

(hereinafter "Complaint") of Plaintiff and Counterdefendant Apple Inc. (hereinafter PLAINTIFF or APPLE) as follows:

## **BACKGROUND ALLEGATIONS**

PSYSTAR admits that PLAINTIFF is a California corporation with its headquarters and principal place of business at 1 Infinite Loop, Cupertino, California. PSYSTAR admits that PLAINTIFF sells hardware, software, and services including the Macintosh computer, the iPod music player, and the iPhone. PSYSTAR admits that the PLAINTIFF was founded in 1976 and that PLAINTIFF has been referred to as "one of the most innovative companies in the world." PSYSTAR lacks information or knowledge as to the number of persons employed by the PLAINTIFF; PSYSTAR likewise lacks information or knowledge as to the number of stores operated by the PLAINTIFF and on that basis denies those allegations; PSYSTAR admits that PLAINTIFF sells a number of products online. PSYSTAR admits that in 2008, Fortune Magazine named the PLAINTIFF "America's Most Admired Company." PSYSTAR admits that PLAINTIFF launched the Macintosh line of computers in 1984 but otherwise denies the allegation that PLAINTIFF is "[a] pioneer of the personal computer revolution." On information and belief, PSYSTAR admits that the Macintosh (or "Mac") utilized a mouse, computer icons, and graphical user interface but lacks information or knowledge as to whether said components and functionality were novel and on that basis denies the remainder of the allegation. PSYSTAR admits that the Macintosh line of computers has included those particular models identified in the third sentence of paragraph 2 of the Complaint but denies the un-cited reference that said line of computers is "perennially praised" and on that basis denies the remainder of the allegation. PSYSTAR lacks information or knowledge as to the number of Macintosh

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that Macintosh computers are generally considered to be reliable and to enjoy ease of use as it

PSYSTAR admits the allegation that Macintosh computers are considered "famous" and

computers sold by the PLAINTIFF since 2001 and on that basis denies the allegation.

development teams of the PLAINTIFF "have seamlessly integrated the hardware and software 1 2 features of the Macintosh computer[]" and that the Macintosh "is simpler to service, update and 3 maintain." PSYSTAR is without information or knowledge as to Consumer Reports' ranking of 4 technical support for or by the PLAINTIFF and on that basis denies the allegation. 5 PSYSTAR admits that version 10.0 of the Mac OS X was released in 2001. PSYSTAR 6 admits the allegations of the second sentence of paragraph 4 of the Complaint. PSYSTAR is 7 without information or knowledge as to whether the unidentified reviewers referenced by the 8 PLAINTIFF in the third and fourth sentences of the paragraph 4 of the Complaint actually made 9 such statements and on that basis denies the remaining allegations as set forth in paragraph four of 10 the Complaint. PSYSTAR admits that the "color, transparency and animation" and "overall arrangement" 11 of the Mac OS X interface are "unique and creative" with respect to their operative functionality. 12 PSYSTAR admits that the combined Apple mark as purportedly found in the Finder toolbar is 13 14 "famous" for its functionality and that the Finder toolbar is combined with "a distinctive three-15 dimensional applications bar" thereby offering additional functionality for the benefit of the user of 16 the Mac OS X. PSYSTAR denies that the "combination of elements" in the Mac OS X interface is 17 "distinctive," "nonfunctional" and "well known to consumers"; PSYSTAR is without information 18 or knowledge as to whether the aforementioned elements are "associated with the PLAINTIFF and 19 Mac OS X Leopard" and on that basis denies the remainder of the allegation. PSYSTAR admits 20 that the PLAINTIFF refers to the aforementioned combinations as the PLAINTIFF's "Trade Dress" 21 but denies that any legal protections offered by any associated theory are available and/or valid. 22 PSYSTAR admits that the Mac OS X has been the subject of media discussion and that the 23 Mac OS X if the PLAINTIFF means to refer to the same as "[t]he product" has received 24 "significant acclaim." PSYSTAR is without information or knowledge as to whether the sale of 25 Mac computers has "surged," whether the growth of any such sales is "at a faster pace than the onal computer market in general," and whether any such sales are related to the Mac OS X and 26 27 on that basis denies the assertion. 28

PSYSTAR admits that the PLAINTIFF manufacturers and sells a product known as the 1 2 Xserve rack mount server. PSYSTAR admits that the Xserve uses an iteration of one or more 3 components referenced as the Mac OS X Leopard Server. PSYSTAR admits that the Mac OS X 4 Leopard Server has been the subject of media discussion. 5 PSYSTAR admits that the PLAINTIFF alleges ownership in certain registered trademarks 6 as identified in the first sentence of paragraph 8 of the Complaint and that certain marks and brands 7 of the PLAINTIFF have been referenced by others as being "one of the most famous brands in the 8 world." PSYSTAR admits that the PLAINTIFF promotes, offers, and sells computers, goods, and 9 services in interstate commerce but is without information or knowledge as to the time and effort 10 corresponding to such promotions, offers, and sales and/or the specific trademarks used with such promotions, offers, and sales and on that basis denies the allegation. PSYSTAR is without 11 12 information or knowledge as to the promotional expenditures of the PLAINTIFF and whether such 13 expenditures are related to the trademarks identified in the third sentence of paragraph 8 of the 14 Complaint and on that basis denies the allegations. PSYSTAR denies the allegation that the 15 PLAINTIFF's brand, unidentified marks, and purportedly distinctive trade dress (if any) are 16 "synonymous" with anything and on that basis denies the allegation. PSYSTAR admits that 17 BusinessWeek Magazine has identified the PLAINTIFF as the "World's Most Innovative 18 Company." PSYSTAR is without information or knowledge as to whether the unidentified independent research organizations referenced by the PLAINTIFF in the final sentence of 19 20 paragraph 8 of the Complaint actually made such determinations and on that basis denies the 21 allegation. 22 PSYSTAR is without information or knowledge as to what the consuming public 23 nationwide associates with or understands any marks or trade dress of the PLAINTIFF to identify 24 and on that basis denies the allegation. PSYSTAR is without information or knowledge as to the 25 quality of any goods or services of the PLAINTIFF and any good will established with respect to same and on that basis denies the allegations. 26 PSYSTAR is without information or knowledge as to the exclusivity and frequency of use 27 of any mark of the PLAINTIFF and on that basis denies the allegation; PSYSTAR expressly denies 28

that it is infringing said marks. PSYSTAR admits that certain marks of the PLAINTIFF may be 1 2 famous but deny that any alleged trade dress enjoys such fame, in part because the alleged trade 3 dress of the PLAINTIFF is functional and on that basis denies the allegation; PSYSTAR expressly denies that it is infringing the same. PSYSTAR is without information or knowledge as to what the 4 5 PLAINTIFF considers its "most important assets" and on that basis denies the allegations; 6 PSYSTAR likes denies the assertion that any trade dress is distinctive and again notes the 7 functionality of the same. 8 PSYSTAR admits that it is a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the 9 State of Florida with its principal place of business at 10475 NW 28<sup>th</sup> Street, Doral, Florida. 10 PSYSTAR admits that for a period of several hours on one day that PSYSTAR colloquially referred to certain computers by the name of 'OpenMac' but denies that it currently sells any 11 12 <del>computer referred to by that name; PSYSTAR denies that it sells any computer under any name that</del> 13 runs a modified, unauthorized version of the Leopard operating system. PSYSTAR admits 14 currently selling a computer referred to as the 'Open Computer' and that said computer may 15 include the Leopard operating system; PSYSTAR denies that any such computer runs a modified, 16 unauthorized version of the Leopard operating system. PSYSTAR admits that it offers the Open 17 Computer for sale online and that PSYSTAR ships said computer throughout the United States 18 including into the Northern District of California. PSYSTAR admits that it has made statements 19 concerning the number of computers sold. PSYSTAR denies the allegations in the final sentence of 20 paragraph 12 of the Complaint, specifically: that PSYSTAR makes copies of the Leopard software; 21 that PSYSTAR offers downloads of 'updates' to the Leopard software from the website 22 www.psystar.com; that PSYSTAR copies any "updates" generated by the PLAINTIFF; and/or that 23 PSYSTAR generates unauthorized, modified versions of software updates from the PLAINTIFF. 24 PSYSTAR admits that it sells a rack-mounted server referred to as the OpenServ. 25 PSYSTAR otherwise denies each and every allegation of paragraph 13 of the Complaint. 26 PSYSTAR is without information or knowledge as to the allegations of paragraph 14 of the 27 Complaint and on that basis denies each and every allegation therein. 28

{00349979v1} 15. PSYSTAR admits that the PLAINTIFF seeks an injunction against the alleged misappropriation and alleged infringement of the PLAINTIFF's allegedly proprietary software and alleged intellectual property; PSYSTAR denies that it has misappropriated any such proprietary software or intellectual property. PSYSTAR denies that its actions have harmed the consuming public, sells a poor product, and/or has advertised and promoted any such product in a manner that falsely and unfairly implied an affiliation with the PLAINTIFF. PSYSTAR denies that its action have and/or continue to cause harm to the PLAINTIFF; PSYSTAR likewise denies that its actions constitute a misuse of PLAINTIFF's intellectual property. PSYSTAR admits that the PLAINTIFF seeks an award of actual damages (while concurrently denying that any exist), treble damages (while concurrently denying that any such relief is appropriate), and attorneys' fees and costs (while concurrently denying that any such relief is appropriate); PSYSTAR denies that it has engaged in any action that is unfair, unlawful, exploitive, or that otherwise causes consumer confusion and injury nor that any such action has ever existed.

# JURISDICTION AND VENUE

16. PSYSTAR admits that the Northern District of California has jurisdiction of the present action in that the PLAINTIFF has brought the action pursuant to, inter alia, the copyright laws of the United States. PSYSTAR denies that it has caused the PLAINTIFF any harm.

17. PSYSTAR admits that venue is proper in the Northern District of California in that PSYSTAR has done business in this judicial district. PSYSTAR otherwise denies the allegations of paragraph 17 including that PSYSTAR has committed infringement of copyright and/or trademark infringement, breached a contract, engaged in unfair competition, and/or continues to commit such acts in this or any district. PSYSTAR admits that the present action is an Intellectual Property Action and is therefore exempt from the intra-District venue provisions of Local Rule 3-2(c).

## **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

PSYSTAR admits that the PLAINTIFF claims to license the use of the Mac OS for use only on Apple labeled hardware although PSYSTAR is without information or knowledge as to what this otherwise vague and ambiguous terminology (i.e., Apple labeled hardware) refers. PSYSTAR is without information or knowledge as to what is meant by an "original version of the Mac OS" and on that basis denies the allegations of the second sentence of paragraph 18 of the Complaint and believes that the Mac OS may be purchased online and/or from any number of resellers such as Amazon, AsenaShop, FadFusion, and SoftwareMedia.com. PSYSTAR admits that the PLAINTIFF states that upgrades to the Mac OS may be licensed separately and, further, that the PLAINTIFF states its license prohibits the use of the Mac OS or upgrades on non-Apple hardware. PSYSTAR admits that a license agreement is attached as Exhibits 1 and 2 to the Complaint but is without information or knowledge with respect to whether those agreements are provided with each version of the Mac OS X or Max OS X Server and on that basis denies the allegations of the first sentence of paragraph 19 of the Complaint. PSYSTAR admits that the quoted language matches that language as provided in the exhibit attached to the Complaint claiming to be the Mac OS X license and, further, that said quoted language also corresponds to that language in the exhibit purporting to be the Max OS X Leopard Server License Agreement; PSYSTAR otherwise denies all remaining allegations of paragraph 19 of the Complaint including whether or not said terms are valid and/or enforceable. PSYSTAR admits the allegations of paragraph 20. PSYSTAR admits the allegations of paragraph 21 but only to the extent that PSYSTAR has never engaged in any discussion concerning the allegations of paragraph 21 with the PLAINTIFF; PSYSTAR similarly notes that the PLAINTIFF has never denied PSYSTAR the authorization to install, use, or sell the Mac OS software on any non-Apple labeled hardware until the filing of the <del>oresent action.</del>

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# FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF 2 (Copyright Infringement) 3 4 PSYSTAR repeats and incorporates by reference its admission and denials as set forth in 5 paragraphs 1-21 of the present Answer. 6 PSYSTAR denies that Max OS, Mac OS X, Mac OS X version 10.5, and Mac OS X Server 7 all constitute "an original work of authorship" "constituting copyrightable subject matter" as those 8 terms are defined by the United States copyright laws and on that basis denies the allegations; 9 PSYSTAR is without information or knowledge as to who contributed to the purported works of authorship identified in paragraph 23 of the Complaint and on that basis denies the allegations of 10 11 paragraph 23. PSYSTAR admits that the PLAINTIFF claims to be the owner of the copyright registrations 12 13 identified in paragraph 24 of the Complaint. PSYSTAR is without information or knowledge as to 14 whether registrations should have been granted as to the aforementioned works and on that basis 15 denies the remaining allegations in paragraph 24. PSYSTAR denies the allegation that PSYSTAR 16 has infringed any valid copyright held by the PLAINTIFF. 17 PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 25 including the allegation that PSYSTAR 18 in anyway infringed any of the PLAINTIFF's exclusive rights under the Copyright Act. 19 PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 26 of the Complaint. 20 PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 27 of the Complaint. 21 PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 28 of the Complaint. 22 PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 29 of the Complaint. 23 PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 30 of the Complaint. 24 PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 31 of the Complaint. 25 26 27

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1	SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
2	(Contributory and Induced Copyright Infringement)
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4	32. PSYSTAR repeats and incorporates by reference its admissions and denials as set forth in
5	paragraphs 1-31 of the present Answer.
6	33. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 33 of the Complaint.
7	34. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 34 of the Complaint.
8	35. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 35 of the Complaint.
9	36. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 36 of the Complaint.
10	37. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 37 of the Complaint.
11	38. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 38 of the Complaint.
12	39. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 39 of the Complaint.
13	40. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 40 of the Complaint.
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15	THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
16	(Breach of Contract)
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18	41. PSYSTAR repeats and incorporates by reference its admissions and denials as set forth in
19	paragraphs 1-40 of the present Answer.
20	42. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 42 of the Complaint in that the software disk
21	is not sealed or shrink wrapped.
22	43. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 43 of the Complaint.
23	44. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 44 of the Complaint.
24	45. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 45 of the Complaint.
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(Inducing Breach of Contract)

46. PSYSTAR repeats and incorporates by reference its admissions and denials as set forth in paragraphs 1-45 of the present Answer.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

47. PSYSTAR admits that it is aware of the existence of the License Agreement governing the use of the Max OS X software and certain conditions and terms thereof but lacks information or knowledge as to what particular terms and conditions are referred to by the PLAINTIFF and for that reason denies the allegation.

48. PSYSTAR denies that it has advised, encouraged, and assisted others to breach the License Agreement; PSYSTAR has not advised consumers to acquire Mac OS X software and install, use, and run it on non Apple Labeled computers. PSYSTAR denies that it has unlawfully induced breach of the License Agreement by others.

19. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 49 of the Complaint.

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### FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Trademark Infringement)

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50. PSYSTAR repeats and incorporates by reference its admissions and denials as set forth in paragraphs 1-49 of the present Answer.

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51. PSYSTAR admits that registered marks exist as attached to the Complaint as Exhibit 3 but is without information or knowledge as to what goods and service those marks pertain and on that basis denies the remaining allegations of paragraph 51.

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52. PSYSTAR admits that the PLAINTIFF has never expressly consented to the use of any trademark of the PLAINTIFF but alleges that PSYSTAR has never engaged in any discussion concerning the allegations of paragraph 52 with the PLAINTIFF; PSYSTAR further alleges that the PLAINTIFF has never denied PSYSTAR the authorization to use any mark of the PLAINTIFF.

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1	PSYSTAR denies that any valid mark has been infringed and on that basis denies the remaining
2	allegations of paragraph 52.
3	53. PSYSTAR admits that it is aware of the PLAINTIFF and its business but denies that
4	PSYSTAR has infringed any valid mark of the PLAINTIFF.
5	54. PSYSTAR denies the allegation that it has engaged in an unauthorized use of any trademark
6	of the PLAINTIFF; PSYSTAR further denies that any action of PSYSTAR has caused deception or
7	confusion or mistake amongst consumers as to the origin, sponsorship, approval, affiliation,
8	connection, or association between the PLAINTIFF and PSYSTAR and on that basis denies the
9	remaining allegations of paragraph 54.
10	55. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 55 of the Complaint.
11	56. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 56 of the Complaint.
12	57. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 57 of the Complaint.
13	58. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 58 of the Complaint.
14	59. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 59 of the Complaint.
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16	SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
17	(Trademark Infringement)
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19	60. PSYSTAR repeats and incorporates by reference its admissions and denials as set forth in
20	paragraphs 1-59 of the present Answer.
21	61. PSYSTAR is without information or knowledge as to the existence of the unidentified
22	common law trademark rights of the PLAINTIFF and on that basis denies the allegations of
23	paragraph 61 of the Complaint.
24	62. PSYSTAR is without information or knowledge as to the nature of existence of the
25	unidentified "various marks or [purportedly] distinctive trade dress" referenced in paragraph
26	sixty-two-of the Complaint and on that basis denies those allegations.
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1	63. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 63 because PSYSTAR has never sought to
2	cause confusion or mistake, or to deceive the public as to the origin, sponsorship, association or
3	approval of goods or services of PSYSTAR or to imply an association with the PLAINTIFF.
4	64. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 64 of the Complaint.
5	65. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 65 of the Complaint.
6	66. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 66 of the Complaint.
7	67. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 67 of the Complaint.
8	68. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 68 of the Complaint.
9	69. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 69 of the Complaint.
10	70. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 70 of the Complaint.
11	71. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 71 of the Complaint.
12	72. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 72 of the Complaint.
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14	SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
15	(Trade Dress Infringement)
	(Trade Dress Infringement)
15	(Trade Dress Infringement)  73. PSYSTAR repeats and incorporates by reference its admission and denials as set forth in
15 16	
15 16 17	73. PSYSTAR repeats and incorporates by reference its admission and denials as set forth in
15 16 17 18	73. PSYSTAR repeats and incorporates by reference its admission and denials as set forth in paragraphs 1-72 of the present Answer.
15 16 17 18 19	73. PSYSTAR repeats and incorporates by reference its admission and denials as set forth in paragraphs 1-72 of the present Answer.  74. PSYSTAR is without information and belief as to whether the PLAINTIFF is the owner of
15 16 17 18 19 20	<ul> <li>73. PSYSTAR repeats and incorporates by reference its admission and denials as set forth in paragraphs 1-72 of the present Answer.</li> <li>74. PSYSTAR is without information and belief as to whether the PLAINTIFF is the owner of the alleged Trade Dress and on that basis denies the allegations of paragraph 74.</li> </ul>
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	73. PSYSTAR repeats and incorporates by reference its admission and denials as set forth in paragraphs 1-72 of the present Answer.  74. PSYSTAR is without information and belief as to whether the PLAINTIFF is the owner of the alleged Trade Dress and on that basis denies the allegations of paragraph 74.  75. PSYSTAR is without information and belief as to what is well-known among consumers
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	73. PSYSTAR repeats and incorporates by reference its admission and denials as set forth in paragraphs 1-72 of the present Answer.  74. PSYSTAR is without information and belief as to whether the PLAINTIFF is the owner of the alleged Trade Dress and on that basis denies the allegations of paragraph 74.  75. PSYSTAR is without information and belief as to what is well known among consumers and what has become exclusively associated with the PLAINTIFF and the Leopard version of the
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	73. PSYSTAR repeats and incorporates by reference its admission and denials as set forth in paragraphs 1-72 of the present Answer.  74. PSYSTAR is without information and belief as to whether the PLAINTIFF is the owner of the alleged Trade Dress and on that basis denies the allegations of paragraph 74.  75. PSYSTAR is without information and belief as to what is well-known among consumers and what has become exclusively associated with the PLAINTIFF and the Leopard version of the Mac OS X and on that basis denies the allegations of paragraph 75.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	73. PSYSTAR repeats and incorporates by reference its admission and denials as set forth in paragraphs 1-72 of the present Answer.  74. PSYSTAR is without information and belief as to whether the PLAINTIFF is the owner of the alleged Trade Dress and on that basis denies the allegations of paragraph 74.  75. PSYSTAR is without information and belief as to what is well known among consumers and what has become exclusively associated with the PLAINTIFF and the Leopard version of the Mac OS X and on that basis denies the allegations of paragraph 75.  76. PSYSTAR denies that PLAINTIFF's alleged Trade Dress is distinctive with respect to the
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	73. PSYSTAR repeats and incorporates by reference its admission and denials as set forth in paragraphs 1-72 of the present Answer.  74. PSYSTAR is without information and belief as to whether the PLAINTIFF is the owner of the alleged Trade Dress and on that basis denies the allegations of paragraph 74.  75. PSYSTAR is without information and belief as to what is well known among consumers and what has become exclusively associated with the PLAINTIFF and the Leopard version of the Mac OS X and on that basis denies the allegations of paragraph 75.  76. PSYSTAR denies that PLAINTIFF's alleged Trade Dress is distinctive with respect to the Max OS X Leopard operating system and whether the same distinguishes PLAINTIFF's goods and
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	73. PSYSTAR repeats and incorporates by reference its admission and denials as set forth in paragraphs 1-72 of the present Answer.  74. PSYSTAR is without information and belief as to whether the PLAINTIFF is the owner of the alleged Trade Dress and on that basis denies the allegations of paragraph 74.  75. PSYSTAR is without information and belief as to what is well-known among consumers and what has become exclusively associated with the PLAINTIFF and the Leopard version of the Mac OS X and on that basis denies the allegations of paragraph 75.  76. PSYSTAR denies that PLAINTIFF's alleged Trade Dress is distinctive with respect to the Max OS X Leopard operating system and whether the same distinguishes PLAINTIFF's goods and services and on that basis denies the allegations of paragraph 76.

78. PSYSTAR denies that PLAINTIFF's purported Trade Dress is non-functional. 79. PSYSTAR denies that it has engaged in an unauthorized use of PLAINTIFF's purported trade Dress and that any activity of PSYSTAR is likely to cause confusion, mistake, or deception with respect to the source of goods and services or as to the affiliation, connection, association, sponsorship or approval of such goods and services and on that basis denies the allegations of paragraph 79. 80. PSYSTAR denies that it has violated Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a). 81. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 82 of the Complaint. 82. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 83 of the Complaint. 83. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 85 of the Complaint. 85. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 85 of the Complaint. 86. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 85 of the Complaint. 87. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 87 of the Complaint. 88. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 80 of the Complaint. 99. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 90 of the Complaint. 90. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 90 of the Complaint. 91. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 90 of the Complaint. 92. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 90 of the Complaint. 93. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 90 of the Complaint. 94. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 90 of the Complaint. 95. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 90 of the Complaint. 96. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 90 of the Complaint. 97. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 90 of the Complaint.		
Trade Dress and that any activity of PSYSTAR is likely to cause confusion, mistake, or deception with respect to the source of goods and services or as to the affiliation, connection, association, sponsorship or approval of such goods and services and on that basis denies the allegations of paragraph 79.  80. PSYSTAR denies that it has violated Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a).  81. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 81 of the Complaint.  82. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 82 of the Complaint.  83. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 83 of the Complaint.  84. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 85 of the Complaint.  85. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 85 of the Complaint.  86. PSYSTAR repeats and incorporates by reference its admissions and denials as set forth in paragraphs 1.85 of the present Answer.  87. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 87 of the Complaint.  88. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 89 of the Complaint.  90. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 90 of the Complaint.  91. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 91 of the Complaint.  92. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 92 of the Complaint.  93. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 92 of the Complaint.	1	78. PSYSTAR denies that PLAINTIFF's purported Trade Dress is non-functional.
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81. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 81 of the Complaint. 9 82. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 82 of the Complaint. 10 83. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 83 of the Complaint. 11 84. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 85 of the Complaint. 12 85. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 85 of the Complaint. 13 EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF 15 (Trademark Dilution) 16 17 86. PSYSTAR repeats and incorporates by reference its admissions and denials as set forth in paragraphs 1 85 of the present Answer. 19 87. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 87 of the Complaint. 20 88. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 89 of the Complaint. 21 89. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 90 of the Complaint. 22 91. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 91 of the Complaint. 23 91. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 92 of the Complaint. 24 92. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 92 of the Complaint. 25 26 27 28	6	<del>paragraph 79.</del>
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13 14 15 16 17 18 18 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 26 27 28	11	84. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 84 of the Complaint.
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<del>79v1)</del>   -13-	17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	paragraphs 1-85 of the present Answer.  87. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 87 of the Complaint.  88. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 88 of the Complaint.  89. PSYSTAR denies the allegation of paragraph 89 of the Complaint.  90. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 90 of the Complaint.  91. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 91 of the Complaint.

1	NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
2	(State Unfair Competition)
3	
4	93. PSYSTAR repeats and incorporates by reference its admissions and denials as set forth in
5	paragraphs 1-92 of the present Answer.
6	94. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 94 of the Complaint.
7	95. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 95 of the Complaint.
8	
9	TENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
10	(Common Law Unfair Competition)
11	
12	96. PSYSTAR repeats and incorporates by reference its admissions and denials as set forth in
13	paragraphs 1-95 of the present Answer.
14	97. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 97 of the Complaint.
15	98. PSYSTAR denies the allegations of paragraph 98 of the Complaint.
16	
17	PRAYER FOR RELIEF
18	
19	99. PSYSTAR expressly denies that the PLAINTIFF is entitled to any of the relief requested in
20	the Claims for Relief.
21	
22	GENERAL DENIAL
23	
24	100. PSYSTAR further denies each and every allegation set forth in the Complaint to which
25	PSYSTAR has not specifically admitted, controverted, or denied.
26	
27	
28	
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1	AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES
2	
3	PSYSTAR asserts the following affirmative defenses and reserve the right to allege additional
4	defenses as they are discovered.
5	
6	First Affirmative Defense
7	<del>(Failure to State a Claim)</del>
8	
9	The PLAINTIFF has failed to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.
10	
11	Second Affirmative Defense
12	<del>(Estoppel)</del>
13	The DI AINTEGE? alsign are bound in subals as in cost booths destrict of external
14 15	The PLAINTIFF's claims are barred, in whole or in part, by the doctrine of estoppel.
16	Third Affirmative Defense
17	(Waiver)
18	· · · ·
19	The PLAINTIFF's claims are barred, in whole or in part, by the doctrine of waiver.
20	
21	Fourth Affirmative Defense
22	(Unclean Hands)
23	
24	The PLAINTIFF's claims are barred, in whole or in part, by the doctrine of unclean hands.
25	
26	
27	
28	
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1	Fifth Affirmative Defense
2	(Failure to Mitigate)
3	
4	The PLAINTIFF's claims are barred, in whole or in part, by its failure to mitigate any alleged
5	injury and/or its failure to mitigate any alleged damages.
6	
7	Sixth Affirmative Defense
8	(Lack of Injury in Fact)
9	
10	The PLAINTIFF cannot satisfy its burden of demonstrating that the PLAINTIFF suffered any
11	injury in fact, nor did the PLAINTIFF suffer any such injury.
12	
13	Seventh Affirmative Defense
14	( <del>Special Case)</del>
15	
16	The PLAINTIFF cannot satisfy its burden, in whole or in part, of demonstrating that the present
17	<del>case is a special case.</del>
18	
19	Eighth Affirmative Defense
20	(Lack of Standing to Assert Copyright / Trademark)
21	
22	The PLAINTIFF lacks standing to assert a claim of infringement of any alleged copyright and/or
23	trademark including, but not limited to, lack of right, title, and interest to bring an action related to
24	the same.
25	
26	
27	
28	

1	Ninth Affirmative Defense
2	(Lack of Infringement of Copyright / Trademark)
3	
4	PSYSTAR has not directly or indirectly—by contribution or inducement—infringed any alleged
5	copyright and/or trademark of the PLAINTIFF.
6	
7	Tenth Affirmative Defense
8	(Lack of Copyrightable Subject Matter)
9	
10	PLAINTIFF's alleged copyrights lack protectable subject matter in that they lack original
11	expression as required by 17 U.S.C. § 102(a) and/or encompass an idea, procedure, process,
12	system, method of operation, concept, principle, or discovery as prohibited by 17 U.S.C. § 102(b).
13	
14	Eleventh Affirmative Defense
15	(Fair Use of Copyright)
16	
17	Any reproduction, display, derivation, or distribution of any valid copyright of the PLAINTIFF by
18	PSYSTAR is a fair use protected by the provisions of 17 U.S.C. § 107.
19	
20	Twelfth Affirmative Defense
21	(First Sale / Exhaustion of Copyright)
22	
23	Any distribution of any valid copyright of the PLAINTIFF by PSYSTAR is subject to the first sale
	<del>doctrine.</del>
<ul><li>25</li><li>26</li><li>27</li></ul>	
26	
28	

1	Thirteenth Affirmative Defense
2	(Express License of Copyright)
3	
4	Any reproduction, display, derivation, or distribution of any valid copyright of the PLAINTIFF by
5	PSYSTAR is subject to an express license by and between the parties including but not limited to
6	the Apple Public Source License and/or one or more other Open Source licenses.
7	
8	Fourteenth Affirmative Defense
9	(Implied License to Copyright)
10	
11	Any reproduction, display, derivation, or distribution of any valid copyright of the PLAINTIFF by
12	PSYSTAR is subject to an implied license by and between the parties.
13	
14	Fifteenth Affirmative Defense
15	(Failure to Register Copyright)
16	
17	PLAINTIFF is prohibited from bringing action against PSYSTAR for the alleged infringement of
18	one or more of PLAINTIFF's copyrights for failure to register said copyrights with the Copyright
19	Office as required by 17 U.S.C. § 411.
20	
21	Sixteenth Affirmative Defense
22	(Lack of Willfulness)
23	
24	PSYSTAR has not willfully infringed - directly or indirectly - any copyright and/or trademark of
25	the PLAINTIFF.
26	
27	
28	
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1	Seventeenth Affirmative Defense
2	(Functionality of Trademark)
3	
4	One or more of PLAINTIFF's trademarks and/or trade dress is functional as prohibited by 15
5	U.S.C. § 1052(e)(5).
6	
7	Eighteenth Affirmative Defense
8	(Lack of Association / Lack of Indicia of Source)
9	
10	One or more of PLAINTIFF's trademarks are not associated with any good or service of the
11	PLAINTIFF nor are the trademarks indicative of source of any good or service.
12	
13	Nineteenth Affirmative Defense
14	(Lack of Secondary Meaning of Trademark)
15	
16	One or more of PLAINTIFF's trademark and/or trade dress are descriptive and lack requisite
17	secondary meaning within the relevant consuming public as prohibited by 15 U.S.C. § 1052(e)(1).
18	
19	Twentieth Affirmative Defense
20	<del>(Generic Term)</del>
21	
22	One or more of PLAINTIFF's alleged trademarks are generic terms that do not warrant protection.
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	

1	Twenty-First Affirmative Defense
2	(Lack of Actual Confusion)
3	
4	There has been no actual confusion with respect to any activity of PSYSTAR and one or more of
5	the trademarks and/or trade dress of the PLAINTIFF.
6	
7	Twenty-Second Affirmative Defense
8	(Lack of Likelihood of Confusion)
9	
10	There is no likelihood that any members of the relevant consuming public will be confused with
11	respect to any activity of PSYSTAR and one or more of the trademarks and/or trade dress of the
12	PLAINTIFF.
13	
14	Twenty-Third Affirmative Defense
15	(Nominative Use of Trademark)
15 16	<del>(Nominative Use of Trademark)</del>
	(Nominative Use of Trademark)  The use of any trademark of the PLAINTIFF by PSYSTAR is a nominative fair use in that the
16	
16 17	The use of any trademark of the PLAINTIFF by PSYSTAR is a nominative fair use in that the
16 17 18	The use of any trademark of the PLAINTIFF by PSYSTAR is a nominative fair use in that the PLAINTIFF's product or service is not readily identifiable without the use of the trademark;
16 17 18 19	The use of any trademark of the PLAINTIFF by PSYSTAR is a nominative fair use in that the PLAINTIFF's product or service is not readily identifiable without the use of the trademark;  PSYSTAR only uses as much of the trademark as is reasonably necessary to identify the
16 17 18 19 20	The use of any trademark of the PLAINTIFF by PSYSTAR is a nominative fair use in that the PLAINTIFF's product or service is not readily identifiable without the use of the trademark;  PSYSTAR only uses as much of the trademark as is reasonably necessary to identify the PLAINTIFF's products or services; and PSYSTAR does nothing that would, in conjunction with
16 17 18 19 20 21	The use of any trademark of the PLAINTIFF by PSYSTAR is a nominative fair use in that the PLAINTIFF's product or service is not readily identifiable without the use of the trademark;  PSYSTAR only uses as much of the trademark as is reasonably necessary to identify the PLAINTIFF's products or services; and PSYSTAR does nothing that would, in conjunction with the trademark, suggest to the relevant consuming public a sponsorship or endorsement by the
16 17 18 19 20 21 22	The use of any trademark of the PLAINTIFF by PSYSTAR is a nominative fair use in that the PLAINTIFF's product or service is not readily identifiable without the use of the trademark;  PSYSTAR only uses as much of the trademark as is reasonably necessary to identify the PLAINTIFF's products or services; and PSYSTAR does nothing that would, in conjunction with the trademark, suggest to the relevant consuming public a sponsorship or endorsement by the
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	The use of any trademark of the PLAINTIFF by PSYSTAR is a nominative fair use in that the PLAINTIFF's product or service is not readily identifiable without the use of the trademark;  PSYSTAR only uses as much of the trademark as is reasonably necessary to identify the PLAINTIFF's products or services; and PSYSTAR does nothing that would, in conjunction with the trademark, suggest to the relevant consuming public a sponsorship or endorsement by the
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	The use of any trademark of the PLAINTIFF by PSYSTAR is a nominative fair use in that the PLAINTIFF's product or service is not readily identifiable without the use of the trademark;  PSYSTAR only uses as much of the trademark as is reasonably necessary to identify the PLAINTIFF's products or services; and PSYSTAR does nothing that would, in conjunction with the trademark, suggest to the relevant consuming public a sponsorship or endorsement by the
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	The use of any trademark of the PLAINTIFF by PSYSTAR is a nominative fair use in that the PLAINTIFF's product or service is not readily identifiable without the use of the trademark;  PSYSTAR only uses as much of the trademark as is reasonably necessary to identify the PLAINTIFF's products or services; and PSYSTAR does nothing that would, in conjunction with the trademark, suggest to the relevant consuming public a sponsorship or endorsement by the

1	Twenty-Fourth Affirmative Defense
2	<del>(Fair Use of Trademark)</del>
3	
4	The use of any trademark of the PLAINTIFF by PSYSTAR is protected by the Fair Use Doctrine
5	and/or the First Amendment including but not limited to parody, non-commercial use, product
6	comparison, and/or non-competing/non-confusing use.
7	
8	Twenty-Fifth Affirmative Defense
9	(Lack of Privity)
10	
11	There is no contract by and between PSYSTAR and the PLAINTIFF whereby PSYSTAR could
12	allegedly breach the same.
13	
14	Twenty-Sixth Affirmative Defense
15	(Partial Failure of Consideration)
16	
17	PLAINTIFF's claims are wholly or partially barred because of a failure of consideration.
18	
19	Twenty-Seventh Affirmative Defense
20	-(Preemption)
21	
22	PLAINTIFF's claims are wholly or partially barred because the contract is preempted in whole or
23	<del>in part by federal law.</del>
24	
25	
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Twenty-Eighth Affirmative Defense
<del>(Illegality)</del>
PLAINTIFF's claims are wholly or partially barred because the contract is unenforceable on the
grounds illegality.
Twenty-Ninth Affirmative Defense
(Public Policy)
PLAINTIFF's claims are wholly or partially barred in that the contact is unenforceable as being
contrary to the public policy of the law of the State of California.
Thirtieth Affirmative Defense
( <del>Unconscionability)</del>
PLAINTIFF's claims are wholly or partially barred in that the contract is unenforceable in that it is
procedurally and/or substantively unconscionable.
Thirty-First Affirmative Defense
(Vague, Ambiguous, and Otherwise Unintelligible Contract)
The alleged contract utilizes vague, ambiguous, and otherwise unintelligible terms thereby
preventing a meeting of the minds as to the scope, rights, and reservations of the alleged contract.
-22-

1	Thirty-Second Affirmative Defense
2	(Lack of Independently Actionable Claim)
3	
4	PLAINTIFF's unfair competition claims fail to identify a requisite and independently actionable
5	activity of PSYSTAR giving rise to any alleged unfair competition.
6	
7	Thirty-Third Affirmative Defense
8	(Severability)
9	
10	Certain provisions of the alleged contract are unenforceable and therefore severable from any
11	otherwise valid provisions of the contract.
12	
13	Thirty-Fourth Affirmative Defense
14	(Frustration of Purpose)
15	
16	Enforcement of the alleged contract by and between the PLAINTIFF and PSYSTAR as alleged by
17	the PLAINTIFF would frustrate and cause the alleged contract to operate in a manner contrary to
18	the purpose of the same.
19	
20	Thirty-Fifth Affirmative Defense
21	(Consideration Paid in Full)
22	
23	PSYSTAR has delivered on its consideration in full and the PLAINTIFF, notwithstanding said
24	<del>consideration, now seeks to repudiate the contract.</del>
25	
26	
27	
28	

# **Thirty-Sixth Affirmative Defense**

(Failure to Act in a Commercially Reasonable Manner)

PLAINTIFF's actions are unreasonable in light of one or more provisions of the California

Commercial Code.

# Thirty-Seventh Affirmative Defense

(Copyright Misuse)

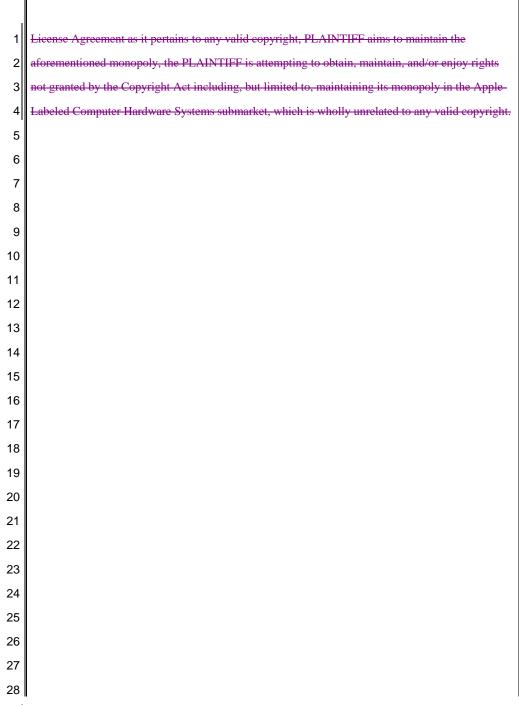
The PLAINTIFF has attempted to leverage the rights granted under any valid copyright to areas outside the exclusive rights granted by the Copyright Act. The PLAINTIFF has engaged in certain anticompetitive behavior and/or other actions that are in violation of the public policy underlying the federal copyright laws including, but not limited to, a failure to abide by the fair use and first sale doctrines.

The PLAINTIFF has further engaged in copyright misuse through the use of an illicit trying provision in its end user license agreement for the Mac OS X with respect to only utilizing the Mac OS X software on Apple Labeled Computer Hardware Systems and as is further detailed in PSYSTAR's counterclaims for violations of the Sherman Act, Clayton Act, and Cartwright Act, which are incorporated herein by reference. By attempting to enforce this illicit tying provision, the PLAINTIFF is attempting to obtain, maintain, and/or enjoy rights not granted by the Copyright Act including, but not limited to, destroying competition in the Mac OS Capable Computer

Hardware Systems market, which is wholly unrelated to any valid copyright.

The PLAINTIFF has further engaged in copyright misuse by utilizing any valid copyright in the Mac OS to maintain its monopoly in the Apple Labeled Computer Hardware System market and is further detailed in PSYSTAR's counterclaims for violations of the Sherman Act, Clayton Act, and Cartwright Act, which are incorporated herein by reference. By attempting to enforce its End User

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**COUNTERCLAIM** 

2 3

## **Nature of this Action**

4 5

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This is an action for declaratory relief under the Declaratory Judgment Act (28 U.S.C. § 2201) (hereinafter referred to as the "First Amended Counterclaim").

7 8

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copyrights held and asserted by Apple Inc. ("APPLE") in its July 3, 2008 Complaint ("Complaint") and December 2, 2008 Amended Complaint ("First Amended Complaint"). PSYSTAR's request for declaratory relief as to unenforceability of these copyrights is predicated upon APPLE having

PsyStar Corporation ("PSYSTAR") seeks a declaration as to the unenforceability of certain

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leveraged (and APPLE continuing to leverage) the limited monopoly granted by the U.S. Copyright

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Office under the U.S. Copyright Act to areas outside that statutory grant. APPLE's leveraging

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conduct therefore constitutes copyright misuse, which renders the corresponding copyrights unenforceable.

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APPLE leverages its asserted copyrights in the Macintosh OS X Operating System (the "Mac OS") to secure exclusive rights not granted by the U.S. Copyright Office. APPLE has

secured—and continues to seek to secure—exclusive rights in certain hardware components

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referred to herein as Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems vis-à-vis the Mac OS. APPLE

19 20 illicitly and improperly secured and continues to secure these rights to the exclusion of Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems. APPLE leverages its asserted copyrights through its End

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User License Agreement ("EULA") and the misapplication of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act ("DMCA").

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23 Sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act, Section 3 of the Clayton Act, Section 16700 of the

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California Business and Professions Code (the Cartwright Act), Section 17200 of the California

25 26 Business and Professions Code, and state common law with respect to the PSYSTAR also seeks a

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corresponding declaration as to APPLE having violated Section 17200 of the California Business & Professions Code. PSYSTAR seeks this declaration of relief with respect to APPLE's unfair and

28 anticompetitive conduct in securing the aforementioned exclusive rights in contravention of the

 policy and spirit of not only the United States copyright laws but state and federal antitrust lawby counterdefendant APPLE (collectively referred to as the "Counterclaim").

# **Jurisdiction and Venue**

5. The First

and Second counterclaims set forth in Claim for Relief of this First Amended Counterclaim are is brought pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201. This Court is thereby vested with subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a) because this case presents a federal question under the United States Copyright Act. 15 U.S.C. § 1 (the Sherman Act) to seek redress for APPLE's illegal tying of the Mac OS to Apple Labeled Computer Hardware Systems as those products and markets are defined below.

1. The Second Claim for Relief of this Counterclaim is brought pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 2 (the Sherman Act) to seek redress for APPLE's attempts to maintain its monopoly and control prices in the Apple Labeled Computer Hardware Systems submarket and to destroy competition in the Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems market as those markets (and submarkets) are defined below.

2. The Third Claim for Relief of this Counterclaim is brought pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 14 (the Clayton Act) to seek redress for APPLE's illegal requirements of its customers to exclusively deal with APPLE as it pertains to the Mac OS and Apple Labeled Computer Hardware Systems in domestic, interstate commerce.

The Court has jurisdiction over the First, Second, and Third Claims for Relief pursuant to
 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1337.

4. The Fourth Claim for Relief of this Counterclaim is brought pursuant to the California Cartwright Act, California Business and Professions Code § 16700 et seq. to seek redress for APPLE's unlawful conduct in violation of state law.

1	5. The facts underlying the Fourth Claim for Relief share a common nucleus of operative facts
2	and law with the first, second, and third claims for relief in this Counterclaim. This Court,
3	therefore, has supplemental subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.
4	6. The Third and Fourth counterclaims set forth in Fifth Claim for Relief of this First
5	Amended Counterclaim are is brought pursuant to California unfair competition law, California
6	Business and Professions Code § 17200 et seq. to seeks redress for APPLE's unfair and unlawful
7	conduct in violation of state law.
8	7. The facts underlying the Third and Fourth counterclaims Fifth Claim for Relief share a
9	common nucleus of operative facts and law with the Ffirst and , Second , third, and fourth
10	counterclaims for relief in this First Amended Counterclaim. This Court, therefore, has
11	supplemental subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).
12	8. The Sixth Claim for Relief of this Counterclaim is brought pursuant to the California
13	common law of unfair competition.
14	9. The facts underlying the Sixth Claim for Relief share a common nucleus of operative facts
15	and law with the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Causes of Action in this Counterclaim. This
16	Court, therefore, has supplemental subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 27 U.S.C. § 1367.
17	10.8. This First Amended Counterclaim is a compulsory counterclaim brought in accordance with
18	Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 13(a)(1). Tin that the aforementioned causes of action arise out of
19	the transactions or occurrences that are is the subject matter of APPLE's Complaint and First
20	Amended Complaint claim and do es not require adding another party over which the Court cannot
21	acquire jurisdiction.
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**The Parties** 1 2 3 41.9. APPLE is a California Corporation with its principal place of business at 1 Infinite Loop, 4 Cupertino, California 95014. APPLE markets the Macintosh Computer and the OS X Operating 5 System (the "Mac OS"). 6 12.10. Counterclaimant PSYSTAR is a Florida Corporation with its principal place of business at 7 10475 NW 28th Street, Doral, Florida, 33172. 8 13.11. PSYSTAR manufactures and distributes computers tailored to customer choosing. As a part 9 of its devotion to supporting customer choice, PSYSTAR supports a wide range of operating systems including Microsoft Windows XP and XP 64-bit, Windows Vista and Vista 64-bit, Linux 10 11 (32 and 64-bit kernels), and the Mac OS. PSYSTAR generally refers to this custom tailored line of 12 computers as Open Computers. 44.12. Open Computers are personal computers that, in the case of the Mac OS, work like a 13 14 Macintosh including the latest Macintosh operation system—OS X.5 (a.k.a. Leopard). PSYSTAR 15 Open Computers, again in the case of the Mac OS, run the OS X like that of a Macintosh from 16 APPLE albeit on a computer hardware system offered at a considerably lower price and with 17 considerably higher performance. For example, one of the least expensive Macintosh machines on 18 the market is for the Mac Mini, which PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, costs more than that of an Open Computer from PSYSTAR. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, 19 20 and thereon alleges, that the Mac Mini offers poorer performance, smaller storage space, and RAM. 21 Furthermore, the Mac Mini does not have the option for an alternative video card such as an 22 NVIDIA GeForce 8600, which is supported by the PSYSTAR Open Computer. 23 24 25 26 27 28

# **General Allegations**

#### **The Relevant Markets**

45.13. For the purposes of the present-this First Amended Counterclaim, PSYSTAR refers to the following is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that there are two relevant products markets: the Mac OS, Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems, and Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems. The first product market is that of the Mac OS has been briefly referenced above with respect to the Mac OS X Operating System. The second product market is that of eComputer hardware capable of executing the Mac OS is referred to herein as ("Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems") such as the Open Computer from PSYSTAR. Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems are those hardware systems manufactured exclusively by APPLE and Within the Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems market is a belonging to a subsidiary market of Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems. That subsidiary market—the Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems market—is artificially created, dominated, and maintained by APPLE—the Apple Labeled Computer Hardware Systems submarket. All of the aforementioned products are sold The relevant geographic market is, in both instances, in the United States of America.

## The Mac OS

16.14. More specifically, Tthe Mac OS is a graphical user interface-based operating system that (prior to the emergence of PSYSTAR) was is operable exclusively on the Macintosh line of computer hardware and other computer hardware made by and available only from APPLE.

Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems. On information and belief, PSYSTAR alleges that APPLE is the exclusive manufacturer and master licensor of the Mac OS. Operating systems like the Mac OS control and direct the interaction between software applications such as word processors, Internet browsers, and applications and the central processing unit of the computer and its various hardware components.

17.15. APPLE, as noted above, is the exclusive manufacturer and/or master licensor of the Mac 1 2 OS. APPLE, therefore, possesses monopoly power in the Mac OS market. As addressed herein, 3 PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that the Mac OS market is distinct and 4 unique as compared to other operating systems in the marketplace including but not limited to the 5 Windows operating system from Microsoft Corporation. As such, PSYSTAR alleges on 6 information and belief that the Windows operating system is not and cannot be considered an 7 effective substitute for the Mac OS; the same holds true for any other operating system. PSYSTAR, in that regard, is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that other operating 8 9 systems are not reasonably interchangeable by consumers with respect to the Mac OS. 10 18.16. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that there are substantial barriers 11 to entry in the market for operating systems, including the Mac OS market. It is prohibitively 12 difficult, time-consuming, and expensive to create any operating system much less one that would 13 offer substantially identical functionality, security, stability, and other aspects offered by the Mac 14 OS. As such In general, a potential new operating system entrant manufacturer faces an almost insurmountable barrier to successful entry to the operating system market. Those barriers would be 15 raised even higher with respect to an operating system that would directly compete with , in 16

18Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems

general, but specifically the Mac OS-market.

19.17. Computer hardware systems, in general, perform central processing unit functions.

Operating systems—like the Mac OS—manage the interaction between various pieces of hardware such as a monitor or printer. The operating system also manages various software applications running on a computing device.

20.18. A seemingly infinite list of manufacturers may be found in the computer hardware system marketplace. These manufacturers construct entire hardware systems (*i.e.*, computers) marketed and sold to the consumer either directly or via an authorized re-seller. The participants in the computer hardware system marketplace include Dell, Acer, Lenovo, Sony, and Hewlett-Packard to name but a few.

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21.19. Any number of companies dedicated to manufacturing and sourcing various components 1 2 used by the aforementioned manufacturers (e.g., hard drives (Western Digital), processors (Intel 3 and AMD), and graphics processing cards (NVIDIA)) also exist. 4 22.20. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that one or more of these 5 manufacturers of computer hardware systems are capable and desirous of manufacturing computer 6 hardware systems that host, execute, and run the Mac OS. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and 7 thereon alleges, that tThere is no compelling technological reason that any one of the 8 aforementioned computer hardware system manufacturers could not accumulate and assemble the 9 hardware components in an Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware System such that said system 10 would be manufacture and sell computer hardware systems capable of hosting, executing, and running the Mac OS. As noted above, PSYSTAR refers to the computer systems that could and 11 12 would be manufactured by these entities as , therefore, is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that these entities constitute a market that PSYSTAR hereinafter refers to as the Mac OS 13 14 Capable Computer Hardware Systems-market. 15 PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that competition amongst 16 members of the Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems market exists notwithstanding the 17 Mac OS and APPLE's otherwise exclusionary conduct as detailed below. PSYSTAR is informed 18 and believes, and thereon alleges, that the Mac OS Capable Hardware Systems market is separate 19 and distinct from the Mac OS market. 20 24.21. On information and belief, PSYSTAR alleges that tAs there is no technical reason that a 21 third-party could not accumulate and assemble the hardware components in an Apple-Labeled 22 Computer Hardware System such that said system would be capable of running the Mac OS, that is, 23 such that the system would constitute a Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware System. Oon 24 information and belief PSYSTAR alleges that but for the exclusionary and leveraging conduct of 25 APPLE\_said\_and other-conduct amounting to unfair competition\_, as set forth in greater detail herein, and as exemplified by the activities of PSYSTAR, a third-party (as evidenced by the 26 activities of PSYSTAR) could and would accumulate, assemble, and market the hardware 27 28 components capable of running the Mac OS.

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## **Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems**

PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that nNotwithstanding the various such diverse competition amongst computer hardware manufacturers in the marketplace, none of the aforementioned companies currently manufacture computer hardware systems that support the Mac OS. APPLE is the only manufacturer of systems operating the Mac OS. APPLE's exclusive line of hardware systems that support the Mac OS include the Mac Pro, the Mac Mini, the MacBook, the MacBook Air, MacBook Pro, and iMac. For the purposes of this Counterclaim, PSYSTAR, as noted above, refers to the exclusive line of APPLE hardware systems that support the Mac OS are referred to-as Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that but for the anticompetitive conduct of APPLE as outlined herein, Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems would otherwise be a competing member of the otherwise diverse Mac OSC Capable Computer Hardware Systems market. That is, APPLE's anticompetitive conduct has created a subsidiary market within the Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems market of which APPLE is the only member and wields monopoly power. On information and belief, PSYSTAR alleges that by virtue of APPLE's leveraging of copyrights in the context of APPLE's own End User License Agreement (EULA), spurious litigation via the DMCA, and various other anti- and unfair competitive conduct as set forth in greater detail herein, there is no viable alternative to the purchase and use of Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems for users who wish to use the Mac OS, for a prospective buyer of the Mac OS, or for a user of an older version of the Mac OS other than the forced purchase of an Apple Labeled Computer Hardware System. Without an operating system, a computer hardware system can perform virtually no useful tasks thus making the installation of the Mac OS a necessity. The Mac OS—at least according to APPLE—can only be installed on Apple-Labeled-Computer Hardware Systems, a restriction that APPLE enforces through the aforementioned misuse of its copyrights. Mac OS users are—through APPLE's copyright misuse—thereby locked in to a component not otherwise covered by any APPLE copyright—an Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware System In light of the importance of an operating system, the potential benefit to a

people who are crazy enough to think they can change the world, are the ones who

32. APPLE utilized a print advertisement campaign, as well, wherein APPLE computers and consumer electronic devices were pictured alongside the *Think Different* slogan. Another series of print advertisements utilized a portrait of historical innovators that changed the world alongside the APPLE logo without reference to any particular product.

33. On information and belief, PSYSTAR alleges that APPLE sought to establish a counterculture image—including and especially with respect to the traditional Windows based computing
environment—through its *Think Different* campaign. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and
thereon alleges, that this campaign was successful in that the *Think Different* campaign has been
referred to as 'The Ad Campaign That Restored Apple's Reputation.'

"Get a Mac"

34. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that APPLE continued to distinguish the Mac OS from the Windows operating system in its *Get a Mac* campaign, which commenced in 2006 and continues to the present. Through this campaign, actor Justin Long, in casual dress, introduces himself as a Mac while another actor, John Hodgman, identifies himself as a PC running the Microsoft Windows operating system; the PC character is dressed in formal, stuffy attire. The Mac and the PC then 'act out' and describe how their capabilities and attributes differ. While the vignettes differ from commercial to commercial, they all convey an identical message—a Mac is not a Windows Based PC and a Windowed Based PC is certainly not a Mac. The Mac OS and Windows operating system are not merely differing operating systems with no interchangeability but cultural icons representative of different lifestyles, markets, and that the computing devices of each environment are used for wholly different audiences.

35. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that APPLE intends to convey the

message that a Mac user would not use a Windows Based PC and a Windows Based PC user would not use a Mac, lending credence to the cultural adage 'once you've had Mac, you never go back.'

It is in fact, directly referenced APPLE's I'm a Mac advertising compaign with respect.

InsideCRM has, in fact, directly referenced APPLE's I'm a Mac advertising campaign with respect

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to APPLE attempting to create "a hip brand" and "strong identification" wherein "[t]he Mac guy is 1 2 smooth and confident, while [the] PC appears uptight and old." The message is, "[o]nce you've 3 become smooth, would you want to go back to uptight?" PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and 4 thereon alleges, that APPLE intends to convey the message that Mac users—users of the Mac OS-5 do not nor will they ever switch to a PC and the Windows operating system environment. 6 7 Lack of Cross-Elasticity and SSNIP 8 PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that marketplace economics likewise support the assertion that the Windows operating environment is not a viable substitute for 9 10 the Mac OS. For example, the MacBook is one of the cheapest Macintosh products commercially available that includes the Mac OS and traditional computer components (e.g., a monitor and a 11 12 keyboard). A MacBook with a 2.1GHz Intel Core 2 Duo processor, 1GB memory, 120GB hard 13 drive, and combo drive sells for approximately \$1,099.00 from the apple.com website. A similarly 14 configured computer running an operating system other than the Mac OS retails at dell.com for 15 approximately \$674.00, which is nearly \$500 less than that of its Mac OS and Apple Labeled 16 Computer Hardware System counterpart. 17 PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that a top of the line MacBookPro 18 with 2.5GHz Intel Core 2 Duo processor, 2GB memory, 250GB hard drive, Double-layer SuperDrive, and 512MB NVIDIA GeForce 8600M GT graphics card sells for approximately 19 20 \$2,799.00 from the apple.com website. A similarly configured computer (albeit with superior 21 hardware components versus that of the MacBookPro) and running an operating system other than 22 the Mac OS retails at dell.com for approximately \$2,300.00, which is nearly \$500 less than that of 23 its Mac OS and Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware System counterpart. 24 PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that there is a substantial, upward 25 price differentiation between the Mac OS / Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Computer System 26 and that of a Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware System running a non Mac OS variant and, in some instances, with superior hardware. Notwithstanding the consistent upward differentiation in 27 28 price across a broad spectrum (i.e., from the least expensive Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware

System to the most expensive Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware System) by and between a Computer Hardware System without a Mac OS and a Apple Labeled Computer Hardware System with the Mac OS, studies by Satmetrix Systems found that Apple is known for its "market performance and brand leadership" and that APPLE "far outranks its closest competitor." Further, APPLE is "well known for its passionate and dedicated customer base." PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that APPLE's customer loyalty is well-established notwithstanding the higher prices of an Apple Labeled Computer Hardware System versus those of a similarly situated non APPLE product. APPLE customers have, in fact, been referred to by Seeking Alpha as "zealots" and "fanboys" in addition to "Mac lovalists." These customers, accordingly to Seeking Alpha, will "defend the company and its products in any debate going on around them." PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that customers of APPLE and users of the Mac OS would not consider any other operating system, including but not limited to the Windows operating system from Microsoft, to be a reasonably interchangeable alternative much less one that serves the same purpose as the Mac OS. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that any other operating system, including but not limited to the Windows operating system lacks the potential or ability to deprive APPLE of its customers, especially at a significant level of business as it concerns the Mac OS. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that there is insufficient crosselasticity of demand with respect to the Mac OS and any other operating system, including but not limited to the Windows operating system. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that APPLE has made a conscious and successful effort to create inelasticity of demand through product differentiation in its Mac OS and with respect to its advertising and perception to consumers in the marketplace. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that APPLE seeks to embed in the mind of consumers and the marketplace as a whole that there is no substitute for the Mac OS, including but not limited to the Windows operating system or Linux. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that APPLE attempts to distinguish the

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Mac OS from any other operating systems in the market through, at the least, its user interface,

which APPLE admits in its Complaint with respect to novelty (¶ 2); ease of use and pleasure (¶¶ 3, 1 2 8); speed and stability (¶ 4); visual appearance and elegance (¶¶ 4, 8); careful, powerful, and 3 polished conception (¶5); uniqueness and creativity (¶5); and acclaim in the market (¶6). 4 PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that a percentage change in price 5 of one product, namely the Mac OS, will not result in a change in quantity that consumers will 6 demand of another product as is evidenced by the price differentiations and allegations as made by 7 APPLE in its Complaint and as otherwise set forth above. 8 PSYSTAR is further informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that a 'small but 9 significant non-transitory increase in price' (SSNIP), including one of at least five percent in the 10 Mac OS, will not result in a change in demand for the Mac OS. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that such a SSNIP would not likely result in consumers of the Mac 11 12 OS or Apple Labeled Computer Hardware Systems or potential purchasers of the Mac OS or 13 Apple Labeled Computer Hardware Systems electing to purchase another operating system, such as 14 the Windows operating system. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that 15 APPLE, as a monopolist in the Mac OS market, could profitably impose a SSNIP with respect to 16 the Mac OS and not suffer a material loss of customers choosing a substitute product, such as the 17 Windows operating system. The nearly \$500 price differentiation as illustrated above is, at the 18 least, suggestive of the same. 19 PSYSTAR, on information and belief, therefore alleges that the Windows operating 20 system—and any other third-party operating system for that matter—does not constitute a viable 21 substitute product and should not be included in defining the relevant market. In that regard, 22 PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that the first relevant market is that of the Mac OS to 23 the exclusion of other operating systems. 24 25 Apple's Anticompetitive Conduct 26 46-24. PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that APPLE is content with the knowledge that it has exclusive rights to the of having monopoly power in the Mac OS market and that nearly 27 28 insurmountable barriers exist with respect to any other entity introducing a Mac OS-like operating

1 system. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that the most significant 2 potential competitive threat to APPLE and the Mac OS market is, therefore, not from a new operating system but from computer hardware system manufacturers that may offer a competing 3 4 hardware platform upon which to run the Mac OS-Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware 5 Systems. Any such hardware platform weould compete directly with Apple-Labeled Computer 6 Hardware Systems, which are manufactured by APPLE and available for purchase only from 7 APPLE and/or its authorized resellers. 8 47.25. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that in order to protect itself valuable monopoly in the Mac OS market and, by extension, Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware 9 Systems from potential competitive threats, and to potentially extend its Mac OS monopoly into 10 11 other markets, APPLE has engaged in a series of anticompetitive activities involving, inter alia, its 12 copyrights. PSYSTAR is further informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that APPLE's conduct 13 includes contractual agreements tying the Mac OS to—and only to—Apple-Labeled Hardware 14 Systems, exclusionary agreements precluding customers or would be competitors from installing, running, or using the Mac OS on any computer hardware system that is not an Apple-Labeled 15 16 Computer Hardware System, that is, Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems. These 17 contractual ties are backed with the threat of litigation for infringement of one or more APPLE 18 copyrights. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that manufacturers of Mac OS 19 20 Capable Computer Hardware Systems that could run the Mac OS and that are not Apple-Labeled 21 Computer Hardware Systems pose a significant competitive threat to APPLE with respect to the 22 quality of such hardware systems and the pricing of such systems. If Mac OS Capable Computer 23 Hardware Systems that are not Apple-Labeled Systems were introduced into the overall 24 marketplace, APPLE would be forced to engage in significant research, development, and quality 25 improvement in computer hardware; APPLE would, further, be forced into price competition with 26 other Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware System manufacturers. 27 28

**The Demise of the Clone Program** 

48-27. On information and belief, PSYSTAR alleges that in or around 1995, APPLE launched an 1 2 official clone program (the "Clone Program"). On information and belief, PSYSTAR alleges that 3 as a part of APPLE's Clone Program, Macintosh ROMs and system software were licensed to other 4 computer hardware manufacturers who agreed to pay a royalty for each 'cloned' computer sold. 5 49-28. On information and belief, PSYSTAR alleges that from 1995 to 1997, it was possible to buy 6 a PowerPC-based computer running the Mac OS from, at the least, Power Computing Corporation. 7 On information and belief PSYSTAR alleges that other licensees and members of the Clone 8 Program included Motorola, Radius, APS Technologies, DayStar Digital, and UMAX. 9 50.29. PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that in what was to be the start of a trend of increasingly anticompetitive conduct with respect to excluding others in the marketplace from 10 11 selling computer hardware systems capable of operating the Mac OS and otherwise evidencing APPLE's distaste for legitimate competition in the hardware marketplace, APPLE elected to end 12 the Clone Program in or about 1997. APPLE's election to end the Clone Program accelerated at 13 14 about the same time as the return of Steve Jobs to APPLE as its Chief Executive Officer. 51-30. On information and belief, PSYSTAR alleges that the APPLE Clone Program came to a de 15 16 facto end with the release of Mac OS 8, which, unlike certain prior iterations of the Mac OS, had no 17 official licensee program. 18 52-31. On information and belief, PSYSTAR alleges that APPLE further sought to discontinue the 19 Clone Program through the purchase of Power Computing Corporation, a very successful and 20 viable manufacturer of a computer hardware system capable of running the Mac OS. 21 On information and belief, PSYSTAR alleges that the Mac OS 9 was released on or about 22 October 23, 1999 without any official licensee program. On information and belief, PSYSTAR alleges that updates to the Mac OS 9—up to and including Mac OS 9.2.2 on December 6, 2001— 23 24 were also released without any official licensee program. 25 26 Mac OS X Tied to Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems 27 53.33. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that APPLE's trend of releasing 28 subsequent iterations of the Mac OS without an official licensee program continued with respect to

1	the Mac OS X. In June 2005 at the 2005 Worldwide Developer Conference, APPLE CEO Steve
2	Jobs announced the planned release of the aforementioned Mac OS X for late 2006 or early 2007.
3	At the same conference, APPLE Senior Vice President Phil Schiller noted that APPLE had no plans
4	of running the Windows OS on a Macintosh but noted "[t]hat doesn't preclude someone from
5	running it" and that APPLE "won't do anything to preclude that."
6	54.34. In contrast to allowing (and all but inviting) others to run a competing OS on a Macintosh
7	and, further, openly stating that APPLE would not do anything to preclude the same, Schiller stated
8	that APPLE did not plan to let people run the Mac OS X on other computer makers' hardware; said
9	Schiller: "[w]e will not allow running Mac OS X on anything other than an Apple Mac."
10	35. True to its word, and by its own admission in paragraph 18-21 of APPLE's First Amended
11	Complaint, APPLE "prohibit[s] use of the Mac OS or its upgrades on non-Apple hardware."
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13	Kernel Panic and Infinite Loops
14	36. On information and belief, PSYSTAR alleges that APPLE intentionally embeds code in the
15	Mac OS that causes the Mac OS to recognize malfunction on any computer hardware system that is
16	not an Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware System. Upon-information and belief, PSYSTAR
17	alleges that upon_recognizing that a computer hardware system is not an Apple-Labeled Computer
18	Hardware System, the Mac OS will not operate properly, if at all, and will go into what is
19	colloquially known as 'kernel panic.'
20	37. Through-In kernel panic, the operating system believes that it has detected an internal and
21	fatal error from which the operating system cannot safely recover. As a result, the operating system
22	discontinues operation. As noted above, without a functioning operating system, functionality of
23	the corresponding computer is reduced to near zero.
24	38. In Unix style operating systems like that of the Mac OS, the kernel routines that handle
25	panics are generally known as panic(). Panic() routines are generally designed to output an error
26	message to the display device of the computer, dump an image of kernel memory to disk for
27	post-mortem debugging, and then await either manual reboot of the system or automatically initiate

28 the same. Attempts by the operating system to read an invalid or non-permitted memory address

are a common source of kernel panic. Panic may also occur as a result of a hardware failure or a 1 2 bug in the operating system. While the operating system, in some instances, could continue 3 operation after occurrence of a memory violation, the system is in an unstable state and often 4 discontinues operation to prevent further damage and to allow for diagnosis of the error rather than 5 risk security breaches and data corruption. 6 As of the release of Mac OS 10.5, PSYSTAR is informed and believes and thereon alleges 7 that APPLE has continued to cause interoperability issues in its xnu kernel on generic Intel 8 hardware including kernel panics. A sample kernel panic situation in the 10.5.5 xnu kernel 9 artificially arises during the initialization process if the Mac OS detects that the processor of the 10 corresponding computing device is not in a certain family. PSYSTAR is informed and believes and thereon alleges that that 'certain family' is the Intel Dual Core/Core/Core2 series of processors, 11 12 which is inclusive of Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems. PSYSTAR is informed and believes and thereon alleges that there is no specific reason as to 13 14 why this "check" should be present in the code as the kernel is capable of booting on a much broader range of hardware, specifically Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems. PSYSTAR 15 16 is informed and believes and thereon alleges that when the check is patched out, either by binary 17 patching the kernel or source patching and then compiling, the kernel can easy be booted on a 18 Pentium 4 processor. This is something that is currently restricted by the "check" in current versions of the xnu kernel and for no functional reason. This "check" stops the execution of the 19 20 Mac OS on any x86 processor not sold by Apple—that is, the "check" stops the execution of the 21 Mac OS on any computer that is not an Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware System. 22 PSYSTAR is informed and believes and thereon alleges that APPLE embeds further code in the Mac OS that causes the Mac OS to malfunction on any computer hardware system that is not an 23 24 Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware System. PSYSTAR is informed and believes and thereon 25 alleges that upon recognizing that a computer hardware system is not an Apple-Labeled Computer 26 Hardware System, the Mac OS will not operate properly, if at all, and will enter into what is colloquially known as an 'infinite loop.' 27

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An infinite loop is a sequence of instructions in a computer program that endlessly loops. 1 2 This infinite loop is due either to the loop having no terminating condition or having one that can 3 never be met. Infinite loops cause a program to consume all available processor time. 4 As of the release of Mac OS 10.5, PSYSTAR is informed and believes and thereon alleges 5 that APPLE has continued to cause interoperability issues in its xnu kernel on generic Intel 6 hardware including infinite loops. PSYSTAR is informed and believes and thereon alleges that a 7 sample infinite loop arises during restart/reboot after calling modular restart functions. PSYSTAR 8 is informed and believes and thereon alleges that most x86 hardware (i.e., non-Apple-Labeled 9 Computer Hardware Systems) fail to reboot with the stock xnu kernel due to this infinite loop. There is no specific reason as to why this infinite loop is present in the code as the kernel 10 is capable of restating/rebooting on a much broader range of hardware, specifically Mac OS 11 12 Capable Computer Hardware Systems. Thus, the restart/reboot infinite loop exists for no functional reason. This loop stops the execution of the Mac OS on any x86 processor not sold by Apple—that 13 14 is, an Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware System. 56-45. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that the Mac OS need not go into 15 16 kernel panic or an infinite loop. Tas the Mac OS is otherwise capable of operating on any number 17 of computer hardware systems that are not Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems (i.e., that 18 is, Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems). PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that the instances of kernel panic and infinite loop as described above are is self-19 20 induced by APPLE's embedding of code to induce kernel panic and infinite loops to thereby 21 prevent interoperability on computer hardware systems that are not Apple-Labeled Computer 22 Hardware Systems (i.e., , that is, Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems). 23 PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that APPLE is engaged in 24 anticompetitive conduct that prevents the proper operation of the Mac OS on any computer 25 hardware system that is not an Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware System—a Mac OS Capable 26 Computer Hardware System—thereby forcing customers of the Mac OS to purchase—and only purchase—an Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware System if they wish to have the Mac OS operate 27 28 sans kernel panic or an infinite loop.

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## **APPLE's Misuse of Copyrights via the EULA**

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57.47. In addition to technically preventing the Mac OS from operating on any Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware System and that is not an Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware System, the EULA for the Mac OS X Leopard and MAC OS X Leopard Server (collectively referenced herein as the aforementioned Mac OS), specifically—and, again, by APPLE's own admission in paragraph 19-22 of its First Amended Complaint—states:

- "1. General. The software (including Boot ROM Code) . . . accompanying this License whether preinstalled on Apple-labeled hardware, on disks, in read only memory, or any other media or in any other form (collectively the 'Apple Software') are licensed, not sold, to you by Apple Inc. ('Apple') for use only under the terms of this License . . . . "
- 2. Permitted License Uses and Restrictions.
- A. Single Use. This license allows you to install, use and run (1) copy of the Apple Software on a single Apple-labeled computer at a time. You agree not to install, use, or run the Apple Software on any non-Apple-Labeled computer or enable another to do so.

(emphasis added).

58.48. Thus, as a pre-condition of a license to the Mac OS, APPLE leverages its copyrights in the Mac OS to require unlawfully requires customers to agree to install, use, or run the Mac OS on and only on-Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems. As such, a customer is prohibited from seeking out and choosing any other computer hardware system that is not an Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware System—including but not limited to a Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware System—on which to install, use, and run the Mac OS.

PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that APPLE unlawfully misuses its copyrights in the ties the Mac OS to force purchases of Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems for use in conjunction with the Mac OS. APPLE, therefore, has attempted to (and continues to) leverage the rights granted under any valid copyright to areas outside the exclusive rights granted by the Copyright Act (i.e., forcing purchases of Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware

Systems). APPLE has thus engaged in certain anticompetitive behavior and/or other actions that 1 2 are in violation of the public policy underlying the federal copyright laws including, but not limited 3 to, a failure to abide by the fair use and first sale doctrines. 4 APPLE has leveraged and thereby misused its copyrights through the use of its EULA and 5 the requirement that the Mac OS be used exclusively on Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware 6 Systems notwithstanding the lack of any copyright interest in that hardware. By enforcing this 7 provision in its EULA, APPLE is attempting to obtain, maintain, and/or enjoy rights not granted by 8 the Copyright Act including, but not limited to, destroying competition in the Mac OS Capable 9 Computer Hardware Systems market, which is wholly unrelated to any valid copyright. APPLE has further engaged in copyright misuse by utilizing any valid copyright in the Mac 10 11 OS to maintain exclusive control of the Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware System market. By 12 enforcing its EULA as it pertains to any valid copyright, APPLE is attempting to obtain, maintain, 13 and/or enjoy rights not granted by the Copyright Act including, but limited to, maintaining its 14 control of the Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems market to the exclusion of Mac OS 15 Capable Computer Hardware Systems, which is wholly unrelated to any valid copyright. 16 17 **APPLE's Misuse of Copyrights via the DMCA** 18 APPLE purports to use "technological protection measures" to "control access to Apple's 19 copyrighted works." APPLE has accused PSYSTAR of having engaged in the manufacture, 20 importation, offering to the public, provisioning, or trafficking of an as yet unidentified 21 'Circumvention Device" primarily designed or produced for the purpose of circumventing 22 APPLE's technological protection measures and/or allowing third parties to access APPLE 23 copyrights without authorization. APPLE makes these assertions in the context of 17 U.S.C. § 24 1201 et seq. (the DMCA). 25 PSYSTAR is informed and believes and thereon alleges that APPLE is leveraging rights 26 granted under any valid copyright to areas outside the exclusive rights granted by the Copyright 27 Act (i.e., forcing purchases of Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems). APPLE has thus

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PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that APPLE is attempting to maintain its monopoly in the artificially created Apple Labeled Computer Hardware System submarket by utilizing its monopoly power in the Mac OS through systematic destruction of competition to the Apple Labeled Computer Hardware System that might otherwise exist vis à vis a Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware System.

59. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that APPLE has contractually prohibited its customers, through the EULA, from installing, using, or running the Mac OS on any system that is not an Apple Labeled Computer Hardware System.

60. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that APPLE refuses to license the Mac OS to any other computer hardware system manufacturer, that is, a Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware System manufacturer.

## **Apple Benefits from Misuse of its Copyrights**

61-57. On information and belief, PSYSTAR alleges that as a result of the aforementioned conduct, competition in the Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware System market with respect to the illieitly-contractually tied Mac OS and Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems submarket is, notwithstanding PSYSTAR, essentially non-existent. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that APPLE has successfully eliminated all but a few competitors (e.g., PSYSTAR) ion-and continues to ensure that no competition arises in the Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware System market with respect to the Mac OS and Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems.

APPLE ensures this lack of competition vis-à-vis illicit contractual and licensing practices and the misuse of its intellectual property, including its copyrights and spurious litigation under the DMCA, both of the latter of-which includes attempts to obtain, maintain, and/or enjoy rights not granted by the Copyright Act including, extension and/or maintenance of monopoly power in certain of the defined markets.

62-58. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that with competition all but eliminated in the Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware System market as it pertains to the Mac OS and Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems, APPLE is free to control and charge customers

supra-competitive prices as suggested with respect to the pricing of various Apple-Labeled 1 2 Computer Hardware Systems against otherwise functional equivalents that would exist in the Mac 3 OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems marketplace. For example, APPLE CEO Steve Jobs 4 announced in an October 2008 investor's conference call that "[w]e don't know how to make a 5 \$500 computer that's not a piece of junk, and our DNA will not let us ship that." 6 63.59. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that APPLE's conduct with 7 respect to the Mac OS requires its end users, therefore, to deal exclusively with APPLE through the 8 purchase and use of only Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems. 9 64.60. Through APPLE's requirement that end users exclusively utilize Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems to the exclusion of all other Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems in 10 the marketplace, PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that APPLE has, at the 11 12 least, substantially lessened competition in the Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems 13 marketplace if not eliminated it in its entirety. APPLE, as a result, maintains its monopoly position 14 with respect to the Mac OS and the artificially created Apple Labeled Computer Hardware System. 15 65-61. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that APPLE's pattern of conduct 16 makes it clear that unless restrained, APPLE will continue to misuse the EULA for the Mac OS and 17 various intellectual properties including copyrights related to the Mac OS and spurious litigation 18 under the DMCA to artificially exclude competition from Mac OS Computer Hardware System 19 manufacturers thereby depriving customers of a free choice between Mac OS Capable Computer 20 Hardware Systems that would otherwise be capable of running the Mac OS. 21 PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that APPLE has unreasonably restrained 22 and, unless enjoined, will continue to unreasonably restrain competition from the Mac OS Capable 23 Computer Hardware Systems market. These unreasonable restraints on trade allow APPLE to 24 maintain its monopoly position with respect to the Mac OS and Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware 25 Systems submarket not because customers have freely chosen an Apple Labeled Computer Hardware System but because of the illegal exercise of monopoly power by APPLE. 26 66.62. On information and belief, PSYSTAR alleges that APPLE would enjoy significant 27 28 advantages with respect to maintaining its monopoly position exclusivity in the contractually tied

1	rewards from any resulting innovation; impairing the ability of APPLE's competitors and potential
2	competitors to obtain financing for research and development; inhibiting APPLE's competitors that
3	nevertheless succeed in developing promising innovations from effectively marketing their
4	improved products to customers of the Mac OS; reducing the incentive and ability of Computer
5	Hardware Systems manufacturers to innovate and differentiate their products in ways that would
6	appeal to customers; and reducing competition and the spur to innovation by APPLE and others
7	that only competition can provide.
8	70.66. PSYSTAR is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that the purpose and effect of
9	APPLE's conduct with respect to the Mac OS and Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems
10	that are not Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems have been and, if not restrained, will be to
11	preclude competition on the merits between Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems and other
12	Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware System manufacturers and to maintain APPLE's Mac OS
13	exclusivity monopoly in the Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware System market. PSYSTAR, at
14	the very least, has been harmed through such anticompetitive conduct.
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1	Claims for Relief
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3	First Claim for Relief
4	(Declaration of Unenforceability for Copyright Misuse (EULA))
5	(Unlawful "Tying" in Violation of Section 1 of the Sherman Act)
6	(15 U.S.C. § 1)
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8	67. PSYSTAR hereby incorporates by reference all of the allegations of paragraphs 1-7766 of
9	this First Amended Counterclaim as if fully set forth herein.
10	68. APPLE possesses one or more copyrights related to the Mac OS.
11	69. APPLE licenses the Mac OS and any copyrights corresponding to the Mac OS through
12	APPLE's EULA.
13	70. As a part of APPLE's EULA, APPLE requires the end-user to "agree not to install, use, or
14	run the Apple Software on any non-Apple-Labeled Computer."
15	71. Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems are not covered by any copyright
16	corresponding to the Mac OS.
17	72. APPLE has leveraged and continues to leverage the limited monopoly granted by the
18	Copyright Act through the copyrights corresponding to the Mac OS to areas outside the copyright
19	monopoly or otherwise granted by the Copyright Act including the requirement that end-users only
20	install the Mac OS on Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems.
21	73. APPLE's use of the EULA in conjunction with its copyrights in this manner is
22	anticompetitive.
23	74. APPLE's use of the EULA in conjunction with its copyrights in this manner violates the
24	underlying public policy of the federal copyright laws.
25	75. APPLE's use of the EULA in conjunction with its copyrights to expand its monopoly to
26	areas outside the copyright grant in a manner that is anticompetitive and contrary to public policy
27	constitutes a misuse of APPLE's copyrights.
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1	76. PSYSTAR has been directly harmed by APPLE's use of the EULA in conjunction with
2	APPLE's misuse of its copyrights.
3	77. PSYSTAR is therefore entitled to a declaratory judgment finding APPLE's copyrights to be
4	unenforceable until that time that APPLE discontinues the use of the EULA in conjunction with the
5	misuse of its copyrights.
6	
7	71. PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that the Mac OS market and Apple Labeled
8	Computer Hardware Systems submarket, which is an artificially created subset of the Mac OS
9	Capable Computer Hardware Systems market, are separate product markets.
10	72. PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that the Mac OS and Apple Labeled
11	Computer Hardware Systems, as a subset of the artificially created Mac OS Capable Computer
12	Hardware Systems, are sold in the different product markets.
13	73. PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that the Mac OS and Mac OS Capable
14	Computer Hardware Systems including Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems have different
15	<del>functions.</del>
16	74. PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that the Mac OS and Mac OS Capable
17	Computer Hardware Systems have separate demand and are treated by industry participants as
18	separate products.
19	75. PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that market efficiencies would exist should
20	APPLE not to tie the Mac OS and Apple Labeled Computer Hardware Systems.
21	76. PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that market efficiencies would exist should
22	APPLE permit the licensing of the Mac OS without the requirement of a purchase of an Apple-
23	Labeled Computer Hardware System.
24	77. PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that APPLE has sufficient market power in
25	the Mac OS market to affect the Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems market.
26	78. PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that APPLE has tied and will continue to tie
27	the Mac OS to Apple Labeled Computer Hardware Systems in violation of Section 1 of the
28	Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1.
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PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that the purpose of tying the Mac OS to 1 2 Apple Labeled Computer Hardware Systems is to prevent customers from choosing among 3 computer hardware systems - Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems - on their merits and 4 to foreclose competing Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems from competing with Apple-5 Labeled Computer Hardware Systems thereby restraining competition. 6 PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that the effect of tying the Mac OS is to force 7 customers into buying Apple Labeled Computer Hardware Systems that the customer did not wish 8 to acquire or might have preferred to purchase in the form of alternative Mac OS Capable 9 Computer Hardware Systems (i.e., a non-Apple Labeled Computer Hardware System) from an alternative supplier (i.e., not APPLE) on different terms. 10 PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that APPLE's tying of the Mac OS to Apple-11 12 Labeled Computer Hardware Systems affects a substantial amount of commerce in the Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems market. 13 14 PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that APPLE's tying of the Mac OS to Apple-15 Labeled Computer Hardware Systems is unlawful per se under the antitrust laws. 16 PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that APPLE's tying of the Mac OS to Apple-17 Labeled Computer Hardware Systems is unlawful under the antitrust laws because the 18 anticompetitive effects of APPLE's tying conduct are not outweighed by pro-competitive 19 considerations. 20 PSYSTAR, as a result of APPLE's illicit tying behavior, has been damaged and requests 21 compensatory relief in addition to a declaration as to APPLE's illicit behavior. 22 Second Claim for Relief 23 24 (Declaration of Unenforceability for Copyright Misuse (DMCA)) 25 26 (Monopoly Maintenance in Violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act) 27 (15 U.S.C. § 2) 28

1	78. PSYSTAR hereby incorporates by reference all of the allegations of paragraphs 1-92-77 of
2	this First Amended Counterclaim as if fully set forth herein.
3	79. APPLE possesses one or more copyrights related to the Mac OS.
4	80. APPLE causes the Mac OS to malfunction on non-Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware
5	Systems by embedding code that cause kernel panic and/or infinite loop.
6	81. The code that causes kernel panic and/or infinite loop does not constitute a technological
7	copyright protection measure.
8	82. The code that causes kernel panic and/or infinite loop does not effectively control access to
9	a copyrighted work.
10	83. PSYSTAR products have a commercially significant purpose or use other than to
11	circumvent a technological measure that effectively controls access to a copyrighted work.
12	84. Notwithstanding the foregoing, APPLE has asserted the DMCA against PSYSTAR in an
13	attempt to leverage the limited monopoly granted by the Copyright Act through the copyrights
14	corresponding to the Mac OS to areas outside the copyright monopoly or otherwise granted by the
15	Copyright Act including the installation and/or operation of the Mac OS on Apple-Labeled
16	Computer Hardware Systems.
17	85. Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems are not covered by any copyright
18	corresponding to the Mac OS.
19	86. APPLE's use of the DMCA in conjunction with its copyrights in this manner is
20	anticompetitive.
21	87. APPLE's use of the DMCA in conjunction with its copyrights in this manner violates the
22	underlying public policy of the federal copyright laws.
23	88. APPLE's use of the DMCA in conjunction with its copyrights to expand its monopoly to
24	areas outside the copyright grant in a manner that is anticompetitive and contrary to public policy
25	constitutes a misuse of APPLE's copyrights.
26	89. PSYSTAR has been directly harmed by APPLE's use of the DMCA in conjunction with
27	APPLE's misuse of its copyrights.
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1	manufacturing and selling computer hardware systems that would allow for installation, use, and
2	running of the Mac OS.
3	92. PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that unless restrained by the Court, APPLE
4	will continue to attempt to maintain its monopoly power in the Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware
5	Systems submarket to the exclusion of other manufactures including manufacturers of Mac OS
6	Capable Computer Hardware Systems by and through anticompetitive and unreasonably
7	exclusionary conduct including but not limited to those allegations set forth in the First Claim for
8	Relief above as well as the misuse of its copyrights.
9	93. PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that if left unrestrained, APPLE is likely to
10	succeed in its attempts to control prices and/or destroy competition in the Mac OS Capable
11	Computer Hardware Systems market thereby maintaining its monopoly in the Apple-Labeled
12	Computer Hardware Systems submarket.
13	94. PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that PSYSTAR, a manufacturer of a Mac OS
14	Capable Computer Hardware System, has been and will continue to be harmed by APPLE's
15	anticompetitive and unreasonably exclusionary conduct.
16	95. PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that APPLE's intent to illegally maintain
17	monopoly power is in violation of Section 2 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2.
18	96. PSYSTAR, as a result of APPLE's illicit monopoly maintenance, has been damaged and
19	requests compensatory relief in addition to a declaration as to APPLE's illicit behavior.
20	
21	Third Claim for Relief
22	(Exclusive Dealing in Violation of Section 3 of the Clayton Act)
23	<del>(15 U.S.C. § 14)</del>
24	
25	97. PSYSTAR hereby incorporates by reference all of the allegations of paragraphs 1-105 of
26	this Counterclaim as if more fully set forth herein.
27	98. PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that APPLE requires of its end users of the
28	Mac OS that they deal exclusively with APPLE through the purchase and use of Apple Labeled
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Computer Hardware Systems to the exclusion of all other Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware 1 2 Systems in the marketplace. 3 PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that the Mac OS and Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems including Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems each 4 5 constitute a good, ware, merchandise, or other commodity involved in domestic, interstate 6 commerce. 7 PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that through APPLE's requirement that end users utilize only Apple-Labeled Computer Hardware Systems to the exclusion of all other Mac OS 8 9 Capable Computer Hardware Systems in the marketplace including but not limited to APPLE's EULA and misuse of copyrights APPLE has substantially lessened competition in the Mac OS 10 Capable Computer Hardware Systems marketplace to the point of near elimination. 11 12 PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that through APPLE's requirement that end users utilize only Apple Labeled Computer Hardware Systems to the exclusion of all other Mac OS 13 14 Capable Computer Hardware Systems, APPLE's behavior will tend to maintain a monopoly in 15 interstate commerce. 16 102. PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that PSYSTAR, a manufacturer of a 17 competing Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware System, has been and will continue to be harmed 18 by APPLE's anticompetitive and unreasonably exclusionary conduct. PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that APPLE's intent to exclude other 19 20 manufacturers in the Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems marketplace with respect to 21 the Mac OS constitutes a violation of Section 3 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. § 14. 22 104. PSYSTAR, as a result of APPLE's illicit exclusionary behavior, has been damaged and 23 requests compensatory relief in addition to a declaration as to APPLE's illicit behavior. 24 25 26 **Fourth Claim for Relief** 27 28 (Violations of the California Cartwright Act)

## (California Business and Professions Code § 16700 et seq.)

105. PSYSTAR hereby incorporates by reference all of the allegations of paragraphs 1-113 of this Counterclaim.

106. PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that through the conduct alleged in the First, Second, and Third Claims for Relief, including but not limited to APPLE's tying of the Mac OS to Apple Labeled Computer Hardware Systems, APPLE's attempts to control prices and/or destroy competition in the Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems market vis à vis its monopoly maintenance in the Apple Labeled Computer Hardware Systems submarket, APPLE's requirement of its customers not to use the goods of a competitor, and the misuse of its intellectual property including its copyrights, APPLE has violated the California Cartwright Act, California Business and Professional Code § 16700 et seq.

107. PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that the conduct alleged in the First, Second, and Third Claims for Relief, including but not limited to APPLE's tying of the Mac OS to Apple Labeled Computer Hardware Systems, APPLE's attempts to destroy competition in the Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems market vis-à-vis-its monopoly maintenance in the artificially created Apple Labeled Computer Hardware Systems submarket, APPLE's requirement of its customers not to use the goods of a competitor, and the misuse of its intellectual property including its copyrights, is forbidden, unlawful, and against public policy.

108. APPLE's violations of the Cartwright Act have injured PSYSTAR in its business and/or property by suppressing competition in the Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems market thus constituting a direct antitrust injury to PSYSTAR.

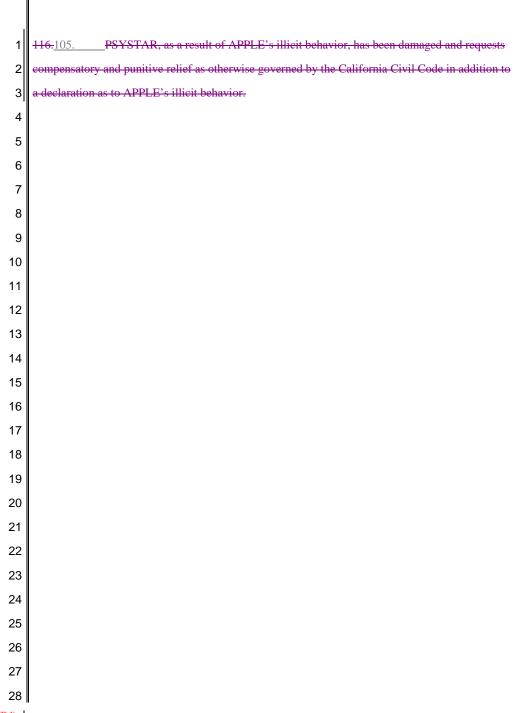
109. PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that as a result of APPLE's illicit behavior,
PSYSTAR has been damaged and requests compensatory relief in addition to a declaration as to
APPLE's illicit behavior.

Fifth-Third Claim for Relief

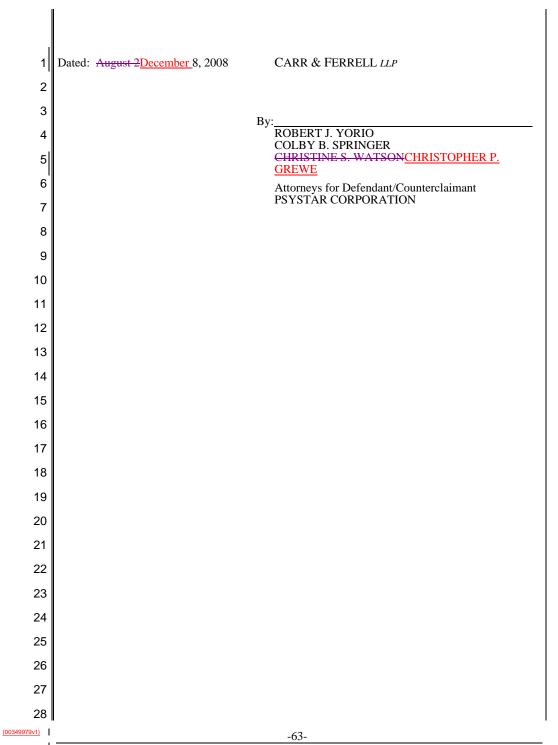
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1	(Violation of State Unfair Competition Law—Copyright Misuse/EULA)
2	(California Business & Professions Code § 17200 et seq.)
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4	91. PSYSTAR hereby incorporates by reference all of the allegations of paragraphs 1-90118 of
5	this Counterclaim.
6	92. APPLE's misuse of its copyrights in conjunction with its EULA violates the policy and/or
7	spirit of the antitrust laws.
8	93. APPLE's misuse of its copyrights in conjunction with its EULA threatens and harms
9	competition.
10	94. Bringing an end to APPLE's misuse of its copyrights would affect a significant benefit to
11	the general public.
12	
13	110.95.PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that tThe foregoing conduct amounts to an
14	unlawful and/or unfair business practice within the meaning of the California Unfair Competition
15	Law, California Business & Professional Code § 17200 et seq.
16	111.96.PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that APPLE's violations of California's
17	Unfair Competition Law have injured PSYSTAR and its business and/or property by suppressing
18	competition in the Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems market thus constituting a direct
19	injury to PSYSTAR.
20	112.97.PSYSTAR is therefore entitled to a declaratory judgment finding APPLE to have engaged
21	in unfair competition until that time that APPLE discontinues the use of the EULA in conjunction
22	with the misuse of its copyrights. PSYSTAR, as a result of APPLE's illicit behavior, has been
23	damaged and requests injunctive relief and attorneys' fees and costs in addition to a declaration as
24	to APPLE's illicit behavior.
25	
26	Sixth-Fourth Claim for Relief
27	(Violation of State Unfair Competition Law—Copyright Misuse / DMCA)
28	(California Business & Professions Code § 17200 et seq.)

1 2	(Violation of the Common Law of Unfair Competition)
3	113.98.PSYSTAR hereby incorporates by reference all of the allegations of paragraphs 1-122-97 of
4	this Counterclaim.
5	99. APPLE's misuse of its copyrights in conjunction with the DMCA violates the policy and/or
6	spirit of the antitrust laws.
7	100. APPLE's misuse of its copyrights in conjunction with the DMCA threatens and harms
8	competition.
9	101. Bringing an end to APPLE's misuse of its copyrights would affect a significant benefit to
10	the general public.
11	102. The foregoing conduct amounts to an unlawful and/or unfair business practice within the
12	meaning of the California Unfair Competition Law, California Business & Professional Code §
13	<u>17200 et seq.</u>
14	103. APPLE's violations of California's Unfair Competition Law have injured PSYSTAR and its
15	business and/or property by suppressing competition in the Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware
16	Systems market thus constituting a direct injury to PSYSTAR.
17	<u>104.</u>
18	114.—PSYSTAR is therefore entitled to a declaratory judgment finding APPLE to have engaged
19	in unfair competition until that time that APPLE discontinues the use of the DMCA in conjunction
20	with the misuse of its copyrights. PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that the foregoing
21	conduct amounts to an unlawful and/or unfair business practice within the meaning of the common
22	law of unfair competition.
23	115. PSYSTAR, on information and belief, alleges that APPLE's violations of the common law
24	of unfair competition for the state of California have injured PSYSTAR and its business and/or
25	property by suppressing competition in the Mac OS Capable Computer Hardware Systems market
26	thus constituting a direct injury to PSYSTAR.
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1	Prayer for Relief
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3	WHEREFORE, PSYSTAR PRAYS FOR RELIEF AS FOLLOWS:
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5	Entering judgment for PSYSTAR against APPLE on all counts;
6	2. Award PSYSTAR compensatory and statutory money damages, including treble damages
7	and punitive damages, as appropriate;
8	3. An award of prejudgment interest, as appropriate;
9	42. Declare APPLE's actions with respect to its EULA to be a misuse of copyrights thereby
10	making said copyrights unenforceable so long as the misuse of those copyrights with respect to its
11	EULA continues to be in violation of state and federal antitrust laws, state law of unfair competition
12	and the common law, and enjoin APPLE from carrying on such conduct;
13	3. Declare APPLE's actions with respect to its claims under the DMCA to be a misuse of
14	copyrights thereby making any copyright purportedly protected through enforcement of the DMCA
15	unenforceable so long as to the misuse of those copyrights continues;
16	4. Declare APPLE's actions with respect to the misuse of its copyrights in conjunction with its
17	EULA to constitute unfair competition;
18	5. Declare APPLE's actions with respect to the misuse of its copyrights in conjunction with
19	the DMCA to constitute unfair competition;
20	65. Enter such other preliminary and permanent injunctive relief as is necessary and appropriate
21	to restore prohibit attempts to enforce otherwise unenforceable copyrights as those copyrights
22	concern APPLE's misuse of the same competitive conditions in the markets affected by APPLE's
23	unlawful conduct;
24	7. An aware of attorney's fees as allowed for under California Code of Civil Procedure §
25	<u>1021.5; and</u>
26	86. That the Court enter such additional relief as it may find just and proper: and
27	7. That PSYSTAR recover the costs of this action.
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DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL  Defendant and Counterclaimant PSYSTAR hereby demands a jury trial of all issues in the above-captioned action that are triable to a jury.  Dated: August 2December 8, 2008		
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8 By: 9 COLBY B. SPRINGER COLBY B. SPRINGER CHRISTOPHER P. GREWEINE S. WATSON Attorneys for Defendant/Counterclaimant PSYSTAR CORPORATION  11 PSYSTAR CORPORATION  12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	5	
By: ROBERT J. YORIO COLBY B. SPRINGER CHRISTOPHER P. GREWEINE S. WATSON Attorneys for Defendant/Counterclaimant PSYSTAR CORPORATION  12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	6	Dated: August 2 December 8, 2008 CARR & FERRELL LLP
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Attorneys for Defendant/Counterclaimant PSYSTAR CORPORATION  12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27		ROBERT J. YORIO COLBY B. SPRINGER
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