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| 18 | | |
| 19 | UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA | |
| 20 | DISTRICT OF NE | VADA |
| 21 | DIGCOM, INC., A Nevada Corporation, |) |
| | Dlaintiff |) Case No: |
| 22 | Plaintiff, | <i>)</i>) |
| 23 | vs. | COMPLAINT FOR PATENT |
| 24 | ZTE CORPORATION | INFRINGEMENT |
| 25 | ZTE CORPORATION, ZTE (USA) INC., |)) JURY TRIAL DEMANDED |
| 23 | ZTE SOLUTIONS INC. |) |
| 26 | | |
| 27 | Defendants. |) |
| | | , |

Plaintiff Digcom, Inc., for its Complaint against Defendants ZTE Corporation, ZTE (USA)
Inc., and ZTE Solutions Inc., alleges as follows:

THE PARTIES

- 1. Plaintiff Digcom, Inc. (hereinafter "DIGCOM") is a Nevada Corporation with its corporate headquarters and principal place of business at 923 Tahoe Boulevard, Suite 210, Incline Village, Nevada 89451.
- 2. Upon information and belief, ZTE Corporation is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the People's Republic of China, with its principal place of business at ZTE Plaza, Keji Road South, Hi-tech Industrial Park, Nanshan District, Shenzhen, Guandong, China 518057.
- 3. Upon information and belief, ZTE (USA) Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Defendant ZTE Corporation, and is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with its principal place of business at 2425 North Central Expressway, Suite 323, Richardson, Texas 75080. ZTE (USA) Inc. may be served with process by serving its registered agent, Incorp Services, Inc., 36 South 18th Avenue, Suite D, Brighton, Colorado 80601.
- 4. Upon information and belief, ZTE Solutions, Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Defendant ZTE Corporation, and is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with its principal place of business at 2425 North Central Expressway, Suite 323, Richardson, Texas 75080. ZTE Solutions Inc. may be served with process by serving its registered agent, Corporation Service Company, 2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, Delaware 19808.

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5. Throughout this pleading, and unless specifically noted otherwise, Defendants ZTE Corporation, ZTE (USA) Inc., and ZTE Solutions, Inc. will be referenced collectively as the "Defendants". The term "Defendants" also includes the Defendants' employees, agents, and all other persons or entities that the Defendants direct and/or control.

THE PATENTS

U.S. Patent No. 7,805,143

- 6. On September 28, 2010, United States Patent No. 7,805,143, entitled "Mobile Video Internet, Cellular and Location Finder System" (the "143 patent") was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office. A true and correct copy of the '143 patent is attached as Exhibit A.
 - 7. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 282, the '143 patent is presumed valid.
- 8. The '143 patent is a continuation application of U.S. utility patent application Ser. No. 11/867,688 entitled: "Barcode Reader, Location Finder, GPS, Navigational Interactive TDMA, GSM, GPRS, EDGE, CDMA, OFDM, Wi-Fi, Wireless and Wired System," and a continuation application of U.S. utility patent application Ser. No. 11/197,609 entitled: "Multimode Communication System," filed on August 3, 2005 and now U.S. Pat. No. 7,280,810, issued on October 9, 2007.

U.S. Patent No. 7,809,374

- 9. On October 5, 2010, United States Patent No. 7,809,374, entitled "Video Mobile Communication System" (the "'374 patent") was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office. A true and correct copy of the '374 patent is attached as Exhibit B.
 - 10. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 282, the '374 patent is presumed valid.

11. The '374 patent is a continuation application of U.S. utility patent application Ser. No. 11/745,201 entitled: "Video, Voice and Location Finder Wireless Communication System," which is a continuation of U.S. utility patent application Ser. No. 11/197,610 entitled: "Location Finder, Tracker, Communication and Remote Control System," filed on August 3, 2005 and now U.S. Pat. No. 7,260,369, issued on Aug. 21, 2007.

U.S. Patent No. 7,899,491

- 12. On March 1, 2011, United States Patent No. 7,899,491, entitled "Cross-correlated Quadrature Modulated Spread Spectrum, OFDM and Position Finder System" (the "'491 patent") was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office. A true and correct copy of the '491 patent is attached as Exhibit C.
 - 13. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 282, the '491 patent is presumed valid.
- 14. The '491 patent is a continuation application of U.S. utility patent application Ser. No. 11/413,687 entitled: "GPS and other than GPS Position Finder Communication System" and a continuation application of U.S. utility patent application Ser. No. 11/197,609 entitled: "Multimode Communication System," filed on Aug. 3, 2005 and now U.S. Pat. No. 7,280,810, issued on Oct. 9, 2007.

U.S. Patent No. 7,983,678

- 15. On July 19, 2011, United States Patent No. 7,983,678, entitled "3G and Wi-Fi Connected Mobile Systems" (the "678 patent") was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office. A true and correct copy of the '678 patent is attached as Exhibit D.
 - 16. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 282, the '678 patent is presumed valid.

17. The '678 patent is a continuation application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/767,802, filed on Apr. 27, 2010, now U.S. Pat. No. 7,877,110, entitled: "Cascaded 4G, 3G, 2G and Other Systems" and is a continuation application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/924,263, filed on Oct. 25, 2007, entitled: "VoIP Multimode WLAN, Wi-Fi, GSM, EDGE, TDMA, Spread Spectrum, CDMA Systems" and now U.S. Pat. No. 7,711,368, and is a continuation application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/745,201, filed on May 7, 2007, entitled: "Video, Voice and Location Finder Wireless Communication System," and now U.S. Pat. No. 7,558,574 and is a continuation application of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/197,610, filed on Aug. 3, 2005, entitled: "Location Finder, Tracker, Communication and Remote Control System," and now U.S. Pat. No. 7,260,369, issued on Aug. 21, 2007.

18. The '143 patent, '374 patent, '491 patent, and '678 patent are collectively referred to as "the patents-in-suit".

DIGCOM is the exclusive licensee of the patents-in-suit and has all substantial rights in and to the patents-in-suit, including the right to sue and collect damages for past, present, and future infringement.

THE INVENTOR OF THE PATENTS IN SUIT

19. The sole named inventor of the patents-in-suit is Kamilo Feher, Ph.D. Dr. Feher is a former professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering at the University of California, Davis, and also was a Professor at the University of Ottawa, Canada, Concordia University, Montreal, Santa Clara University, and Stanford University in Palo Alto, California. He is the author of six books in the wireless digital communications field, which have been published in the United States and translated into Russian and Chinese. He has

also authored more than 300 IEEE articles and other related industry publications. In the past, Dr. Feher developed and patented technology that was licensed to U.S. companies for manufacturing products for use by NASA and the U.S. Department of Defense. Dr. Feher is the president and CEO of DIGCOM.

- 20. In addition to his academic accomplishments, Dr. Feher is a prolific inventor and is the named inventor of over 80 United States patents and their foreign counterparts. These patents, generally speaking, relate to wireless telecommunications methods, apparatuses and systems.
- 21. In March 2011, along with Interdigital Corp. and Qualcomm, Inc., among others, Dr. Feher was recognized as a leading patent owner in mobile data transmission (*See* http://www.griffithhack.com.au/Assets/1956/1/GH_Smartphones_final.pdf, pg. 21, Figs. 11 and 12; last visited March 28, 2013).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 22. This action arises under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 United States Code, particularly §§ 271, 281, 283, 284 and 285. This Court has jurisdiction over the claim for patent infringement under Title 28 United States Code §§ 1331 and 1338(a).
- 23. Personal jurisdiction exists generally over each of the Defendants because, upon information and belief, each Defendant has sufficient minimum contacts with the forum as a result of business conducted within the State of Nevada and within the District of Nevada; purposefully availed itself of the privileges of conducting business in the State of Nevada and in the District of Nevada; sought protection and benefit from the laws of the State of Nevada; transacted business in a continuous and systematic manner within the State of Nevada and within the District of Nevada, including but not limited to, making, using,

selling, offering to sell, and/or leasing products and/or services as described and claimed in the patents-in-suit either directly or through subsidiaries and/or intermediaries; and because DIGCOM's causes of action arise directly from the Defendants' business contacts and other activities in the State of Nevada and in the District of Nevada.

- 24. On information and belief, the Defendants derive substantial revenue from the sale of the Accused Products referred to in paragraphs 31, 46, 61 and 76 of the Complaint to companies organized and existing under the laws of the State of Nevada, and/or the Defendants derive substantial revenue from products sold or distributed within this District.
- 25. On information and belief, the Defendants derive substantial revenue from interstate and international commerce.
- 26. On information and belief, the Defendants expect or should reasonably expect their actions to have consequences within this District.
 - 27. The above acts cause injury to DIGCOM within this District.

Venue is proper in this Court under Title 28 United States Code §§ 1391(b)–(c) and 1400(b).

COUNT I: FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF (INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,805,143)

28. Plaintiff incorporates its previous allegations by the reference.

Accused Products

29. The Defendants have been and are now making, using, selling, offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, at least the following

mobile system products: ZTE Fury (at least model N850) and other mobile products (hereinafter the "Accused Products I").

Direct Infringement

30. By so making, using, selling, or offering to sell within the United States, or importing into the United States at least the aforementioned Accused Products I, the Defendants have directly infringed and continue to infringe at least claim 2 of the '143 patent, either literally or by equivalents.

- 31. The Defendants have had knowledge of the '143 patent at least since the serving of the underlying complaint in this case.
- 32. Since becoming aware of the '143 patent, the Defendants have continued to intentionally, actively, and knowingly advertise about, import, export, sell, offer to sell, lease, and/or offer to lease one or more of the Accused Products I through their websites, including but not limited to ZTEUSA.com, retailers, resellers and distributors, as well as in other ways.
- 33. Since becoming aware of the '143 patent, the Defendants' advertising and sales of one or more of the Accused Products I have intentionally, actively, knowingly, and willfully contained and continues to contain instructions, directions, suggestions, and/or invitations that intentionally, actively, and knowingly invite, entice, lead on, influence, prevail on, move by persuasion, cause, and/or influence the public, the Defendants' distributors, the Defendants' retailers, the Defendants' customers, and/or ZTEUSA.com website users to, at least, import, export, make, use, sell, offer to sell, lease and/or offer to

lease one or more of the Accused Products I to practice the inventions claimed in the '143 patent, and thus directly infringe the patent, either literally or by equivalents.

- 34. Since becoming aware of the '143 patent, the Defendants were willfully blind, knew, or should have known that the public's, the distributors', the retailers', the customers' and/or the website users' acts relative to importing, exporting, making, using, selling, offering to sell, leasing, and/or offering to lease one or more of the Accused Products I to practice the inventions claimed in the '143 patent, directly infringe, either literally or by equivalents, at least claim 2 of the '143 patent.
- 35. For these reasons, the Defendants are liable for inducing infringement of the '143 patent.

Contributory Infringement

- 36. At least for the reasons stated above, the Defendants have had actual knowledge of the '143 patent.
- 37. Since becoming aware of the '143 patent, the Defendants have intentionally, actively, and knowingly offered to sell or sold the Accused Products I within the United States or imported the Accused Products I into the United States.
- 38. By selling, offering to sell, and/or importing into the United States one or more of the Accused Products I and the components thereof, the Defendants have contributed to the infringement by the public, the distributors, the retailers, the customers and the website users who import, export, make, use, sell, offer to sell, lease, and/or offer to lease one or more of the Accused Products I to practice the inventions claimed in the '143 patent, and thus directly infringe the patent, either literally or by the doctrine of equivalents.

- 39. Since becoming aware of the '143 patent, the Defendants were willfully blind, knew, or should have known that the Accused Products I were especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of at least claim 2 of the '143 patent.
- 40. The Accused Products I are not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use because they are especially configured to infringe at least claim 2 of the '143 patent, either literally or through the doctrine of equivalents.
- 41. Since becoming aware of the '143 patent, the Defendants were willfully blind, knew, or should have known that the Accused Products I were not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use.

For these reasons, the Defendants are contributory infringers of at least claim 2 of the '143 patent, either literally or through the doctrine of equivalents.

COUNT II: SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF (INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,809,374)

42. Plaintiff incorporates its previous allegations by the reference.

Accused Products

43. The Defendants have been and are now making, using, selling, offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, at least the following mobile system products: ZTE Optik (at least model V55) and other tablets and mobile products (hereinafter the "Accused Products II").

Direct Infringement

44. By so making, using, selling, or offering to sell within the United States, or importing into the United States at least the aforementioned Accused Products II, the

Defendants have directly infringed and continue to infringe at least claim 3 of the '374 patent, either literally or by equivalents.

- 45. The Defendants have had knowledge of the '374 patent at least since the serving of the underlying complaint in this case.
- 46. Since becoming aware of the '374 patent, the Defendants have continued to intentionally, actively, and knowingly advertise about, import, export, sell, offer to sell, lease, and/or offer to lease one or more of the Accused Products II through their websites, including but not limited to ZTEUSA.com, retailers, resellers and distributors, as well as in other ways.
- 47. Since becoming aware of the '374 patent, the Defendants' advertising and sales of one or more of the Accused Products II have intentionally, actively, knowingly, and willfully contained and continues to contain instructions, directions, suggestions, and/or invitations that intentionally, actively, and knowingly invite, entice, lead on, influence, prevail on, move by persuasion, cause, and/or influence the public, the Defendants' distributors, the Defendants' retailers, the Defendants' customers, and/or ZTEUSA.com website users to, at least, import, export, make, use, sell, offer to sell, lease and/or offer to lease one or more of the Accused Products II to practice the inventions claimed in the '374 patent, and thus directly infringe the patent, either literally or by equivalents.
- 48. Since becoming aware of the '374 patent, the Defendants were willfully blind, knew, or should have known that the public's, the distributors', the retailers', the customers' and/or the website users' acts relative to importing, exporting, making, using, selling, offering to sell, leasing, and/or offering to lease one or more of the Accused

Products II to practice the inventions claimed in the '374 patent, directly infringe, either literally or by equivalents, at least claim 3 of the '374 patent.

49. For these reasons, the Defendants are liable for inducing infringement of the '374 patent.

Contributory Infringement

- 50. At least for the reasons stated above, the Defendants have had actual knowledge of the '374 patent.
- 51. Since becoming aware of the '374 patent, the Defendants have intentionally, actively, and knowingly offered to sell or sold the Accused Products II within the United States or imported the Accused Products II into the United States.
- 52. By selling, offering to sell, and/or importing into the United States one or more of the Accused Products II and the components thereof, the Defendants have contributed to the infringement by the public, the distributors, the retailers, the customers and the website users who import, export, make, use, sell, offer to sell, lease, and/or offer to lease one or more of the Accused Products II to practice the inventions claimed in the '374 patent, and thus directly infringe the patent, either literally or by the doctrine of equivalents.
- 53. Since becoming aware of the '374 patent, the Defendants were willfully blind, knew, or should have known that the Accused Products II were especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of at least claim 3 of the '374 patent.
- 54. The Accused Products II are not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use because they are especially configured to infringe at least claim 3 of the '374 patent, either literally or through the doctrine of equivalents.

55. Since becoming aware of the '374 patent, the Defendants were willfully blind, knew, or should have known that the Accused Products II were not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use.

For these reasons, the Defendants are contributory infringers of at least claim 3 of the '374 patent, either literally or through the doctrine of equivalents.

COUNT III: THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF (INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,899,491)

56. Plaintiff incorporates its previous allegations by the reference.

Accused Products

57. The Defendants have been and are now making, using, selling, offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, at least the following mobile system products: ZTE Concord (at least model V768) and other mobile products (hereinafter the "Accused Products III").

Direct Infringement

58. By so making, using, selling, or offering to sell within the United States, or importing into the United States at least the aforementioned Accused Products III, the Defendants have directly infringed and continue to infringe at least claim 1 of the '491 patent, either literally or by equivalents.

- 59. The Defendants have had knowledge of the '491 patent at least since the serving of the underlying complaint in this case.
- 60. Since becoming aware of the '491 patent, the Defendants have continued to intentionally, actively, and knowingly advertise about, import, export, sell, offer to sell,

lease, and/or offer to lease one or more of the Accused Products III through their websites, including but not limited to ZTEUSA.com, retailers, resellers and distributors, as well as in other ways.

- 61. Since becoming aware of the '491 patent, the Defendants' advertising and sales of one or more of the Accused Products III have intentionally, actively, knowingly, and willfully contained and continues to contain instructions, directions, suggestions, and/or invitations that intentionally, actively, and knowingly invite, entice, lead on, influence, prevail on, move by persuasion, cause, and/or influence the public, the Defendants' distributors, the Defendants' retailers, the Defendants' customers, and/or ZTEUSA.com website users to, at least, import, export, make, use, sell, offer to sell, lease and/or offer to lease one or more of the Accused Products III to practice the inventions claimed in the '491 patent, and thus directly infringe the patent, either literally or by equivalents.
- 62. Since becoming aware of the '491 patent, the Defendants were willfully blind, knew, or should have known that the public's, the distributors', the retailers', the customers' and/or the website users' acts relative to importing, exporting, making, using, selling, offering to sell, leasing, and/or offering to lease one or more of the Accused Products III to practice the inventions claimed in the '491 patent, directly infringe, either literally or by equivalents, at least claim 1 of the '491 patent.
- 63. For these reasons, the Defendants are liable for inducing infringement of the '491 patent.

Contributory Infringement

64. At least for the reasons stated above, the Defendants have had actual knowledge of the '491 patent.

- 65. Since becoming aware of the '491 patent, the Defendants have intentionally, actively, and knowingly offered to sell or sold the Accused Products III within the United States or imported the Accused Products III into the United States.
- 66. By selling, offering to sell, and/or importing into the United States one or more of the Accused Products III and the components thereof, the Defendants have contributed to the infringement by the public, the distributors, the retailers, the customers and the website users who import, export, make, use, sell, offer to sell, lease, and/or offer to lease one or more of the Accused Products III to practice the inventions claimed in the '491 patent, and thus directly infringe the patent, either literally or by the doctrine of equivalents.
- 67. Since becoming aware of the '491 patent, the Defendants were willfully blind, knew, or should have known that the Accused Products III were especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of at least claim 1 of the '491 patent.
- 68. The Accused Products III are not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use because they are especially configured to infringe at least claim 1 of the '491 patent, either literally or through the doctrine of equivalents.
- 69. Since becoming aware of the '491 patent, the Defendants were willfully blind, knew, or should have known that the Accused Products III were not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use.

For these reasons, the Defendants are contributory infringers of at least claim 1 of the '491 patent, either literally or through the doctrine of equivalents.

COUNT IV: FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF (INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,983,678)

70. Plaintiff incorporates its previous allegations by the reference.

Accused Products

71. The Defendants have been and are now making, using, selling, offering for sale within the United States, or importing into the United States, at least the following mobile system products: ZTE Fury (at least model N850) and other mobile products (hereinafter the "Accused Products IV").

Direct Infringement

72. By so making, using, selling, or offering to sell within the United States, or importing into the United States at least the aforementioned Accused Products IV, the Defendants have directly infringed and continue to infringe at least claim 1 of the '678 patent, either literally or by equivalents.

- 73. The Defendants have had knowledge of the '678 patent at least since the serving of the underlying complaint in this case.
- 74. Since becoming aware of the '678 patent, the Defendants have continued to intentionally, actively, and knowingly advertise about, import, export, sell, offer to sell, lease, and/or offer to lease one or more of the Accused Products IV through their websites, including but not limited to ZTEUSA.com, retailers, resellers and distributors, as well as in other ways.
- 75. Since becoming aware of the '678 patent, the Defendants' advertising and sales of one or more of the Accused Products IV have intentionally, actively, knowingly, and willfully contained and continues to contain instructions, directions, suggestions, and/or invitations that intentionally, actively, and knowingly invite, entice, lead on, influence, prevail on, move by persuasion, cause, and/or influence the public, the Defendants'

distributors, the Defendants' retailers, the Defendants' customers, and/or ZTEUSA.com website users to, at least, import, export, make, use, sell, offer to sell, lease and/or offer to lease one or more of the Accused Products IV to practice the inventions claimed in the '678 patent, and thus directly infringe the patent, either literally or by equivalents.

- 76. Since becoming aware of the '678 patent, the Defendants were willfully blind, knew, or should have known that the public's, the distributors', the retailers', the customers' and/or the website users' acts relative to importing, exporting, making, using, selling, offering to sell, leasing, and/or offering to lease one or more of the Accused Products IV to practice the inventions claimed in the '678 patent, directly infringe, either literally or by equivalents, at least claim 1 of the '678 patent.
- 77. For these reasons, the Defendants are liable for inducing infringement of the '678 patent.

Contributory Infringement

- 78. At least for the reasons stated above, the Defendants have had actual knowledge of the '678 patent.
- 79. Since becoming aware of the '678 patent, the Defendants have intentionally, actively, and knowingly offered to sell or sold the Accused Products IV within the United States or imported the Accused Products IV into the United States.
- 80. By selling, offering to sell, and/or importing into the United States one or more of the Accused Products IV and the components thereof, the Defendants have contributed to the infringement by the public, the distributors, the retailers, the customers and the website users who import, export, make, use, sell, offer to sell, lease, and/or offer to

lease one or more of the Accused Products IV to practice the inventions claimed in the '678 patent, and thus directly infringe the patent, either literally or by the doctrine of equivalents.

- 81. Since becoming aware of the '678 patent, the Defendants were willfully blind, knew, or should have known that the Accused Products IV were especially made or especially adapted for use in an infringement of at least claim 1 of the '678 patent.
- 82. The Accused Products IV are not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use because they are especially configured to infringe at least claim 1 of the '678 patent, either literally or through the doctrine of equivalents.
- 83. Since becoming aware of the '678 patent, the Defendants were willfully blind, knew, or should have known that the Accused Products IV were not a staple article or commodity of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use.

For these reasons, the Defendants are contributory infringers of at least claim 1 of the '678 patent, either literally or through the doctrine of equivalents.

DAMAGES

84. The Defendants' acts of infringement of the '143 patent, the '374 patent, the '491 patent, and the '678 patent as alleged above have injured DIGCOM and thus DIGCOM is entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate it for that infringement, which in no event can be less than a reasonable royalty.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

DIGCOM hereby demands a jury trial on all claims and issues triable of right by a jury, including the Defendants' affirmative defenses and counterclaims, if any.

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PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, DIGCOM prays for entry of judgment in its favor and against Defendants ZTE Corporation, ZTE (USA) Inc., and ZTE Solutions Inc., declaring:

- A. That the Defendants have infringed one or more claims of the '143 patent, the '374 patent, the '491 patent, and the '678 patent;
- B. That the Defendants account for and pay to DIGCOM all damages caused by the infringement of the '143 patent, the '374 patent, the '491 patent, and the '678 patent, which by statute can be no less than a reasonable royalty;
- C. That DIGCOM be granted pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on the damages caused to it by reason of the Defendants' infringement of the '143 patent, the '374 patent, the '491 patent, and the '678 patent;
- D. That the case be declared exceptional pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285, in favor of DIGCOM, and that DIGCOM be granted its attorneys' fees in this action;
- E. That costs be awarded to DIGCOM;
- F. That DIGCOM be granted such other and further relief that is just and proper under the circumstances.

Dated this 11th day of April, 2013.

BOWEN HALL

By: /s/ Dan C. Bowen Dan C. Bowen, Esq. Ann O. Hall, Esq. 555 South Center Street Reno, Nevada 89501 Telephone: (775) 323-8678

OF COUNSEL:

Matthew J.M. Prebeg (Pro hac pending) Christopher M. Faucett (Pro hac pending)

Steven W. Abbott (Pro hac pending) Matthew S. Compton, Jr. (Pro hac pending) **CLEARMAN PREBEG LLP** 815 Walker Street, Suite 1040 Houston, Texas 77002 Tel: 713.223.7070 Fax: 713.223.7071 Andrew Kochanowski (Pro hac pending) SOMMERS SCHWARTZ, P.C. One Towne Square, Suite 1700 Southfield, MI 48076 Telephone: 248.746.4048 Fax: 248.936.2153