

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

FUJIAN NEWLAND COMPUTER CO., LTD.,
Petitioner,

v.

HAND HELD PRODUCTS, INC.,
Patent Owner.

Case IPR2013-00595
Patent 7,568,628 B2

Before KEVIN F. TURNER, BRYAN F. MOORE, and
PATRICK M. BOUCHER, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

BOUCHER, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

FINAL WRITTEN DECISION
35 U.S.C. § 318(a) and 37 C.F.R. § 42.73

I. INTRODUCTION

A. *Background*

On September 20, 2013, Fujian Newland Computer, Inc. (“Petitioner”) filed a Petition (Paper 2) pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 311–319 to institute an *inter partes* review of claims 1, 18, 35, 36, 39, 44, and 46 of U.S. Patent No. 7,568,628 B2, subject to Reexamination Certificate 7,568,628 C1 (collectively, “the ’628 patent”). A Corrected Petition (Paper 6, “Pet.”) was filed on October 8, 2013. Hand Held Products, Inc. (“Patent Owner”) filed a Preliminary Response (Paper 13, “Prelim. Resp.”) to the Corrected Petition on January 6, 2014. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 314(a), the Board instituted trial on February 28, 2014, as to claims 1, 18, 35, 36, 39, 44, and 46. Paper 14 (“Dec.”).

During the trial, Patent Owner timely filed a Patent Owner Response (Paper 26, “PO Resp.”), and Petitioner timely filed a Reply to the Patent Owner Response (Paper 36, “Reply”). An oral hearing was held on November 21, 2014 (Transcript, Paper 51, “Tr.”).

We have jurisdiction under 35 U.S.C. § 6(c). This Decision is a Final Written Decision under 35 U.S.C. § 318(a) as to the patentability of the challenged claims. Based on the record before us, Petitioner has not demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence that any claim of the ’628 patent is unpatentable.

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B. Related Proceedings

The '628 patent is not involved in any known legal proceeding. A Chinese equivalent, CN101171597B (Application No. CN200680016023.5), was involved in an opposition proceeding filed by Fujian Newland Auto-ID Tech. Co. Ltd. Pet. 2.

C. Grounds of Unpatentability

Petitioner relies on the following prior-art references.

Guidash	US 5,986,297	Nov. 16, 1999	Ex. 1006
Longacre	US 6,491,223 B1	Dec. 10, 2002	Ex. 1009
Hennick	US 2003/0029917 A1	Feb. 13, 2003	Ex. 1008
Silverbrook	US 2004/0190092 A1	Sept. 30, 2004	Ex. 1005

MT9M413 Product Datasheet, Version 3.0 (2003) (“Micron”) Ex. 1007

The grounds on which we instituted review are summarized by the following chart.

References	Basis	Claim(s) Challenged
Silverbrook, Guidash, and Micron	§ 103(a)	1, 18, 35, and 46
Silverbrook, Guidash, Micron, and Hennick	§ 103(a)	36 and 39
Silverbrook, Guidash, Micron, and Longacre	§ 103(a)	44

D. The '628 Patent

The '628 patent, titled “Bar Code Reading Device with Global Electronic Shutter Control,” issued on August 4, 2009, based on Application

11/077,975, filed March 11, 2005. Claims 1–35 were confirmed, and claims 36–46 were added, by a reexamination certificate issued on March 26, 2013.

The '628 patent “relates to image data collection in general and particularly to an image data collector with coordinated illumination and global shutter control.” Ex. 1001, col. 1, ll. 19–21. Figure 7 of the '628 patent is reproduced below.

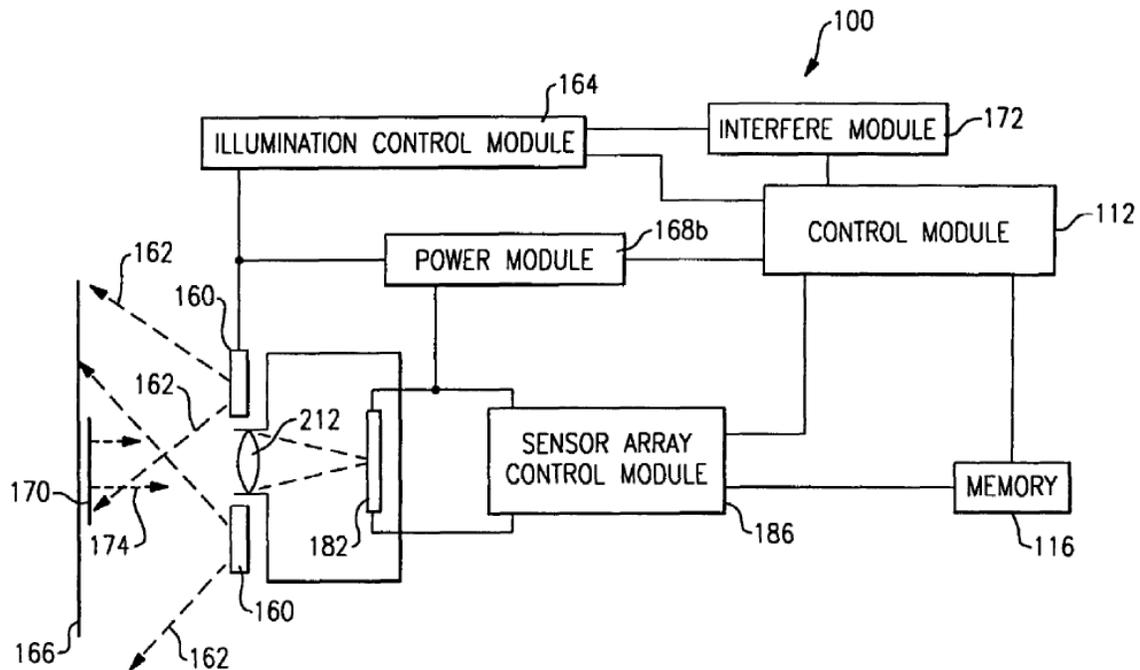


FIG.7

Figure 7 is a schematic block diagram of an image reader disclosed by the '628 patent for reading symbology 170, such as a one- or two-dimensional bar code, included on target 166. Light sources 160 under control of illumination control module 164 direct light energy 162 towards the target. *Id.* at col. 19, ll. 11–16. Reflected radiation 174 from target 166 is focused by lens 212 onto image sensor array 182, which may be a CMOS-based

image sensor array. *Id.* at col. 19, ll. 16–20. Image sensor array 182 is in electrical communication with sensor array control module 186, which includes a global electronic shutter control module, a row and column address and decode module, and a read out module. *Id.* at col. 19, ll. 17–18, col. 16, ll. 59–64. The global electronic shutter control module may include a timing module and “is capable of globally and simultaneously exposing all or substantially all of the pixels in the image sensor array.” *Id.* at col. 17, ll. 6–11.

Illumination control module 164 and sensor array control module 186, as well as other modules indicated in the drawing, are in electrical communication with control module 112. *Id.* at col. 19, ll. 22–26. The image sensor array, and perhaps other components of the image reader, may be encapsulated within a hand-held housing like the one shown in Figure 6 of the '628 patent. *Id.* at col. 18, l. 53 – col. 19, l. 1.

The '628 patent describes various timing schemes in which the illumination control module and global electronic shutter control module may cooperate to read the symbology. *See id.* at col. 21, l. 20 – col. 24, l. 60. These timing schemes involve an illumination control timing pulse during which the target is illuminated and an exposure control timing pulse during which pixels of the image sensor array are exposed. In different timing schemes, the illumination control timing pulse may be initiated before or after initiation of the exposure control timing pulse, but each timing scheme includes at least some overlap between the timing pulses. *See id.*, Figs. 10A–10E, col. 23, ll. 31–60.

Claim 1 is illustrative of the challenged claims:

1. A complementary metal oxide semiconductor (CMOS) based image reader for collecting image data from a target, the CMOS based image reader comprising:

a CMOS based image sensor array, the CMOS based image sensor array comprising a plurality of rows of pixels, each of the pixels of the CMOS based image sensor array being an active pixel comprising a pixel amplifier, a photosensitive region and an opaque shielded data storage region;

a hand held housing encapsulating said image sensor array;

a timing module in electrical communication with the CMOS based image sensor array, the timing module configured to simultaneously expose a full frame of pixels of the CMOS based image sensor array during an exposure period;

an illumination module configured to illuminate the target during an illumination period, the illumination module in electrical communication with the timing module;

a control module in electrical communication with the timing module and the illumination module, the control module configured to cause at least a portion of the exposure period to occur during the illumination period;

wherein said CMOS based image sensor array is capable of being controlled so that exposure of pixels of a plurality of different rows of said CMOS based image sensor array is initiated simultaneously, and wherein said illumination period is less than a frame time of said CMOS based image reader; and

a bar code processing module capable of identifying representations of bar code symbols in collected image data.

II. ANALYSIS

A. Claim Construction

The Board interprets claims of an unexpired patent using the broadest reasonable construction in light of the specification of the patent in which they appear. 37 C.F.R. § 42.100(b); *see In re Cuozzo Speed Techs., LLC*, No. 2014-1301, 2015 WL 448667 at *5–*8 (Fed. Cir. Feb. 4, 2015); *see also* Office Patent Trial Practice Guide, 77 Fed. Reg. 48,756, 48,766 (Aug. 14, 2012).

1. Claim Terms Previously Construed

In the Institution Decision, we construed claim terms as reproduced in the table below. Dec. 7–12.

Claim Term	Construction in the Institution Decision
“bar code symbols”	printed patterns containing data that can be recovered by laser scanning or image sensing
“bar code processing module”	a module capable of processing printed patterns to recover data contained by the printed patterns by laser scanning or image sensing
“illumination time”	the time during which the target is illuminated
“exposure time”	the time during which pixels of the sensor array are activated collectively to photo-convert incident light into charge
“frame time”	the time needed for a CMOS image reader to reset the pixel array, acquire an image, and then completely read that image out

During trial, Petitioner disputed our construction of “frame time” and Patent Owner disputed our constructions of “bar code symbols” and “bar code processing module.” Reply 3–4; PO Resp. 10–18. Neither party contests our constructions of “illumination time” and “exposure time”; we see no reason to modify the construction of those terms based on the record developed during the trial, and, accordingly, adopt them for this Final Written Decision.

2. *“bar code symbols” and “bar code processing module”*

The terms “bar code symbols” and “bar code processing module” appear in each of the challenged claims. Petitioner indicates that it agrees with our preliminary construction of “bar code symbols” as “printed patterns containing data that can be recovered by laser scanning or image sensing” as corresponding to the broadest reasonable construction in light of the specification. Tr. 11:3–8. Patent Owner contends that that construction is too broad, and that “bar code symbol” should be construed as “a particular character, including each of start/stop characters or a finder pattern, quiet zones, data characters and check characters required by a particular bar code symbology that together form a complete scannable entity.” PO Resp. 16. Patent Owner supports its proposed construction with testimony by David J. Collins, who has “more than 50 years of experience in the bar code industry.” Ex. 2017 ¶ 5.

Evidence presented during the trial persuades us that our preliminary construction was overbroad. During its cross-examination of Petitioner’s

witness, Dennis Glenn Deppe, Ph.D., Patent Owner presented a copy of a page of text (Ex. 2010) and a copy of the back cover of a magazine that includes an advertisement for a watch (Ex. 2011), and asked Dr. Deppe whether each of these examples was “a bar code.” Ex. 2019, 73:18–76:24. Patent Owner’s implication that the Board’s preliminary construction is too broad because it captures such examples has merit. Petitioner’s position that such examples are distinguished from the Board’s preliminary construction because they are not “printed pattern[s]” (Tr. 11:9–12:10) is belied by Dr. Deppe’s testimony to the contrary (Ex. 2019, 75:5–10).

Patent Owner’s proposed construction is appealing because it effectively imposes constraints that would distinguish “bar codes” from other types of “printed patterns containing data” to those of skill in the art. Patent Owner notes, for example, that the Specification of the ’628 patent distinguishes bar codes from

signature texture, graphics texture, typed text texture, hand-written text texture, drawing or image texture, photograph texture and the like, as well as, a signature; handwritten text; typed text; machine readable text; OCR data; graphics; pictures; images; forms such as shipping manifest, bill of lading, ID cards, and the like; fingerprints, biometrics such as fingerprints, facial images, retinal scans and the like, and/or other types of identifiers.

PO Resp. 14–15.

Nevertheless, evidence presented in this proceeding also exposes weaknesses in Patent Owner’s position that, “[c]onsequently, a pattern lacking a start/stop character (1D) or a finder pattern (2D); a data area; and a

quiet zone would not be classified as a bar code.” *Id.* at 11. In particular, Mr. Collins acknowledged that the Aztec code, which is among the “bar codes” discussed in the ’628 patent, lacks a quiet zone. *See* Ex. 1018, 30:21–31:1, 34:10–35:3, 46:18–48:1, 53:9–14; 58:11–21; 67:15–69:9. In addition, as Petitioner observes, “Mr. Collins states that the same structure in a bar code can represent the start/stop, the finder pattern, and the quiet zone, which further undercuts [Patent Owner’s] position that these are separate required elements.” Reply 2 (citing Ex. 1018 at 27:22–29:11).

Our decision ultimately does not hinge on the precise contours of a construction of “bar code symbols” or “bar code processing module,” and neither party has proposed a construction that we find appropriately commensurate with the broadest reasonable interpretation of those terms. Thus, we do not adopt any explicit construction of “bar code symbols” or “bar code processing module” for this Final Written Decision.

3. “*frame time*”

In disputing our construction of “frame time” in the Institution Decision, Petitioner observes that the Specification of the ’628 patent uses the term “frame time” only once outside of its claims, referring to “a frame rate of 50 fps (frame time = 20 ms),” i.e., expressing the “frame time” as the reciprocal of the frame rate. Petitioner’s contention that the “frame time” thus should be construed as including timing delays is persuasive and consistent with the testimony of Patent Owner’s witnesses R. Michael

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Guidash and Robert Hussey. *See* Ex. 1017, 83:2–23; Ex. 1019, 113:25–114:20; Tr. 49:14–51:24.

We modify our construction of “frame time” as proposed by Petitioner: “the time, including any timing delays, needed for a CMOS image reader to reset the pixel array, acquire an image, and then completely read that image out.”

4. *“automatically discriminating between a plurality of bar code symbologies”*

The phrase “automatically discriminating between a plurality of bar code symbologies” is recited in claim 44. Patent Owner proposes that the phrase be construed as “the capability of a scanning algorithm to distinguish between several different types of bar code symbologies to enable decoding without operator interaction.” PO Resp. 18–20. Petitioner opposes that construction as “inappropriate” because “the portions of the [']628 [p]atent allegedly supporting [Patent Owner’s] construction indicate that the automatic discrimination is part of other processes without indicating what such automatic discrimination actually entails,” but does not propose an alternative. Reply 3.

We agree with Patent Owner that the phrase should be given its ordinary and customary meaning. PO Resp. 18. Accordingly, we construe the phrase as “distinguishing among multiple bar code symbologies without operator interaction.”

B. Petitioner’s Motion to Exclude Evidence

Patent Owner supports its response with, *inter alia*, a Declaration by Craig Smith (Ex. 2018) and a copy of a glossary by Symbol Technologies that includes a definition of “Bar Code Symbol” (Ex. 2020). Petitioner moves to exclude ¶¶ 31–34, and Exhibits B and C, of the Smith Declaration as incomplete under 37 C.F.R. § 42.65 and to exclude Ex. 2020 as irrelevant and hearsay. Paper 39.

1. The Smith Declaration

Petitioner contends that the testing and results described in ¶¶ 31–34, and Exhibits B and C, of the Smith Declaration are incomplete because “the testing was not sufficiently explained to permit the Board to meaningfully weigh the evidence,” specifically because the Smith Declaration “fails to disclose the particular hardware and software used to run the tests as required under 37 C.F.R. [§] 42.64[(b)](2) . . . and completely fails to address the Board’s requirement of identifying ‘How the test is regarded in the relevant art.’” Paper 39, 3. Patent Owner responds that Mr. Smith “encoded the Silverbrook pseudo code that describes the Silverbrook image processing algorithm, . . . and provided his complete source code in Exhibit C to his Declaration.” Paper 42, 2.

The tests described by Mr. Smith relate to simulations performed on “flat fields,” which Mr. Smith testifies “are common in bar codes, such as bar code bars, abutting elements, bar code features, quiet zones, guard patterns or the like.” Ex. 2018 ¶ 31. Petitioner has not persuaded us that the

detail provided by Mr. Smith is deficient. Mr. Smith both explains how he performed the tests, including a complete copy of his source code, and explains the relevance of the tests in the art on the introduction of noise when the algorithm described by Silverbrook is applied to certain types of bar codes. Petitioner's arguments instead go to the weight we should give Mr. Smith's testimony. *See Smith v. Ford Motor Co.*, 215 F.3d 713, 718 (Fed. Cir. 2000) ("The soundness of the factual underpinnings of the expert's analysis and the correctness of the expert's conclusions based on that analysis are factual matters to be determined by the trier of fact.").

Accordingly, we do not exclude the identified portions of Mr. Smith's testimony.

2. *The Symbol Technologies Glossary*

Petitioner contends that the definition of "Bar Code Symbol" provided in the Symbol Technologies glossary is hearsay as an out-of-court statement used to prove the meaning of a term at issue and irrelevant because it bears a date nearly ten years after the issue date of the '628 patent. Paper 39, 3–5. Patent Owner responds that Petitioner fails to address the reliance by Mr. Collins on this definition. Paper 42, 4; *see* Ex. 2017 ¶ 63.

Petitioner's arguments regarding the date of the Symbol Technologies glossary go to the weight that should be afforded to the definition of "Bar Code Symbol," not to its admissibility. In addition, the probative value of the Symbol Technologies glossary in helping evaluate Mr. Collins's opinion of an appropriate construction of "bar code symbols" substantially

outweighs any prejudicial effect of its admission. *See* FRE 703.

Accordingly, we do not exclude Exhibit 2020.

We agree with Petitioner that Patent Owner’s filing of Exhibit 2052, which provides an Internet Archive copy of the Symbol Technologies glossary from an earlier time, is untimely. Paper 46, 4–5 (citing 37 C.F.R. § 42.123(b)). Accordingly, we expunge Exhibit 2052.

C. Patent Owner’s Motion to Exclude Evidence

Petitioner supports its Petition with a Declaration by Dr. Deppe (Ex. 1004). Patent Owner moves to exclude the entirety of Dr. Deppe’s declaration testimony, characterizing it as “replete with errors,” “misleading,” and with “the potential to irreversibly taint this proceeding.” Paper 37, 1. Specifically, Patent Owner contends that Dr. Deppe’s Declaration is not based on sufficient facts or data (*id.* at 3–9), that it is unreliable because it uses “an entirely incorrect legal framework” (*id.* at 9–11), and because Dr. Deppe is not qualified to offer expert testimony in this proceeding (*id.* at 12–15). Petitioner responds that Patent Owner’s motion is procedurally defective because it failed to serve objections on evidence now sought to be excluded (Paper 43, 2–3) and that “[a]t most, the arguments provided by [Patent Owner] go to weight, and not to admissibility” (*id.* at 1).

Patent Owner was afforded sufficient opportunity to explore weaknesses in Dr. Deppe’s declaration testimony at his deposition, and did so vigorously. *See* Ex. 2019. We have reviewed the transcript of Dr. Deppe’s deposition and agree that it raises legitimate questions regarding the

reliability of aspects of his Declaration. But we disagree with Patent Owner's argument that "reduction of credibility alone is not an option in this case, and the declaration of Dr. Deppe must be excluded." Paper 37, 1. We note, in particular, that the policy considerations for excluding expert testimony, such as implemented by the gatekeeping framework established by the Supreme Court in *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharms., Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579 (1973), are less compelling in bench proceedings such as *inter partes* reviews than in jury trials. See *Volk v. United States*, 57 F. Supp.2d 888, 896, n. 5 (N.D. Cal. 1999); *In re Bay Area Material Handling, Inc.*, 1995 WL 729300, at *6 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 4, 1995).

Accordingly, we deny Patent Owner's motion to exclude the Deppe Declaration.

D. Motion to Seal

On November 20, 2014, Petitioner filed an unopposed Motion to Seal Exhibit 1019 (Paper 50). The motion adequately addresses the factors set forth in our earlier order (Paper 48), and, accordingly, is granted.

E. Silverbrook

Silverbrook "relates to the field of sensing devices for sensing coded data on or in a surface." Ex. 1005 ¶ 1. Figure 59 of Silverbrook is reproduced below.

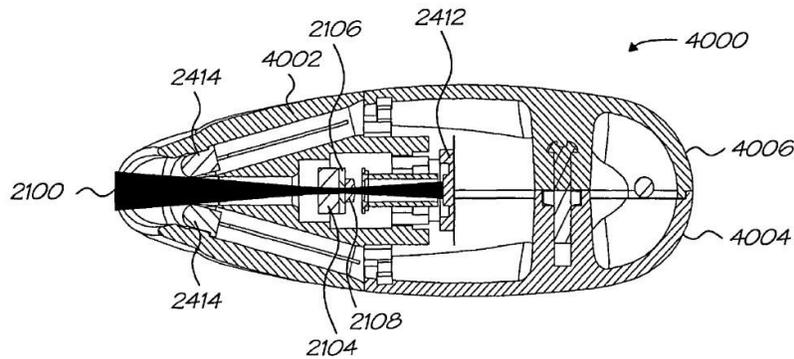


FIG. 59

Figure 59 provides a cross-sectional view of a handheld scanner that is designed to image and decode optical representations of data referred to in the '628 patent as "Hyperlabel tags." Figure 5b of Silverbrook is reproduced below.

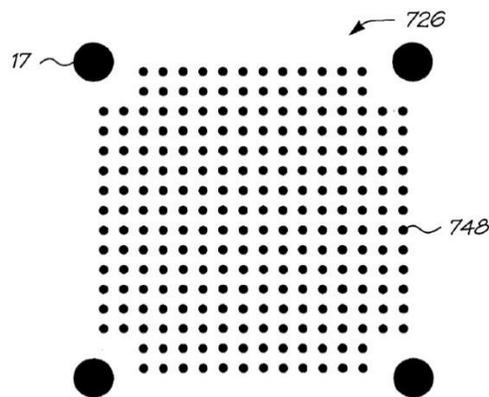


FIG. 5b

Figure 5b provides an example of a Hyperlabel tag, which is encoded with an arrangement of macrodots 748 whose presence or absence denotes a bit value, and which is delineated from other Hyperlabel tags by targets 17. Ex. 1005 ¶ 304.

Silverbrook further discloses an image sensor in the form of a “Jupiter” integrated circuit that includes two components of particular relevance, “Ganymede” (image sensor component) and “Callisto” (image processor component). *Id.* ¶¶ 855, 857. “Ganymede comprises the sensor array, [analog-to-digital converter], timing and control logic, clock multiplier [phase lock loop], and bias.” *Id.* ¶ 857. “Callisto comprises the image processing, image buffer memory, and serial interface to a host processor.” *Id.* A parallel interface links these two components, and a serial interface links Callisto with the host processor. *Id.*

Figure 103 of Silverbrook is reproduced below.

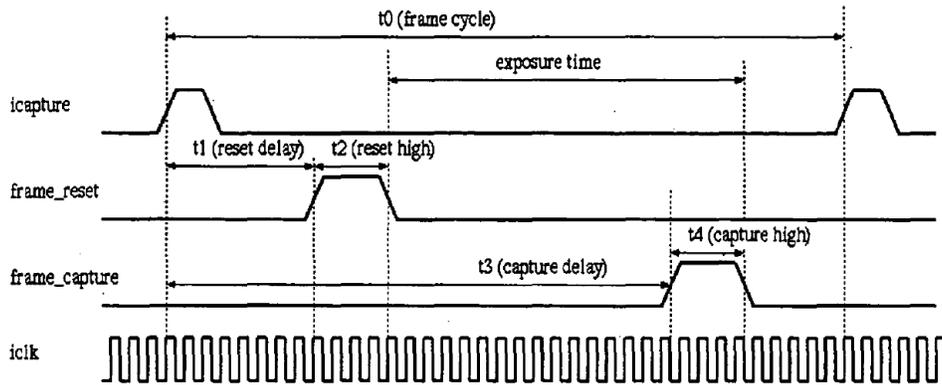


FIG. 103

Figure 103 is a timing diagram for a freeze-frame mode for operating the image sensor (as contrasted with a rolling-shutter mode of operation), i.e., is a timing diagram related to the Ganymede component. *Id.* ¶ 866; *see id.* ¶ 683. Figure 167 of Silverbrook is reproduced below.

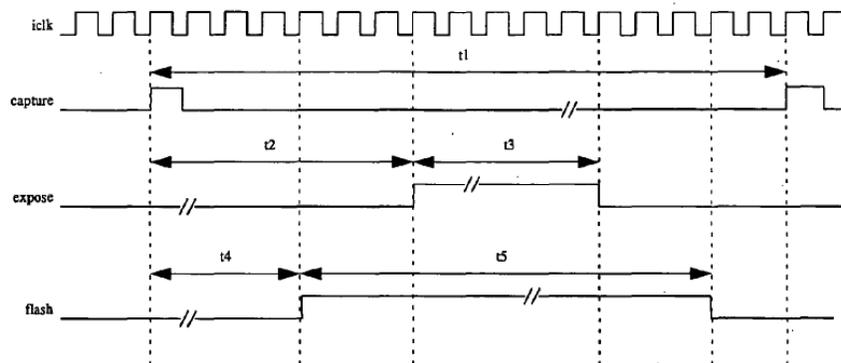


FIG. 167

Figure 167 shows the timings for image sensor control signals, i.e., is a timing diagram related to the Callisto component. *Id.* ¶ 1002.

F. Illumination period less than frame time

Claims 1 and 35 recite that “said illumination period is less than a frame time of said [CMOS based image reader / bar code reading device].” Claims 18, 36, 39, 44, and 46 similarly recite that “said illumination control timing pulse has a duration of less than a frame time of said CMOS based bar code reading device.” Petitioner identifies Figures 103 and 167 of Silverbrook as disclosing these limitations. Pet. 14–15, 21–22, 28, 36, 44, 51, 60. Petitioner reasons that the “icapture” signal shown in Fig. 103 and the “capture” signal shown in Figure 167 “serve as reference signals for the ‘flash’ signal” shown in Figure 167. *Id.* In accordance with our constructions of “frame time” and “illumination period,” we find that time t0 shown in Figure 103 corresponds to the “frame time” recited in the claims

and that the time t_5 shown in Fig. 167 corresponds to the “illumination period” and “illumination control timing pulse” recited in the claims.

Petitioner’s contention that the illumination period (or illumination control timing pulse) is less than the frame time critically relies on a presumed relationship between the timing shown in the two drawings, particularly that the “icapture” (Fig. 103) and “capture” (Fig. 167) signals either be the same signal or that they be synchronized signals. *See* Tr. 17:22–19:18. Specifically, Petitioner contends that with such identity or synchronicity, the observation that t_5 (Fig. 167) is less than t_1 (Fig. 167) establishes the claim limitations because t_1 is also equal to the frame time. *See* Pet. 14–15.

Petitioner supports its contention with testimony by Dr. Deppe, who asserts that the frame time “is the period between ‘capture’ or ‘icapture’ signals.” Ex. 1004 ¶ 24. Although we credited that testimony in our Institution Decision, evidence developed during the trial now controverts that testimony. *See* Dec. 23. In particular, Patent Owner cites contrary testimony by R. Michael Guidash, who does “not agree that such a conclusion [that the illumination period is less than a frame time] can be drawn from these two figures.” Ex. 2016 ¶ 51. Mr. Guidash testifies that “Figures 103 and 167 describe timings in two separate and distinct components of the Silverbrook system that should not be used together as proposed.” *Id.* ¶ 57.

We give greater weight to the testimony of Mr. Guidash for several reasons. First, the use of different labels, i.e., “capture” versus “icapture,” is

at least suggestive that the signals are different. Second, the different shape of the signals, with “icapture” having a pyramidal shape and “capture” having a square shape, reinforces the suggestion that they are different signals, and that one of ordinary skill in the art would have viewed them as different signals. *See* Tr. 19:21–21:7. Third, we find the testimony of Dr. Deppe has diminished reliability because he was unable to answer several questions at his deposition related to details of Figures 103 and 167. *See* Ex. 2019, 151:17–158:13.

We conclude that Petitioner has not established, by a preponderance of the evidence, that Silverbrook discloses “said illumination period is less than a frame time of said [CMOS based image reader / bar code reading device],” as recited in claims 1 and 35, or that Silverbrook discloses “said illumination control timing pulse has a duration of less than a frame time of said CMOS based bar code reading device,” as recited in claims 18, 36, 39, 44, and 46. All of Petitioner’s challenges rely on such a feature in Silverbrook. Consequently, we conclude that Petitioner has not established, by a preponderance of the evidence, that claims 1, 18, 35, 36, 39, 44, or 46 are unpatentable.

III. ORDER

Accordingly, it is

ORDERED that, based on a preponderance of the evidence, claims 1, 18, 35, 36, 39, 44, or 46 of U.S. Patent No. 7,568,628 B2 have not been shown to be unpatentable;

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FURTHER ORDERED that Exhibit 2052 is EXPUNGED;

FURTHER ORDERED that Petitioner's Motion to Exclude portions of the Smith Declaration (Ex. 2018) and the Symbol Technologies glossary is DENIED;

FURTHER ORDERED that Patent Owner's Motion to Exclude the Deppe Declaration (Ex. 1004) is DENIED;

FURTHER ORDERED that Petitioner's Motion to Seal (Paper 48) is GRANTED; and

FURTHER ORDERED that, because this is a final written decision, parties to this proceeding seeking judicial review of our decision must comply with the notice and service requirements of 37 C.F.R. § 90.2.

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PETITIONER:

Henry Petri, Jr.
Margaux Aviguetero
James Murphy
Eduardo Quinones
Novak Druce Connolly Bove & Quigg LLP
henry.petri@novakdruce.com
margaux.aviguetero@novakdruce.com
james.murphy@novakdruce.com
ed.quinones@novakdruce.com

PATENT OWNER:

Bruce J. Rose
Christopher TL Douglas
Benjamin Pleune
Alston & Bird LLP
bruce.rose@alston.com
christopher.douglas@alston.com
ben.pleune@alston.com