its Chapter

11 Petition in Bankruptcy, and prior to any knowledge that the company lacked a fixed balance sheet, or of any preexisting plans to divest the public ownerships.

(n) Plaintiff Stephen S. Spencer is a natural person residing at 555 Quail Ridge Drive, Traverse City, Michigan 49686, and is the current owner of 38,000 shares of the common stock of the former Idearc, Inc., all the said shares having been purchased at a point in time prior to the 3/31/09 filing by Idearc, Inc. of its Chapter 11 Petition in Bankruptcy, and prior to any knowledge that the company lacked a fixed balance sheet, or of any preexisting plans to divest the public ownerships.

While not potentially bankrupted as are some of the others, the Spencer brothers, from the heartland, are fierce believers in American free enterprise, and in the necessity of an honest market place, believed severely violated in this case.

(o) Plaintiff Charles J. Turk is a natural person residing at 519 S. Main Street, Sycamore, Illinois 60178 and is the current owner of 100,000 shares of the common stock of the former Idearc, Inc., all the said shares having been purchased at a point in time prior to the 3/31/09 filing by Idearc, Inc. of its Chapter 11 Petition in Bankruptcy, and prior to any knowledge that the company lacked a fixed balance sheet, or of any preexisting plans to divest the public ownerships.

- being a total of 5,853,172 shares of Idearc, Inc. for all the Plaintiffs.

11. Defendant Verizon Communications, Inc. (Verizon), with principal offices at 140 West Street, New York, N.Y. 10007, and Pennsylvania Registered Agent at c/o CT Corporation, 116 Pine Street, Suite 320, Harrisburg, PA 17101, is the parent of the regional Bell operating companies for the major cities of Northeastern United States, with numerous offices in Philadelphia, PA, and within the jurisdiction of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

12. Defendant J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. is a banking institution chartered pursuant to the National Bank Act with its principal office at 270 Park

Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10017-2070, Philadelphia Office at 1650 Market St., Phila., PA 19103, and with its registered agent in Pennsylvania at c/o CT Corp. System, 116 Pine St., Suite 320, Harrisburg, PA 17101. It is Administrative Agent for Bear Stearns, Inc., and for the Secured Lenders in the Bankruptcy Proceeding *In re Idearc*, U.S. Bankruptcy Court, N. District of Texas (No. 09-31828).

COUNT I

Telecommunications Act Damage Claim

13. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by reference all the allegations stated in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

14. This is a Telecommunications Act (47 U.S.C. §206) suit against Verizon Communications, Inc., for damages sustained by the Plaintiffs in direct consequence of Verizon's misuse of its FCC Certificates of Convenience and Necessity to commit securities fraud on a massive scale and as part of its regular business practice - by: (i) first borrowing unsustainably in the billions of dollars (to buy federal licenses and to build networks) and then (ii) laying off this debt upon three controlled subsidiaries (Hawaii Telecom, Idearc and Fairpoint) that would then be spun into public hands, all with the result that remote purchasers for value of a former telephone business would become the payors of the indebtedness incurred in the nation's build out of new wireless, D.S.L., and fiber-optic (FIOS) telephone systems.

15. While it is Verizon that should have been bankrupted by these vast expenditures (like the bankruptcy of the airlines), instead, they employed their

prominence with the public, the regulators and the financial institutions to put the bankruptcies over upon others, and to such unfair extent, that following the spin (in approximate terms), the debt of subordinate Idearc became triple its revenues; while the resulting debt of the irresponsible parent, Verizon, was reduced to only a third of its annual revenues!

16. Following the spin, Idearc continued to act as the subservient agent of Verizon (as publisher of its telephone book), prematurely acting to accelerate its own debt, and then filing for voluntary bankruptcy - as part of the spin-off plans in what became a single collapsed fraudulent transaction: *In re Nat'l Forge Co.* 344 B.R. 340, 347 (W.D. PA 2006).

17. Then cooperating fully with J.P. Morgan, in the ensuing bankruptcy proceeding, over opposition of the Plaintiffs herein, and others, Idearc achieved a total cancellation of the equity and a transfer of ownership to the banks.

18. Upon written requests, 9/18/08 and 10/03/08, made by the undersigned (to both the Idearc CEO and CFO, as well as to Verizon) for balance sheet rectification by Verizon, they all refused to act on that request, and further stated, by letter and in telephone call, that they would not.

19. Having been notified by the undersigned and others, and with full knowledge of an impending Bankruptcy of its recently "spun" subsidiary, Verizon failed to take necessary action to correct the faulty balance sheet which it had itself

created, failed to prevent the bankruptcy, and failed to protect its own telephone directory publishing operations, while still holding the monies for which the indebtedness had been incurred, an act of continuing malice toward the victims of its actions.

20. Verizon's debt off-loading was integral to the build out of the Verizon telephone networks, as it is the way, in major part, that it was paid for, and a federal license may be revoked if employed to commit fraud. See *Cargill v. Hardin* 452 F.2'd 1154 (C.A.3'd 1977); *KWK Radio, Inc. v. FCC* 337 F.2'd 540 (D.C. App. 1964). In *FCC v. Woko* 329 U.S. 223 (1946), an FCC license was denied because of a fraudulent securities transaction.

21. Verizon is guilty of misuse (by debt off-loading fraud) of the privileges granted to Verizon under the federal Telecommunications Act, and, on that account, 47 U.S.C. §206 is properly invoked.

22. Verizon's misuse of FCC licensing in this case was a more serious infraction than a radio station's fraudulent game show, or a commodity broker's fraudulent trading scheme, by which federal licensing can be lost.

23. Verizon is guilty of the fraudulent use of federal franchise by concealment of information concerning solvency, necessary to make the statements made in SEC Registration Statements not misleading; the concealment was planned, intended, necessary and material to the creation of a public market for the

shares of its spun subsidiaries; Verizon had fore-knowledge of the falsity, and later admitted to this knowledge, which was material to the spin transaction, therefore a fraud upon the market, and a direct cause of the losses suffered by the Plaintiffs, who acted in reliance upon the information provided and which did not include information concerning pre-existing plans to recapitalize by quick transfer of their newly created ownerships to J.P. Morgan.

24. Both the 3^d and 5th Circuit cases recognize debt off-loading transactions, followed by quick Chapter 11 Petitions in Bankruptcy, as constituting a “single collapsed fraudulent transaction”: *In re Nat’l Forge* 344 B.R. 340, 347 (W.D. PA 2006); *U.S. v. Tabor Realty* 803 F.2^d 1288 (3^d Cir. 1986); and *McAsset Recovery v. The Southern Co.* (N.D. Georgia, No. 1:06-cv-417 (2009).

COUNT II

Violation of §10b of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5

25. The Plaintiffs incorporate herein by reference all the allegations stated in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

26. This is a securities fraud case against both Verizon Communications, Inc., and J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. and its subsidiaries, on behalf of pre-bankruptcy market purchasers of Idearc, Inc. common stock, for violation of section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and applicable regulations [15 U.S.C. §78j(b); 17 CFR §240.10b-5, et seq.].

27. Defendants Verizon and J.P. Morgan, jointly and severally, violated the Exchange act by planning, orchestrating and accomplishing the spin, listing and public distribution of the Verizon subsidiary, Idearc, that was defined “insolvent” (under the U.S. Bankruptcy Laws) when issued, and prior to when issued (while still a controlled corporation), and then failing to disclose in applicable registration statements their true intent, which was not to create an investment vehicle suitable for a saver’s portfolio, but rather to simply off-load debt, and transfer ownership of debt directly over from Verizon to the banks.

28. Verizon and J.P. Morgan jointly and severally violated the Exchange Act by failing to disclose, or to clearly disclose in connection with the spin transaction, that all (but \$2.8 Billion) of the Idearc capital (non-business) indebtedness had been acquired without consideration and at a point in time that Idearc remained a controlled subsidiary.

29. Verizon and J.P. Morgan jointly and severally violated the Exchange Act by affirmatively misrepresenting the solvency of Idearc, by: (i) creating an “illusion” of permanence through rights granted under a 30 exclusive publishing agreement, (ii) by allowing for payment of an initial generous (though unsustainable) dividend, and (iii) by withholding information concerning their affirmative intent to permit a near term recapitalization.

30. Verizon and J.P Morgan are guilty of fraudulent concealment of information, concerning solvency, necessary to make the statements made in SEC Registration Statements not misleading; the concealment was planned, intended, necessary and material to the creation of a public market for the shares of Idearc; Verizon and J.P. Morgan had fore-knowledge of the falsity, and Verizon later admitted to this knowledge, which was material to the spin transaction, and a direct cause of severe financial and other losses suffered by the Plaintiffs, who acted in reliance upon the information provided and which did not include information concerning pre-existing plans to recapitalize - by quick transfer of their newly created ownerships to J.P. Morgan.

31. Verizon and J.P. Morgan are guilty of creating a fraud upon the market artificially inflating the market for the shares of Idearc, and whereby Plaintiffs, purchasing the shares, have been severely harmed.

32. Both 3^d and 5th Circuit cases recognize debt-off loading transactions, followed by quick Chapter 11 Petitions in Bankruptcy as constituting a “single collapsed fraudulent transaction”: *In re Nat'l Forge* 344 B.R. 340, 347 (W.D. PA 2006); *U.S. v. Tabor Realty* 803 F.2^d 1288 (3^d Cir. 1986) and *McAsset Recovery v. The Southern Co.* [N.D. Georgia, No. 1:06-cv-417 (2009)].

COUNT III

Violation of §10b of the Security Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5-1

33. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by reference all the allegations in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

34. By reason of all the circumstances [detailed in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint], the spin of an already bankrupted company with intention to permit recapitalization after short waiting period, led to the confiscation of the equity ownerships in favor of J.P. Morgan. And that circumstance, as understood by the Internal Revenue Service [26 U.S.C. §355(e)], should amount to the reality of a “sale and purchase” of the spun subsidiary to the banks for tax purposes, had the change of ownership occurred within the two years of the spin-off date - the minimum waiting period necessary to escape capital gain taxation. It is therefore a “sale” for fraud purposes, whenever occurring.

35. Because the information concerning the pre-existing intention to permit such short term recapitalization was never publicized to holders of Idearc securities, prior to the spin or any other time, Verizon and J.P. Morgan are guilty of violation of the rule against trading (in the stock of Idearc) “on the basis of material non-public information about the security” in direct violation of S.E.C. rule 10-b-5 [17 C.F.R. §240.10b-5-1].

36. Verizon and J.P. Morgan are guilty of fraudulent concealment of information, concerning solvency, necessary to make the statements made in SEC Registration Statements not misleading; the concealment was planned, intended, necessary and material to the creation of a public market for the shares of Idearc; Verizon and J.P. Morgan had fore-knowledge of the falsity, and Verizon later admitted to this knowledge, which was material to the spin transaction, and a direct cause of severe financial and other losses suffered by the Plaintiffs, who acted in reliance upon the information provided and which did not include information concerning pre-existing plans to recapitalize, and the quick transfer of their newly created ownerships to J.P. Morgan.

37. Verizon and J.P. Morgan are guilty of creating a fraud upon the market, and by which Plaintiffs have been severely harmed.

38. J.P. Morgan has asserted claims against Verizon on account of the spin transaction, which, by reason of these circumstances, belong to the security holders of Idearc, including the Plaintiffs, herein.

39. Both 3^d and 5th Circuit cases recognize debt-off loading transactions, followed by quick Chapter 11 Petitions in Bankruptcy as constituting a “single collapsed fraudulent transaction”: *In re Nat'l Forge* 344 B.R. 340, 347 (W.D. PA 2006); *U.S. v. Tabor Realty* 803 F.2^d 1288 (3^d Cir. 1986) and *McAsset Recovery v. The Southern Co.* (N.D. Georgia, No. 1:06-cv-417 (2009)).

COUNT IV

Common Law Fraud and Undue Influence

40. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by reference all the allegations stated in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint.

41. By reason of the “Exchange Agreement” entered into between Verizon and J.P. Morgan effective 11/13/06, and endorsed by Idearc [to acknowledge its acceptance of transfers of indebtedness without consideration], the balance sheet of Idearc was bankrupted from a date prior to the spin, which is a point in time when Idearc was a still controlled subsidiary. By the common law of Fraud, Restitutions and Unjust Enrichment, such unfair and unconscionable transfers are voidable on the grounds of undue influence. See Restatement of Restitutions §570.

42. The fraudulent concealment, jointly by Verizon and J.P. Morgan, of information concerning intention to recapitalize after the shortest possible period necessary to escape federal income tax on the gain, amounted to a misrepresentation of the solvency of Idearc. Had such information been known, no market could have been created for this stock and the spin would have been impossible to execute.

43. Because (i) the Idearc, Inc. balance sheet was approximately the same at the date of its Chapter 11 filing (3/31/09) as at the date of the spin, two and a half years earlier (11/16/06), (ii) because Idearc’s debt assumptions did not arise

out of its casual business (such as in the bankruptcies of the railroads, the airlines and the motor car companies), but were deliberately imposed upon it, at a point in time when it was still a controlled subsidiary of Verizon, and lacked volition, (iii) because this was a debt exchange of Verizon bank debt for Idearc debt solely benefiting Verizon (pursuant to an “Exchange Agreement”, dated 11/13/06) and of which the main contracting parties were Verizon and the banks, with Idearc’s signature solely as endorsement, (iv) because Idearc’s signature was obtained by undue influence, (v) because the intent, by these parties, existed, even then, to permit a near term recapitalization of Idearc to correct a balance sheet that was later referred to (by Idearc CEO, Scott Klein) as “terminally ill”, (vi) because such original intent and professional insider assessment were concealed, and were not part of the spin registration statements, (vii) because on the contrary, the apparent valuations of the new stock was enhanced by the payment of an initial generous, but unsustainable dividend, (viii) because all the foregoing amounted to a misrepresentation of solvency, and (ix) because [with full knowledge of the potential for ruination of lives resulting from its actions, in huge stockholder populations, scattered across the United States], Verizon failed to take necessary remedial action [which might have included a small capital infusion, guaranty of the bonds or other measures] - for all these reasons, Verizon Communications, Inc. is guilty of what would have been a crime at common law as serious as that of

falsification of the coin (iv Blackstone, p.156), and a fraud under leveraged buy-out cases of the modern law: *Moody v. Security Pacific* 971 F.2'd 1056, 1065 (3'd Cir. 1992).

44. Verizon and J.P Morgan had fore-knowledge of the falsity, and Verizon later admitted to this knowledge, which was material to the spin transaction. Therefore the spin transaction [followed by voluntary debt acceleration and premature Chapter 11 filing while the company still remained cash flow positive] were the consummation of a scheme to fraud, at common law.

45. Such acts of fraud, perpetrated jointly by Defendants, constituted a fraud upon the market and were the direct cause of the severe financial and other losses suffered by the Plaintiffs, who acted in reliance upon the information provided, and which did not include information concerning pre-existing plans to recapitalize with near term transfer of their newly created ownerships to J.P. Morgan.

46. J.P. Morgan has asserted claims against Verizon on account of the spin transaction, which, by reason of these circumstances, belong to the security holders of Idearc, including the Plaintiffs, herein.

47. Both 3'd and 5th Circuit cases recognize debt-off loading transactions, followed by quick Chapter 11 Petitions in Bankruptcy as constituting a "single collapsed fraudulent transaction": *In re Nat'l Forge* 344 B.R. 340, 347 (W.D. PA

2006); *U.S. v. Tabor Realty* 803 F.2'd 1288 (3'd Cir. 1986) and *McAsset Recovery v. The Southern Co.* (N.D. Georgia, No. 1:06-cv-417 (2009)).

COUNT V

Common Law Conversion

48. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by reference all the allegations in the previous paragraphs of this Complaint.

49. The Idearc Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Proceeding, consequence of the Verizon spinning of a bankrupt company, lacked effective opposition within the proceeding - in that equity was denied official committee status, and the single Creditor Committee was thrice conflicted by: (i) influence of the banks themselves (in respect of the unsecured portion of their loans), (ii) influence of holders of "Credit Default Swaps" that favored the bankruptcy condition, and (iii) the dominating influence within the Committee itself of the largest bondholder (holding 30% of the outstanding), with an all post-bankruptcy investment.

50. Following Confirmation of the Debtor's Plan of Reorganization in Chapter 11, Plaintiffs and others filed both (A) Notice of Appeal and (B) a Motion for a Stay of Confirmation and Relief from Judgment, which Appeals and Motions were pending, before hearing, and still undecided, when Idearc, not waiting for a ruling in its favor, simply cancelled the old equity, and issued the new, giving over 85% of it to J.P. Morgan and the banks, some of which new shares were placed

immediately into public trading on the securities' markets, thereby permanently depriving Plaintiffs of their ownership before completion of the pending judicial process.

51. The actions of J.P. Morgan in this episode: (A) deprived the Plaintiffs of their due process right of appeal, (b) removed their private rights in then pending Motions altogether from judicial cognizance, and (C) exercised dominion over property of the Plaintiffs, all without benefit of an authorizing judgment.

52. By reason of such unlawful exercise of dominion over property belonging to the Plaintiffs, J.P. Morgan is guilty of the common law intentional tort of conversion, on account of which it should be held liable to the Plaintiffs and for the full value of the share ownerships of the Plaintiffs thus unlawfully taken and disposed of.

COUNT VI

Infringement, under Color of Federal Law, of Constitutional Rights Guaranteed by the 5th Amendment

53. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by reference all the allegations stated in the previous paragraphs of this Complaint.

54. Verizon, the federally (Federal Communications Commission) licensed incumbent wire-line telephone carrier for Northeastern United States, did utilize its resulting monopoly power, instant name recognition, federal licensing and resulting color of federal law, to build out its great new wireless, DSL, FIOS and

other systems, and did then pay for the same by an innovative plan of debt off-loading through spun subsidiaries, of which Idearc was only one of three, all ending in short term Chapter 11 Bankruptcies, which bankruptcy proceedings have taken, or will take, without compensation, the property rights, including in some cases the life savings, of bone fide purchasers for value of the securities, both stock and bond, of the spun subsidiaries, including that of the Plaintiffs herein, who purchased in reliance upon the traditionally safe quality of a “telephone” related, and federally licensed, company.

55. The said debt off-loading spin transactions were necessary, integral and inseparable from the federal licensing and authority granted pursuant to the Federal Telecommunications Act [47 U.S.C. §214] for building of Verizon’s new and expanded systems in the Northeastern United States and elsewhere, as without the ridding of the debt, the building could not have occurred.

56. The debt off-loading spin transactions were accomplished for the purpose of achieving the national and U.S. Federal Communications Commission policy to build and acquire a same technologically advanced communication system for the United States as existed or would soon exist in European and Asian countries. The payment of the costs thereof, including Verizon’s methodology for payment of the costs, were one and the same with the policy itself, well known to the F.C.C., therefore part of national policy and done under color of federal law.

57 In order to not only achieve the debt relief (by a spin transaction), but also to do so without taxation - as in a tax free exchange - authorized by 26 U.S.C §355(e) - Verizon obtained an Internal Revenue Service "Tax Letter" of permission to pursue the debt off-loading spin, tax free, so long as there was no change of ownership (meaning 50% ownership) of the spun subsidiary within the two year period following the spin.

58. Idearc, as continuing agent for Verizon, violated the IRS tax free exchange letter by commencing "substantial negotiations" toward recapitalization on or about October, 2008 (before the end of the two years), and it made the United States government co-party to a fraud, by then filing an actual Chapter 11 Petition in Bankruptcy, only 2 years and four months after the spin (on 3/31/09).

59. The Idearc Chapter 11 Petition in Bankruptcy filed 3/31/09, and the resulting cancellation of the share ownerships of the Plaintiffs was done under "color of federal law", in that it utilized, and intended to utilize, the authority of an agency of the federal government (the IRS) to justify and allow a transaction which would constitute a common law fraud, whatever the lapse of time occurring in the separated events.

60. The debt off-loading as well as the tax avoidance transactions, relating to the spin, were fraudulent in respect of innocent purchasers of the securities of Idearc. These transaction have caused severe financial losses to the Plaintiffs,

herein, who purchased shares in Idearc in reliance upon the legitimacy of Verizon's federally licensed activities, and without knowledge of the misuse of licensing authority, nor of the said tax avoidance motivations, and they have thereby been deprived, by persons acting under "color of federal law", of their property without due process of law, in violation of the 5th Amendment to the United States Constitution, and on account of which a right of action exists, under legal doctrines recognized in the 3^d Circuit. See *Susquehanna Valley Alliance v. Three Mile Island* 619 F.2^d 231 (3^d Cir. 1980).

61. Both 3^d and 5th Circuit cases recognize debt-off loading transactions, followed by quick Chapter 11 Petitions in Bankruptcy as constituting a "single collapsed fraudulent transaction": *In re Nat'l Forge* 344 B.R. 340, 347 (W.D. PA 2006); *U.S. v. Tabor Realty* 803 F.2^d 1288 (3^d Cir. 1986) and *McAsset Recovery v. The Southern Co.* (N.D. Georgia, No. 1:06-cv-417 (2009)

COUNT VII

Shareholder Direct Right of Action against Defendant Verizon Communications, Inc. as Established by Final Decree of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court, Northern District of Texas in Case 09-31828
(In re Idearc, Inc.)

62. Plaintiffs incorporate herein by reference all the allegations stated in the previous paragraphs of this Complaint.

63. By final Confirmation Order (dated 12/22/09) of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Texas, in *In re Idearc* (09-31828), a right of action was created, recognized, allowed and assigned to a Litigation Trust for the benefit of the creditors of the Bankrupt Idearc, and against Verizon, on account of alleged fraud in the spin transactions (the same as referred to in this Complaint), and which was the direct operative and proximate cause of the bankruptcy condition, subject of the bankruptcy proceeding.

64. The same rights of action which are the subject of the said "Litigation Trust" (in favor of the named beneficiaries of the trust) exist, as well, in favor of all the security holders of Idearc, Inc., including the equity, since no basis exists for their exclusion.

65. By final order and decree of the said U.S. Bankruptcy Court in *In re Idearc* (supra), the said rights of action (especially actions based on fraud) are specifically preserved, and defendant parties, herein, are not exonerated in any case based on allegation of fraud. By order of the said Bankruptcy Court these are direct (non-derivative) rights which security holders (including equity security holders) have against Verizon and J.P. Morgan, since if it were otherwise, there would have been no purpose to the provisions (in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court Confirmation Order) concerning limitation on exoneration.

66. Verizon Communications, Inc., by its attorney, made appearance and filed objections in the said Bankruptcy proceeding, but made no objection to the Plan provisions concerning suit against Verizon. And Verizon failed to appeal the final Order of Confirmation of the Plan.

67. The Confirmation Order in the said Bankruptcy Proceeding (as entered 12/22/09) is, therefore, a final adjudication and *res adjudicata* in respect to the issue of the existence of a direct right of action by the Plaintiffs herein against Verizon.

68. Plaintiffs hereby repeat and reallege Counts II, III and IV against Verizon, as direct rights of action granted by Order and Decree of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court of the Northern District of Texas in *In re Idearc*, Case No. 09-31828.

RELIEF REQUESTED

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request this Honorable Court:

1. To find as a matter of law that:

A. Duty of recipient of pass-through loans charged to a person controlled by the recipient.

(i). The direct payment (credit or pass through) of bank borrowings from J.P. Morgan, Bear Stearns, Inc. and others to Verizon, instead of to Idearc, Inc., imposed a duty upon Verizon to indemnify remote purchasers for value of the

securities of Idearc from any and all losses and/or damages suffered by reason of any near term resulting bankruptcy of Idearc, otherwise the transactions will have become a fraud upon the market.

B. Duties and Disabilities of Lenders who make pass-through loans causing bankruptcy.

(ii). It is a fraudulent transaction for a lender to loan large sums to one person and charge another person with the repayment obligation, if the transaction results in a balance sheet bankruptcy of the person charged, or if a bankruptcy filing actually occurs within a period of five years from the date of the loan.

(iii). It is a fraudulent transaction to lend large sums to one, and to enforce collection against another, who is a non-recipient, while simultaneously exonerating the actual recipient of the loans.

(iv). Creditor Banks that, with full knowledge and intent, make “pass-through” loans to one person for the benefit of another may not enforce collection thereof against the intermediate payee if and to the extent the monies are to be collected from the ownership rights of innocent security holders in a bankruptcy proceeding, and if any such collection should occur, the collecting banks shall indemnify such security holders for any and all losses suffered on account thereof.

(v). It is a fraudulent transaction for the same person to be both the cause of a bankruptcy arising out of pass-through loans and the claimant to the proceeds of an

ensuing bankruptcy proceeding, that results within a period of five years from the date of the loan. The claims of any such person shall be deemed subordinated to the rights of the public security holders of the bankrupted company.

C. Law of the Case.

(vi). It was an undisputed fact in the Idearc Bankruptcy proceeding that no intervening event occurred in the two years between the date of the spin transaction in this case (11/16/06) and the Petition in Bankruptcy (3/31/09), whereby the equity values of the spun subsidiary (Idearc, Inc.) were collapsed from the starting spin value of \$5 Billion [as obtained by Verizon stockholders and insiders following the spin transaction], to the Bankruptcy valuation of \$260 Million [as basis for settling claims of creditor banks], which latter figure was therefore the consummation of a fraud by Verizon interests upon the public security holders of Idearc, Inc.

(vii). It is: (1) the law of the case in the Idearc Bankruptcy proceeding [*In re Idearc, Inc.*, U.S. District Court of the Northern District of Texas, 09-31828], by its creation of a “Litigation Trust” to pursue claims against Verizon, and, (2) a decided issue [in the case of *McAsset Recovery, LLC v. The Southern Co.* U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, Civ. Action No. 1:06-CV- 417 (2009)] that: a debt off-loading spin transaction raises a judiciable issue (not subject to dismissal) in a suit by security holders against the spinning parent for

securities and common law fraud, and that such case is subject to the right of jury trial.

AND THEREFORE:


2. To give judgment for the Plaintiffs on each and every Count of this Complaint.

3. To award Damages to the Plaintiffs on account of losses suffered by reason of the Bankruptcy of Idearc in amounts exceeding ~~\$75,000~~ ^{\$150,000}, including punitive damages by reason of the intentionally caused bankruptcy of Idearc, Inc., followed by acts of abandonment, and malicious enforcement of bankruptcy rules, of and against the innocent.

4. To award attorney fees, expert witness fees and the costs of this action as specifically allowed by 47 U.S.C. §206, and

5. To grant (i) a jury trial of factual issues raised by this Complaint, and (ii) such other and further relief as may be lawfully requested.

Respectfully submitted and verified, this 25th day of March, 2010.

By 
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Attachment: Wall Street Journal Article, Reporter Dennis Berman, 8/11/09