

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION**

CASE NO.

**MICROSOFT CORPORATION,
a Washington corporation,**

Plaintiff,

vs.

**JOHN D. GUNTHER, an individual d/b/a ONYX SYSTEMS;
and JOHN D. GUNTHER, an individual,**

Defendants.

**COMPLAINT
(Injunctive Relief Sought)**

This is an action by MICROSOFT CORPORATION (“Microsoft”) to recover damages arising from infringement of Microsoft’s copyrights and trademarks in its software programs by John D. Gunther, an individual d/b/a Onyx Systems, and John D. Gunther, an individual (collectively, “Defendants”) and to enjoin Defendants’ future infringement. Defendants distributed counterfeit and infringing Microsoft software despite the fact that Microsoft warned them about such illegal activity. Defendants have infringed Microsoft’s copyrights and trademarks, violated the Lanham Act by falsely designating the origin of software, and engaged in unfair competition. Microsoft seeks damages, an accounting, the imposition of a constructive trust upon Defendants’ illegal profits, and injunctive relief.

THE PARTIES

1. Microsoft is a Washington corporation with its principal place of business located at One Microsoft Way, Redmond, Washington. Microsoft develops, markets, distributes and licenses computer software.

2. Defendant John D. Gunther, is an individual who does business as Onyx Systems in Lake City, Florida. John D. Gunther, an individual d/b/a Onyx Systems, is engaged in the business of advertising, marketing, and distributing computer software, including purported Microsoft software and components.

3. Upon information and belief, Defendant John D. Gunther controls Onyx Systems. Upon information and belief, John D. Gunther, an individual d/b/a Onyx Systems, resides and transacts substantial business in this District. Upon information and belief, John D. Gunther (a) personally participated in and/or had the right and ability to direct and control the wrongful conduct alleged in this Complaint, and (b) derived direct financial benefit from that wrongful conduct.

JURISDICTION

4. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over Microsoft's claims for trademark infringement, copyright infringement and related claims pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1121, 17 U.S.C. § 501, 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

5. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Microsoft's claims arising under the laws of the State of Florida pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a) because these claims are so related to Microsoft's claims under federal law that they form part of the same case or controversy and derive from a common nucleus of operative fact.

VENUE

6. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and § 1400(a) because (a) the acts of infringement and other wrongful conduct alleged occurred in the Middle District of Florida; (b) Defendants may be found in the Middle District of Florida; and (c) Defendants have a sufficient connection with the Middle District of Florida to make venue proper in this district, all as alleged in this Complaint.

FACTS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS

7. Microsoft develops, advertises, markets, distributes, and licenses a number of computer software programs. Microsoft's software programs are recorded on magnetic diskettes and/or CD-ROMs, and they are packaged and distributed together with associated proprietary materials such as user's guides, user's manuals, end user license agreements, certificates of authenticity, and other related components.

8. Microsoft Office 2003 Pro: Microsoft Office 2003 Professional ("Office 2003 Pro") is a suite of popular Microsoft software programs. Microsoft holds a valid copyright in Office 2003 Pro (including user's reference manuals, user's guides, and screen displays) that was duly and properly registered with the United States Copyright Office. A true and correct copy of the Registration Certificate for Microsoft Office 2003 Pro, bearing the number TX-5-837-617, is attached hereto as Exhibit 1 and is incorporated by reference. Office 2003 Pro includes the following popular Microsoft software programs:

A. Microsoft Office Excel 2003, a program that allows users to create spreadsheets, perform calculations, and store numerical data. Microsoft holds a valid copyright in Microsoft Office Excel 2003 (including user's reference manuals, user's guides, and screen displays) that was duly and properly registered with the United States Copyright Office. A true and correct copy of the Copyright Registration Certificate for Microsoft Office Excel 2003, bearing the number TX 5-837-636, is attached hereto as Exhibit 2 and is incorporated by reference.

B. Microsoft Office Outlook 2003, a program that allows users and networked teams to create and manage calendars, tasks, and contacts. Microsoft holds a valid copyright in Microsoft Office Outlook 2003 (including user's reference manuals, user's guides, and screen displays) that was duly and properly registered with the United States Copyright Office. A true and correct copy of the Copyright Registration Certificate for

Microsoft Office Outlook 2003, bearing the number TX 5-900-087, is attached hereto as Exhibit 3 and is incorporated by reference.

C. Microsoft Office PowerPoint 2003, a program that allows users to create, organize, and present overhead and slide presentations. Microsoft holds a valid copyright in Microsoft Office PowerPoint 2003 (including user's reference manuals, user's guides, and screen displays) that was duly and properly registered with the United States Copyright Office. A true and correct copy of the Copyright Registration Certificate for Microsoft Office PowerPoint 2003, bearing the number TX 5-852-649, is attached hereto as Exhibit 4 and is incorporated by reference.

D. Microsoft Office Word 2003, a program that allows users to create and edit reports and documents. Microsoft holds a valid copyright in Microsoft Office Word 2003 (including user's reference manuals, user's guides, and screen displays) that was duly and properly registered with the United States Copyright Office. A true and correct copy of the Copyright Registration Certificate for Microsoft Office Word 2003, bearing the number TX 5-900-088, is attached hereto as Exhibit 5 and is incorporated by reference.

E. Microsoft Publisher 2003, a desktop publishing program that allows users to create, customize, and publish materials such as newsletters, brochures, flyers, catalogs, and Web sites. Microsoft holds a valid copyright in Microsoft Publisher 2003 (including user's reference manuals, user's guides, and screen displays) that was duly and properly registered with the United States Copyright Office. A true and correct copy of the Copyright Registration Certificate for Microsoft Publisher 2003, bearing the number TX 5-837-618, is attached hereto as Exhibit 6 and is incorporated by reference.

F. Microsoft Business Contact Manager for Outlook 2003, a program which manages customer relationships. Microsoft holds a valid copyright in Business Contact Manager for Outlook 2003 (including user's reference manuals, user's guides, and

screen displays) that was duly and properly registered with the United States Copyright Office. A true and correct copy of the Copyright Registration Certificate for Business Contact Manager for Outlook 2003, bearing the number TX 5-877-513, is attached hereto as Exhibit 7 and is incorporated by reference.

G. Microsoft Access 2003, a program that allows users to create and manipulate databases and store data. Microsoft holds a valid copyright in Microsoft Access 2003 (including user's reference manuals, user's guides, and screen displays) that was duly and properly registered with the United States Copyright Office. A true and correct copy of the Copyright Registration Certificate for Microsoft Access 2003, bearing the number TX 5-901-713, is attached hereto as Exhibit 8 and is incorporated by reference.

9. Microsoft Office FrontPage 2003 ("FrontPage 2003") is a computer program that allows users to create and manage Internet websites. The copyright in Microsoft's Office FrontPage 2003 (including user's reference manuals, user's guides, and screen displays) was duly and properly registered with the United States Copyright Office. A true and correct copy of the Registration Certificate for Microsoft Office FrontPage 2003, bearing the number TX 5-837-613, is attached hereto as Exhibit 9 and is incorporated by reference.

10. Microsoft Visio Professional 2003 ("Visio Pro 2003") is a computer program that allows users to create business and technical diagrams. The copyright in Microsoft's Visio Professional 2003 (including user's reference manuals, user's guides, and screen displays) was duly and properly registered with the United States Copyright Office. A true and correct copy of the Registration Certificate for Microsoft Visio Professional 2003, bearing the number TX 5-837-614, is attached hereto as Exhibit 10 and is incorporated by reference.

11. Microsoft Office Project Professional 2003 ("Project Pro 2003") is a computer program that allows users to plan and manage projects. The copyright in Microsoft's Office

Project Professional 2003 (including user's reference manuals, user's guides, and screen displays) was duly and properly registered with the United States Copyright Office. A true and correct copy of the Registration Certificate for Microsoft Office Project Professional 2003, bearing the number TX 5-837-615, is attached hereto as Exhibit 11 and is incorporated by reference.

12. Microsoft OneNote 2003 is a computer program that allows users to take, organize, and share notes on personal computers. The copyright in Microsoft's OneNote 2003 (including user's reference manuals, user's guides, and screen displays) was duly and properly registered with the United States Copyright Office. A true and correct copy of the Registration Certificate for Microsoft OneNote 2003, bearing the number TX 5-837-620, is attached hereto as Exhibit 12 and is incorporated by reference.

13. Microsoft has also duly and properly registered a number of trademarks and a service mark in the United States Patent and Trademark Office on the Principal Register, including, but not limited to:

A. "MICROSOFT," Trademark and Service Mark Registration No. 1,200,236, for computer programs and computer programming services;

B. "MICROSOFT," Trademark Registration No. 1,256,083, for computer hardware and software manuals, newsletters, and computer documentation;

C. "POWERPOINT," Trademark Registration No. 1,475,795, for pre-recorded computer programs recorded on magnetic disks;

D. "MICROSOFT ACCESS," Trademark Registration No. 1,741,086, for computer programs for use with databases and manuals sold as a unit;

E. "OUTLOOK," Trademark Registration No. 2,188,125, for computers programs, specifically programs providing enhanced electronic mail and scheduling capabilities and instructional manuals sold as a unit;

F. COLOR FOUR SQUARE LOGO, Trademark Registration No. 2,999,281, for computer software, including application and business software for use in word processing, spreadsheets, presentation graphics, e-mail, and scheduling; and

G. "ONENOTE," Trademark Registration No. 2,844,710 for computer software for use in note-taking.

True and correct copies of the Trademark Registrations for A through G above are attached hereto as Exhibits 13 through 19, respectively, and are incorporated by reference.

Defendants' Infringement

14. Defendants are engaged in the advertising, marketing, installation and distribution of computer software, including programs covered by Microsoft's registered copyrights and bearing Microsoft's registered trademarks or imitations thereof.

15. Microsoft notified Defendants by letter dated September 29, 2006 that it had received a report that Defendants had distributed illegal and/or unlicensed Microsoft software. The letter specifically informed Defendants that it violates copyright and trademark laws to distribute unauthorized copies of Microsoft software installed on the hard disk drives of computers.

16. In or about January 2007, Defendants distributed to an investigator computer systems with infringing Office 2003 Pro software. Defendants also distributed counterfeit Office 2003 Pro, FrontPage 2003, Visio Pro 2003, Project Pro 2003, and OneNote 2003 software.

17. On information and belief, this is not an isolated incident. Rather, Defendants have been and continue to be involved in advertising, marketing, installing and/or distributing infringing copies of Microsoft's software to unidentified persons or entities. On information and belief, Defendants' distributions of purported Microsoft software are the result of Defendants' advertising and marketing the availability of such materials.

18. On information and belief, Defendants' wrongful conduct includes the advertising, marketing, installing, and/or distribution of "infringing materials," specifically reproductions, copies, or colorable imitations of the Microsoft copyrighted software and/or the Microsoft trademarks, logos, and service mark described in this Complaint.

19. On information and belief, Defendants have committed and are continuing to commit acts of copyright and trademark infringement against Microsoft. On information and belief, at a minimum, Defendants were willfully blind and acted in reckless disregard of Microsoft's registered copyrights and marks.

20. On information and belief, by their advertising activities and unauthorized use of Microsoft's marks to describe the items that they are distributing, Defendants have misappropriated Microsoft's advertising ideas and style of doing business and have infringed Microsoft's copyrights, titles, and slogans.

21. On information and belief, the injuries and damages that Microsoft has sustained have been directly and proximately caused by Defendants' wrongful misappropriation of Microsoft's advertising ideas and style of doing business and infringement of Microsoft's copyrights, titles, and slogans.

First Claim

[Copyright Infringement -- 17 U.S.C. § 501, et seq.]

Against All Defendants

22. Microsoft realleges, and incorporates by this reference, each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 21, inclusive.

23. Microsoft is the sole owner of Microsoft Office 2003 Pro, the Office suite of programs, FrontPage 2003, Visio Pro 2003, Project Pro 2003, and OneNote 2003, and the corresponding copyrights and Certificates of Registration.

24. Defendants have infringed the copyrights in Microsoft's software, including but not limited to Microsoft Office 2003 Pro and the Office suite of programs, FrontPage 2003, Visio Pro 2003, Project Pro 2003, and OneNote 2003, by distributing infringing materials in the United States of America without approval or authorization from Microsoft.

25. At a minimum, Defendants acted with willful blindness to and in reckless disregard of Microsoft's registered copyrights.

26. As a result of their wrongful conduct, Defendants are liable to Microsoft for copyright infringement. 17 U.S.C. § 501. Microsoft has suffered damages. Microsoft is entitled to recover damages, which include any and all profits Defendants have made as a result of their wrongful conduct. 17 U.S.C. § 504. Alternatively, Microsoft is entitled to statutory damages under 17 U.S.C. § 504(c).

27. In addition, because Defendants' infringement has been willful within the meaning of the Copyright Act, the award of statutory damages should be enhanced in accordance with 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)(2).

28. Microsoft is also entitled to injunctive relief pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 502 and to an order impounding any and all infringing materials pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 503. Microsoft has no adequate remedy at law for Defendants' wrongful conduct because, among other things, (a) Microsoft's copyrights are unique and valuable property which have no readily determinable market value, (b) Defendants' infringement harms Microsoft such that Microsoft could not be made whole by any monetary award, and (c) Defendants' wrongful conduct, and the resulting damage to Microsoft, is continuing.

29. Microsoft is also entitled to recover its attorneys' fees and costs of suit. 17 U.S.C. § 505.

Second Claim

**[Federal Trademark Infringement – 15 U.S.C. § 1114]
Against All Defendants**

30. Microsoft realleges, and incorporates by this reference, each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 21, inclusive.

31. Defendants' activities constitute infringement of Microsoft's federally registered trademarks and service mark in violation of the Lanham Trademark Act, including but not limited to 15 U.S.C. § 1114(1).

32. Because Microsoft advertises, markets, distributes, and licenses its software under the trademarks and service mark described in this Complaint, these trademarks and service mark are the means by which Microsoft's software is distinguished from the software or products of others in the same field or related fields.

33. Because of Microsoft's long, continuous, and exclusive use of these trademarks and service mark, they have come to mean, and are understood by customers, end users, and the public to signify, software or services of Microsoft.

34. The infringing materials that Defendants have and are continuing to use, offer, advertise, market, install, or distribute are likely to cause confusion, mistake, or deception as to their source, origin, or authenticity.

35. Further, Defendants' activities are likely to lead the public to conclude, incorrectly, that the infringing materials that Defendants are advertising, marketing, installing, or distributing originate with or are authorized by Microsoft, to the damage and harm of Microsoft, its licensees, and the public.

36. Upon information and belief, Defendants used, offered, advertised, marketed, installed or distributed infringing material with the purposes of misleading, deceiving, or

confusing customers and the public as to the origin and authenticity of the infringing materials and of trading upon Microsoft's goodwill and business reputation.

37. At a minimum, Defendants acted with willful blindness to and in reckless disregard of Microsoft's registered marks.

38. As a result of their wrongful conduct, Defendants are liable to Microsoft for trademark infringement. 15 U.S.C. § 1114(1). Microsoft has suffered, and will continue to suffer, substantial losses. Microsoft is entitled to recover damages, which include any and all profits Defendants have made as a result of their wrongful conduct. 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a).

39. In addition, because Defendants' infringement of Microsoft's trademarks and service mark was willful within the meaning of the Lanham Act, the award of actual damages and profits should be trebled pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(b). In the alternative, Microsoft is entitled to statutory damages for each counterfeit mark. 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c).

40. Microsoft is also entitled to injunctive relief pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1116(a). Microsoft has no adequate remedy at law for Defendants' wrongful conduct because, among other things, (a) Microsoft's trademarks and service mark are unique and valuable property which have no readily determinable market value, (b) Defendants' infringement constitutes harm to Microsoft such that Microsoft could not be made whole by any monetary award, (c) if Defendants' wrongful conduct is allowed to continue, the public is likely to become further confused, mistaken, or deceived as to the source, origin or authenticity of the infringing materials, and (d) Defendants' wrongful conduct, and the resulting damage to Microsoft, is continuing.

41. Microsoft is also entitled to recover its attorneys' fees and costs of suit. 15 U.S.C. § 1117.

Third Claim

**[False Designation Of Origin, False Description And
Representation Of Microsoft Packaging--15 U.S.C. § 1125 et seq.]
Against All Defendants**

42. Microsoft realleges, and incorporates by this reference, each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 21, inclusive.

43. Because Microsoft advertises, markets, distributes, and licenses its software under the trademarks and service mark described in this Complaint, these trademarks and service mark are the means by which Microsoft's software is distinguished from the software or products of others in the same field or related fields.

44. Because of Microsoft's long, continuous, and exclusive use of these trademarks and service mark, they have come to mean, and are understood by customers, end users, and the public to signify, software or services of Microsoft.

45. Microsoft has also designed distinctive and aesthetically pleasing displays, logos, icons, graphic images, and packaging (collectively, "Microsoft visual designs") for its software and related components.

46. Defendants' wrongful conduct includes the use of Microsoft's marks, name, and/or imitation visual designs, specifically displays, logos, icons, graphic designs, and/or packaging virtually indistinguishable from Microsoft visual designs, in connection with its goods and services.

47. Upon information and belief, Defendants engaged in such wrongful conduct with the willful purpose of misleading, deceiving, or confusing customers and the public as to the origin and authenticity of the goods and services offered, marketed or distributed in connection with Microsoft's marks, name, and imitation visual designs, and of trading upon Microsoft's goodwill and business reputation. Defendants' conduct constitutes (a) false designation of origin, (b) false description, and (c) false representation that the imitation

visual images originate from or are authorized by Microsoft, all in violation of § 43(a) of the Lanham Trademark Act, set forth at 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a).

48. Defendants' wrongful conduct is likely to continue unless restrained and enjoined.

49. As a result of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Microsoft has suffered and will continue to suffer damages. Microsoft is entitled to injunctive relief and to an order compelling the impounding of all imitation marks and visual designs being used, offered, advertised, marketed, installed, or distributed by Defendants. Microsoft has no adequate remedy at law for Defendants' wrongful conduct because, among other things, (a) Microsoft's marks, name and visual designs are unique and valuable property which have no readily-determinable market value, (b) Defendants' advertising, marketing, installation, or distribution of imitation visual designs constitutes harm to Microsoft such that Microsoft could not be made whole by any monetary award, and (c) Defendants' wrongful conduct, and the resulting damage to Microsoft, is continuing.

Fourth Claim

**[Florida Common Law Unfair Competition]
Against All Defendants**

50. Microsoft realleges, and incorporates by this reference, each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 21, inclusive.

51. Microsoft is the prior user of the Microsoft trademarks and service mark set forth above.

52. The Microsoft trademarks and service mark set forth above are arbitrary or have acquired secondary meaning.

53. Defendants are using confusingly similar trademarks and/or service marks to identify services in competition with Microsoft's services or software in the same trade area in which Microsoft has already established its trademarks and/or service mark.

54. The acts and conduct of Defendants as alleged above in this complaint constitute unfair competition pursuant to the common law of the State of Florida.

55. Defendants' conduct as alleged above has damaged and will continue to damage Microsoft's goodwill and reputation and has resulted in losses to Microsoft and an illicit gain of profit to Defendants in an amount that is unknown at the present time.

Fifth Claim

**[For Imposition Of A Constructive Trust Upon The
Illegal Profits Of All Defendants]
Against All Defendants**

56. Microsoft realleges, and incorporates by this reference, each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 55, inclusive.

57. Defendants' conduct constitutes deceptive, fraudulent and wrongful conduct in the nature of passing off the infringing materials as genuine Microsoft software approved or authorized by Microsoft.

58. By virtue of their wrongful conduct, Defendants have illegally received money and profits that rightfully belong to Microsoft.

59. Upon information and belief, Defendants hold the illegally received money and profits in the form of bank accounts, real property, or personal property that can be located and traced.

60. Defendants hold the money and profits they have illegally received as constructive trustees for the benefit of Microsoft.

Sixth Claim

**[Accounting]
Against All Defendants**

61. Microsoft realleges, and incorporates by this reference, each and every allegation set forth in paragraphs 1 through 41, inclusive.

62. Microsoft is entitled, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504 and 15 U.S.C. § 1117, to recover any and all profits of Defendants that are attributable to their acts of infringement.

63. Microsoft is entitled, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504 and 15 U.S.C. § 1117, to actual damages or statutory damages sustained by virtue of Defendants' acts of infringement.

64. The amount of money due from Defendants to Microsoft is unknown to Microsoft and cannot be ascertained without a detailed accounting by Defendants of the precise number of units of infringing material offered for distribution and distributed by Defendants.

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, Microsoft respectfully requests judgment against Defendants as follows:

(1) That the Court enter a judgment against Defendants as indicated below:

(a) that Defendants have willfully infringed Microsoft's rights in the following federally registered copyrights under 17 U.S.C. § 501:

- (1) TX 5-837-617 ("Office Professional 2003");
- (2) TX 5-837-636 ("Office Excel 2003");
- (3) TX 5-900-087 ("Office Outlook 2003");
- (4) TX 5-852-649 ("Office PowerPoint 2003");
- (5) TX 5-837-618 ("Publisher 2003");
- (6) TX 5-900-088 ("Office Word 2003");

(7) TX 5-877-513 (“Business Contact Manager for Outlook 2003”);

(8) TX 5-901-713 (“Access 2003”);

(9) TX 5-837-613 (“Office FrontPage 2003”);

(10) TX 5-837-614 (“Visio Professional 2003”);

(11) TX 5-837-615 (“Office Project Professional 2003”); and

(12) TX 5-837-620 (“OneNote 2003”);

(b) that Defendants have willfully infringed Microsoft’s rights in the following federally registered trademarks and service mark under 15 U.S.C. § 1114:

(1) 1,200,236 (“MICROSOFT”);

(2) 1,256,083 (“MICROSOFT”);

(3) 1,475,795 (“POWERPOINT”);

(4) 1,741,086 (“MICROSOFT ACCESS”);

(5) 2,188,125 (“OUTLOOK”);

(6) 2,999,281 (COLOR FOUR SQUARE LOGO); and

(7) 2,844,710 (“ONENOTE”);

(c) that Defendants have committed and are committing acts of false designation of origin, false or misleading description of fact, and false or misleading representation against Microsoft as defined in 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a);

(d) that Defendants have engaged in unfair competition in violation of the common law of the State of Florida; and

(e) that Defendants have otherwise injured the business reputation and business of Microsoft by Defendants’ acts and conduct set forth in this Complaint.

(2) That the Court issue injunctive relief against Defendants, and that Defendants, their directors, principals, officers, agents, representatives, servants, employees, attorneys,

successors and assigns, and all others in active concert or participation with Defendants, be enjoined and restrained from:

(a) imitating, copying, or making any other infringing use or infringing distribution of software programs, components and/or items protected by Microsoft's registered trademarks and service mark, including, but not limited to, the following Trademark Registration Nos.:

- (1) 1,200,236 ("MICROSOFT");
- (2) 1,256,083 ("MICROSOFT");
- (3) 1,475,795 ("POWERPOINT");
- (4) 1,741,086 ("MICROSOFT ACCESS");
- (5) 2,188,125 ("OUTLOOK");
- (6) 2,999,281 (COLOR FOUR SQUARE LOGO); and
- (7) 2,844,710 ("ONENOTE");

or the software programs, components and/or items protected by the following Certificate of Copyright Registration Nos.:

- (1) TX 5-837-617 ("Office Professional 2003");
- (2) TX 5-837-636 ("Office Excel 2003");
- (3) TX 5-900-087 ("Office Outlook 2003");
- (4) TX 5-852-649 ("Office PowerPoint 2003");
- (5) TX 5-837-618 ("Publisher 2003");
- (6) TX 5-900-088 ("Office Word 2003");
- (7) TX 5-877-513 ("Business Contact Manager for Outlook 2003");
- (8) TX 5-901-713 ("Access 2003");
- (9) TX 5-837-613 ("Office FrontPage 2003");

- (10) TX 5-837-614 ("Visio Professional 2003);
- (11) TX 5-837-615 ("Office Project Professional 2003); and
- (12) TX 5-837-620 ("OneNote 2003");

and any other works now or hereafter protected by any Microsoft trademark, service mark, or copyright;

(b) manufacturing, assembling, producing, distributing, offering for distribution, circulating, selling, offering for sale, advertising, importing, promoting, or displaying any software program, component, and/or item bearing any simulation, reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation of any of Microsoft's registered trademarks, service mark, or copyrights, including, but not limited to, the Trademark, Service Mark, and Copyright Registration Numbers listed in Section (2)(a) above;

(c) using any simulation, reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation of Microsoft's registered trademarks, service mark, or copyright including, but not limited to, the Trademark, Service Mark, and Copyright Registration Numbers listed in Section (2)(a) above, in connection with the manufacture, assembly, production, distribution, offering for distribution, circulation, sale, offering for sale, import, advertisement, promotion, or display of any software program, component, and/or item not authorized or licensed by Microsoft;

(d) using any false designation of origin or false description which can or is likely to lead the trade or public or individuals erroneously to believe that any program, component, and/or item has been manufactured, assembled, produced, distributed, offered for distribution, circulation, sold, offered for sale, imported, advertised, promoted, displayed, licensed, sponsored, approved, or authorized by or for Microsoft, when such is not true in fact;

(e) engaging in any other activity constituting an infringement of any of Microsoft's trademarks, service mark and/or copyrights, or of Microsoft's rights in, or right to use or to exploit these trademarks, service mark, and/or copyrights; and

(f) assisting, aiding, or abetting any other person or business entity in engaging in or performing any of the activities referred to in subparagraphs (a) through (e) above.

(3) That the Court enter an order declaring that Defendants hold in trust, as constructive trustees for the benefit of Microsoft, their illegal profits obtained from their distribution of infringing copies of Microsoft's software, and requiring Defendants to provide Microsoft a full and complete accounting of all amounts due and owing to Microsoft as a result of Defendants' illegal activities.

(4) That the Court order Defendants to pay Microsoft's general, special, actual, and statutory damages as follows:

(a) Microsoft's damages and Defendants' profits pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(b), or in the alternative, enhanced statutory damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c)(2), for Defendants' willful infringement of Microsoft's copyrights;

(b) Microsoft's damages and Defendants' profits pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(a), trebled pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(b) for Defendants' willful violation of Microsoft's registered trademarks and service mark, or in the alternative statutory damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c) for each counterfeit mark; and

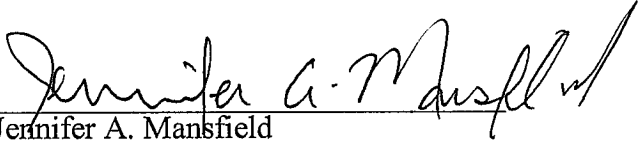
(c) Microsoft's damages and Defendants' profits pursuant to Florida common law;

(5) That the Court order Defendants to pay to Microsoft both the costs of this action and the reasonable attorneys' fees incurred by it in prosecuting this action; and

(6) That the Court grant to Microsoft such other and additional relief as is just and proper.

DATED this 27th day of June 2007.

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