FILED CLERK. U.S DISTRICT COURT Craig S. Summers (SBN 108,688) craig.summers@kmob.com Joseph S. Cianfrani (SBN 196,186) APR 27 2012 joe.cianfrani@kmob.com Irfan A. Lateef (SBN 204,004) irfan.lateef@kmob.com 3 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA Brian C. Claassen (SBN 253,627)
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Esserimila: (040) 760-0502 4 5 6 Facsimile: (949) 760-9502 7 Attorneys for Plaintiff INTOUCH TECHNOLOGIES, INC. 8 D/B/A INTOUCH HEALTH 9 10 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 11 FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 12 WESTERN DIVISION 13 INTOUCH TECHNOLOGIES, INC. Case No. CV 11-9185 PA (AJWx) 14 D/B/A INTOUCH HEALTH, a Delaware corporation, 15 FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT 16 Plaintiff, **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL** 17 ٧. 18 VGO COMMUNICATIONS, INC., a 19 Delaware corporation, Defendant. 20 21 AND RELATED COUNTERCLAIMS The Honorable Percy Anderson 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

Plaintiff InTouch Technologies, Inc. d/b/a InTouch Health ("Plaintiff" or "InTouch") for its Complaint against Defendant VGo Communications, Inc. ("Defendant" or "VGo Communications"), alleges as follows:

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## I. THE PARTIES

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having a principal place of business at 100 Innovative Way, Suite 3321, Nashua,

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New Hampshire 03062.

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- Plaintiff InTouch is a Delaware corporation having a principal place of business at 6330 Hollister Avenue, Santa Barbara, California 93117.
- 2. Upon information and belief, Defendant VGo Communications is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware,
- Upon information and belief, VGo Communications conducts 3. business in this Judicial District, and has committed acts of infringement in this District. Specifically, at least Glendale Adventist Medical Center in Glendale, California is a user of the VGo robot system.

## II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 4. This is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §§ 100, et seq., more particularly 35 U.S.C. § 271 and § 281.
- 5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).
- 6. Venue is proper in this Judicial District pursuant to 28 U.S.C.  $\S$  1391(b), (c), and 1400(b).

# III. CLAIMS FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

# (Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,925,357)

- 7. InTouch realleges and reincorporates the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 6.
  - 8. InTouch is the owner by assignment of U.S. Patent No. 6,925,357

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entitled "Medical Tele-Robotic System" ("the '357 Patent"), which the United States Patent and Trademark Office lawfully and duly issued on August 2, 2005. On May 11, 2010 the United States Patent and Trademark Office issued a reexamination certificate for the '357 Patent. A copy of the '357 Patent with its reexamination certificate is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

- 9. VGo Communications has in the past and is currently directly infringing the '357 Patent by, without authority, making, using, offering to sell, or selling, within the United States, or importing into the United States, certain products that embody one or more claims of the '357 Patent, including without limitation the VGo robot system. The VGo robot system infringes several claims of the '357 Patent, including, but not limited to, at least claims 79 and 83. VGo Communications' acts constitute direct infringement of the '357 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).
- VGo Communications actively induces infringement of the '357 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). VGo Communications had knowledge 16 of the '357 Patent at least as early as September 28, 2010. On information and belief, with knowledge of the patent, VGo Communications provided instructions in a User's Guide for others, such as customers and other end-users, to use the VGo robot systems to directly infringe at least claims 79 and 83 of the '357 Patent. For example, the VGo robot system is a mobile robot that has a camera and a monitor. VGo Communications provides instructions for a customer to use a first remote station and a second remote station to access the VGo robot. The VGo robot system also includes an arbitrator that can control access to the mobile robot by the first and second remote stations as claimed. Furthermore, upon information and belief, VGo Communications knew that these instructions and activities would cause direct infringement of the '357 Patent by its customers.
  - 11. VGo Communications is also in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) for contributing to the direct infringement of the '357 Patent by others, such as

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customers and other end-users of VGo robots. VGo Communications had knowledge of the '357 Patent at least as early as September 28, 2010. VGo Communications is a contributory infringer because, among other things, it offers to sell and/or sells within the United States, components of infringing robot systems, including but not limited to the VGo robot, remote user software, and VGoNet service, that constitute material parts of at least claims 79 and 83 of the '357 Patent. These components are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use, and, upon information and belief, are known by VGo Communications to be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringement of the '357 Patent. For example, VGo Communications offers to sell and/or sells within the United States the VGo robot, a mobile robot that has a camera and a monitor, remote user software for a customer to install on a first and second remote station that can access the mobile robot, and the VGoNet service that are material parts of at least claims 79 and 83 of the '357 Patent. Upon information and belief, such components are used by others, including customers and other end-users of VGo robots, in connection with infringing robot systems in the United States, thereby constituting direct infringement of the '357 Patent. Upon information and belief, VGo Communications knew that the offer for sale, sale, importation, or use of such components would constitute an infringement.

12. Upon information and belief, the infringement by VGo Communications has been willful, intentional and deliberate with full knowledge of the '357 Patent, entitling InTouch to enhanced damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284 and attorneys' fees and non-taxable costs under 35 U.S.C. § 285. VGo Communications had knowledge of the '357 Patent at least as early as September 28, 2010 and continued to infringe despite an objectively high likelihood that at least its VGo robot system infringed the '357 Patent. The risk of infringement of the '357 Patent was either known to VGo Communications or

- 13. Upon information and belief, InTouch has been and will continue to be injured by VGo Communications' infringement of the '357 Patent, and such acts will continue unless VGo Communications is enjoined therefrom.
- 14. Upon information and belief, VGo Communications has derived, received, and will continue to derive and receive gains, profits and advantages from the aforesaid acts of infringement in an amount that is not presently known to InTouch. By reason of the aforesaid infringing acts, InTouch has been damaged, and is entitled to monetary relief in an amount to be proven at trial.

#### SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

## (Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,346,962)

- 15. InTouch realleges and reincorporates the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 14.
- 16. InTouch is the owner by assignment of U.S. Patent No. 6,346,962 entitled "Control of Video Conferencing System with Pointing Device" ("the '962 Patent"), which the United States Patent and Trademark Office lawfully and duly issued on February 12, 2002. A copy of the '962 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 2.
- 17. Upon information and belief, VGo Communications has in the past and is currently directly infringing the '962 Patent by, without authority, making, using, offering to sell, or selling, within the United States, or importing into the United States, certain products that embody one or more claims of the '962 Patent, including without limitation the VGo robot system. The VGo robot system infringes several claims of the '962 Patent, including, but not limited to, at least claims 1 and 8. VGo Communications' acts constitute direct infringement of the '962 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.
- 18. VGo Communications actively induces infringement of the '962 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). VGo Communications had knowledge

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of the '962 Patent at least as early as September 28, 2010. On information and belief, with knowledge of the patent, VGo Communications provided instructions in a User's Guide for others, such as customers and other end-users, to use VGo robot systems to infringe at least claim 8 of the '962 Patent. For example, the VGo robot system is a system for controlling operations of a video conferencing system. The VGo robot includes a camera capable of remote control operation. VGo Communications provides instructions for a customer to install a personal computer application for controlling the camera. In at least the "Look Around" mode, the infringing system includes the claimed means for controlling in real time the operation of the camera, actuating the camera, and stopping motion of the camera. Furthermore, upon information and belief, VGo Communications knew that these instructions and activities would cause direct infringement of the '962 Patent by its customers using the VGo robot systems.

19. VGo Communications is also in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) for contributing to the direct infringement of the '962 Patent by others, such as customers and other end-users of VGo robots. VGo Communications had knowledge of the '962 Patent at least as early as September 28, 2010. VGo Communications is a contributory infringer because, among other things, it offers to sell and/or sells within the United States, components of infringing systems for controlling operations of video conferencing systems, including but not limited to the VGo robot, user software, and VGoNet service, that constitute material parts of at least claims 1 and 8 of the '962 Patent. These components are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use, and, upon information and belief, are known by VGo Communications to be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringement of the '962 Patent. For example, VGo Communications offers to sell and/or sells within the United States the VGo robot with a camera capable of remote control operation, remote user software for a customer to install, and the VGoNet service that are material

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- 20. Upon information and belief, the infringement by VGo Communications has been willful, intentional and deliberate with full knowledge of the '962 Patent, entitling InTouch to enhanced damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284 and attorneys' fees and non-taxable costs under 35 U.S.C. § 285. VGo Communications had knowledge of the '962 Patent at least as early as September 28, 2010 and continued to infringe despite an objectively high likelihood that at least its VGo robot system infringed the '962 Patent. The risk of infringement of the '962 Patent was either known to VGo Communications or so obvious that it should have been known.
- 21. Upon information and belief, InTouch has been and will continue to be injured by VGo Communications' infringement of the '962 Patent, and such acts will continue unless VGo Communications is enjoined therefrom.
- 22. Upon information and belief, VGo Communications has derived, received, and will continue to derive and receive gains, profits and advantages from the aforesaid acts of infringement in an amount that is not presently known to InTouch. By reason of the aforesaid infringing acts, InTouch has been damaged, and is entitled to monetary relief in an amount to be proven at trial.

## THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

## (Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,289,883)

- 23. InTouch realleges and reincorporates the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 22.
  - 24. InTouch is the owner by assignment of U.S. Patent No. 7,289,883

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1 entitled "Apparatus and Method for Patient Rounding with a Remote Controlled 2 Robot" ("the '883 Patent"), which the United States Patent and Trademark Office 1 lawfully and duly issued on October 30, 2007. A copy of the '883 Patent is 4 attached hereto as Exhibit 3.

- 25. Upon information and belief, VGo Communications has in the past and is currently directly infringing the '883 Patent by, without authority, making, using, offering to sell, or selling, within the United States, or importing into the United States, certain products that embody or perform one or more claims of the '883 Patent, including without limitation, the VGo robot system. The VGo robot system infringes several claims of the '883 Patent, including, but not limited to, at least claims 1, 2, 5, and 10. VGo Communications' acts constitute direct infringement of the '883 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.
- 26. VGo Communications actively induces infringement of the '883 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). VGo Communications had knowledge of the '883 Patent at least as of December 22, 2011. On information and belief, with knowledge of the patent, VGo Communications provides instructions in a User's Guide, its website, and a white paper entitled "Extending the Reach of Care" for others, such as customers and other end-users, to use VGo robot systems to infringe at least claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10 of the '883 Patent. For example, the VGo robot system is used for viewing a patient and generates input commands at a remote station for moving a robot. The VGo robot system transmits robot movement input commands and receives the robot movement input commands at the VGo robot. The VGo robot includes a camera and a microphone. VGo Communications' customers and other end users are induced by VGo to move the camera to view a patient. The VGo robot system transmits an image of the patient and a sound of the patient from the robot to the remote station. VGo Communications provides instructions for a customer to install a personal computer application for controlling the robot and the camera.

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Furthermore, upon information and belief, VGo Communications provided instructions and systems for transmitting patient image and sound data from the robot to the remote computer. Upon information and belief, VGo Communications knows that these instructions and activities will cause direct infringement of the '883 Patent by its customers using the VGo robot systems.

- 27. VGo Communications is also in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) for contributing to the direct infringement of the '883 Patent by others, such as customers and other end-users of VGo robots. VGo Communications had knowledge of the '883 Patent at least as of December 22, 2011. Communications is a contributory infringer because, among other things, it offers to sell and/or sells within the United States, components of infringing systems for viewing a patient, including but not limited to, the VGo robot, user software, and VGoNet service, that constitute or perform material parts of at least claim 1 of the '883 Patent. These components are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use, and, upon information and belief, are known by VGo Communications to be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringement of the '883 Patent. For example, VGo Communications offers to sell and/or sells within the United States the VGo robot with a camera and microphone capable of remote control operation, remote user software for a customer to install, and the VGoNet service that are material parts of at least claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10 of the '883 Patent. Upon information and belief, such components are used by others, including customers and other end-users of VGo robots, in connection with infringing systems in the United States, thereby constituting direct infringement of the '883 Patent. information and belief, VGo Communications knows that the offer for sale, sale, importation, or use of such components will constitute an infringement.
- 28. Upon information and belief, the infringement by VGo Communications is willful, intentional and deliberate with full knowledge of the

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29. Upon information and belief, InTouch has been and will continue to be injured by VGo Communications' infringement of the '883 Patent, and such acts will continue unless VGo Communications is enjoined therefrom. Upon information and belief, VGo Communications has derived, received, and will continue to derive and receive gains, profits and advantages from the aforesaid acts of infringement in an amount that is not presently known to InTouch. By reason of the aforesaid infringing acts, InTouch has been damaged, and is entitled to monetary relief in an amount to be proven at trial.

## FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

## (Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,310,570)

- 30. InTouch realleges and reincorporates the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 29.
- 31. InTouch is the owner by assignment of U.S. Patent No. 7,310,570 entitled "Medical Tele-Robotic System" ("the '570 Patent"), which the United States Patent and Trademark Office lawfully and duly issued on December 18, 2007. A copy of the '570 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 4.
- Upon information and belief, VGo Communications has in the past and is currently directly infringing the '570 Patent by, without authority, making, using, offering to sell, or selling, within the United States, or importing into the United States, certain products that embody or perform one or more claims of the '570 Patent, including without limitation, the VGo robot system. The VGo robot

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system infringes several claims of the '570 Patent, including, but not limited to, at least claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.. VGo Communications' acts constitute direct infringement of the '570 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

- VGo Communications actively induces infringement of the '570 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). VGo Communications had knowledge of the '570 Patent at least as of April 9, 2012. On information and belief, with knowledge of the patent, VGo Communications provides instructions in a User's Guide, website, and a white paper entitled "Extending the Reach of Care" for others, such as customers and other end-users, to use the VGo robot systems to directly infringe at least claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the '570 Patent. For example, the VGo robot system is a mobile robot that has a camera and a monitor. VGo Communications provides instructions for a customer to use a mobile VGo robot system in a patient's home and control the robot from a remote station. The VGo robot system transmits an image of an operator from a remote station to the mobile robot and the image is displayed on the monitor as claimed. Further, VGo Communications provides instructions for transmitting a command from the remote station to move the mobile robot within a patient's room or home and capturing an image of the patient for transmittal to the remote station. Upon information and belief, VGo Communications knows that these instructions and activities will cause direct infringement of the '570 Patent by its customers.
- 34. VGo Communications is also in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) for contributing to the direct infringement of the '570 Patent by others, such as customers and other end-users of VGo robots. VGo Communications had knowledge of the '570 Patent at least as of April 9, 2012. VGo Communications is a contributory infringer because, among other things, it offers to sell and/or sells within the United States, components of infringing robot systems, including but not limited to the VGo robot, remote user software, and VGoNet service, that constitute or perform material parts of at least claim 1 of the '570 Patent. These

components are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use, and, upon information and belief, are known by VGo Communications to be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringement of the '570 Patent. For example, VGo Communications offers to sell and/or sells within the United States the VGo robot, which is a mobile robot, remote user software for a customer to install on a remote station that can access the mobile robot, and the VGoNet service that are material parts of at least claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the '570 Patent. Upon information and belief, such components are used by others, including customers and other end-users of VGo robots, in connection with infringing robot systems in the United States, thereby constituting direct infringement of the '570 Patent. Upon information and belief, VGo Communications knew that the offer for sale, sale, importation, or use of such components would constitute an infringement.

- 35. Upon information and belief, the infringement by VGo Communications is willful, intentional and deliberate with full knowledge of the '570 Patent, entitling InTouch to enhanced damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284 and attorneys' fees and non-taxable costs under 35 U.S.C. § 285. VGo Communications had knowledge of the '570 Patent at least as of April 9, 2012 and is continuing to infringe despite an objectively high likelihood that at least its VGo robot system infringes the '570 Patent. The risk of infringement of the '570 Patent was either known to VGo Communications or so obvious that it should have been known.
- 36. Upon information and belief, InTouch has been and will continue to be injured by VGo Communications' infringement of the '570 Patent, and such acts will continue unless VGo Communications is enjoined therefrom. Upon information and belief, VGo Communications has derived, received, and will continue to derive and receive gains, profits and advantages from the aforesaid acts of infringement in an amount that is not presently known to InTouch. By

reason of the aforesaid infringing acts, InTouch has been damaged, and is entitled to monetary relief in an amount to be proven at trial.

## FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

## (Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,593,030)

 37. InTouch realleges and reincorporates the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 36.

38. InTouch is the owner by assignment of U.S. Patent No. 7,593,030 entitled "Tele-Robotic Videoconferencing in a Corporate Environment" ("the '030 Patent"), which the United States Patent and Trademark Office lawfully and duly issued on September 22, 2009. A copy of the '030 Patent is attached hereto as Exhibit 5.

39. VGo Communications has in the past and is currently directly infringing the '030 Patent by, without authority, making, using, offering to sell, or selling, within the United States, or importing into the United States, certain products that embody or perform one or more claims of the '030 Patent, including without limitation the VGo robot system. The VGo robot system infringes several claims of the '030 Patent, including, but not limited to, at least claims 1 and 8. VGo Communications' acts constitute direct infringement of the '030 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a).

40. VGo Communications actively induces infringement of the '030 Patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b). VGo Communications had knowledge of the '030 Patent at least as early as September 28, 2010. On information and belief, with knowledge of the patent, VGo Communications provided instructions for others, such as customers and other end-users, to use the VGo robot systems to directly infringe at least claims 1 and 8 of the '030 Patent. For example, the VGo robot system is a robot that has a screen, a camera, a speaker and a microphone. VGo Communications provides instructions in a User's Guide, website, and white paper entitled "Supercharging Distributed Project Teams" for

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a customer to use a mobile robot to conduct a business tele-conference by transmitting images and sound between the robot and a remote station. The instructions also induce customers to move the VGo robot system across a surface with at least a signal from a first remote station and a second remote station. The system also transmits images and sounds between the robot and the remote stations. Further, the VGo robot system arbitrates to control access to the robot by either the first remote station or the second remote station. Furthermore, upon information and belief, VGo Communications knew that these instructions and activities would cause direct infringement of the '030 Patent by its customers.

41. VGo Communications is also in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) for contributing to the direct infringement of the '030 Patent by others, such as customers and other end-users of VGo robots. VGo Communications had knowledge of the '030 Patent at least as early as September 28, 2010. VGo Communications is a contributory infringer because, among other things, it offers to sell and/or sells within the United States, components of infringing robot systems, including but not limited to, the VGo robot, remote user software, and VGoNet service, that constitute material parts of at least claims 1 and 8 of the '030 Patent. These components are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use, and, upon information and belief, are known by VGo Communications to be especially made or especially adapted for use in infringement of the '030 Patent. For example, VGo Communications offers to sell and/or sells within the United States the VGo robot, a mobile robot that has a screen, camera, speaker and a microphone, remote user software for a customer to install on a first and second remote station that can access the mobile robot, and the VGoNet service that are material parts of at least claims 1 and 8 of the '030 Patent. Upon information and belief, such components are used by others, including customers and other end-users of VGo robots, in connection with infringing robot systems in the United States, thereby

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constituting direct infringement of the '030 Patent. Upon information and belief, VGo Communications knew that the offer for sale, sale, importation, or use of such components would constitute an infringement.

- 42. and belief, the Upon information infringement VGo Communications has been willful, intentional and deliberate with full knowledge of the '030 Patent, entitling InTouch to enhanced damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284 and attorneys' fees and non-taxable costs under 35 U.S.C. § 285. Communications had knowledge of the '030 Patent at least as early as September 28, 2010 and continued to infringe despite an objectively high likelihood that at least its VGo robot system infringed the '030 Patent. The risk of infringement of the '030 Patent was either known to VGo Communications, or so obvious that it should have been known.
- 43. Upon information and belief, InTouch has been and will continue to be injured by VGo Communications' infringement of the '030 Patent, and such acts will continue unless VGo Communications is enjoined therefrom. Upon 16 | information and belief, VGo Communications has derived, received, and will continue to derive and receive gains, profits and advantages from the aforesaid acts of infringement in an amount that is not presently known to InTouch. By reason of the aforesaid infringing acts, InTouch has been damaged, and is entitled to monetary relief in an amount to be proven at trial.

## IV. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff InTouch prays for judgment and seeks relief as follows:

- An Order adjudging VGo Communications to have infringed the '357, '962, '883, '570, and '030 Patents;
- A preliminary and permanent injunction pursuant to 35 U.S.C. В. § 283 enjoining VGo Communications, its officers, agents, servants, employees and attorneys, and those persons in active concert or

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1	participation with VGo Communications, from infringing the '357, '962,
2	'883, '570, and '030 Patents;
3	C. An award of damages for VGo Communications' infringement of
4	the '357, '962, '883, '570, and '030 Patents;
5	D. An Order adjudging VGo Communications' infringement of the
6	'357, '962, '883, '570, and '030 Patents to be willful, and that this is an
7	exceptional case under 35 U.S.C. § 285;
8	E. A trebling of the award of damages under 35 U.S.C. § 284, or such
9	other enhancement of the award of damages the Court deems appropriate;
10	F. An assessment of prejudgment and post-judgment interest and
11	costs against VGo Communications, together with an award of such
12	interest and costs, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;
13	G. An award of attorneys' and non-taxable costs under 35 U.S.C.
14	§ 285;
15	H. An award of taxable costs; and
16	I. Such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and
17	proper.
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19	Respectfully submitted,
20	KNOBBE, MARTENS, OLSON & BEAR, LLP
21	Dated: April 23, 2012 By: San Clark
22	Craig S. Summers
23	Joseph S. Cianfrani Irfan A. Lateef
24	Brian C. Claassen
25	Attorneys for Plaintiff
26	INTOUCH TECHNOLOGIES, INC. D/B/A INTOUCH HEALTH
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**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL** Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff InTouch Technologies Inc. d/b/a InTouch Health demands a trial by jury of all issues raised by the pleadings which are triable by jury. Respectfully submitted, KNOBBE, MARTENS, OLSON & BEAR, LLP Dated: April 23, 2012 By: Craig S. Summers Joseph S. Cianfrani Irfan A. Lateef Brian C. Claassen Attorneys for Plaintiff INTOUCH TECHNOLOGIES, INC. D/B/A INTOUCH HEALTH