Case4:14-cv-00151-PJH Document1 Filed01/10/14 Page1 of 15 MATTHEW D. POWERS (Bar No. 104795) 1 matthew.powers@tensegritylawgroup.com 2 STEVEN CHERENSKY (Bar No. 168275) steven.cherensky@tensegritylawgroup.com 3 PAUL T. EHRLICH (Bar No. 228543) paul.ehrlich@tensegritylawgroup.com 4 WILLIAM P. NELSON (Bar No. 196091) william.nelson@tensegritylawgroup.com 5 AZRA HADZIMEHMEDOVIC (Bar No. 239088) azra@tensegritylawgroup.com 6 ROBERT L. GERRITY (Bar No. 268084) robert.gerrity@tensegritylawgroup.com 7 TENSEGRITY LAW GROUP, LLP 555 Twin Dolphin Drive, Suite 360 8 Redwood Shores, CA 94065 Telephone: (650) 802-6000 9 Fax: (650) 802-6001 10 Attorneys for Plaintiff IPLearn-Focus, LLC 11 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 12 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 13 14 IPLEARN-FOCUS, LLC Case No. 15 **COMPLAINT FOR PATENT** Plaintiff, **INFRINGEMENT** 16 VS. 17 **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL** MICROSOFT CORP. 18 Defendant. 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

Plaintiff IPLearn-Focus LLC ("IPLearn-Focus" or "Plaintiff"), by and through its attorneys, for its Complaint for Patent Infringement against Defendant Microsoft Corporation ("Microsoft" or "Defendant") on personal knowledge as to its own actions and on information and belief as to the actions of others, alleges as follows:

THE NATURE OF THE ACTION

- 1. This is a patent infringement action to end Microsoft's unauthorized, willful, and infringing manufacture, use, sale, offering for sale, and/or importation of products and methods incorporating Plaintiff IPLearn-Focus's patented inventions.
- 2. Plaintiff IPLearn-Focus holds all substantial rights and interest in the Asserted Patents described below, including the exclusive right to sue Defendant for infringement and recover damages.
- 3. Defendant makes, uses, sells, offers for sale, and imports infringing products and provides infringing services in violation of the Asserted Patents. Plaintiff IPLearn-Focus seeks monetary damages and prejudgment interest for Defendant's infringement of the Asserted Patents.
- 4. This is an exceptional case, and IPLearn-Focus requests damages, enhanced damages, attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses.

PARTIES

- 5. Plaintiff IPLearn-Focus is a California corporation with its principal place of business at 1807 Limetree Lane, Mountain View, California 94040.
- 6. On information and belief, Defendant Microsoft Corporation is a corporation existing and organized under the laws of Washington and has its principal place of business in the State of Washington at One Microsoft Way, Redmond, Washington 98052. Microsoft Corporation is registered to do business in California, is doing business in the Northern District of California, and can be served through its registered agent for service, CSC Lawyers Incorporating Service, located at 2710 Gateway Oaks Dr. Ste. 150N, Sacramento, California 95833.

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JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 7. This civil action for patent infringement arises under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code.
 - 8. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).
- 9. Plaintiff IPLearn-Focus is a California corporation, is registered to do business in California, and is doing business in the Northern District of California. IPLearn-Focus has its principal place of business in the Northern District of California at 1807 Limetree Lane, Mountain View, California 94040.
- 10. Peter P. Tong, IPLearn-Focus's President and a named inventor of each of the Asserted Patents identified below, resides in the Northern District of California.
- 11. Chi Fai Ho, the other named inventor of each of the Asserted Patents, also resides in the Northern District of California.
- 12. This Court has general and specific personal jurisdiction over Defendant Microsoft. Microsoft is registered to do business in California, and has identified CSC – Lawyers Incorporating Service, located at 2710 Gateway Oaks Dr. Ste. 150N, Sacramento, California 95833 as its registered agent. Microsoft has substantial contacts with the forum as a consequence of conducting substantial business in the State of California and within this district. On information and belief, Microsoft, individually or through joint and concerted action through its operating subsidiaries: maintains retail store locations within California and this district; transacts business in California and/or in this district, including through the retail locations maintained within California and this district; offers for sale, sells, and advertises its products and services utilizing the claimed systems and methods with and for customers residing in California, including within this district; and provides products and services, including the Xbox 360, Xbox 360 Kinect (a.k.a. Kinect 1), Xbox One, and Xbox One Kinect (a.k.a. Kinect 2) products and Xbox Live and Xbox Live Gold services (collectively, the "Kinect Products and Services"), directly to consumers in California, including within this district. As detailed below, Microsoft has committed and continues to commit acts of patent infringement in California and this district.

13. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and (c), and 1400(b) because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims against Microsoft occurred and are occurring in this district, and/or because Microsoft has regular and established practices of business in this district and has committed and is committing acts of infringement in this district.

INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

14. This is an Intellectual Property action and shall be assigned on a district-wide basis pursuant to Civil L.R. 3-2(c) and the Court's Assignment Plan.

THE ASSERTED PATENTS

- 15. On September 17, 2013, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 8,538,320 B2 ("the '320 Patent"), entitled "Learning Method and System Using Detached Sensor," to Chi Fai Ho and Peter P. Tong. A copy of the '320 Patent is attached to the Complaint as Exhibit A.
- 16. The '320 Patent is directed to systems that include one or more detached sensors configured to monitor a user and a processor configured to use measurements from the sensor(s) to determine whether to change what is presented by a display.
- 17. On September 17, 2013, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 8,538,321 B2 ("the '321 Patent"), entitled "Computing Method and System Using Detached Sensor," to Chi Fai Ho and Peter P. Tong. A copy of the '321 Patent is attached to the Complaint as Exhibit B.
- 18. The '321 Patent is directed to systems that include one or more detached sensors configured to monitor a user and a processor configured to use measurements from the sensor(s) to identify a speed of the user, to determine whether to change what is presented by a display, and/or to identify whether or not the user is paying attention to content presented by the display.
- 19. On July 2, 2013, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 8,475,174 B2 ("the '174 Patent"), entitled "Learning Method and System Using Detached Sensor," to Chi Fai Ho and Peter Tong. A copy of the '174 Patent is attached to the Complaint as Exhibit C.

- 20. The '174 Patent is directed to systems and methods that include or use one or more detached sensors configured to monitor a user and a processor configured to use measurements from the sensor(s) to help determine what materials to present to the user and/or to identify whether or not the user is paying attention to materials presented by a display.
- 21. IPLearn-Focus is the owner by assignment of all rights, title, and interest to and in the '320, '321, and '174 Patents (collectively, the "Asserted Patents"), including the exclusive right to sue Defendant for infringement and recover damages.
- 22. On November 1, 2013, IPLearn-Focus sent a letter to Defendant Microsoft's General Counsel Brad Smith notifying Microsoft of the Asserted Patents and Microsoft's infringement of the Asserted Patents, including by its Kinect Products and Services, and inviting Microsoft to discuss a licensing partnership. A copy of that letter is attached as Exhibit D.
 - 23. Microsoft received IPLearn-Focus's letter, Exhibit D, on November 5, 2013.
- 24. IPLearn-Focus has not received any response from Microsoft regarding IPLearn-Focus's November 1 letter, Exhibit D.
- 25. At least by no later than the date of receipt of Exhibit D on November 5, 2013, Microsoft had actual notice of each of the Asserted Patents and actual notice that its actions constituted and continue to constitute infringement of at least one claim of each of the Asserted Patents.

COUNT I: MICROSOFT'S INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,538,320

- 26. IPLearn-Focus incorporates and realleges paragraphs 1-25 above as if fully set forth herein.
- 27. On information and belief, Microsoft has and continues to infringe one or more claims of the '320 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, selling, and/or offering to sell in the United States without authority and/or importing into the United States without authority products, services, devices, systems, and/or components of systems that embody the patented invention, including, but not limited to, the Kinect Products and Services and hardware and software components of servers and other network infrastructure that enable and/or make use of these products and services.

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28. On information and belief, Microsoft has induced and continues to induce infringement of the '320 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by encouraging its customers and other third parties to make and/or use the claimed system for monitoring a user via detached sensor(s). Such making and/or using of the claimed system for monitoring a user via detached sensor(s) constitutes infringement, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, of one or more claims of the '320 Patent by such customers or third parties. Microsoft's acts of encouragement include: providing and intending its customers to use its Kinect Products and Services; purposefully and voluntarily placing infringing products and services including its Kinect Products and Services in the stream of commerce with the expectation that its products and services will be used by customers in the United States; providing maintenance for infringing products and services including its Kinect Products and Services; providing other components of the system that enable and/or make use of these products and services, including, e.g., servers and other network infrastructure equipment; advertising infringing products and services including its Kinect Products and Services through its own and third-party websites; and providing instruction manuals, user guides, and information for infringing products including its Kinect Products and Services that promote and/or demonstrate use of the infringing products including its Kinect Products and Services in a manner that infringes one or more claims of the '320 Patent either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. Furthermore, Microsoft has actual knowledge of how its accused products and services work, including how its accused products and services are used by its customers.

29. Microsoft has proceeded in this manner despite its actual knowledge of the '320 Patent and that the specific actions it actively induced on the part of its customers and other third parties constitute infringement of the '320 Patent. At the very least, because Microsoft has been and remains on notice of the '320 Patent and the accused infringement, it has been and remains willfully blind regarding the infringement it has induced and continues to induce.

30. On information and belief, Microsoft has contributed and continues to contribute to the infringement of the '320 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) by, without authority, selling and/or offering to sell within the United States, importing, and/or supplying components of the

claimed system for monitoring a user via detached sensor(s), such as Defendant's Kinect

Products and Services, including functional components of Defendant's Kinect Products and

Services, and the combination of hardware and software components of servers and other

network infrastructure that enable and/or make use of these products and services, wherein the

system embodies the patented invention. When, for example, these products, services, and/or

combined hardware and software components of servers and other network infrastructure

equipment configured to monitor a user via detached sensor(s) and to determine whether to

change what is presented by the display are combined with the required display, the claimed

systems are made and/or used, thereby infringing, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents,

one or more claims of the '320 Patent. These products, services, and combined hardware and

software components of servers and other network infrastructure equipment supplied by

12 Microsoft constitute material parts of the claimed inventions of the '320 Patent. 13 31. On information and belief, Microsoft knows, for the reasons described in detail above, 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

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sensor(s).

that these components are especially made and/or especially adapted for use in infringing the '320 Patent. Moreover, these components are not staple articles of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use at least because the components have no use apart from infringing the Asserted Patents, including the '320 Patent. For example, at least the Kinect 1 and Kinect 2 products are used only in conjunction with or as part of the claimed systems for monitoring a user via detached sensor(s); all Xbox One products and certain Xbox 360 products are sold, offered for sale, imported, and/or supplied by Microsoft only as bundles including Kinect products that are used only in conjunction with or as part of the claimed systems for monitoring a user via detached sensor(s) and Xbox One and Xbox 360 products include functional hardware and/or software components that are used only in conjunction with Kinect products as part of the claimed systems for monitoring a user via detached sensor(s); and the combination of hardware and software components of servers and other network infrastructure equipment that enable Xbox Live and Xbox Live Gold services provided in association with Kinect products are used only in conjunction with or as part of the claimed systems for monitoring a user via detached

32. On information and belief, Microsoft has willfully infringed and continues to willfully infringe the '320 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, and/or selling the products, services, and other components of the claimed system in the United States without authority; by importing into the United States products and other components of the claimed system without authority; by actively inducing infringement of the '320 Patent; and by contributing to the infringement of the '320 Patent despite an objectively high likelihood that such actions constitute infringement and despite being on notice at least as of November 5, 2013 (when Microsoft received IPLearn-Focus's letter, Exhibit D) that its actions constitute infringement.

33. IPLearn-Focus has suffered and will suffer damages as a result of Microsoft's past and ongoing infringement of the '320 Patent.

COUNT II: MICROSOFT'S INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,538,321

34. IPLearn-Focus incorporates and realleges paragraphs 1-25 above as if fully set forth herein.

35. On information and belief, Microsoft has and continues to infringe one or more claims of the '321 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, selling, and/or offering to sell in the United States without authority and/or importing into the United States without authority products, services, devices, systems, and/or components of systems that embody the patented invention, including, but not limited to, the Kinect Products and Services and hardware and software components of servers and other network infrastructure that enable and/or make use of these products and services.

36. On information and belief, Microsoft has induced and continues to induce infringement of the '321 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by encouraging its customers and other third parties to make and/or use the claimed system for monitoring a user via detached sensor(s). Such making and/or using of the claimed system for monitoring a user via detached sensor(s) constitutes infringement, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, of one or more claims of the '321 Patent by such customers or third parties. Microsoft's acts of encouragement include: providing and intending its customers to use its Kinect Products and Services; purposefully and voluntarily placing infringing products and services including its Kinect Products and Services in

the stream of commerce with the expectation that its products and services will be used by customers in the United States; providing maintenance for infringing products and services including its Kinect Products and Services; providing other components of the system that enable and/or make use of these products and services, including, *e.g.*, servers and other network infrastructure equipment; advertising infringing products and services including its Kinect Products and Services through its own and third-party websites; and providing instruction manuals, user guides, and information for infringing products including its Kinect Products and Services that promote and/or demonstrate use of the infringing products including its Kinect Products and Services in a manner that infringes one or more claims of the '321 Patent either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. Furthermore, Microsoft has actual knowledge of how its accused products and services work, including how its accused products and services are used by its customers.

37. Microsoft has proceeded in this manner despite its actual knowledge of the '321 Patent and that the specific actions it actively induced on the part of its customers and other third parties constitute infringement of the '321 Patent. At the very least, because Microsoft has been and remains on notice of the '321 Patent and the accused infringement, it has been and remains willfully blind regarding the infringement it has induced and continues to induce.

38. On information and belief, Microsoft has contributed and continues to contribute to the infringement of the '321 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) by, without authority, selling and/or offering to sell within the United States, importing, and/or supplying components of the claimed system for monitoring a user via detached sensor(s), such as Defendant's Kinect Products and Services, including functional components of Defendant's Kinect Products and Services, and the combination of hardware and software components of servers and other network infrastructure that enable and/or make use of these products and services, wherein the system embodies the patented invention. When, for example, these products, services, and/or combined hardware and software components of servers and other network infrastructure equipment configured to monitor a user via detached sensor(s) and to identify a speed of the user; to determine whether to change what is presented by a display; and/or to identify whether

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or not the user is paying attention to content presented by the display are combined with the required display, the claimed systems are made and/or used, thereby infringing, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, one or more claims of the '321 Patent. These products, services, and combined hardware and software components of servers and other network infrastructure equipment supplied by Microsoft constitute material parts of the claimed inventions of the '321 Patent.

39. On information and belief, Microsoft knows, for the reasons described in detail above, that these components are especially made and/or especially adapted for use in infringing the '321 Patent. Moreover, these components are not staple articles of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use at least because the components have no use apart from infringing the Asserted Patents, including the '321 Patent. For example, at least the Kinect 1 and Kinect 2 products are used only in conjunction with or as part of the claimed systems for monitoring a user via detached sensor(s); all Xbox One products and certain Xbox 360 products are sold, offered for sale, imported, and/or supplied by Microsoft only as bundles including Kinect products that are used only in conjunction with or as part of the claimed systems for monitoring a user via detached sensor(s) and Xbox One and Xbox 360 products include functional hardware and/or software components that are used only in conjunction with Kinect products as part of the claimed systems for monitoring a user via detached sensor(s); and the combination of hardware and software components of servers and other network infrastructure equipment that enable Xbox Live and Xbox Live Gold services provided in association with Kinect products are used only in conjunction with or as part of the claimed systems for monitoring a user via detached sensor(s).

40. On information and belief, Microsoft has willfully infringed and continues to willfully infringe the '321 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, and/or selling the products, services, and other components of the claimed system in the United States without authority; by importing into the United States products and other components of the claimed system without authority; by actively inducing infringement of the '321 Patent; and by contributing to the infringement of the '321 Patent despite an objectively high likelihood that such actions constitute infringement

and despite being on notice at least as of November 5, 2013 (when Microsoft received IPLearn-Focus's letter, Exhibit D) that its actions constitute infringement.

41. IPLearn-Focus has suffered and will suffer damages as a result of Microsoft's past and ongoing infringement of the '321 Patent.

COUNT III: MICROSOFT'S INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,475,174

- 42. IPLearn-Focus incorporates and realleges paragraphs 1-25 above as if fully set forth herein.
- 43. On information and belief, Microsoft has and continues to infringe one or more claims of the '174 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, selling, and/or offering to sell in the United States without authority; importing into the United States without authority; and by performing in the United States without authority every step of the patented invention by using products, services, devices, systems, and/or components of systems that embody the patented invention, including, but not limited to, the Kinect Products and Services and hardware and software components of servers and other network infrastructure that enable and/or make use of these products and services.
- 44. On information and belief, Microsoft has induced and continues to induce infringement of the '174 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by encouraging its customers and other third parties to make and/or use the claimed system, and to perform the claimed methods, for monitoring a user via detached sensor(s). Such making and/or using of the claimed system and performance of the claimed method for monitoring a user via detached sensor(s) constitutes infringement, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, of one or more claims of the '174 Patent by such customers or third parties. Microsoft's acts of encouragement include: providing and intending its customers to use its Kinect Products and Services; purposefully and voluntarily placing infringing products and services including its Kinect Products and Services in the stream of commerce with the expectation that its products and services will be used by customers in the United States; providing maintenance for infringing products and services including its Kinect Products and Services; providing other components of the system that enable and/or make use of these products and services, including, *e.g.*, servers and other network infrastructure equipment;

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46. On information and belief, Microsoft has contributed and continues to contribute to the

advertising infringing products and services including its Kinect Products and Services through its own and third-party websites; and providing instruction manuals, user guides, and information for infringing products including its Kinect Products and Services that promote and/or demonstrate use of the infringing products including its Kinect Products and Services in a manner that infringes one or more claims of the '174 Patent either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. Furthermore, Microsoft has actual knowledge of how its accused products and services work, including how its accused products and services are used by its customers.

45. Microsoft has proceeded in this manner despite its actual knowledge of the '174 Patent and that the specific actions it actively induced on the part of its customers and other third parties constitute infringement of the '174 Patent. At the very least, because Microsoft has been and remains on notice of the '174 Patent and the accused infringement, it has been and remains willfully blind regarding the infringement it has induced and continues to induce.

infringement of the '174 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) by, without authority, selling and/or offering to sell within the United States, importing, and/or supplying components of the claimed system for monitoring a user via detached sensor(s), such as Defendant's Kinect Products and Services, including functional components of Defendant's Kinect Products and Services, and the combination of hardware and software components of servers and other network infrastructure that enable and/or make use of these products and services, wherein the system embodies the patented invention and wherein use of these components constitutes performance of the claimed methods. When, for example, these products, services, and/or combined hardware and software components of servers and other network infrastructure equipment are configured and/or used to monitor a user via detached sensor(s) and to help determine what materials to present to the user the claimed systems are made and/or used and the claimed methods are performed, thereby infringing, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, one or more claims of the '174 Patent. Additionally, when, for example, these products, services, and/or combined hardware and software components of servers and other network infrastructure equipment are combined or used with the required display and are configured

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and/or used to monitor a user via detached sensor(s) to identify whether or not the user is paying attention to materials presented by the required display the claimed systems are made and/or used and the claimed methods are performed, thereby infringing, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, one or more claims of the '174 Patent. These products, services, and combined hardware and software components of servers and other network infrastructure equipment supplied by Microsoft constitute material parts of the claimed inventions of the '174 Patent.

47. On information and belief, Microsoft knows, for the reasons described in detail above, that these components are especially made and/or especially adapted for use in infringing the '174 Patent. Moreover, these components are not staple articles of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use at least because the components have no use apart from infringing the Asserted Patents, including the '174 Patent. For example, at least the Kinect 1 and Kinect 2 products are used only in conjunction with or as part of the claimed systems, and are used only in performing the claimed methods, for monitoring a user via detached sensor(s); all Xbox One products and certain Xbox 360 products are sold, offered for sale, imported, and/or supplied by Microsoft only as bundles including Kinect products that are used only in conjunction with or as part of the claimed systems, and are used only in performing the claimed methods, for monitoring a user via detached sensor(s) and Xbox One and Xbox 360 products include functional hardware and/or software components that are used only in conjunction with Kinect products as part of the claimed systems, and in performing the claimed methods, for monitoring a user via detached sensor(s); and the combination of hardware and software components of servers and other network infrastructure equipment that enable Xbox Live and Xbox Live Gold services provided in association with Kinect products are used only in conjunction with or as part of the claimed systems, and are used only in performing the claimed methods, for monitoring a user via detached sensor(s).

48. On information and belief, Microsoft has willfully infringed and continues to willfully infringe the '174 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, and/or selling the products, services, and other components of the claimed system in the United States without authority; by importing into the United States products and other components of the claimed system without authority;

by performing in the United States without authority every step of the claimed invention; by actively inducing infringement of the '174 Patent; and by contributing to the infringement of the '174 Patent despite an objectively high likelihood that such actions constitute infringement and despite being on notice at least as of November 5, 2013 (when Microsoft received IPLearn-Focus's letter, Exhibit D) that its actions constitute infringement.

49. IPLearn-Focus has suffered and will suffer damages as a result of Microsoft's past and ongoing infringement of the '174 Patent.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

50. Pursuant to Federal Rules and Civil Procedure 38(b), IPLearn-Focus demands a trial by jury.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

- 51. IPLearn-Focus respectfully prays for relief as follows:
- a) A judgment that Microsoft has infringed and continues to infringe one or more claims of the Asserted Patents;
- b) A judgment that Microsoft has willfully infringed one or more claims of the Asserted Patents;
- c) A judgment awarding IPLearn-Focus all damages adequate to compensate for Microsoft's infringement, and in no event less than a reasonable royalty for Microsoft's acts of infringement, including all pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the maximum rate allowed by law;
- d) A judgment awarding IPLearn-Focus treble damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284 as a result of Microsoft's willful conduct;
- e) A judgment declaring this to be an exceptional case and awarding IPLearn-Focus its attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285; and
- f) A judgment awarding IPLearn-Focus such other relief as the Court may deem just and equitable.

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Dated: January 10, 2014 Respectfully submitted 1 2 /s/ Matthew D. Powers Matthew D. Powers (Bar No. 104795) 3 Steven S. Cherensky (Bar No. 168275) Paul T. Ehrlich (Bar No. 228543) 4 William P. Nelson (Bar No. 196091) Azra M. Hadzimehmedovic (Bar No. 239088) 5 Robert L. Gerrity (Bar No. 268084) TENSEGRITY LAW GROUP, LLP 6 555 Twin Dolphin Drive, Suite 360 Redwood Shores, CA 94065 7 (650) 802-6000 Telephone: Fascimile: (650) 802-6001 8 Email: matthew.powers@tensegritylawgroup.com 9 steven.cherensky@tensegritylawgroup.com paul.ehrlich@tensegritylawgroup.com 10 william.nelson@tensegritylawgroup.com azra@tensegritylawgroup.com 11 robert.gerrity@tensegritylawgroup.com 12 Attorneys for Plaintiff, IPLearn-Focus 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28