Exhibit “D3”

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Uniloc

Ex Parte Reexamination 90/010,831

U.S. Patent No. 5,490,216 to Richardson, III

November 17, 2010

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Agenda

I. Introductions

II. Background of Invention Claimed in U.S. Patent No. 5,490,216 to Richardson, III

III. Overview of Uniloc

IV. Microsoft Infringement

V. U.S. Patent No. 4,658,093 to Hellman in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,291,598 to Grundy and Why Claims 1-20 are patentable over the Combination

VI. Objective Indicia of Non-Obviousness

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Introductions

- Uniloc:
  - Ric B. Richardson, III (Inventor, Founder)
  - Brad Davis (Chief Executive Officer)
  - Sean D. Burdick (Patent Counsel) Reg. No. 51,513
- Expert:
  - William R. Rosenblatt (Technical)
- SKGF:
  - Robert G. Sterne, Reg. No. 28,912
  - Jon E. Wright, Reg. No. 50,720
  - Robert W. Molitors, Reg. No. 66,726
- Litigation Counsel:
  - James L. Etheridge, Reg. No. 37,614

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Overview of the Invention

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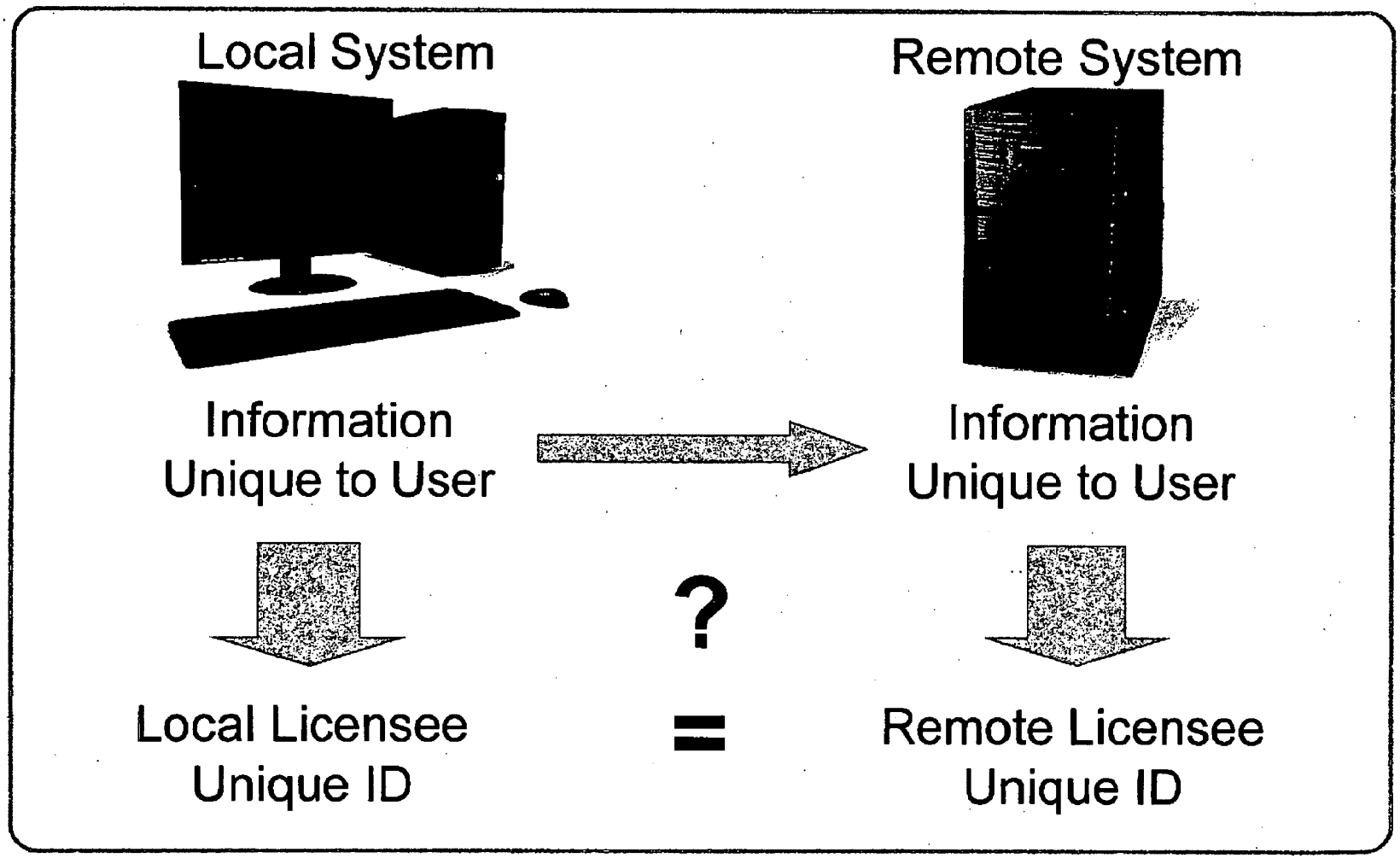
Overview



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Specification Support for Claim Term "Licensee Unique ID"

"The code portion includes an algorithm adapted to generate a registration number which is unique to an intending **licensee of the digital data based on** information supplied by the licensee which **characterizes the licensee." (Column 2, l. 65 – column 3, l. 2)**

"Preferably, the registration number algorithm combines information entered by a prospective registered **user unique** to that **user** with a serial number generated from information **provided by the environment in which the software to be protected is to run (e.g., system clock, last modify date, user name)." Column 4, ll. 6-11)**

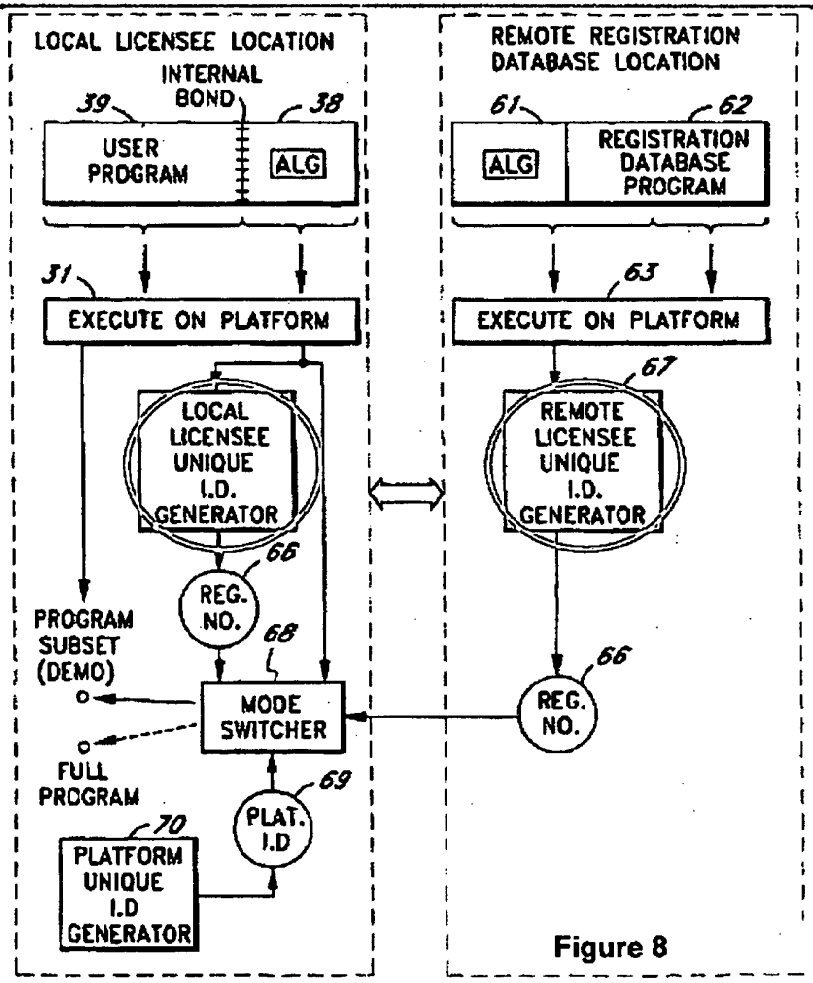

Figure 8

"The algorithm in the code portion is duplicated at a remote location on a platform under the control of the licensor ... so that a matching registration number can be generated at the remote location." (Column 3, 3-7).

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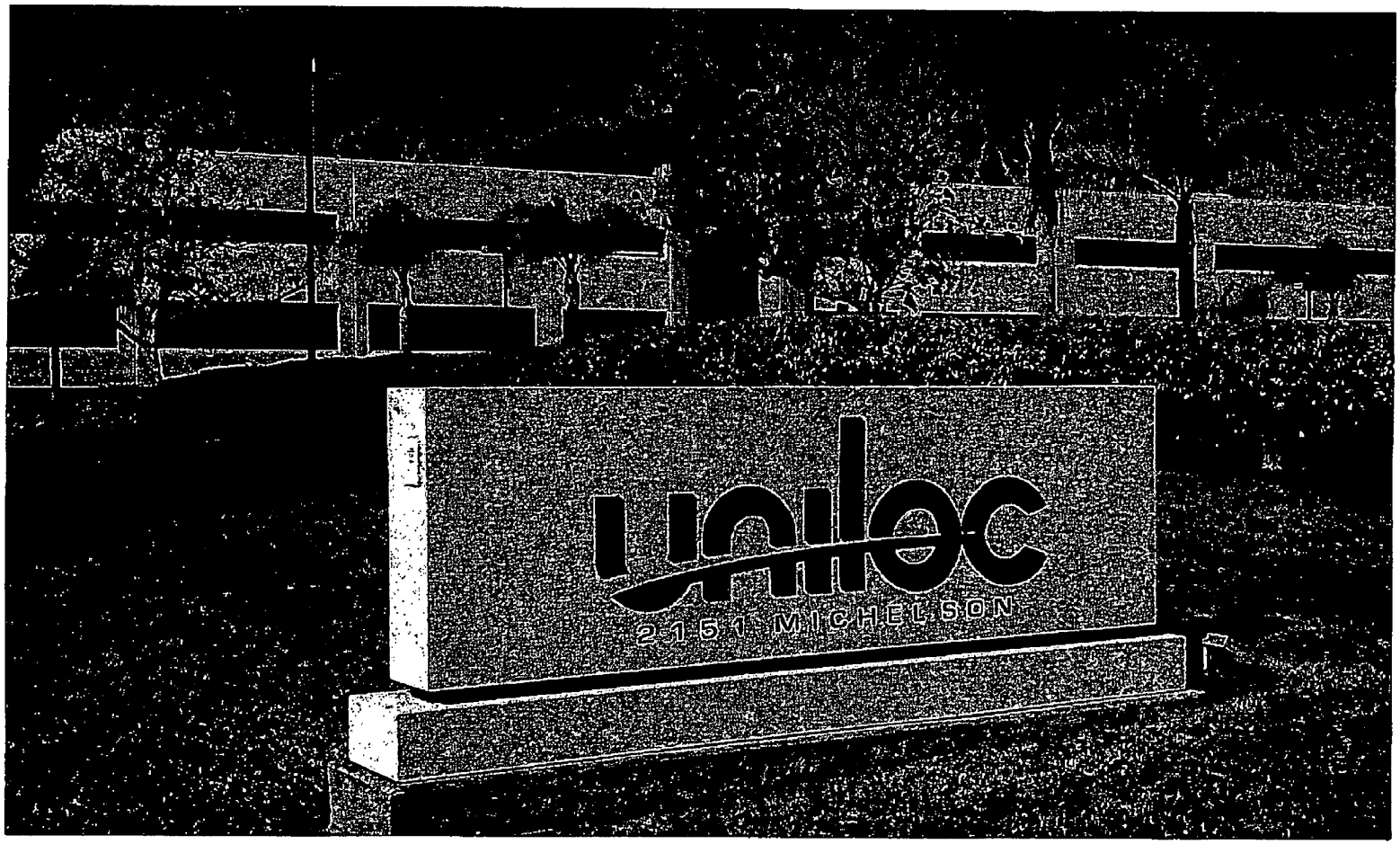
Some of the Claim Terms Not Found in Hellman and Grundy

- Local Licensee Unique ID Generation
  - A *unique* identification generated locally from information unique to the *licensee*
- Remote Licensee Unique ID Generation
  - A *unique* identification generated remotely from information unique to the *licensee*



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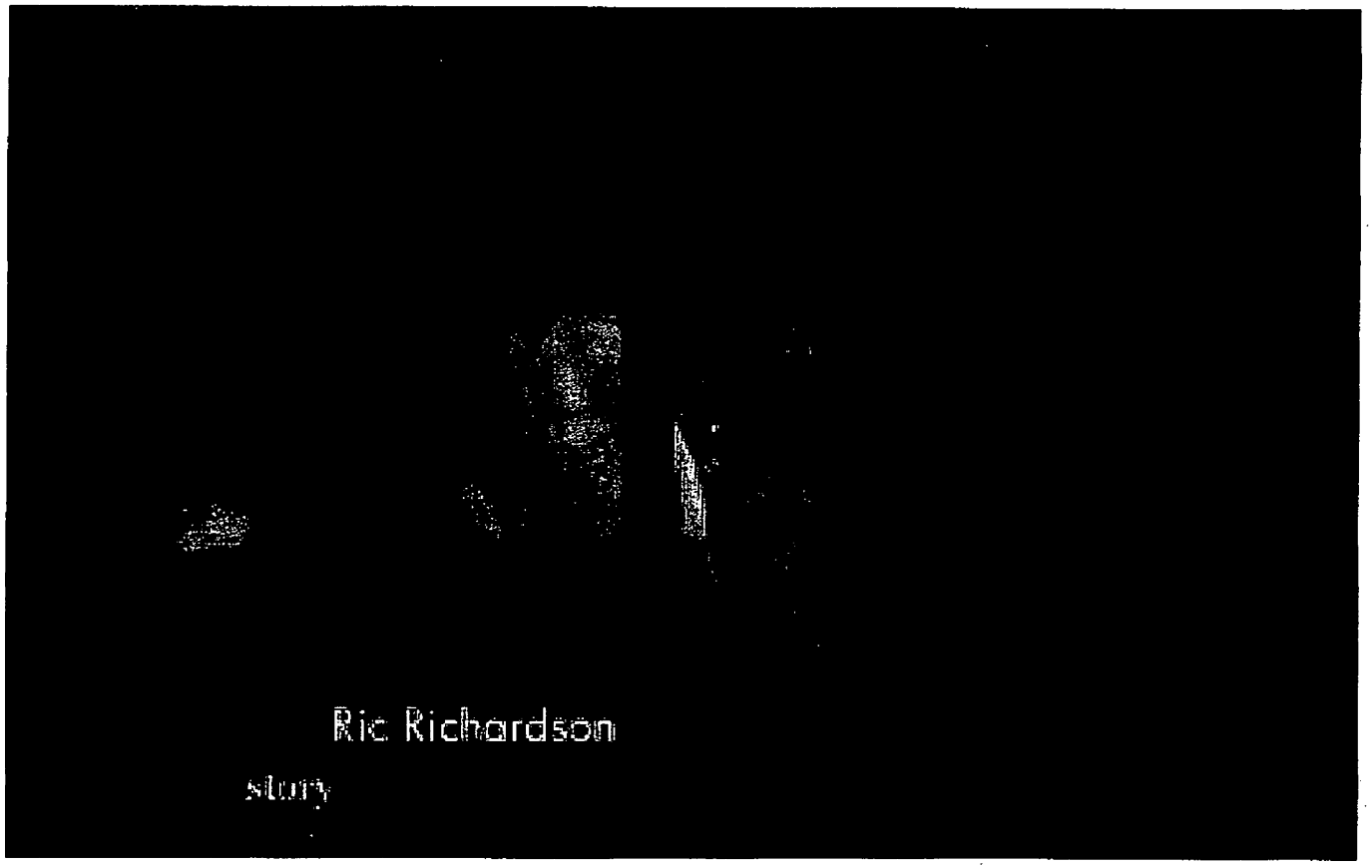

Excerpted from "The Big Deal" broadcast on August 24, 2009 – copyright ABC Australia

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Overview of Uniloc

- Business Model: Technology Innovation and licensing
  - Following the Bell Labs Model
- Intellectual Property: 57 Pending U.S. Applications
- Personnel: 25 employees and 25 contractors
- Growing Fast: 50+ open hires
- Key Markets: Software copy control and fraud prevention
- SEGA Case Study

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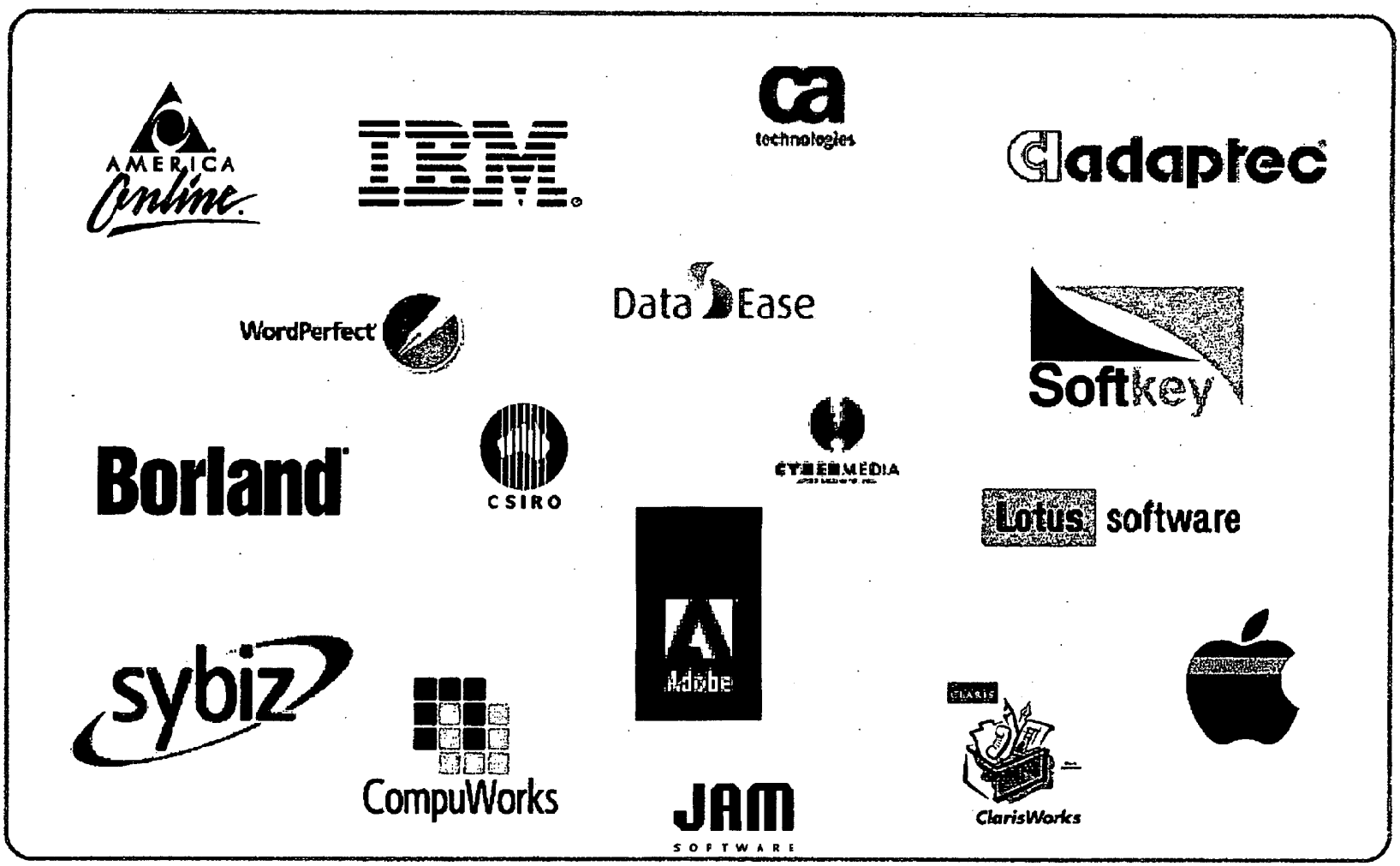
Early Adopters of the Patented Invention



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Later Adopters of Patented Invention

SKGF.COM

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Market Awards

February 2009	**SoftAnchor™** finalist for 2009 SIIA CODiE Award ***The CODiE awards are sponsored by the Software and Information Industry Association (SIIA), the principal trade association for the software and digital content industry. They showcase the finest products in the software and information industry and are the software industry's only peer-reviewed awards program.***	2009 SIIA //CODiE// FINALIST
October 2008	**StrongPoint™** named "Best New or Updated ITS Industry Product" ***The Arizona chapter of the Intelligent Transportation Society of America (ITS) is dedicated to making surface transportation in Arizona safer, more effective, and efficient. The group accelerates the identification, development, integration, and deployment of advanced technologies. The "Best New or Updated ITS Industry Product" is awarded to just one new product each year and judged by the organization's membership.***	ITS
July 2008	**Uniloc** named "Emerging Vendor" for **NetAnchor™** ***Since 1982, Computer Reseller News (CRN) has been the leading source of technology and business information for technology resellers including Value-Added Resellers (VARs) and Systems Integrators (SIs). The Emerging Tech program highlights vendors and products that are reshaping the industry by handily beating established vendors in head-to-head product, margin, technical support and field engagement comparisons.***	CRN emergingtech 2008
January 2007	**SoftAnchor™** finalist for 2007 SIIA CODiE Award ***The CODiE awards are sponsored by the Software and Information Industry Association (SIIA), the principal trade association for the software and digital content industry. They showcase the finest products in the software and information industry and are the software industry's only peer-reviewed awards program.***	2007 SIIA //CODiE// FINALIST

Microsoft Infringement

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Litigation History

- September 2003: Uniloc USA, Inc. et al. v. Microsoft Corp., C.A. No. 03-440 (D.R.I.)
- October 2007: Summary judgment granted in Microsoft's favor on non-infringement
- December 2007: Appeal filed by Uniloc
  - Uniloc USA et al. v. Microsoft Corp., Case No. 2008-1121 (Fed. Cir.)
- August 2008: Decision to reverse and remand summary judgment
- April 2009: Jury Verdict awards Uniloc $388 million
  - Uniloc USA, Inc. et al. v. Microsoft Corp., C.A. No. 03-440 (D.R.I.)
- September 2009: JMOL vacates jury verdict
  - Uniloc USA, Inc. et al. v. Microsoft Corp., C.A. No. 03-440 (D.R.I.)
  - ***Reexamination Request Filed January 22, 2010***
- February 2010: Appeal Filed – Oral Arguments September 2010
  - Uniloc USA et al. v. Microsoft Corp., Case No. 2010-1035-1055 (Fed. Cir.)

UNI075051

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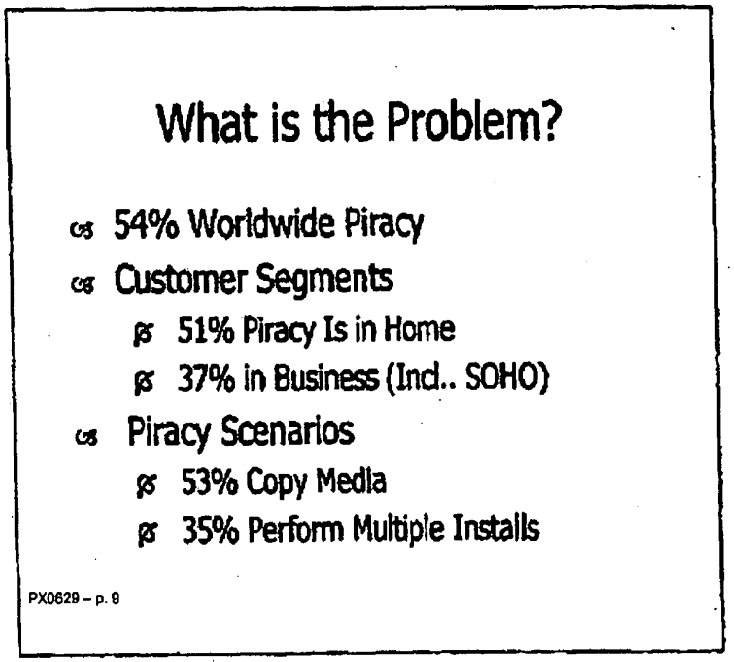
Piracy Causes Major Losses

Microsoft Internal Presentation: "*MS pirate market share is huge,*" "*~50% of losses are due to casual copying.*"

Trial Exhibit - PX0238



What is the Problem?

- 54% Worldwide Piracy
- Customer Segments
  - 51% Piracy Is in Home
  - 37% in Business (Incl.. SOHO)
- Piracy Scenarios
  - 53% Copy Media
  - 35% Perform Multiple Installs

PX0629 – p. 8

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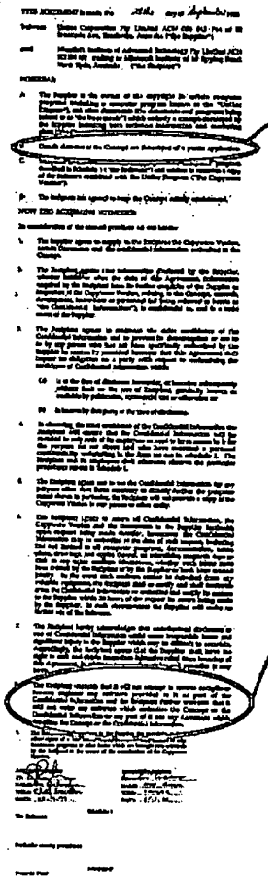
Microsoft Seeks to Examine Uniloc Invention

NDA Agreement Between Uniloc and Microsoft (September 28, 1993)



Certain elements of the Concept are the subject of a patent application

The Recipient warrants that it will **not attempt to reverse compile or reverse engineer any software provided to it** as part of the Confidential Information and the **Recipient further warrants that it will not write any software which embodies the Concept or the Confidential Information** or any part of it nor any document which describes the Concept or the Confidential Information.

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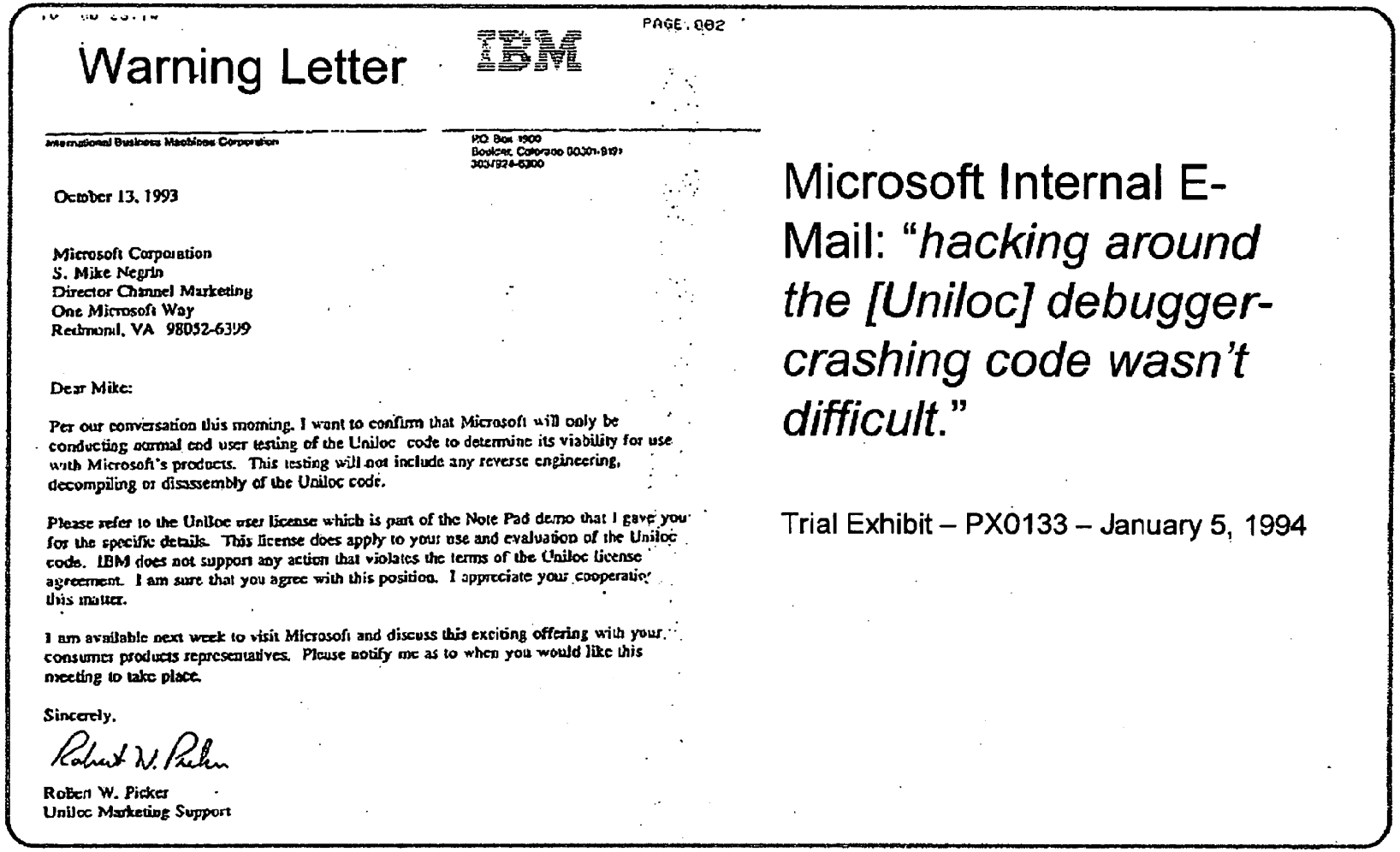
Microsoft Ignores NDA and IBM Warning Letter



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Warning Letter

IBM

International Business Machines Corporation

PO Box 1900
Boulder, Colorado 80301-9191
303/924-6300

October 13, 1993

Microsoft Corporation
S. Mike Negrin
Director Channel Marketing
One Microsoft Way
Redmond, VA 98052-6399

Dear Mike:

Per our conversation this morning, I want to confirm that Microsoft will only be conducting normal end user testing of the Uniloc code to determine its viability for use with Microsoft's products. This testing will not include any reverse engineering, decompiling or disassembly of the Uniloc code.

Please refer to the Uniloc user license which is part of the Note Pad demo that I gave you for the specific details. This license does apply to your use and evaluation of the Uniloc code. IBM does not support any action that violates the terms of the Uniloc license agreement. I am sure that you agree with this position. I appreciate your cooperation this matter.

I am available next week to visit Microsoft and discuss this exciting offering with your consumer products representatives. Please notify me as to when you would like this meeting to take place.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Picker

Robert W. Picker
Uniloc Marketing Support

Microsoft Internal E-Mail: "*hacking around the [Uniloc] debugger-crashing code wasn't difficult.*"

Trial Exhibit – PX0133 – January 5, 1994

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Microsoft's Successful Deployment of Product Activation

"OAW Experience to Date

- Pilot in 7 Countries since June 1999 ...Over 3 million registration attempts to date

Highlights

- No significant negative PR and No customer satisfaction backlash
- Revenue increase in all Subs
  - FY00H1 China Office 140% rev growth
  - All pilot countries – SORG revenue growth (FPP and Open) 73% due to OAW"

Trial Exhibit -PX0424 – p.21

Microsoft Internal E-Mail: "Activation now impacts over 70% of microsoft's total revenue."

Trial Exhibit – PX0440

Note: OAW – Office Activation Wizard; SORG – Small Organization Revenue Growth, FPP – Full Package Product

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Discussion of the Office Action September 28, 2010

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Status Overview

- Claims 1-20 under *Ex Parte* Reexamination
- A single Substantial New Question (SNQ) of patentability was found under U.S. Patent No. 4,658,093 to Hellman in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,291,598 to Grundy
- '216 patent contains 5 Independent Claims (1, 12, 17, 19 and 20)
- Office Action rejected claims 1-20 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hellman in view of Grundy

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Reasons Why Claims Should be Confirmed

- Key claim elements not taught or suggested by the alleged SNQ:
  - Generating a *Licensee Unique ID* based on information unique to the user
- Grundy is improperly used for the purpose of generating a Unique ID in original prosecution and therefore cannot be used in a SNQ during reexamination

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Claims 1 and 19

Claim 1. A registration system for licensing execution of digital data in a use mode, said digital data executable on a platform, said system including local **licensee unique** ID generating means and remote **licensee unique** ID generating means, said system further including mode switching means operable on said platform which permits use of said digital data in said use mode on said platform only if a licensee unique ID first generated by said local licensee unique ID generating means has matched a licensee unique ID subsequently generated by said remote licensee unique ID generating means; and wherein said remote **licensee unique** ID generating means comprises software executed on a platform which includes the algorithm utilized by said local **licensee unique** ID generating means to produce said **licensee unique** ID.

Claim 19. A remote registration station incorporating remote licensee unique ID generating means, said station forming part of a registration system for licensing execution of digital data in a use mode, said digital data executable on a platform, said system including local **licensee unique** ID generating means, said system further including mode switching means operable on said platform which permits use of said digital data in said use mode on said platform only if a licensee unique ID generated by said local licensee unique ID generating means has matched a **licensee unique** ID generated by said remote **licensee unique** ID generating means; and wherein said remote licensee unique ID generating means comprises software executed on a platform which includes the algorithm utilized by said local **licensee unique** ID generating means to produce said **licensee unique** ID.

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Claim 20

Claim 20. A method of registration of digital data so as to enable execution of said digital data in a use mode, said method comprising an intending licensee operating a registration system for licensing execution of digital data in a use mode, said digital data executable on a platform, said system including local **licensee unique** ID generating means and remote **licensee unique** ID generating means, said system further including mode switching means operable on said platform which permits use of said digital data in said use mode on said platform only if a licensee unique ID generated by said local licensee unique ID generating means has matched a licensee unique ID generated by said remote licensee unique ID generating means; and wherein said remote **licensee unique** ID generating means comprises software executed on a platform which includes the algorithm utilized by said local **licensee unique** ID generating means to produce said **licensee unique** ID.

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Claims 12 and 17

Claim 12. A registration system attachable to software to be protected, said registration system generating a security key from information input to said software which **uniquely identifies** an intended registered **user** of said software on a computer on which said software is to be installed; and wherein said registration system is replicated at a registration authority and used for the purposes of checking by the registration authority that the information unique to the user is correctly entered at the time that the security key is generated by the registration system.

Claim 17. A method of control of distribution of software, said method comprising providing mode-switching means associated with said software adapted to switch said software between a fully enabled mode and a partly enabled or demonstration mode, said method further comprising providing registration key generating means adapted to generate a registration key which is a function of **information unique to an intending user** of the software; said mode-switching means switching said software into fully enabled mode only if an enabling key provided to said mode-switching means by said intending user at the time of registration of said software has matched identically with said registration key; and wherein said enabling key is communicated to said intending user at the time of registration of said software; said enabling key generated by a third party means of operation of a duplicate copy of said registration key generating means.

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Key Claim Terms – Intrinsic Evidence

"Licensee Unique ID/Security Key/Registration Key/Enabling Key"

- "It is the algorithm embedded within the code portion (and which is duplicated at the remote location) which provides a registration number which can be 'unique' if the information provided by the intending licensee upon which the algorithm relies when executed upon the platform is itself 'unique.'" ('216 patent, 3:11-16 and 6:16-21)

- The code portion includes an algorithm adapted to generate a registration number which is unique to an intending licensee of the digital data based on information supplied by the licensee which characterizes the licensee. ('216 patent, 2:65 – 3:2).

- It is the algorithm embedded within the code portion (and which is duplicated at the remote location) which provides a registration number which can be "unique" if the information provided by the intending licensee upon which the algorithm relies when executed upon the platform is itself "unique". ('216 patent, 6:17-22 and 3:11-17).

- This information, unique to the user, is passed through a registration number algorithm 14 (represented symbolically in FIG. 1) which generates a registration number or security key from the information unique to the user together with the serial number previously generated. ('216 patent, 7:14-19).

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Key Claim Terms – Markman Ruling
"Licensee Unique ID/Security Key/Registration Key/Enabling Key"

- Licensee unique ID/Security Key, Registration Key, and Enabling Key were all construed by the court to mean "A unique identifier associated with a licensee." (Uniloc USA, Inc. v. Microsoft Corp., 447 F.Supp. 2d 177, 183 (D.R.I. 2006))
- Affirmed August 2008 (Uniloc USA et al. v. Microsoft Corp., Case No. 2008-1121 (Fed. Cir.))

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Hellman in view of Grundy Does Not Render Claims Obvious

- Hellman Overview
  - "A **manufacturer of base units** and software generates a random key and stores it in a base unit which is sold to a user." (Hellman, 4:46-48, emphasis added)
  - Primary reference relied on for all the claimed features of the '216 patent except for "using just the summer disclosed in the '216 patent's specification for local licensee unique ID." (Office Action, pg. 7)

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Hellman in view of Grundy Does Not Render Claims Obvious

- Grundy Overview
  - "A method and apparatus that monitors and controls the use of information stored on a storage medium." (Grundy 4:21-24).
  - "The user data cross-reference code and the second **checksum 309** are compared 310," and "[i]f these do not match it is an indication that the User Data as entered by the Manufacturer Control Agency operator 301 **does not match** the User Details as originally entered by the new user." (Grundy 15:17-22).

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Hellman/Grundy SNQ is Improper as Grundy was Previously Considered during Original Examination

- Original Prosecution
  - "Grundy teaches a registration system for licensing execution of digital data in a use mode ..., the system including local licensee unique ID generating means ... and remote licensee unique ID generating means (registration code decoded to retrieve User Data and converted to authorization code." (See, Office Action – 3/30/95, pg. 2).
- Reexamination
  - "Grundy discloses an analogous algorithm for unique ID generation, wherein the unique ID, a registration code, is produced by performing a checksum of the user data component fields." (See, Reexam Office Action, pg. 7).
- BPAI Decision regarding SNQ
  - A SNQ cannot exist where a "reference was previously considered during the original examination for the same or substantially the same purpose as it is now being considered in the reexamination." (See, *Ex parte Muzzy Products Corporation*, No. 2009-011350, pg. 11 (BPAI 2010)).

UNI075066

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Hellman in view of Grundy Does Not Render Claims Obvious

- Neither Hellman or Grundy, alone or in combination, teach:
  - Licensee Unique ID
    - A Licensee Unique ID is:
      - Unique to the Licensee (produced locally and remotely)
      - A Unique ID associated with a licensee

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Hellman Does Not Disclose a Licensee *Unique* ID

- Hellman does not teach or disclose that the check value "C" is unique.

- "Signals representing K, N, R, and H are applied as inputs to a cryptographic function generator 38 which generates a check value C as an output signal." (Hellman, 10:15-18)

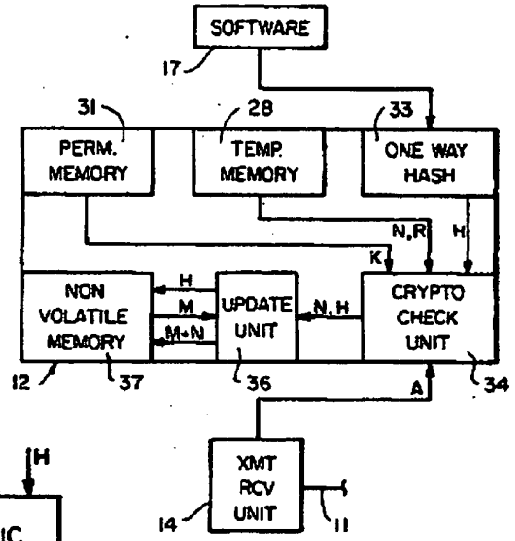

FIG_6

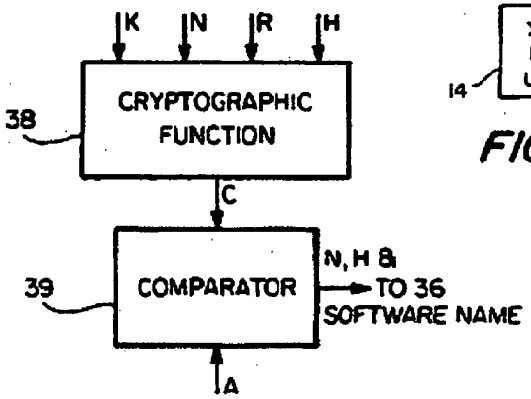

FIG_7

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Hellman Does Not Disclose a ***Licensee*** Unique ID (as testified at trial by Professor Hellman)

"The Hellman patent, however, does not use a product key or any other "non-platform-related" user information to create a licensee unique ID. ... Hellman (the person) *admitted* – after repeatedly being impeached with his deposition testimony – that his patent failed to teach this requirement of the claims."
(Yellow Brief – Uniloc USA v. Microsoft, Case No. 2010-1035-1055 (Fed. Cir.), p. 57)

[Attorney] Question: If you wanted to indicate that information associated with the user, unique information was input into the cryptographic function, you certainly had the ability to disclose that in the figures, if you so chose.
[Hellman] Answer: Correct.
[Attorney] Question: And you didn't?
[Hellman] Answer: Correct.
[Attorney] Question: And you also had the ability to describe in the patent, if you so chose?
[Hellman] Answer: In the specification? Yes.
[Attorney] Question: And you didn't?
[Hellman] Answer: Correct
(March 31, 2009 Trial Transcript: p.61, ll. 17 - p 62, ll. 4, Uniloc USA, Inc. et al. v. Microsoft Corp., C.A. No. 03-440 (D.R.I.))

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Hellman Does Not Disclose a *Licensee* Unique ID

- K is a base unit identifying key stored in permanent memory, inaccessible by the user
- N is the number of software uses being requested
- R is a random number
- H is a value that identifies the name of the software package being requested
- ***None of the above are associated with the licensee (as admitted by Hellman at trial)***

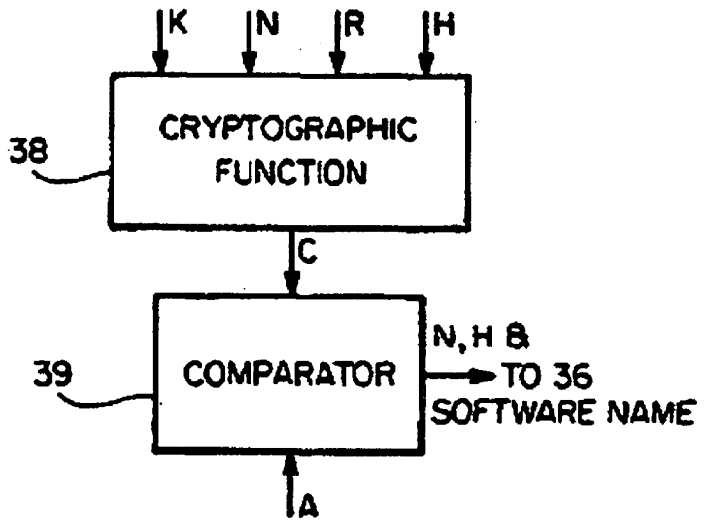

FIG_7

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Hellman Does Not Disclose Local *Licensee Unique ID*

K, N, R, and H are used to generate C. However C is not disclosed to be a unique ID associated with a user. Therefore C is not a "**licensee unique** ID" as recited in claims 1, 19 and 20. Nor is C "a security key [generated] from information input to said software which **uniquely identifies** an intended registered **user**" as recited in claim 12, nor is C "a registration key which is a function of information **unique** to an intending **user** of the software" as recited in claim 17.

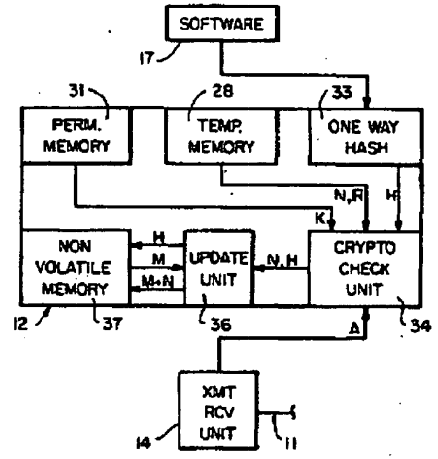

FIG_6

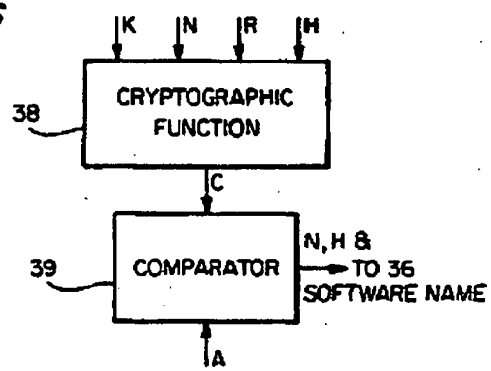

FIG_7

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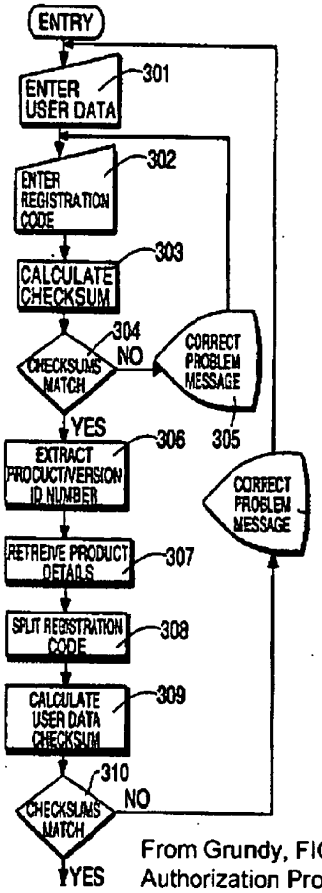
Grundy Does Not Disclose a Unique ID

•Grundy discloses the use of a **checksum** to allegedly provide a unique ID

•"The Third Party Requestor has pointed out that the Examiner did not note during prosecution the comparison between checksums at step 310 between the user generated checksum 309 and the corresponding value derived at the Manufacture Control Agency (see column 15, lines 10-22). These fields, however, are checksums. Checksums are not unique fields, even if there [sic] are at least in part derived from unique data. It is NOT agreed that a reasonable examiner would have found this reference important in determining the patentability of claims 1-20." (Order Granting/Denying Request for Ex Parte Reexamination, pg. 9, emphasis added)

•Patent Owner Agrees



From Grundy, FIG. 3
Authorization Process

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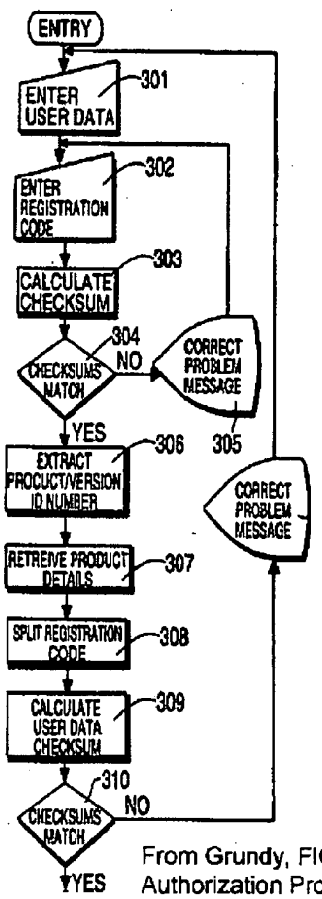
Grundy Does Not Disclose a Unique ID

- "The user data cross-reference code as extracted 309 is the checksum originally calculated (505 FIG. 5) from the owner data as entered by the user during the registration process." (Grundy 15:10-13)
- "The user data cross-reference code and the second checksum 309 are compared 310. If these do not match ***it is an indication that the User Data as entered by the Manufacture Control Agency operator 301 does not match the User Details as originally entered by the new user at step 212***. (Grundy, 15:17-22, emphasis added)

  - Checksum is not unique and does not uniquely identify an intended registered user



From Grundy, FIG Authorization Proc

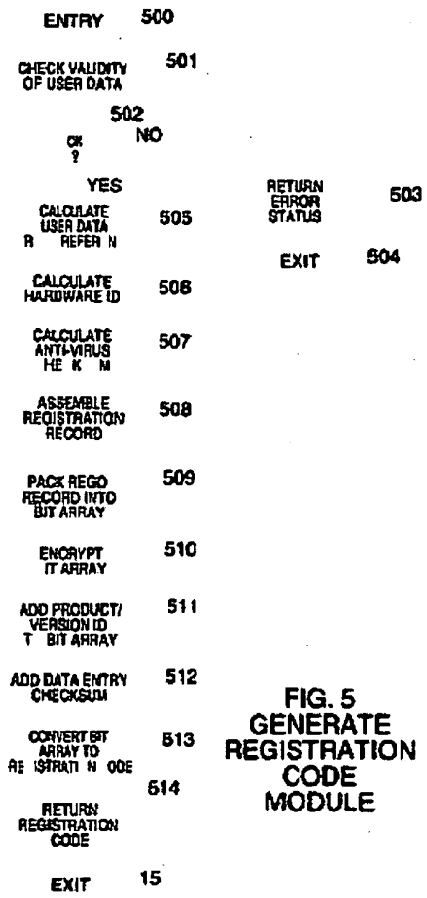


FIG. 5
GENERATE REGISTRATION CODE MODULE

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Grundy Does Not Disclose Licensee Unique ID

- Example checksum

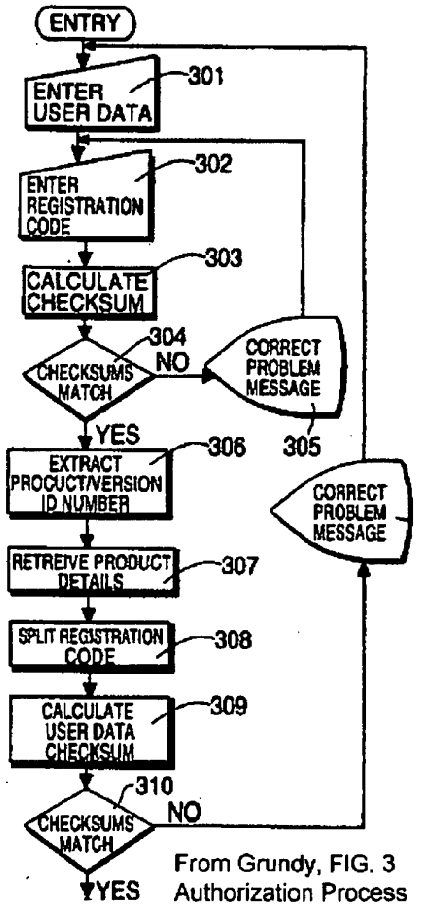
- Basic checksum algorithm: add digits of input to produce checksum

- Social Security Number #1:

  123-45-6789
  Checksum is 45

- Social Security Number #2:

  987-65-4321
  Checksum is 45



From Grundy, FIG. 3
Authorization Process

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Objective Indicia of Non-Obviousness

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Long-Felt Need In Market

February 3, 1976

An Open Letter to Hobbyists

To me, the most critical thing in the hobby market right now is the lack of good software courses, books and software itself. Without good software and an owner who understands programming, a hobby computer is wasted. Will quality software be written for the hobby market?

Almost a year ago, Paul Allen and myself, expecting the hobby market to expand, hired Monte Davidoff and developed Altair BASIC. Though the initial work took only two months, the three of us have spent most of the last year documenting, improving and adding features to BASIC. Now we have 4K, 8K, EXTENDED, ROM and DISK BASIC. The value of the computer time we have used exceeds $40,000.

The feedback we have gotten from the hundreds of people who say they are using BASIC has all been positive. Two surprising things are apparent, however. 1) Most of these "users" never bought BASIC (less than 10% of all Altair owners have bought BASIC), and 2) The amount of royalties we have received from sales to hobbyists makes the time spent of Altair BASIC worth less than $2 an hour.

Why is this? As the majority of hobbyists must be aware, most of you steal your software. Hardware must be paid for, but software is something to share. Who cares if the people who worked on it get paid?

Is this fair? One thing you don't do by stealing software is get back at MITS for some problem you may have had. MITS doesn't make money selling software. The royalty paid to us, the manual, the tape and the overhead make it a break-even operation. One thing you do do is prevent good software from being written. Who can afford to do professional work for nothing? What hobbyist can put 3-man years into programming, finding all bugs, documenting his product and distribute for free? The fact is, no one besides us has invested a lot of money in hobby software. We have written 6800 BASIC, and are writing 8080 APL and 6800 APL, but there is very little incentive to make this software available to hobbyists. Most directly, the thing you do is theft.

What about the guys who re-sell Altair BASIC, aren't they making money on hobby software? Yes, but those who have been reported to us may lose in the end. They are the ones who give hobbyists a bad name, and should be kicked out of any club meeting they show up at.

I would appreciate letters from any one who wants to pay up, or has a suggestion or comment. Just write me at 1180 Alvarado SE, #114, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87108. Nothing would please me more than being able to hire ten programmers and deluge the hobby market with good software.

Bill Gates
Bill Gates
General Partner, Micro-Soft

Homebrew Computer Club Newsletter - Volume 2, Issue 1, January 31, 1976

As the majority of hobbyists must be aware, most of you steal your software.

1976

UNI075076

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Long-Felt Need In Market

Microsoft Presentations circa 1997

What is the Problem?

- 54% Worldwide Piracy
- Customer Segments
  - 51% Piracy Is in Home
  - 37% in Business (Ind.. SOHO)
- Piracy Scenarios
  - 53% Copy Media
  - 35% Perform Multiple Installs

PX0629 – p. 9

Why isn't the solution easy?

Copy protection: n. A class of methods for preventing incompetent pirates from stealing software and legitimate customers from using it. Considered silly.

- Hard idea to sell to product groups
- No easy unobtrusive tech solutions
- Solid data on effectiveness of regaining sales
- Open and Select programs encourage free distribution once license sold

PX0629 – p. 11

Technical Solutions Not Enough

- Low enduser awareness that copying floppy/multiple installation is illegal
- Need for comprehensive marketing support (programs, PR, advertising)
- Overt anti-piracy features will be intrusive
- Some piracy will continue despite anti-piracy features
- Counterfeiting is not stoppable with current technology

PX0629 – p. 7

BSA (Business Software Alliance) 1996 Website

•1996 industry losses of more than $15.2 billion due to software theft:
- $482 every second
- $28,900 every minute
- $1.7 Million every hour
- $41.6 Million every day
- $291.5 Million every week.

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Failure of Others

- User Guide Based Copy Protection: Enter certain phrases when prompted from a paper manual that came with the software – lose the manual, could not use the software

- Passwords: Can be shared

- Bloatware: Large amounts of media to install

- Dongle: Physical device that had to be attached to a PC in order for program to work, too inconvenient, if lose dongle then no access to software

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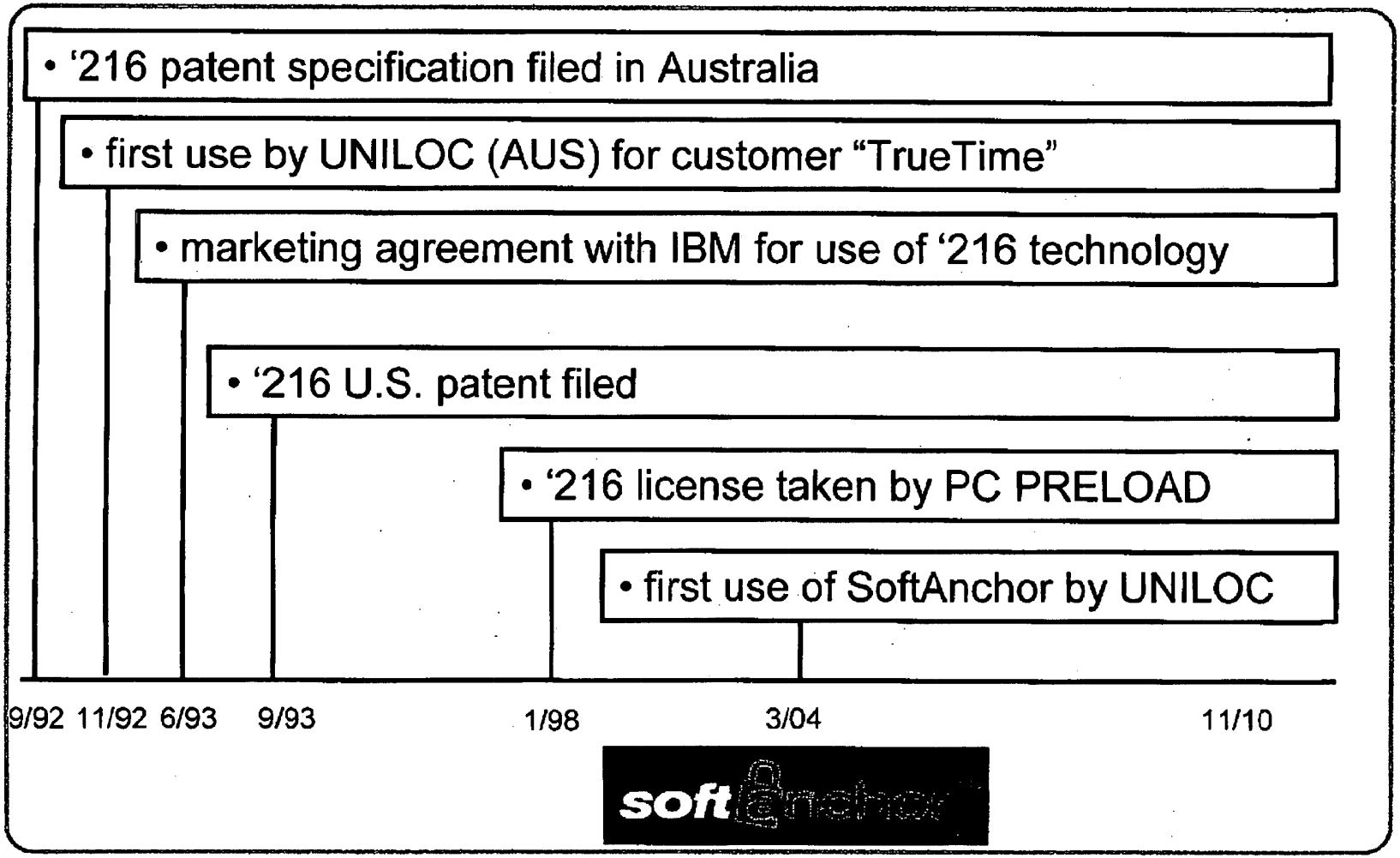
Market Development of '216 Patent Timeline



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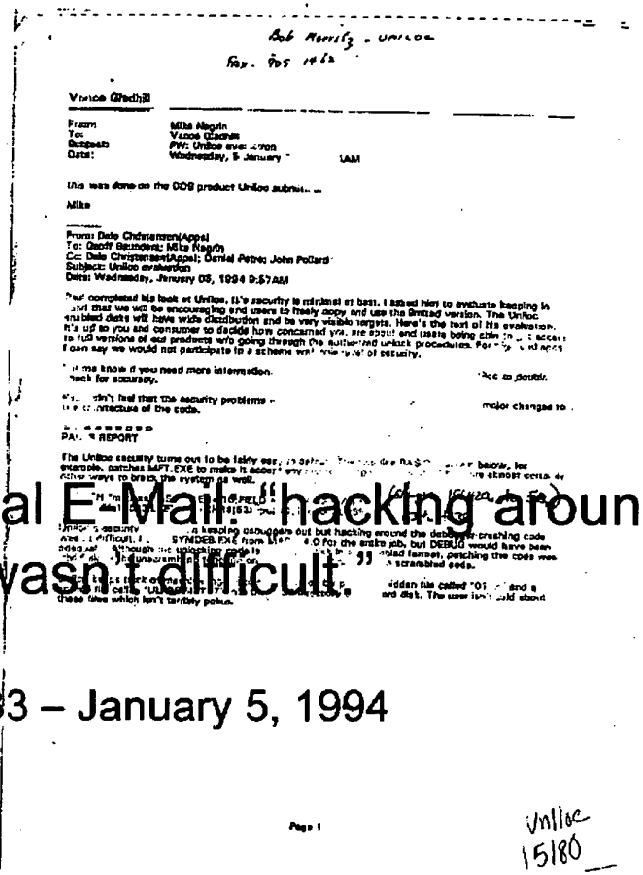
Copying



Microsoft Internal E-Mail: hacking around the debugger-crashing code wasn't difficult.

Trial Exhibit – PX0133 – January 5, 1994

1994

UNI075080

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Additional Licensees

- ABBYY USA Software House, Inc.
- Algorithmic Implementations (Ai Squared)
- Alien Skin Software
- Alt-N Technologies, Ltd.
- Argus Software
- BCL Technologies
- BinaryNow, Inc.
- Bluebeam Software, Inc.
- Brooks Internet Software, Inc.
- Bynari Inc.
- Camera Bits, Inc.
- CIOview Corp
- CommonTime Inc.
- Cyberlink.com Corp (dba Texas Cyberlink Corp)
- Disk Doctor Labs, Inc.
- GFI USA, Inc., d/b/a "GFI Software USA"
- HumanConcepts
- Informatics Holdings, Inc. (dba Wasp Barcode)
- InternetSafety.com Inc
- Keil Software, Inc.
- Kidasa Software, Inc.
- MacKichan Software.
- Marware, Inc
- Paraben Corporation
- Pixologic, Inc
- Punch Software LLC
- Research in Motion Limited
- Siber Systems
- Software Shapers (Pygraphics)
- Systran Software
- Systran USA
- T.A.L. Technologies Inc.
- TOPS Software Corporation

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Praise of Others

IBM Letter to Microsoft: "I am available next week to visit Microsoft and discuss this exciting [Uniloc] offering with your consumer products representatives. Please notify me as to when you would like this meeting to take place." Trial Deposition Exhibit 4.

SoftAnchor™ finalist for 2009 SIIA CODiE Award

SoftAnchor™ finalist for 2007 SIIA CODiE Award

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Questions and Comments