UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MARSHALL DIVISION

Headwater Research LLC, *Plaintiff*, vs. AT&T Inc., AT&T Services, Inc., AT&T Mobility, LLC and AT&T Corp., *Defendants*.	CASE NO. 2:23-cv-00397 **Complaint for Patent Infringement** **JURY DEMANDED**

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiff Headwater Research LLC ("Headwater") files this complaint against Defendants AT&T Inc., AT&T Services, Inc., AT&T Mobility, LLC and AT&T Corp. (collectively, "Defendants" or "AT&T"), alleging infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 8,589,541 and 9,215,613. The Accused Instrumentalities are mobile electronic devices, including mobile phones and tablets used, offered for sale, sold, and/or imported by Defendants in the United States and supplied by Defendants to customers in the United States as well as cellular networks, servers, and services made, used, offered for sale, sold, and/or imported by Defendants in the United States and supplied by Defendants to customers in the United States.

BACKGROUND

1. This complaint arises from Defendants' infringement of the following United States patents owned by Headwater, each of which relate to wireless communications technology: United States Patent Nos. 8,589,541 ("the '541 Patent") and 9,215,613 ("the '613 Patent"), (collectively, the "Asserted Patents").

2. Dr. Gregory Raleigh—the primary inventor of the Asserted Patents—is a world-renowned scientist, inventor, and entrepreneur, with over 25 years of executive experience in several technology sectors including networking, cloud software, consumer services, wireless and military systems. Dr. Raleigh holds Ph.D. and Masters degrees in Electrical Engineering from Stanford University, and a BS in Electrical Engineering from Cal Poly San Luis Obispo. He is the inventor of over 350 issued U.S. and international patents in several fields including radio systems and components, radar, mobile operating systems, cloud services, IoT, networking, consumer electronics, radiation beam cancer therapy and medical imaging.

3. Dr. Raleigh has a long and distinguished record of significant contributions and advancements in wireless communications technology. His inventions, companies, and products have profoundly and positively impacted virtually every aspect of the mobile device and communications market. In 2005, Dr. Raleigh was named one of the "50 most powerful people in networking" because of his discoveries in wireless communications technology, and his work in multiplying the capacity of a radio link using multiple transmission and receiving antennas to exploit multipath propagation was described as the "most important wireless technology in the works." *See* https://www.networkworld.com/article/2316916/the-50-most-powerful-people-in-networking.html?page=2.

4. In 1996, while at Stanford University, Dr. Raleigh presented the first mathematical proof demonstrating that multiple antennas may be used with special signal processing techniques to transmit multiple data streams at the same time and on the same frequency while in the presence of naturally occurring multipath propagation. Dr. Raleigh's work at Stanford has been widely adopted in modern multiple-input and multiple-output ("MIMO") radio communication and

implemented in major wireless communication standards including 4G and 5G. *See, e.g.*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregory_Raleigh.

5. Dr. Raleigh's groundbreaking work solved problems that had existed in wireless communication since the late 1800s and overturned a century of research and practice in the fields of radio science and wireless communication theory. His work revealed that a new class of MIMO signal processing architectures would allow wireless devices to transmit multiple data streams at the same time on the same frequency thereby multiplying the information-carrying capacity of wireless networks.

6. Based on his discoveries, Dr. Raleigh co-founded Clarity Wireless to develop smart antenna products incorporating the advances of his MIMO signal processing architecture, and obtained patents now used in 4G and 5G cellular and Wi-Fi standards. Field trials of the smart antennas developed by Clarity Wireless demonstrated performance significantly above anything else contemplated at the time and continue to set standards for multipath broadband wireless access links. Shortly after those field trials, Cisco acquired Clarity in 1998 and hired Dr. Raleigh to continue to commercialize these technologies.

7. After leaving Cisco, Dr. Raleigh founded Airgo Networks to develop the world's first MIMO wireless chipsets, networking software, reference design systems and commercial OEM products. Airgo Networks's chipset products significantly improved the speed and reliability of Wi-Fi, leading to the adoption of its technology as the core of Wi-Fi radio standards since 2006, and adoption of the chipsets into products sold across the globe. In 2006, Qualcomm acquired Airgo Networks and hired Dr. Raleigh to continue to commercialize these technologies. The Airgo team at Qualcomm spearheaded the creation of Wi-Fi standards and developed the first Qualcomm Wi-Fi chips for cell phones.

8. Dr. Raleigh's innovations at Clarity Wireless, Cisco, Airgo Networks, and Qualcomm, resulted in the widespread adoption of his technologies in a multitude of cellular and Wi-Fi standards, such as LTE, WiMAX, 802.11n, 802.11ac (Wi-Fi 5), as well as 802.11ax (Wi-Fi 6).

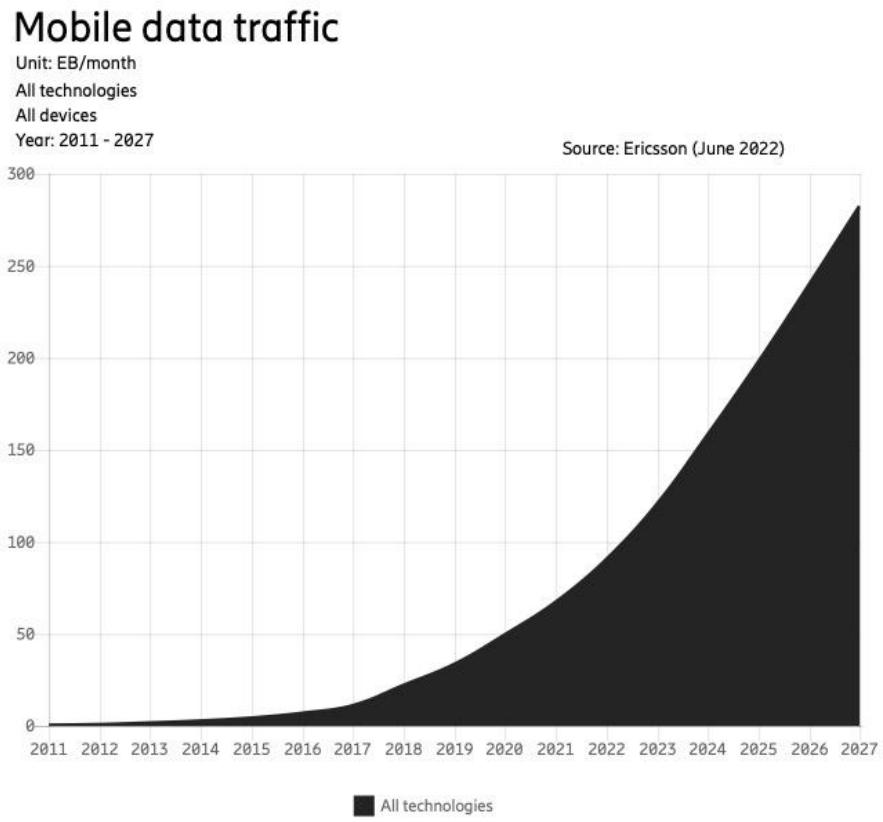
9. After successfully founding and selling Clarity Wireless and Airgo Networks to Cisco and Qualcomm, respectively, Dr. Raleigh shifted his focus from solving radio-centric problems to solving problems in how wireless services are provided to consumers. Dr. Raleigh foresaw significant data demand problems presented by the advent and adoption of smartphones. He sought to solve these data demand problems by improving end-user wireless devices and the services that support them.

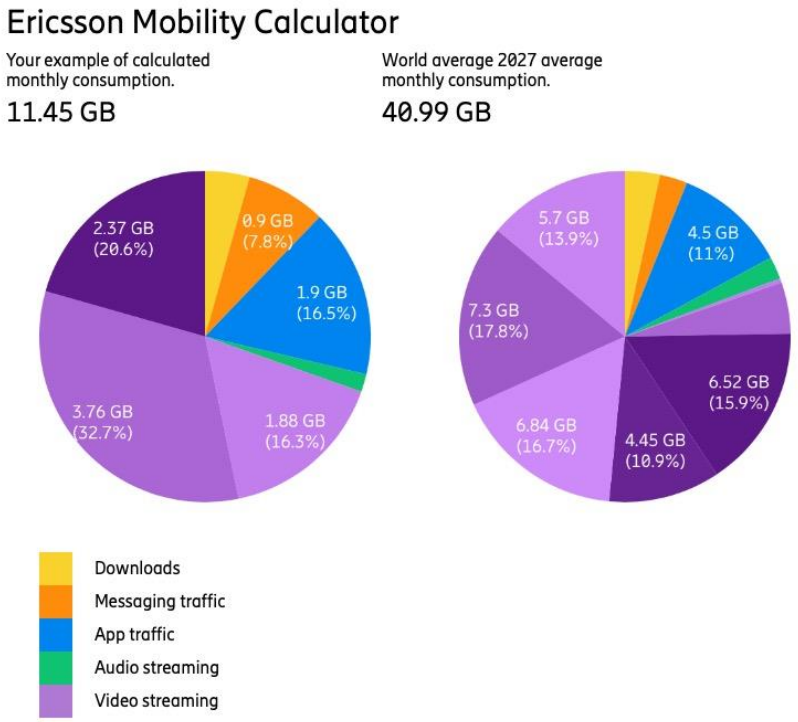
10. In 2008, Dr. Raleigh formed Headwater to develop mobile operating systems and cloud technology, which today, underpin the mobile phone and app industries. The patents in this action describe and claim some of the extraordinary inventions developed by Dr. Raleigh and the Headwater team.

11. Smartphones and other mobile devices have become ubiquitous and inseparable components of our daily lives, allowing us to make and receive phone calls, get notifications, download music, upload photos, stream entertainment, transact business, exchange ideas, and keep us connected to our family and friends whether they are down the hall or around the globe. Users can get email, install apps, and browse the internet from these tiny devices by making use of data connectivity services. These devices accomplish these amazing feats by exchanging staggering amounts of data over the internet using wireless and cellular networks, relying on ubiquitous data connectivity to keep users up-to-date and connected.

12. Since 2011, mobile device data demand has exploded—increasing by almost 400%—with each user consuming approximately 11.5 gigabytes of data per month. In the aggregate, this equates to approximately 90 exabytes of data consumption per month. *See, e.g.*, https://www.ericsson.com/en/reports-and-papers/mobility-report/mobility-visualizer?f=9&ft=2&r=1&t=11,12,13,14,15,16,17&s=4&u=3&y=2011,2027&c=3. For context: a single exabyte of data is equivalent to one billion gigabytes of data. Said another way, if one gigabyte is the size of the Earth, then an exabyte is the size of the sun. *See, e.g.*, https://www.backblaze.com/blog/what-is-an-exabyte/.

13. And mobile device data demand shows no sign of slowing down. Between now and 2027, mobile data demand is projected to increase more than three-fold, from 90 exabytes per month to a staggering 282 exabytes per month, with each user consuming an average of 41 gigabytes of data each and every month. *See, e.g.*, https://www.ericsson.com/en/reports-and-papers/mobility-report/mobility-calculator?up=2&bp=1&v=0&c=2; https://www.ericsson.com/en/reports-and-papers/mobility-report/mobility-visualizer?f=9&ft=2&r=1&t=11,12,13,14,15,16,17&s=4&u=3&y=2011,2027&c=3.


Mobile data traffic
Unit: EB/month
All technologies
All devices
Year: 2011 - 2027
Source: Ericsson (June 2022)
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027
All technologies


Ericsson Mobility Calculator
Your example of calculated monthly consumption.
11.45 GB
World average 2027 average monthly consumption.
40.99 GB
2.37 GB (20.6%)
0.9 GB (7.8%)
1.9 GB (16.5%)
1.88 GB (16.3%)
3.76 GB (32.7%)
5.7 GB (13.9%)
4.5 GB (11%)
7.3 GB (17.8%)
6.52 GB (15.9%)
6.84 GB (16.7%)
4.45 GB (10.9%)
Downloads
Messaging traffic
App traffic
Audio streaming
Video streaming

14. Also in 2008, Dr. Raleigh founded ItsOn Inc., which licensed Headwater's intellectual property and implemented Headwater's technology into software and services that expanded cellular service plan offerings and improved device and data management capabilities. The tools and technologies delivered by ItsOn allowed carriers to implement Headwater's technologies in end-user devices—such as mobile phones and tablets—opening up new business models while also providing greater flexibility to carriers and device manufacturers, allowing them to reduce costs while simultaneously improving their devices and services.

15. The Accused Instrumentalities are mobile electronic devices, including mobile phones and tablets used, offered for sale, sold, and/or imported by Defendants in the United States and supplied by Defendants to customers in the United States as well as cellular networks, servers, and services made, used, offered for sale, sold, and/or imported by Defendants in the United States and supplied by Defendants to customers in the United States.

NOTICE OF THE ASSERTED PATENTS

16. The patented technologies which are the subject of this lawsuit are well known to Defendants.

17. On or about January 20, 2009, ItsOn entered into a non-disclosure agreement ("NDA") with AT&T.

18. On or about January 20, 2009, Greg Raleigh—ItsOn's Chief Executive Officer—met with AT&T personnel.

19. During that meeting, Dr. Raleigh and AT&T personnel discussed how ItsOn's proprietary intellectual property—including Headwater's proprietary intellectual property licensed to ItsOn—could benefit AT&T and its customers.

20. Over the next several months, Dr. Raleigh had calls and meetings with many other AT&T executives regarding implementing ItsOn's features and functionalities into AT&T's service offerings, as well as the pending/issued patents covering the technology.

21. The ItsOn solution was an end to end solution with a lot of valuable capabilities that can benefit service providers, such as AT&T.

22. In July 2009, ItsOn divulged detailed presentations under NDA discussing ItsOn's software and Headwater's technological solutions, and how those technologies could solve AT&T's data demand problems while simultaneously opening up new revenue channels for AT&T. These discussions included comprehensive feature roadmaps, prototype timelines, and financial projections discussing how ItsOn's software and Headwater's unique portfolio of intellectual property would benefit AT&T and its customers.

23. On or around July 7, 2009, AT&T requested, and ItsOn provided information regarding issued or pending patents held by ItsOn. ItsOn communicated to AT&T that the technologies provided by the ItsOn solution were the subject of more than twenty-one patents which included over 1,000 claims that were pending and would issue to Headwater and would be licensed to ItsOn.

24. The functionality and solutions presented to AT&T led the parties to consider consummating an exclusive deal between ItsOn and AT&T, under which ItsOn would scale and implement its technological solutions to assist AT&T with data demand and increase AT&T's revenue streams.

25. Instead of working with ItsOn to implement the technological solutions to benefit AT&T and its customers, AT&T chose not to follow through on the exclusive arrangement with ItsOn.

26. Headwater's and ItsOn's technological solutions would have benefitted AT&T and its customers by reducing data usage and network congestion, extending battery life on individual devices, and providing additional revenue channels for AT&T.

27. In June 2011, ItsOn received an anonymous package, containing a copy of a May 3, 2010, AT&T Presentation ("2010 AT&T Presentation").

28. In the 2010 AT&T Presentation, ItsOn learned for the first time that AT&T personnel proposed developing a new software agent based on the information AT&T learned from ItsOn. Indeed, the 2010 AT&T Presentation specifically identified this new, internal AT&T software agent as a replacement for the solutions offered to AT&T and disclosed by ItsOn under NDA.

29. Despite AT&T's stated plans to replace ItsOn solution with its own—as revealed through the 2010 AT&T Presentation—ItsOn remained open to working with AT&T to reduce cost and increase revenue streams. In August 2011, Greg Raleigh and ItsOn met with AT&T personnel to again discuss how ItsOn's solutions could benefit AT&T customers and increase revenues for AT&T.

30. Ultimately, AT&T did not enter into a contract with ItsOn.

31. Over the next several years, AT&T sold devices and provided services which included features and functionalities that were the subject of the AT&T and ItsOn relationship, with technology AT&T learned from ItsOn, and which infringe Headwater's Asserted Patents.

PLAINTIFF HEADWATER AND THE PATENTS-IN-SUIT

32. Plaintiff Headwater was formed in 2011 and has been in continued existence and operation since that time. Headwater is a Texas limited liability company organized under the laws of Texas, with its headquarters at 110 North College Avenue, Suite 1116, Tyler, Texas 75702.

33. Headwater is the owner of U.S. Patent No. 8,589,541, entitled "Device-assisted services for protecting network capacity," which issued on November 19, 2013. A copy of the '541 patent is attached to this complaint as Exhibit 1.

34. Headwater is the owner of U.S. Patent No. 9,215,613, entitled "Wireless end-user device with differential traffic control policy list having limited user control," which issued on December 14, 2015. A copy of the '613 patent is attached to this complaint as Exhibit 2.

DEFENDANTS AND THE ACCUSED INSTRUMENTALITIES

35. On information and belief, AT&T Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, with its principal place of business at 208 S. Akard Street, Dallas, Texas, 75202. AT&T Inc. has a registered agent for service, CT Corporation System, located at 1999 Bryan Street, Suite 900, Dallas, TX 75201.

36. On information and belief, Defendant AT&T Services, Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, with a principal place of business at 208 South Akard Street, Dallas, Texas 75202.

37. On information and belief, Defendant AT&T Mobility, LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of Delaware, with its principal place of business at 1025 Lenox Park Boulevard NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30319.

38. On information and belief, Defendant AT&T Corp. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, with a principal place of business at One AT&T Way, Bedminster, New Jersey 07921-0752.

39. The Accused Instrumentalities are mobile electronic devices, including mobile phones and tablets used, offered for sale, sold, and/or imported by Defendants in the United States and supplied by Defendants to customers in the United States as well as cellular networks, servers,

and services made, used, offered for sale, sold, and/or imported by Defendants in the United States and supplied by Defendants to customers in the United States.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

40. This action arises under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code.

41. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

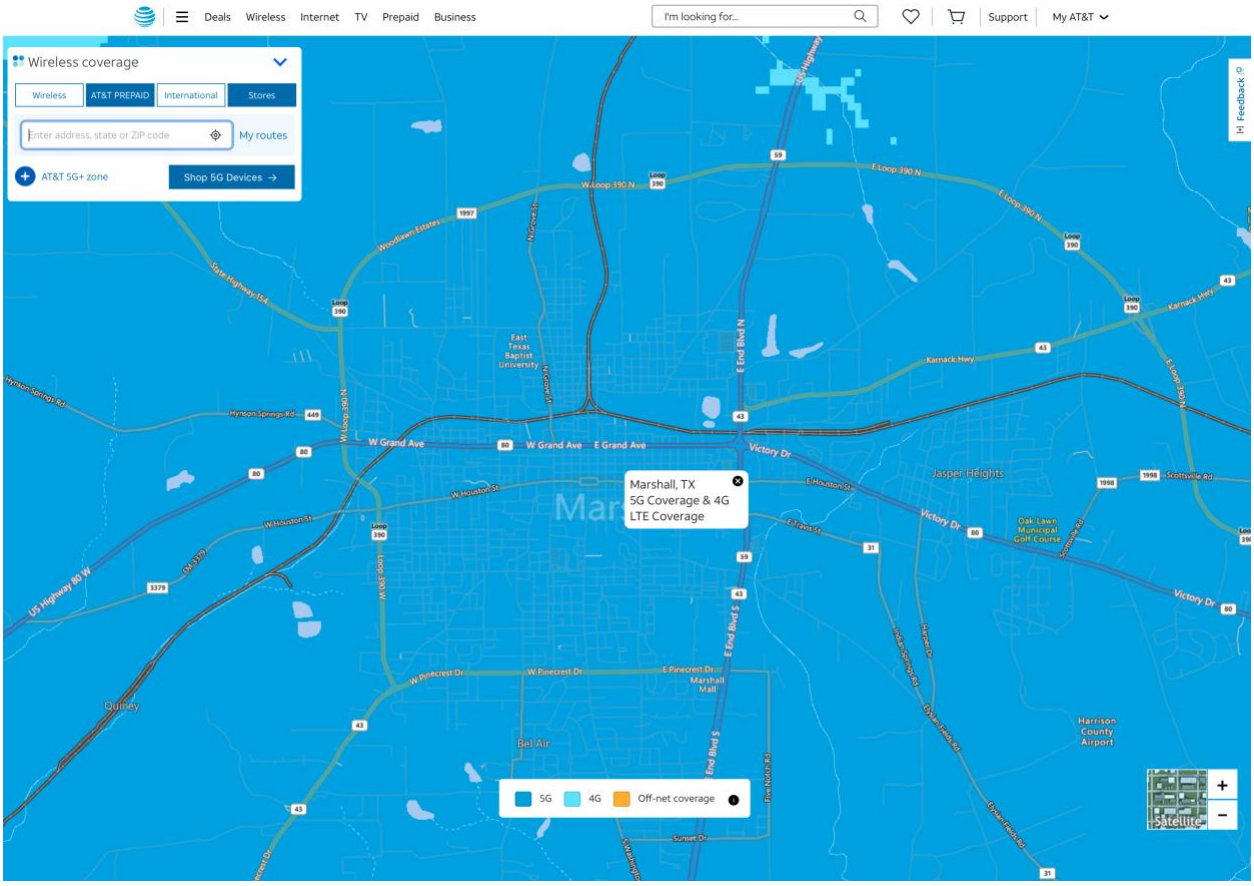
42. This Court has personal jurisdiction over AT&T in this action because AT&T has committed acts of infringement within this District giving rise to this action, has a regular and established place of business in this District, and has established minimum contacts with this forum such that the exercise of jurisdiction over AT&T would not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice. AT&T, directly and/or through subsidiaries or intermediaries, conducts its business extensively throughout Texas, by shipping, distributing, offering for sale, selling, and advertising its products and/or services in the State of Texas and the Eastern District of Texas, regularly do business or solicit business, engage in other persistent courses of conduct, and/or derive substantial revenue from products and/or services provided to individuals in the State of Texas, and commit acts of infringement of Headwater's patents in this District by, among other things, making, using, importing, offering to sell, and selling products and/or services that infringe the asserted patents, including without limitation the tablets and phones accused of infringement in this case and cellular services offered by AT&T on its network.

43. AT&T, directly and/or through subsidiaries or intermediaries, have purposefully and voluntarily placed one or more products and/or services in the stream of commerce that practice the Asserted Patents with the intention and expectation that they will be purchased and

used by consumers in the Eastern District of Texas. These products and/or services have been and continue to be purchased and used in the Eastern District of Texas.

44. Venue as to AT&T is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1400(b). On information and belief, AT&T resides in this District and/or has committed acts of infringement and has a regular and established place of business in this District.

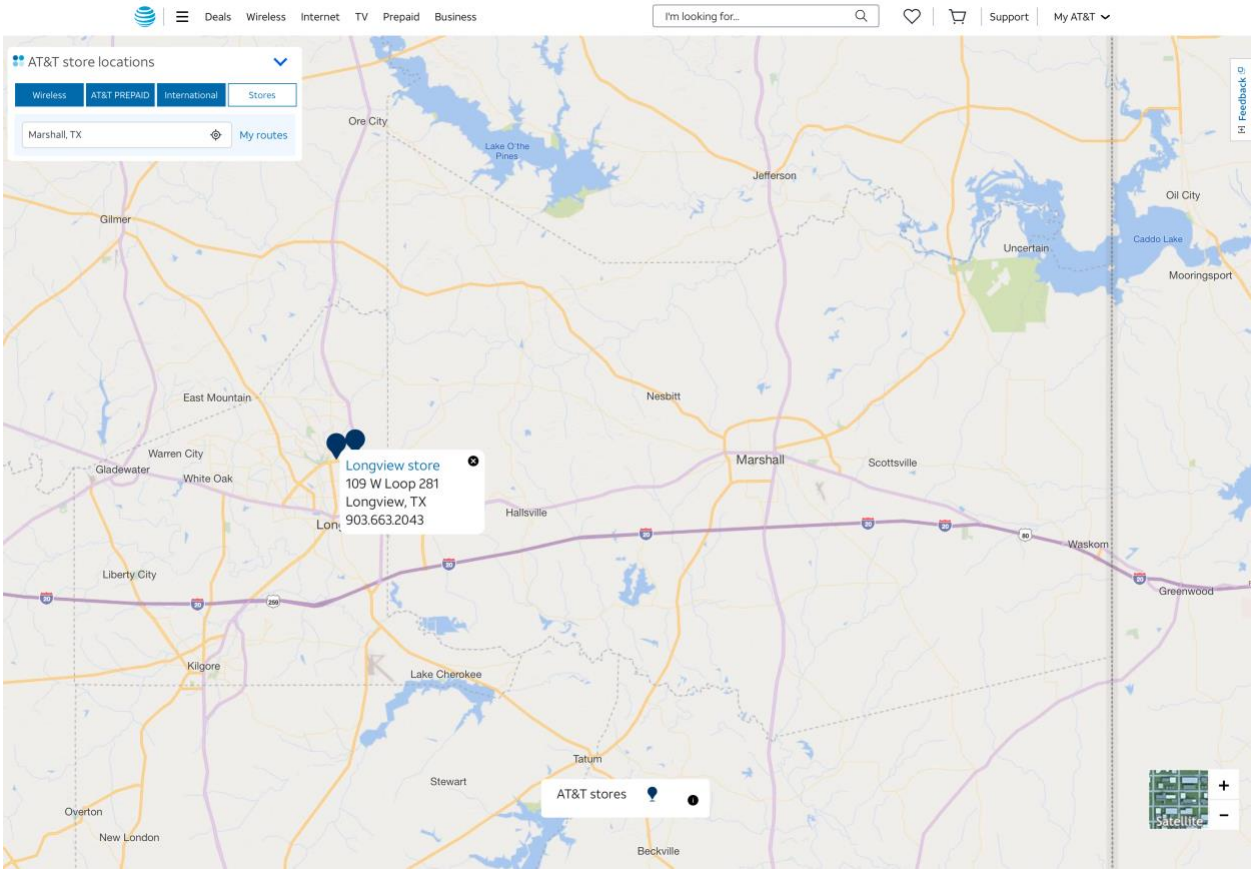
45. For example, AT&T advertises its wireless networks are available in Texas, including within the Eastern District of Texas. *See e.g.*, https://www.att.com/maps/wireless-coverage.html:



46. AT&T had more than 196 million subscribers as of March 31, 2022.[1]

[1] https://investors.att.com/~/media/Files/A/ATT-IR-V2/financial-reports/quarterly-earnings/2022/1Q22/ATT_1Q22_8K.pdf.

47. For further example, AT&T sells mobile devices accused of infringement in Texas, including within the Eastern District of Texas.[2]



48. On information and belief, AT&T owns and operates a foundry at 2900 West Plano Parkway, Plano, Texas 75075.[3]

COUNT 1 – CLAIM FOR INFRINGEMENT OF THE '541 PATENT

49. Headwater incorporates by reference each of the allegations in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows:

50. On November 19, 2013, the United States Patent and Trademark Office issued U.S. Patent No. 8,589,541, entitled "Device-assisted services for protecting network capacity." Ex. 1.

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[2] *See, e.g.*, https://www.att.com/maps/wireless-coverage.html
[3] *See e.g.*, https://about.att.com/story/2018/plano_foundry.html.

51. Headwater is the owner of the ’541 patent with full rights to pursue recovery of royalties for damages for infringement, including full rights to recover past and future damages.

52. The written description of the ’541 patent describes in technical detail each limitation of the claims, allowing a skilled artisan to understand the scope of the claims and how the nonconventional and non-generic combination of claim limitations is patently distinct from and improved upon what may have been considered conventional or generic in the art at the time of the invention.

53. Headwater and its predecessors in interest have satisfied the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 287(a) with respect to the ’541 patent, and Headwater is entitled to damages for Defendants’ past infringement.

54. Defendants have directly infringed (literally and equivalently) and induced others to infringe the ’541 patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing products that infringe the claims of the ’541 patent and by inducing others to infringe the claims of the ’541 patent without a license or permission from Headwater, such as for example instructing users of the Accused Instrumentalities to perform the patented methods of the ’541 patent.

55. On information and belief, Defendants use, import, offer for sale, and sell certain infringing products in the United States. The Accused Instrumentalities are, for example, user electronic devices, including mobile phones, and tablets, as well as cellular networks, servers, and services.

56. For example, attached as Exhibit 3 is a chart setting forth a description of Defendants’ infringement claim 1 of the ’541 patent.

57. Defendants also knowingly and intentionally induce and contribute to infringement of the ’541 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(b) and 271(c). For example, Defendants have

had knowledge or were willfully blind of the ’541 patent and the infringing nature of the Accused Instrumentalities at least because the ItsOn software installed on Defendants phones and tablets in 2013-2016 included a patent marking notice which listed the ’541 patent. Similarly, Defendants have had knowledge or were willfully blind of the ’541 patent and the infringing nature of the Accused Instrumentalities at least because of communications by and among ItsOn, Headwater, and AT&T discussing ItsOn’s and Headwater’s intellectual property, including pending patent applications in the same family as the ’541 patent, during the 2009-2011 timeframe. Additionally, on information and belief, Defendants have cited this specification in at least one patent which issued after the ’541 patent was published and granted.

58. Despite this knowledge of the ’541 patent, Defendants continue to actively encourage and instruct its customers to use and integrate the Accused Instrumentalities in ways that directly infringe the ’541 patent. Defendants do so knowing and intending that their customers will commit these infringing acts. Defendants also continue to make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import the Accused Instrumentalities, despite their knowledge of the ’541 patent, thereby specifically intending for and inducing its customers to infringe the ’541 patent through the customers’ normal and customary use of the Accused Instrumentalities.

59. Defendants have infringed multiple claims of the ’541 patent, including independent claim 1. By way of example only, the normal and customary use of the mobile phones and tablets as well as cellular networks, servers, and services made, used, sold, offered for sale and/or imported by Defendants infringes an exemplary claim of the ’541 patent, as in the description set forth in Exhibit 3, which Headwater provides without the benefit of information about the Accused Instrumentalities obtained through discovery.

60. Defendants have known how the Accused Instrumentalities are made and have known, or have been willfully blind to the fact, that making, using, offering to sell, and selling the Accused Instrumentalities to their customers, would constitute willful infringement of the ’541 patent.

61. Defendants have induced, and continue to induce, infringement of the ’541 patent by actively encouraging others (including its customers) to use, offer to sell, sell, and import the Accused Instrumentalities. On information and belief, these acts include providing information and instructions on the use of the Accused Instrumentalities; providing information, education and instructions to its customers; providing the Accused Instrumentalities to customers; and indemnifying patent infringement within the United States.

62. Headwater has been damaged by Defendant’s infringement of the ’541 patent and is entitled to damages as provided for in 35 U.S.C. § 284, including reasonable royalty damages.

COUNT 2 – CLAIM FOR INFRINGEMENT OF THE ’613 PATENT

63. Headwater incorporates by reference each of the allegations in the foregoing paragraphs as if fully set forth herein and further alleges as follows:

64. On December 15, 2015, the United States Patent and Trademark Office issued U.S. Patent No. 9,215,613, entitled “Wireless end-user device with differential traffic control policy list having limited user control.” Ex. 2.

65. Headwater is the owner of the ’613 patent with full rights to pursue recovery of royalties for damages for infringement, including full rights to recover past and future damages.

66. The written description of the ’613 patent describes in technical detail each limitation of the claims, allowing a skilled artisan to understand the scope of the claims and how the nonconventional and non-generic combination of claim limitations is patently distinct from

and improved upon what may have been considered conventional or generic in the art at the time of the invention.

67. Headwater and its predecessors in interest have satisfied the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 287(a) with respect to the ’613 patent, and Headwater is entitled to damages for Defendants’ past infringement.

68. Defendants have directly infringed (literally and equivalently) and induced others to infringe the ’613 patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing products that infringe the claims of the ’613 patent and by inducing others to infringe the claims of the ’613 patent without a license or permission from Headwater, such as for example instructing users of the Accused Instrumentalities to perform the patented methods of the ’613 patent.

69. On information and belief, Defendants use, import, offer for sale, and sell certain infringing products in the United States. The Accused Instrumentalities are, for example, user electronic devices, including mobile phones, and tablets, as well as cellular networks, servers, and services.

70. For example, attached as Exhibit 4 is a chart setting forth a description of Defendants’ infringement claim 1 of the ’613 patent.

71. Defendants also knowingly and intentionally induce and contribute to infringement of the ’613 patent in violation of 35 U.S.C. §§ 271(b) and 271(c). For example, Defendants have had knowledge or were willfully blind of the ’613 patent and the infringing nature of the Accused Instrumentalities at least because the ItsOn software installed on Defendants phones and tablets in 2013-2016 included a patent marking notice which listed patents in the same family as the ’613 patent. Similarly, Defendants have had knowledge or were willfully blind of the ’613 patent and the infringing nature of the Accused Instrumentalities at least because of communications by and

among ItsOn, Headwater, and AT&T discussing ItsOn's and Headwater's intellectual property, including pending patent applications in the same family as the '613 patent, during the 2009-2011 timeframe. Additionally, on information and belief, Defendants have cited this specification in at least one patent which issued after the '613 patent was published and granted.

72. Despite this knowledge of the '613 patent, Defendants continue to actively encourage and instruct its customers to use and integrate the Accused Instrumentalities in ways that directly infringe the '613 patent. Defendants do so knowing and intending that their customers will commit these infringing acts. Defendants also continue to make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import the Accused Instrumentalities, despite their knowledge of the '613 patent, thereby specifically intending for and inducing its customers to infringe the '613 patent through the customers' normal and customary use of the Accused Instrumentalities.

73. Defendants have infringed multiple claims of the '613 patent, including independent claim 1. By way of example only, the normal and customary use of the mobile phones and tablets as well as cellular networks, servers, and services made, used, sold, offered for sale and/or imported by Defendants infringes an exemplary claim of the '613 patent, as in the description set forth in Exhibit 4, which Headwater provides without the benefit of information about the Accused Instrumentalities obtained through discovery.

74. Defendants have known how the Accused Instrumentalities are made and have known, or have been willfully blind to the fact, that making, using, offering to sell, and selling the Accused Instrumentalities to their customers, would constitute willful infringement of the '613 patent.

75. Defendants have induced, and continue to induce, infringement of the '613 patent by actively encouraging others (including its customers) to use, offer to sell, sell, and import the

Accused Instrumentalities. On information and belief, these acts include providing information and instructions on the use of the Accused Instrumentalities; providing information, education and instructions to its customers; providing the Accused Instrumentalities to customers; and indemnifying patent infringement within the United States.

76. Headwater has been damaged by Defendant's infringement of the '613 patent and is entitled to damages as provided for in 35 U.S.C. § 284, including reasonable royalty damages.

JURY DEMAND

77. Headwater demands a jury trial pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38.

RELIEF REQUESTED

Headwater prays for the following relief:

A. A judgment in favor of Headwater that Defendants have infringed the Asserted Patents, and that the Asserted Patents are valid and enforceable;

B. A judgment and order requiring Defendants to pay Headwater past and future damages arising out of Defendants' infringement of the Asserted Patents in an amount no less than a reasonable royalty, costs, expenses, and pre- and post-judgment interest for its infringement of the asserted patents, as provided under 35 U.S.C. § 284;

C. A permanent injunction prohibiting Defendants from further acts of infringement of the Asserted Patents;

D. A judgment and order requiring Defendants to provide an accounting and to pay supplemental damages to Headwater, including, without limitation, pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;

E. A judgement that Defendants' infringement is willful and enhanced damages and fees as a result of that willfulness under 35 U.S.C. § 284

F. A finding that this case is exceptional under 35 U.S.C. § 285, and an award of Headwater' reasonable attorney's fees and costs; and

G. Any and all other relief to which Headwater may be entitled.

Dated: September 1, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Marc Fenster

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