

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**

POST MEDIA SYSTEMS LLC

Plaintiff,

v.

PANDORA MEDIA, LLC; SIRIUS XM
RADIO, INC.; AND SIRIUS XM
HOLDINGS INC.

Defendant.

Civil Action No. 1:19-cv-05540

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiff Post Media Systems LLC (“Post Media” or “Plaintiff”)—for its First Amended Complaint against Defendants Pandora Media, LLC (“Pandora Media”); Sirius XM Radio, Inc. (“Sirius XM Radio”); and Sirius XM Holdings, Inc. (individually “Holdings” and collectively with Pandora Media and Sirius XM Radio, “Defendants”)—alleges the following:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is an action for patent infringement arising under the Patent Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*

THE PARTIES

2. Post Media is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Texas with a place of business at 556 County Road 557, Farmersville, TX 75442.

3. Upon information and belief, Defendant Pandora Media is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of Delaware, and can be served through its Delaware registered agent The Corporation Trust Company, Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange St., Wilmington, DE 19801. Upon information and belief, Pandora Media distributes, makes

available, sells and offers to sell products and services throughout the United States, including in this judicial district, and introduces products and services that into the stream of commerce that incorporate infringing technology knowing that they would be used and sold in this judicial district and elsewhere in the United States.

4. Upon information and belief, Sirius XM Radio is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Delaware, and can be served through its Delaware registered agent The Corporation Trust Company, Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange St., Wilmington, DE 19801. Upon information and belief, Sirius XM Radio distributes, makes available, sells and offers to sell products and services throughout the United States, including in this judicial district, and introduces products and services that into the stream of commerce and that incorporate infringing technology knowing that they would be used and sold in this judicial district and elsewhere in the United States.

5. Upon information and belief, Holdings is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Delaware, and can be served through its Delaware registered agent The Corporation Trust Company, Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange St., Wilmington, DE 19801.

6. Upon information and belief, Pandora Media is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sirius XM Radio; Sirius XM Radio is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Holdings; and Holdings has no operations independent of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Sirius XM Radio.

7. Upon information and belief, Pandora Media is a single-member, member-managed LLC. The sole member and manager of Pandora Media is Sirius XM Radio.

8. Upon completion of the Merger among, *inter alia*, Holdings, Sirius XM Radio, and Pandora Media, the chief executive officer of Sirius XM (who was and remains the chief executive officer of Holdings) absorbed the role of the chief executive officer of the formerly-

independent entity Pandora Media, Inc.—the predecessor entity of Pandora Media. Upon information and belief, Holdings and Sirius XM Radio have altered the operations of Pandora Media to the benefit of Holdings and Sirius XM Radio, and do not operate Pandora Media as a distinct entity. Upon information and belief, the operations of Pandora Media and Sirius SM Radio are intertwined.

9. Upon information and belief, Defendants have used their intertwined operations and finances to enable them to cross-offer products and media content, working in concert to infringe patents owned by Post Media, including those at issue in this case. For example, Sirius XM Radio’s “All Access” and “Premier” services offer “Personalized Stations Powered by Pandora” while Pandora Media’s internet radio service offers numerous songs, albums, stations, and playlists associated with Sirius XM Radio (e.g., “Sirius Xm Radio (Live) Radio”). Additionally, the station “Pandora NOW” is available on Pandora Media- and Sirius XM Radio-branded services. Further, Sirius XM Streaming Online Radio offers the option of listening to Pandora-branded stations.

10. Upon information and belief, Sirius XM Radio, Holdings, and Pandora Media fail to observe separate finances or treat the property of Pandora Media as distinct from the property of Sirius XM and Holdings. Rather, Sirius XM Radio and Holdings treat Pandora Media as a pool of assets that can be used for the benefit of Sirius XM Radio and Holdings. This failure to observe separate finances functions to at least the extent that Sirius XM Radio obtains credit upon the security of the assets of its subsidiaries, including at least Pandora Media. Sirius XM Radio binds its subsidiaries, including Pandora Media, in ways that restrict the abilities of Pandora Media to operate as a distinct financial entity, including restricting the ability of such subsidiaries to create loans, enter into sale/leaseback transactions, and merge or consolidate.

Similarly, Holdings and Sirius XM Radio have required each of Holdings's domestic wholly-owned subsidiaries to guarantee the debt instruments issued by Sirius XM Radio. Holdings and Sirius XM Radio control and/or provide Pandora Media's access to financing.

11. Upon information and belief, Sirius XM Radio and Holdings direct and control the activity of Pandora Media, at least in terms of control of operations and control of financing. Sirius XM Radio, on its own, through an agent, and/or as an agent of Sirius Holdings, wholly dominates Pandora Media.

12. Upon information and belief, Sirius XM Radio and Holdings directed the creation of Pandora Media from Pandora Media, Inc. at least in part for the purpose of exercising control over Pandora Media's operations and financing.

13. Upon information and belief, Sirius XM Radio and Holdings are actively using their control of Pandora Media to integrate the assets of Pandora Media into Sirius XM Radio and Holdings.

14. As a result of these and other facts, Pandora Media operates as the agent of Sirius XM Radio and Holdings.

15. As a result of these and other facts, Pandora Media is the alter ego of Sirius XM Radio and Holdings.

16. As a result of these and other facts, Sirius XM Radio is the alter ego of Holdings.

17. As a result of these and other facts, fundamental unfairness or injustice would result from failure to impute liability for the actions of each Defendant to the others.

18. Upon information and belief, attendant to the Merger, Holdings and Sirius XM Radio assumed the liabilities (including, *inter alia*, liabilities for past infringement) of Pandora Media, Inc.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

19. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

20. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b). On information and belief, Defendants have a regular and established place of business in this District and their acts of infringement have taken place and are continuing to take place in this District.

21. Pandora Media has a regular and established place of business at 130 E. Randolph St., Suite 850, Chicago, IL 60601.

22. Sirius XM Radio and Holdings additionally have a regular and established place of business at 1 E. Wacker Dr., Suite 1150, Chicago, IL 60601.

23. On information and belief, each of the Defendants is subject to this Court's general and specific personal jurisdiction because each Defendant has sufficient minimum contacts within the State of Illinois and this District, pursuant to due process and/or the Illinois Long Arm Statute, 735 ILCS 5/2-209(c). Each Defendant has purposefully availed itself of the privileges of conducting business in the State of Illinois and in this District. Each Defendant regularly conducts and solicits business within the State of Illinois and within this District. Plaintiff's causes of action arise directly from each Defendant's business contacts and other activities in the State of Illinois and this District.

BACKGROUND

24. This lawsuit initially asserts infringement of four United States patents, Nos. 7,069,310; 7,472,175; 8,725,832; and 8,959,181 (the "patents in suit"), which are part of a broader family of five issued patents. Alan Bartholomew is the sole inventor on each of the five issued patents.

25. Raised in a family with a Quaker background, Alan Bartholomew studied music and performance with the cello, earning the BFA and MFA degrees from the California Institute of Arts. While studying music he taught himself programming and started a software development business that became a source of income to support his family. While developing office productivity software products for customers, he worked in his spare time to find creative ways of combining his musical interests and software expertise. This led to his developing a way to broadcast audio files over shared networks, now often referred to as podcasting, such as used for entertainment, marketing and educational purposes (*e.g.* for distance learning). His work led to the patents in suit. His research also led to the development of audio and video recording software products that he has successfully sold through his company SoniClear, helping customers record government meetings and court proceedings, including cities, school districts, and courts around the country.

26. Now nearing retirement, and concerned about maintaining his software business in the volatile economy, he has chosen to stay focused on the development of software products related to his SoniClear business rather than developing and patenting new technologies. Having spent much money and effort to develop his inventions and procure patents, Mr. Bartholomew hopes to recoup his costs without incurring financial risk to his family. Mr. Bartholomew turned to Post Media, whose purpose in part is to conduct the work necessary to reward and provide compensation to Mr. Bartholomew for the patents in suit.

27. Plaintiff Post Media is the assignee and owner of all right, title and interest in and to each of the patents in suit. Post Media's ownership interest includes but is not limited to the right to assert all causes of action and obtain any remedies for infringement of the patents in suit, including damages for infringement that predates their assignment to Post Media.

COUNT I – INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,069,310

28. The allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs are incorporated into this First Count for Relief.

29. On June 27, 2006, U.S. Patent No. 7,069,310 (“the ’310 patent”), entitled “System and Method for Creating and Posting Media Lists for Purposes of Subsequent Playback,” was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office. A true and correct copy of the ’310 patent is attached as Exhibit 1.

30. The inventive embodiments of the ’310 patent resolve technical problems related to a specific functionality of computers and networks (*e.g.* Internet or other networks) to post, share, and playback media, overcoming posting and interface issues specific to different computing systems and accounts on shared networks.

31. The claims of the ’310 patent do not merely recite the performance of some business practice known from the pre-Internet world along with a requirement to perform it on the Internet. Instead, the claims of the ’310 patent recite one or more inventive concepts that are rooted in computerized electronic data communications networks, and an improved method to deliver content and provide interface among different accounts and computing systems.

32. The claims of the ’310 patent recite an invention that is not merely the routine or conventional use of electronic devices for communications. Instead, among other things, the invention adds new features to deliver content, integrate application interfaces and other protocols together on shared networks. The ’310 patent claims thus include improvements for, for example, embedding media information and propagating changes in the media information to yield a desired result.

33. The technology claimed in the '310 patent does not preempt all ways of using computerized devices or transmitting information over networks, nor does it preempt any other well-known or prior art technology.

34. Accordingly, each claim of the '310 patent recites a combination of elements sufficient to ensure that the claim in practice amounts to significantly more than a patent on an ineligible concept.

35. Upon information and belief, each Defendant has and continues to directly infringe at least claim 1 of the '310 patent by making, using, selling, importing and/or providing and causing to be used without authority within the United States, a system directed to a specific functionality of computers and networks to share media for playback (the "'310 Accused Instrumentalities"). The '310 Accused Instrumentalities include at least the internet music service known as Pandora Radio and Sirius XM Streaming Online Radio, as well as equipment, software, and applications implementing that service.

36. On information and belief, the '310 Accused Instrumentalities infringe at least claim 1 of the '310 patent. A comparison of the Pandora Radio web service and Sirius XM Streaming Online Radio with claim 1 of the '310 patent is attached as Exhibit 2.

37. On information and belief, these '310 Accused Instrumentalities are marketed to, provided to, and/or used by or for Defendant's partners, clients, customers and end users across the country and in this District.

38. Each Defendant was made aware of the '310 patent and its infringement thereof at least as early as the filing of the Original Complaint.

39. Upon information and belief, since at least the filing of the Original Complaint, each Defendant has induced and continues to induce others to infringe at least one claim of the

'310 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by, among other things, with specific intent or willful blindness, actively aiding and abetting others' infringement—including but not limited to the infringement of Defendant's partners, clients, customers, and end users whose use of the '310 Accused Instrumentalities constitutes direct infringement of at least one claim of the '310 patent.

40. In particular, each Defendant has aided and abetted others' infringement of the '310 patent by at least advertising and distributing the '310 Accused Instrumentalities and providing instruction materials, training, and services regarding the '310 Accused Instrumentalities to others. On information and belief, each Defendant has engaged in such actions with specific intent to cause infringement or with willful blindness to the resulting infringement since each Defendant has had actual knowledge of the '310 patent and knowledge that its acts were inducing infringement of the '310 patent since at least the date each Defendant received notice that such activities infringed the '310 patent.

41. Upon information and belief, since at least the filing of the Original Complaint, each Defendant is liable as a contributory infringer of the '310 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) by offering to sell, selling and importing into the United States media content delivery in shared networks to be especially made or adapted for use in an infringement of the '310 patent. The '310 Accused Instrumentalities are a material component for use in practicing the '310 patent, are specifically made in a way to enable infringement of the '310 patent, and are not a staple article of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

42. Plaintiff has been harmed by each Defendant's infringing activities.

COUNT II – INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,472,175

43. The allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs are incorporated into this Second Count for Relief.

44. On December 30, 2008, U.S. Patent No. 7,472,175 (“the ’175 patent”), entitled “System for Creating and Posting Media for Sharing on a Communication Network,” was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office. A true and correct copy of the ’175 patent is attached as Exhibit 3.

45. The inventive embodiments of the ’175 patent resolve technical problems related to a specific functionality of computers and networks (*e.g.* Internet or other networks) to post, share, and playback media, overcoming posting and interface issues specific to different computing systems and accounts on shared networks.

46. The claims of the ’175 patent do not merely recite the performance of some business practice known from the pre-Internet world along with a requirement to perform it on the Internet. Instead, the claims of the ’175 patent recite one or more inventive concepts that are rooted in computerized electronic data communications networks, and an improved method to deliver content and provide interface among different accounts and computing systems.

47. The claims of the ’175 patent recite an invention that is not merely the routine or conventional use of electronic devices for communications. Instead, among other things, the invention adds new features to deliver content, integrate application interfaces and other protocols together on shared networks. The ’175 patent claims thus include improvements for, for example, embedding media information and propagating changes in the media information to yield a desired result.

48. The technology claimed in the ’175 patent does not preempt all ways of using computerized devices or transmitting information over networks, nor does it preempt any other well-known or prior art technology.

49. Accordingly, each claim of the '175 patent recites a combination of elements sufficient to ensure that the claim in practice amounts to significantly more than a patent on an ineligible concept.

50. Upon information and belief, each Defendant has infringed and continues to directly infringe at least claim 1 of the '175 patent by making, using, selling, importing and/or providing and causing to be used without authority within the United States, a system directed to a specific functionality of computers and networks to share media for playback (the "'175 Accused Instrumentalities"). The '175 Accused Instrumentalities include at least the internet music service known as Pandora Radio, as well as equipment, software, and applications implementing that service.

51. On information and belief, the '175 Accused Instrumentalities infringe at least claim 1 of the '175 patent. A comparison of the Pandora Radio web service with claim 1 of the '175 patent is attached as Exhibit 4.

52. On information and belief, these '175 Accused Instrumentalities are marketed to, provided to, and/or used by or for Defendant's partners, clients, customers and end users across the country and in this District.

53. Each Defendant was made aware of the '175 patent and its infringement thereof at least as early as the filing of the Original Complaint.

54. Upon information and belief, since at least the filing of the Original Complaint, each Defendant has induced and continues to induce others to infringe at least one claim of the '175 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by, among other things, with specific intent or willful blindness, actively aiding and abetting others' infringement—including but not limited to the

infringement of Defendant's partners, clients, customers, and end users whose use of the '175 Accused Instrumentalities constitutes direct infringement of at least one claim of the '175 patent.

55. In particular, each Defendant has aided and abetted others' infringement of the '175 patent by at least advertising and distributing the '175 Accused Instrumentalities and providing instruction materials, training, and services regarding the '175 Accused Instrumentalities to others. On information and belief, each Defendant has engaged in such actions with specific intent to cause infringement or with willful blindness to the resulting infringement since each Defendant has had actual knowledge of the '175 patent and knowledge that its acts were inducing infringement of the '175 patent since at least the date each Defendant received notice that such activities infringed the '175 patent.

56. Upon information and belief, since at least the filing of the Original Complaint, each Defendant is liable as a contributory infringer of the '175 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) by offering to sell, selling and importing into the United States media content delivery in shared networks to be especially made or adapted for use in an infringement of the '175 patent. The '175 Accused Instrumentalities are a material component for use in practicing the '175 patent and are specifically made in a way to enable infringement of the '175 patent, and are not a staple article of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

57. Plaintiff has been harmed by each Defendant's infringing activities.

COUNT III – INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,725,832

58. The allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs are incorporated into this Third Count for Relief.

59. On May 13, 2014, U.S. Patent No. 8,725,832 ("the '832 patent"), entitled "System and Method for Creating and Posting Media Lists for Purposes of Subsequent Playback," was

duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office. A true and correct copy of the '832 patent is attached as Exhibit 5.

60. The inventive embodiments of the '832 patent resolve technical problems related to a specific functionality of computers and networks (*e.g.* Internet or other networks) to post, share, and playback media, overcoming posting and interface issues specific to different computing systems and accounts on shared networks.

61. The claims of the '832 patent do not merely recite the performance of some business practice known from the pre-Internet world along with a requirement to perform it on the Internet. Instead, the claims of the '832 patent recite one or more inventive concepts that are rooted in computerized electronic data communications networks, and an improved method to deliver content and provide interface among different accounts and computing systems.

62. The claims of the '832 patent recite an invention that is not merely the routine or conventional use of electronic devices for communications. Instead, among other things, the invention adds new features to deliver content, integrate application interfaces and other protocols together on shared networks. The '832 patent claims thus include improvements for, for example, embedding media information and propagating changes in the media information to yield a desired result.

63. The technology claimed in the '832 patent does not preempt all ways of using computerized devices or transmitting information over networks, nor does it preempt any other well-known or prior art technology.

64. Accordingly, each claim of the '832 patent recites a combination of elements sufficient to ensure that the claim in practice amounts to significantly more than a patent on an ineligible concept.

65. Upon information and belief, each Defendant has infringed and continues to directly infringe at least claims 1 and 17 of the '832 patent by making, using, selling, importing and/or providing and causing to be used without authority within the United States, a system directed to a specific functionality of computers and networks to share media for playback (the "'832 Accused Instrumentalities"). The '832 Accused Instrumentalities include at least the internet music service known as Pandora Radio, as well as equipment, software, and applications implementing that service.

66. On information and belief, the '832 Accused Instrumentalities infringe at least claim 1 of the '832 patent. A comparison of the Pandora Radio web service with claim 1 of the '832 patent is attached as Exhibit 6.

67. On information and belief, the '832 Accused Instrumentalities infringe at least claim 17 of the '832 patent. A comparison of the Pandora Radio web service with claim 17 of the '832 patent is attached as Exhibit 7.

68. On information and belief, the '832 Accused Instrumentalities are marketed to, provided to, and/or used by or for Defendant's partners, clients, customers and end users across the country and in this District.

69. Each Defendant was made aware of the '832 patent and its infringement thereof at least as early as the filing of the Original Complaint.

70. Upon information and belief, since at least the filing of the Original Complaint, each Defendant has induced and continues to induce others to infringe at least one claim of the '832 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by, among other things, with specific intent or willful blindness, actively aiding and abetting others' infringement—including but not limited to the

infringement of Defendant's partners, clients, customers, and end users whose use of the '832 Accused Instrumentalities constitutes direct infringement of at least one claim of the '832 patent.

71. In particular, each Defendant has aided and abetted others' infringement of the '832 patent by at least advertising and distributing the '832 Accused Instrumentalities and providing instruction materials, training, and services regarding the '832 Accused Instrumentalities to others. On information and belief, each Defendant has engaged in such actions with specific intent to cause infringement or with willful blindness to the resulting infringement since each Defendant has had actual knowledge of the '832 patent and knowledge that its acts were inducing infringement of the '832 patent since at least the date each Defendant received notice that such activities infringed the '832 patent.

72. Upon information and belief, since at least the filing of the Original Complaint, each Defendant is liable as a contributory infringer of the '832 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) by offering to sell, selling and importing into the United States media content delivery in shared networks to be especially made or adapted for use in an infringement of the '832 patent. The '832 Accused Instrumentalities are a material component for use in practicing the '832 patent and are specifically made in a way to enable infringement of the '832 patent, and are not a staple article of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

73. Plaintiff has been harmed by each Defendant's infringing activities.

COUNT IV – INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,959,181

74. The allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs are incorporated into this Fourth Claim for Relief.

75. On February 17, 2015, U.S. Patent No. 8,959,181 ("the '181 patent"), entitled "System and Method for Creating and Posting Media Lists for Purposes of Subsequent

Playback,” was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office. A true and correct copy of the ’181 patent is attached as Exhibit 8.

76. The inventive embodiments of the ’181 patent resolve technical problems related to a specific functionality of computers and networks (*e.g.* Internet or other networks) to post, share, and playback media, overcoming posting and interface issues specific to different computing systems and accounts on shared networks.

77. The claims of the ’181 patent do not merely recite the performance of some business practice known from the pre-Internet world along with a requirement to perform it on the Internet. Instead, the claims of the ’181 patent recite one or more inventive concepts that are rooted in computerized electronic data communications networks, and an improved method to deliver content and provide interface among different accounts and computing systems.

78. The claims of the ’181 patent recite an invention that is not merely the routine or conventional use of electronic devices for communications. Instead, among other things, the invention adds new features to deliver content, integrate application interfaces and other protocols together on shared networks. The ’181 patent claims thus include improvements for, for example, of embedding information and propagating changes in the information to yield a desired result.

79. The technology claimed in the ’181 patent does not preempt all ways of using computerized devices or transmitting information over networks, nor does it preempt any other well-known or prior art technology.

80. Accordingly, each claim of the ’181 patent recites a combination of elements sufficient to ensure that the claim in practice amounts to significantly more than a patent on an ineligible concept.

81. Upon information and belief, each Defendant has infringed and continues to directly infringe at least claim 19 of the '181 patent by making, using, selling, importing and/or providing and causing to be used without authority within the United States, a system directed to a specific functionality of computers and networks to share media for playback (the "'181 Accused Instrumentalities"). The '181 Accused Instrumentalities include at least the Its internet music service known as Pandora Radio, as well as equipment, software, and applications implementing that service.

82. On information and belief, the '181 Accused Instrumentalities infringe at least claim 19 of the '181 patent. A comparison of the Pandora Radio web service with claim 19 of the '181 patent is attached as Exhibit 9.

83. On information and belief, these '181 Accused Instrumentalities are marketed to, provided to, and/or used by or for Defendant's partners, clients, customers and end users across the country and in this District.

84. Each Defendant was made aware of the '181 patent and its infringement thereof at least as early as the filing of the Original Complaint.

85. Upon information and belief, since at least the filing of the Original Complaint, each Defendant has induced and continues to induce others to infringe at least one claim of the '181 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by, among other things, with specific intent or willful blindness, actively aiding and abetting others' infringement—including but not limited to the infringement of Defendant's partners, clients, customers, and end users whose use of the '181 Accused Instrumentalities constitutes direct infringement of at least one claim of the '181 patent.

86. In particular, each Defendant has aided and abetted others' infringement of the '181 patent by at least advertising and distributing the '181 Accused Instrumentalities and

providing instruction materials, training, and services regarding the '181 Accused Instrumentalities to others. On information and belief, each Defendant has engaged in such actions with specific intent to cause infringement or with willful blindness to the resulting infringement since each Defendant has had actual knowledge of the '181 patent and knowledge that its acts were inducing infringement of the '181 patent since at least the date each Defendant received notice that such activities infringed the '181 patent.

87. Upon information and belief, since at least the filing of the Original Complaint, each Defendant is liable as a contributory infringer of the '181 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) by offering to sell, selling and importing into the United States computerized trading platforms to be especially made or adapted for use in an infringement of the '181 patent. The '181 Accused Instrumentalities are a material component for use in practicing the '181 patent and are specifically made in a way to enable infringement of the '181 patent, and are not a staple article of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

88. Plaintiff has been harmed by each Defendant's infringing activities.

JURY DEMAND

Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment for itself and against Defendant as follows:

A. An adjudication that each Defendant has infringed the '310, '175, '832, and '181 patents;

B. An award of damages to be paid by Defendant adequate to compensate Plaintiff for Defendants' past infringement of the '310, '175, '832, and '181 patents, but in no event less

than a reasonable royalty, together with interest, costs, expenses and an accounting of all infringing acts including, but not limited to, those acts not presented at trial;

C. A declaration that this case is exceptional under 35 U.S.C. § 285, and an award of Plaintiff's reasonable attorneys' fees; and

D. An award to Plaintiff of such further relief at law or in equity as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: November 6, 2019

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