

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

TWO-WAY MEDIA LTD

Plaintiff,

v.

VERIZON SERVICES CORP., and
VERIZON ONLINE LLC,

Defendants.

C.A. No. 14-cv-1212-RGA

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

THIRD AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiff Two-Way Media Ltd (“TWM”) by its undersigned attorneys, for its amended complaint against Defendants Verizon Services Corp. (“Verizon Services”) and Verizon Online LLC (“Verizon Online”) (collectively, “Verizon” or “Defendants”) hereby alleges the following:

PARTIES

1. Plaintiff TWM is a limited partnership existing under the laws of Colorado with its principal place of business at 2042 Alpine Drive, Boulder, Colorado 80304, and with its general partner existing under the laws of Delaware.

2. Plaintiff TWM is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that: Defendant Verizon Services is a corporation existing under the laws of Delaware with its principal place of business at 22001 Loudon County Parkway, Ashburn, Virginia 20147 and Defendant Verizon Online is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with its principal place of business at 22001 Loudon County Parkway, Ashburn, Virginia 20147. Verizon Services and Verizon Online are registered to do business in Delaware and can be served with process through their registered agent The Corporate Trust Company, Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a) because this action arises under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 101 *et seq.*

4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants as Defendants are residents of Delaware. Moreover, the Defendants have established minimum contacts with this forum such that the exercise of jurisdiction over Defendants would not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. Upon information and belief, Defendants derive substantial revenue from the sale of products and services, including those accused of infringement, that are placed into the stream of commerce for sale within this district. Defendants expect or are in a position reasonably to expect their actions to have consequences within this district. Defendants continuously do business, solicit business, engage in other persistent acts of conduct, and derive substantial revenue from services provided to individuals in this district. This Court also has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because they regularly transact business in this judicial district, have committed and continue to commit acts of patent infringement in this district, and have availed themselves of Delaware's corporate laws. Defendants operate websites and other digital assets for the purpose of promoting products and services alleged to infringe TWM's patents. Websites and other digital assets owned and maintained by Defendants can be accessed by users and potential users located in this District. Defendants also offer its FiOS television and Internet services to residents of this District. Venue is proper in this federal district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(a)–(c) and 1400(b) because Defendants reside in this District, have done and continue to do business in this District, and have committed and continue to commit acts of infringement in this District, entitling TWM to relief.

ASSERTED PATENTS

5. On July 7, 1998, United States Patent No. 5,778,187 (“the ’187 patent”) was duly and legally issued for an invention entitled “Multicasting Method and Apparatus.” A true and correct copy of the ’187 patent is attached as Exhibit 1.

6. On November 9, 1999, United States Patent No. 5,983,005 (“the ’005 patent”) was duly and legally issued for an invention entitled “Multicasting Method and Apparatus.” A true and correct copy of the ’005 patent is attached as Exhibit 2.

7. On August 13, 2002, United States Patent No. 6,434,622 (“the ’622 patent”) was duly and legally issued for an invention entitled “Multicasting Method and Apparatus.” Reexamination Certificates for the ’622 patent issued on September 12, 2006 and December 2, 2008. A true and correct copy of the ’622 patent is attached as Exhibit 3.

8. On September 4, 2007, United States Patent No. 7,266,686 (“the ’686 patent”) was duly and legally issued for an invention entitled “Multicasting Method and Apparatus.” A true and correct copy of the ’686 patent is attached as Exhibit 4.

9. On September 17, 2013, United States Patent No. 8,539,237 (“the ’237 patent”) was duly and legally issued for an invention entitled “Methods and Systems for Playing Media.” A true and correct copy of the ’237 patent is attached as Exhibit 5.

10. The ’187 patent, the ’005 patent, the ’622 patent, the ’686 patent, and the ’237 patent issued from a series of applications claiming priority to May 9, 1996.

11. TWM was assigned the ’187 patent, the ’005 patent, the ’622 patent, the ’686 patent, and the ’237 patent, and continues to hold all rights and interest in all three patents (the “TWM Patents”).

12. Verizon makes, uses, sells, markets, provides, and supports products and services for live streaming media, that, for example, infringe the ’187 patent, the ’005 patent, the ’622 patent, the ’686 patent, and the ’237 patent.

13. To redress Verizon’s infringement of the ’187 patent, the ’005 patent, the ’622 patent, the ’686 patent, and the ’237 patent, TWM seeks actual damages and a permanent injunction to enjoin all infringement by Verizon. Absent a permanent injunction, TWM faces real, substantial, and irreparable damage and injury of a continuing nature from Verizon’s infringement, for which TWM has no adequate remedy at law.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The Recent Rise of TV Everywhere Services

14. The delivery of television programming has changed dramatically in the last five years. In particular, it has expanded to include distributing TV programming through devices other than televisions. In 2008, a study estimated that nearly 1 million U.S. households relied entirely on the Internet for television viewing. By 2010, U.S. cable multi-system operators (“MSOs”) started to see quarterly subscriber declines as former subscribers, known as “cord cutters,” relied upon Internet streaming services (such as YouTube, Hulu and Netflix) for their video programming.

15. In response, the MSOs and other multichannel video programming distributors (“MVPDs”) in 2009 began offering “TV Everywhere” services to their subscribers. TV Everywhere systems allow subscribers to stream content (both video on demand and live TV) to digital platforms (such as personal computers, tablets and smartphones) via the Internet.

16. By 2010, given the rising popularity of receiving TV programming through these digital platforms, many MVPDs and television programmers (e.g., NBCU, HBO, ESPN) had rolled out TV Everywhere services to their subscribers.

17. A survey of U.S. pay TV households published in the first quarter of 2014 indicates that 21% of U.S. pay TV households now access TV Everywhere content across devices and web browsers, and TV Everywhere video consumption grew 246% year-over-year.

Two-Way Media and the Patents-in-Suit

18. TWM’s predecessor in interest, Netcast Communications Corp. (“Netcast”), was a pioneer of technology used for streaming of live (also known as linear or real-time) audio and video over the Internet. Live streaming allows users to receive audio and/or video information over the Internet at approximately the same time as that information is being transmitted, and without having to wait for the entire information to download. In 1995, Netcast founder and TWM managing partner James Butterworth, along with Netcast chief technical officer Antonio Monteiro, invented an interactive distributed client-server architecture that allows live audio and/or video streams to be sent to a large number of users in a reliable and efficient manner, while enabling commercial

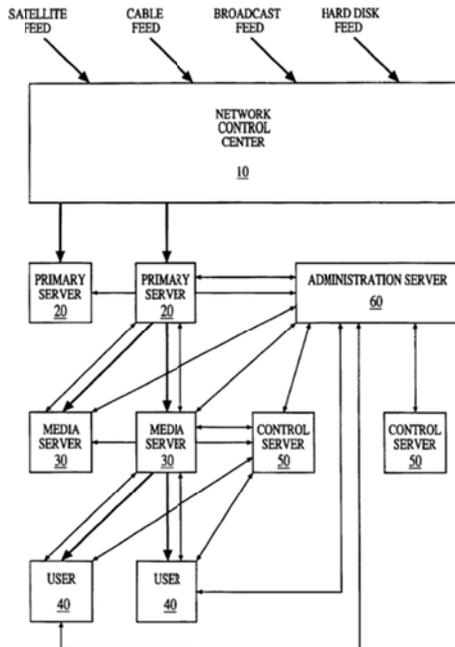
recordkeeping and marketing functions such as gathering usage statistics, dynamically inserting advertising content into streams, and offering targeted product sales, such as buying music or concert tickets that relate to a song to which a user is listening.

19. TWM owns many patents on audio and visual streaming technology based on the Netcast system. All of these patents claim priority to an original application filed May 9, 1996, entitled “Multicasting Method and Apparatus,” that issued as the ’187 patent. In addition to other TWM patents, continuations of the original application issued as the ’005 patent on July 7, 1998, the ’622 patent on August 13, 2002, the ’686 patent on September 4, 2007, and the ’237 patent on September 17, 2013.

20. In 2002, Netcast conveyed the ’187 patent and all continuations (including the ’005, ’622, ’686 and ’237 patents) to Netcast Innovations Ltd., which later that year changed its name to Two-Way Media LLC. In 2011, Two-Way Media LLC converted to a limited partnership and changed its name to Two-Way Media Ltd.

21. The shared specification in the TWM Patents describes a system for transmitting, receiving, and monitoring audio and video streams over the Internet. Before a user can receive audio or video over the Internet, analog transmission signals of audio or video must first be converted to digital signals. This is because computers can process only data or signals that are digital (i.e., data that have been converted to a format consisting of zeroes and ones). In the TWM system, incoming analog and digital audio and/or video signals are received by a central facility, which converts the analog signals to digital signals that computers can understand. This central facility then sends or forwards digitized audio and/or video signals to various computers, or servers, which then transmit the signals to users across the Internet or similar communications networks. The transmissions are monitored to ensure the reliability and accuracy of gathered usage statistics. The servers may also play a role in ensuring that each user receives the particular stream of the user’s choosing and that the user receives the signals at substantially the same time that the signals are transmitted from the central facility.

22. The streams sent from the central facility may pass through selected intermediate computers/servers on their route to the user. The intermediate computers/servers direct the stream received from the central facility to the users who have requested that stream. An example of an embodiment of the TWM system from Figure 1 of the TWM Patents is shown below. As can be seen, the Media Servers 30 direct the content stream received from the Primary Servers 20 to the Users 40. The precise number and location of the intermediate servers can vary based on a variety of factors, such as population, number of subscribers, and level of network congestion. Among other benefits, using intermediate servers introduces scalability into the network, allowing the network to service greater numbers of users as demand increases.



23. In an example embodiment, while the user is receiving the selected content, one or more of the servers may monitor a user's reception of the selected stream and capture certain usage information. The information captured may indicate, for example, the identity (or a proxy for the identity) of the user, the identity of the specific stream that the user requested, how long the user received that stream, the times at which the user received the stream, and the content of the stream. Additionally, server computers, whether at the central facility or at intermediate servers, may insert advertising or programming targeted to users into the streams that are sent to users. The content of

the advertising and programming may be varied based on the identity of the user such that the advertising or programming may be targeted to different demographics or geography.

Verizon's TV Everywhere Offerings

24. Verizon offers TV Everywhere services that live stream content via the Internet. For example, subscribers to Verizon's cable service (*e.g.*, FiOS) can live stream content through Verizon's TV Everywhere service (sometimes called FiOS Mobile). These live streams through TV Everywhere services can be viewed on workstations and laptops (using standard Web browsers on popular operating systems like Windows, OS X and Linux), and on tablets, smartphones and other devices that use the Apple iOS mobile operating system (*e.g.*, on the iPhone, iPad, and other Apple devices) and the Android mobile operating system (*e.g.*, on all Android-based smartphones and tablets). These tablets, smartphones and other devices run applications (or "apps") that enable the live streaming.

25. On information and belief, the servers used by Verizon for streaming media generate detailed records and usage statistics about the TV Everywhere services. For certain streaming media from at least ABC and Disney, the servers used by Verizon are operated by EdgeCast Networks Inc., and / or upLynk LLC, which were acquired by Verizon in 2013.

26. Verizon also contracts and has relationships with third parties, such as Adobe Systems Inc., Conviva, Inc., and comScore, Inc., to gather, store, and process usage statistics related to the TV Everywhere services. On information and belief, these contracts establish a principal-agent relationship between the Defendants and the third parties and obligate the third parties to perform some of the method steps of the TWM Patents. For example, the 2012 privacy policies for "Adobe Products and Services" generally and for Adobe's SiteCatalyst service specifically state that Adobe acts "as an agent" that collects and processes data on behalf of its corporate clients. The policies further maintain that the corporate clients, who at all times remain the owners of the data, determine the purposes and means of data intake and processing. Adobe's "Analytics and on-site personalization services" privacy policy states further that "Adobe does not use the information we

collect for a company except as may be allowed in a contract with that company.” True and correct copies of these privacy policies, which are freely available on the Internet, are attached as Exhibits 6-

9. Additional key quotations from those documents include:

- Defendants “tell[] Adobe what type of information it would like [Adobe] to collect.”
- “All such information is and will remain customer property. . . . Adobe will not review, share, disclose, distribute, print, or reference any such information except as permitted, requested, or directed by the customer or as may be required by law.”
- “[W]e collect and retain the personally identifiable information only on our customers’ behalf, acting as our customers’ agent”
- “Adobe does not use the information we collect . . . except as may be allowed in a contract with that company.”
- “We and/or our Subsidiaries act as an agent (and data processor in the EU context) to each of our corporate customers”
- “[W]e collect and retain the personally identifiable information only on our customers’ behalf, acting as our customers’ agent.”
- “Adobe acts as an agent to its Customers for the purpose of providing Internet data hosting and optimization products and services. Any information obtained by Adobe from the customer’s websites is and will remain customer property.”
- “It is important that you review the respective privacy policy of each website that you visit, because such privacy policies govern the use of information collected on those websites, including our customer’s use of Adobe products and services where applicable.”

27. Defendants’ software running on the user devices generates these usage statistics and transmits them to third parties. Upon information and belief, Verizon directs or controls the gathering of usage statistics with the assistance of the third parties, who are obligated by contract to carry out components of the data collection. For example, Verizon provides software, in the form of apps, to their subscribers. Verizon then specifies what type of information they would like the third party to collect. These specific types of statistics include data related to the delivery of the

streaming media, such as the commencement, termination, and duration of the stream. When Verizon's TV Everywhere service is used, these apps generate statistics that are transmitted to the third parties, who gather them. Pursuant to the contractual relationships between the Defendants and third parties, the third parties are obligated to receive and accumulate the statistics on behalf of Defendants. Upon information and belief Defendants at all times retain the right to alter the data collected, manner of collection, the manner of receipt and storage, and output resulting from the data collection. Accordingly, upon information and belief, the relationship between Verizon, on the one hand, and these third parties, on the other hand, goes beyond mere arms-length cooperation.

28. Verizon currently makes available for live streaming at least the following programming streams: ABC, ABC Family, Adult Swim, Al Jazeera America, AWE, AXS TV, BBC America, BBC World News, beIN Sport, beIN Sport ñ, Bloomberg Television, Bravo, Cartoon Network, Cine Sony, CNBC, CNN, Cooking Channel, Disney, Disney Junior, Disney XD, DIY Network, El, Encore, Encore Black, Encore Westerns, Epix, ESPN, ESPN 2, ESPN 3, ESPN Deportes, ESPN Goal Line, ESPNNews, ESPN U, Esquire, FLIX, Food Network, Fox Business, Fox News Channel, Golf Channel, HDNet, HGTV, HLN, HSN, Jewelry Television, The Movie Channel Xtra, MSNBC, mun2, NBC Sports Network, NBC Premier League, NFL Network, NFL RedZone, Nuvo TV, Pivot, One America News, Oxygen, QVC, Reelz, Showcase, Showtime, Showtime 2, Showtime Beyond, Showtime Extreme, Showtime Family Zone, Showtime Next, Showtime Women, Sony Movie Channel, Sprout, Starz, Starz Comedy, Starz in Black, Starz Kids & Family, Syfy, TBN, TBS, Tennis Channel, TNT, Travel Channel, Trinity, truTV, Turner Classic Movies, TV Guide Network, Universal Sports, Univision Deportes, USA, and The Weather Channel. According to Verizon's website, additional channels (up to 150) are available for live streaming over a subscriber's home network.

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 5,778,187

29. TWM incorporates and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 28 as if fully set forth herein.

30. Verizon has been and still is infringing one or more claims of the '187 patent, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by, for example, live streaming one or more of the channels identified in paragraph 28 above through apps that run on one or more of the platforms and devices identified in paragraph 24 above.

31. Verizon also has been and still is jointly infringing one or more claims of the '187 patent by, for example, contracting out for services related to the gathering of usage statistics and recordkeeping to third parties. As set forth in detail in paragraphs 26 and 27, upon information and belief, Verizon exercises direction or control over these activities of gathering usage statistics and recordkeeping. Additionally, Verizon in combination with one or more of these third parties performs each and every step of one or more claims of the '187 patent.

32. This constitutes direct infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) because Verizon is making, using, offering for sale and selling, or controlling and directing the making, using, offering for sale and selling of, the methods and systems claimed in the '187 patent.

33. As a direct and proximate result of Verizon's acts of infringement, TWM has been, is being, and will be damaged. Verizon's continued infringement of TWM's exclusive rights under the '187 patent will continue to damage TWM, causing irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless enjoined by this Court.

34. TWM also is entitled to recover from Verizon the damages sustained by TWM as a result of Verizon's wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial.

35. Verizon has had knowledge of the '187 patent since at least as early as July 24, 2013, on which date TWM provided Verizon with a listing of TWM's patents and applications during communications with Verizon about TWM's patent portfolio, specifically including the '187 patent. Exhibit 6. Verizon's continued infringement of the '187 patent despite its communications with TWM is objectively reckless with regard to the risk of infringing the '187 patent.

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 5,983,005

36. TWM incorporates and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 35 as if fully set forth herein.

37. Verizon has been and still is infringing one or more claims of the '005 patent, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by, for example, live streaming one or more of the channels identified in paragraph 28 above through apps that run on one or more of the platforms and devices identified in paragraph 24 above.

38. Verizon also has been and still is jointly infringing one or more claims of the '005 patent by, for example, contracting out for services related to the gathering of usage statistics and recordkeeping to third parties. As set forth in detail in paragraphs 26 and 27, upon information and belief, Verizon exercises direction or control over these activities of gathering usage statistics and recordkeeping. Additionally, Verizon in combination with one or more of these third parties performs each and every step of one or more claims of the '005 patent.

39. This constitutes direct infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) because Verizon is making, using, offering for sale and selling, or controlling and directing the making, using, offering for sale and selling of, the methods and systems claimed in the '005 patent.

40. As a direct and proximate result of Verizon's acts of infringement, TWM has been, is being, and will be damaged. Verizon's continued infringement of TWM's exclusive rights under the '005 patent will continue to damage TWM, causing irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless enjoined by this Court.

41. TWM also is entitled to recover from Verizon the damages sustained by TWM as a result of Verizon's wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial.

42. Verizon has had knowledge of the '005 patent since at least as early as July 24, 2013, on which date TWM provided Verizon with a listing of TWM's patents and applications during communications with Verizon about TWM's patent portfolio, specifically including the '005 patent. Exhibit 6. Verizon's continued infringement of the '005 patent despite its communications with TWM is objectively reckless with regard to the risk of infringing the '005 patent.

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,434,622

43. TWM incorporates and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 42 as if fully set forth herein.

44. Verizon has been and still is infringing one or more claims of the '622 patent, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by, for example, live streaming one or more of the channels identified in paragraph 28 above through apps that run on one or more of the platforms and devices identified in paragraph 24 above.

45. Verizon also has been and still is jointly infringing one or more claims of the '622 patent by, for example, contracting out for services related to the gathering of usage statistics and recordkeeping to third parties. As set forth in detail in paragraphs 26 and 27, upon information and belief, Verizon exercises direction or control over these activities of gathering usage statistics and recordkeeping. Additionally, Verizon in combination with one or more of these third parties performs each and every step of one or more claims of the '622 patent.

46. This constitutes direct infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) because Verizon is making, using, offering for sale and selling, or controlling and directing the making, using, offering for sale and selling of, the methods and systems claimed in the '622 patent.

47. As a direct and proximate result of Verizon's acts of infringement, TWM has been, is being, and will be damaged. Verizon's continued infringement of TWM's exclusive rights under the '622 patent will continue to damage TWM, causing irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless enjoined by this Court.

48. TWM also is entitled to recover from Verizon the damages sustained by TWM as a result of Verizon's wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial.

49. Verizon has had knowledge of the '622 patent since at least as early as July 24, 2013, on which date TWM provided Verizon with a listing of TWM's patents and applications during communications with Verizon about TWM's patent portfolio, including specifically the '622 patent. Exhibit 6. Additionally, an Examiner at the United States Patent & Trademark Office ("PTO") rejected a Verizon patent application (App. No. 10/836,284) over the '622 patent on April 8, 2008, resulting in Verizon's amending of the claims in its patent application and a lengthy fifteen-page discussion of the '622 patent. Exhibit 7 at 3-9; Exhibit 8 at 13-29. Verizon's continued infringement

of the '622 patent despite its communications with TWM and extensive discussion during PTO proceedings is objectively reckless with regard to the risk of infringing the '622 patent.

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,266,686

50. TWM incorporates and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 49 as if fully set forth herein.

51. Verizon has been and still is infringing one or more claims of the '686 patent, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by, for example, live streaming one or more of the channels identified in paragraph 28 above through apps that run on one or more of the platforms and devices identified in paragraph 24 above.

52. Verizon also has been and still is jointly infringing one or more claims of the '686 patent by, for example, contracting out for services related to the gathering of usage statistics and recordkeeping to third parties. As set forth in detail in paragraphs 26 and 27, upon information and belief, Verizon exercises direction or control over these activities of gathering usage statistics and recordkeeping. Additionally, Verizon in combination with one or more of these third parties performs each and every step of one or more claims of the '686 patent.

53. This constitutes direct infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) because Verizon is making, using, offering for sale and selling, or controlling and directing the making, using, offering for sale and selling of, the methods and systems claimed in the '686 patent.

54. As a direct and proximate result of Verizon's acts of infringement, TWM has been, is being, and will be damaged. Verizon's continued infringement of TWM's exclusive rights under the '686 patent will continue to damage TWM, causing irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless enjoined by this Court.

55. TWM also is entitled to recover from Verizon the damages sustained by TWM as a result of Verizon's wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial.

56. Verizon has had knowledge of the '686 patent since at least as early as July 24, 2013, on which date TWM provided Verizon with a listing of TWM's patents and applications during communications with Verizon about TWM's patent portfolio, specifically including the '686 patent.

Exhibit 6. Verizon's continued infringement of the '686 patent despite its communications with TWM is objectively reckless with regard to the risk of infringing the '686 patent.

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,539,237

57. TWM incorporates and re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 56 as if fully set forth herein.

58. Verizon has been and still is infringing one or more claims of the '237 patent, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by, for example, live streaming one or more of the channels identified in paragraph 28 above through apps that run on one or more of the platforms and devices identified in paragraph 24 above. This constitutes direct infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) because Verizon is making, using, offering for sale and selling the methods and systems claimed in the '237 patent.

59. As a direct and proximate result of Verizon's acts of infringement, TWM has been, is being, and will be damaged. Verizon's continued infringement of TWM's exclusive rights under the '237 patent will continue to damage TWM, causing irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless enjoined by this Court.

60. TWM also is entitled to recover from Verizon the damages sustained by TWM as a result of Verizon's wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial.

61. Verizon has had knowledge of the patent application that issued as the '237 patent since at least as early as July 24, 2013, on which date TWM provided Verizon with a listing of TWM's patents and applications during communications with Verizon about TWM's patent portfolio. Exhibit 6. By the date of the July 24, 2013 communication to Verizon, the '237 claims had been allowed by the PTO. Exhibit 9. Verizon's continued infringement of the '237 patent despite its communications with TWM is objectively reckless with regard to the risk of infringing the '237 patent.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

TWM respectfully requests entry of judgment in its favor and against Verizon as follows:

- (a) Declaring that Verizon has infringed and continues to infringe the '187 patent, the '005 patent, the '622 patent, the '686 patent, and the '237 patent and that such infringement was willful;
- (b) Declaring that the asserted patents are valid and enforceable;
- (c) Awarding damages arising out of Verizon's infringement of the '187 patent, the '005 patent, the '622 patent, the '686 patent, and the '237 patent, together with prejudgment and post-judgment interest, costs, and disbursements, in an amount according to proof;
- (d) Awarding enhanced damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- (e) Permanently enjoining Verizon and its officers, agents, employees, and those acting in privity with them, from further infringement of the '187 patent, the '005 patent, the '622 patent, the '686 patent, and the '237 patent;
- (f) Requiring Verizon to file with this Court, within thirty (30) days after the entry of final judgment, a written statement under oath setting forth in detail the manner in which they have complied with the injunctions;
- (g) Requiring Verizon to file with this Court an accounting for infringing acts not presented at trial and an award by the Court of additional damages for such acts;
- (h) A judgment and order finding that this is an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 285 and awarding to TWM its reasonable attorneys' fees; and
- (i) Such other and further relief in law or in equity to which TWM may be justly entitled.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

TWM respectfully requests a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

DATED: August 10, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

FARNAN LLP

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