

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

DISH NETWORK L.L.C.,
Petitioner,

v.

MULTIMEDIA CONTENT MANAGEMENT LLC,
Patent Owner.

IPR2019-01015
Patent 8,799,468

Before MICHELLE N. WORMMEESTER, MELISSA A. HAAPALA, and
MATTHEW J. McNEILL, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

McNEILL, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

DECISION
Denying Institution of *Inter Partes* Review
35 U.S.C. § 314

Petitioner, Dish Network L.L.C., filed a Petition (Paper 2, “Pet.”) requesting an *inter partes* review of claims 1, 6, 13, 15, 19, 23–25, 27–30, 32, 33, and 41 of U.S. Patent No. 8,799,468 (“the ’468 patent”). Petitioner filed a supporting Declaration of Anthony J. Wechselberger (Ex. 1006) with its Petition. Multimedia Content Management LLC (“Patent Owner”) filed a

Preliminary Response (Paper 6, “Prelim. Resp.”) and a Declaration of Dr. Edwin A. Hernandez-Mondragon (Ex. 2001) in support of its Preliminary Response. With permission from the panel, Petitioner filed a Reply Brief (Paper 7, “Reply”) and Patent Owner filed a Sur-reply Brief (Paper 8, “Sur-reply”).

We have authority to determine whether to institute an *inter partes* review. See 35 U.S.C. § 314(b); 37 C.F.R. § 42.4(a). Under 35 U.S.C. § 314(a), we may not authorize an *inter partes* review unless the information in the petition and any preliminary response “shows that there is a reasonable likelihood that the petitioner would prevail with respect to at least 1 of the claims challenged in the petition.” Having considered the Petition, Preliminary Response, Reply, and Sur-reply, as well as the parties’ supporting evidence, we determine that Petitioner has not demonstrated a reasonable likelihood that it would prevail in showing the unpatentability of any of claims 1, 6, 13, 15, 19, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, and 41 of the ’468 patent. We, therefore, do not institute an *inter partes* review of claims 1, 6, 13, 15, 19, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, and 41 of the ’468 patent.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Related Matters

Petitioner indicates that Patent Owner asserted the ’468 patent against Petitioner in *Multimedia Content Management, LLC v. Dish Network Corp.*, No. 6:18-cv-00207-ADA (W.D. Tex.). Pet. vi.

B. The ’468 Patent

The ’468 patent relates to regulating access to and managing distribution of content in a network comprising communication gateways

installed at a subscriber site and internet control points installed remotely.
Ex. 1001, Abstract.

The '468 patent teaches that at the time of the invention, the Internet provided a convenient medium for the delivery of electronic content such as movies, video, games, and broadband data. *Id.* at 1:24–28. The distribution network for such content includes content providers for generating content, service providers for delivering content, subscriber terminals for receiving, displaying, and playing content, and various additional network elements aiding in the distribution. *Id.* at 1:30–35.

The '468 patent teaches that service providers and content providers need assurance that the intellectual property distributed over these networks is safe from illegal downloading and transmission, a major source of lost revenue. *Id.* at 1:52–56. The '468 patent endeavors to provide new access regulation and data traffic control techniques that can be made available to service providers and content providers to avoid such illegal downloading and transmission. *Id.* at 2:11–19.

To accomplish these objectives, among others, the '468 patent discloses a system for regulating access to a network, where the system includes gateway units, or Communication Gateways (CGs), installed at a subscriber's site. Ex. 1001, 3:34–40. The network also includes controller nodes, or Internet Control Points (ICPs), installed in an Internet Service Provider (ISP) network. *Id.* at 3:43–48. ICPs control operation of CGs. *Id.* Figure 1 of the '468 patent, which is reproduced below, depicts an example embodiment according to these teachings.

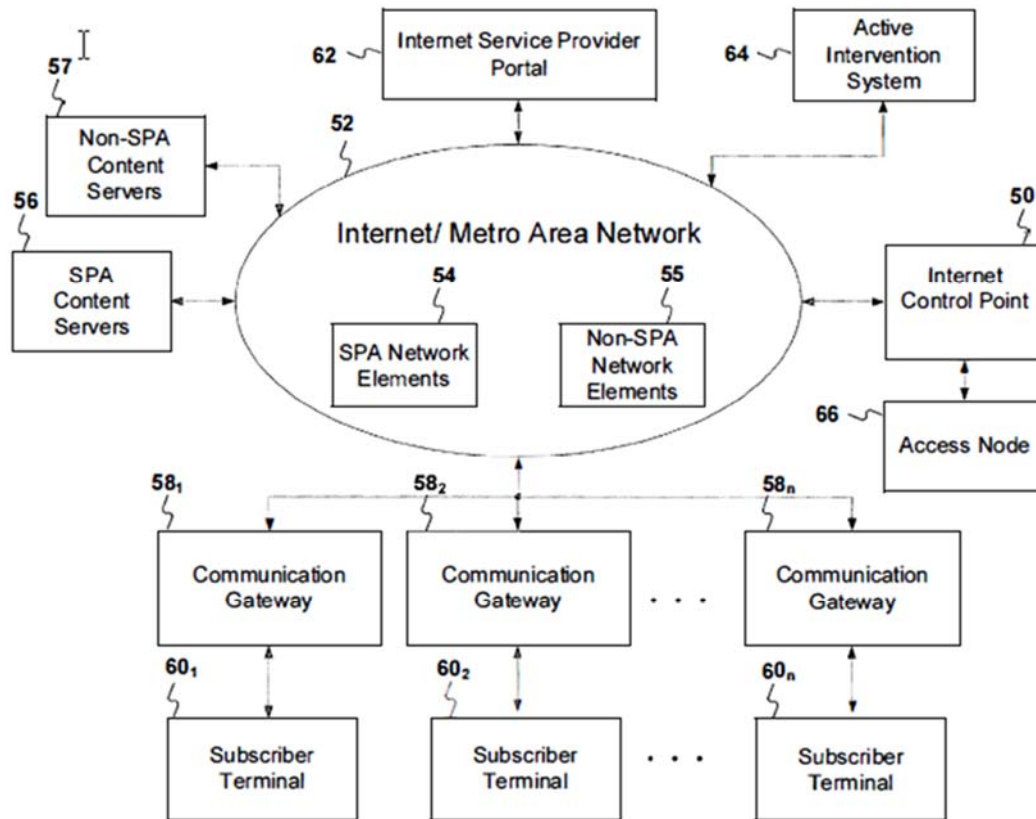


Figure 1

Figure 1 depicts a service preference architecture (SPA) including at least one ICP 50 connected to a network 52. *Id.* at 4:54–58. Network 52 may be, for example, the Internet, and may include SPA-controlled network elements 54 as well as non-SPA-controlled network elements 55. *Id.* at 4:57–60. Also connected to network 52 are CGs 58₁ to 58_n, which are each connected to a respective subscriber terminal 60₁ to 60_n. *Id.* at 4:64–5:3. ICP 50 controls the operation of CGs 58 by generating instructions which are transmitted over network 52 to CGs 58 and SPA-controlled network elements 54, where the instructions are executed. *Id.* at 5:19–23.

Petitioner notes that the '468 patent issued from an application that was a continuation of U.S. Application No. 10/989,012, which was filed on

November 16, 2014 and issued as U.S. Patent No. 8,122,128 (“the ’128 patent”). Pet. 3. The ’128 patent claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/523,057, which was filed November 18, 2013. Thus, according to Petitioner, the earliest claimed priority date for the ’468 patent is November 18, 2013, based on the filing date of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/523,057. *Id.* at 2. As discussed below, Petitioner establishes that the asserted references qualify as prior art. *See* Pet 2.

Of the challenged claims, claims 1 and 23 are independent. Claims 6, 13, 15, and 19 depend from claim 1. Claims 24, 25, 27–30, 32, 33, and 41 depend from claim 23. Claim 1 is illustrative of the challenged claims and recites:

1. A system for regulating access to a service provider network, the system comprising:

a controller node coupled to the service provider network, the controller node comprising:

a first processor configured to generate controller instructions, and

a first network interface configured to transmit the controller instructions over the service provider network to a plurality of gateway units; and

the plurality of gateway units, each of the plurality of gateway units comprising:

a user interface configured to receive user-entered content requests for the service provider network;

a second network interface coupled to the service provider network and configured to receive the controller instructions from the controller node through the service provider network; and

a second processor coupled to the user interface and the second network interface, wherein the second processor is configured to selectively transmit the content requests to the service provider network in accordance with the controller instructions, and transfer received content data responsive to the transmitted content requests from the service provider network via the second network interface.

Ex. 1001, 18:30–54.

C. Evidence Relied Upon

Petitioner relies on the following prior art:

United States Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0049980 A1, published April 25, 2002 (Ex. 1008, “Hoang ’980”);

United States Patent No. 5,974,503, issued October 26, 1999 (Ex. 1015, “Venkatesh”);

United States Patent No. 6,725,267 B1, issued April 20, 2004 (Ex. 1009, “Hoang ’267”);

United States Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0208561 A1, published November 6, 2003 (Ex. 1010, “Hoang ’561”);

OpenCable™ Architecture, Michael Adams, published 2000 (Ex. 1011, “Open Cable”);

Canadian Patent No. 2,321,462, issued April 6, 2004 (Ex. 1013, “Cameron”); and

United States Patent Application Publication No. 2002/0162109 A1, published Oct. 31, 2002 (Ex. 1014, “Shteyn”).

D. The Asserted Grounds

Petitioner asserts the following grounds of unpatentability:

Claim(s) Challenged	35 U.S.C. §	Reference(s)
1, 23, 24, 25, 30	103(a)	Hoang '980
6, 28	103(a)	Hoang '980 and Venkatesh
13, 27	103(a)	Hoang '980 and Hoang '267
19, 29	103(a)	Hoang '980 and Hoang '561
15, 32	103(a)	Hoang '980 and OpenCable
33	103(a)	Hoang '980 and Cameron
41	103(a)	Hoang '980 and Shteyn

II. ANALYSIS

A. Claim Construction

Because this *inter partes* review is based on a petition filed after November 13, 2018,¹ we construe each claim “in accordance with the ordinary and customary meaning of such claim as understood by one of ordinary skill in the art and the prosecution history pertaining to the patent.” 37 C.F.R. § 42.100(b). Accordingly, our claim construction standard is the

¹ On October 11, 2018, the USPTO revised its rules to harmonize the Board’s claim construction standard with that used in civil actions under 35 U.S.C. § 282(b) in federal district courts. Changes to the Claim Construction Standard for Interpreting Claims in Trial Proceedings Before the Patent Trial and Appeal Board, 83 Fed. Reg. 51,340 (Oct. 11, 2018) (now codified at 37 C.F.R. pt. 42 (2019)). This rule change applies to petitions filed on or after November 13, 2018.

same as that applied by a district court in a civil action under 35 U.S.C. § 282(b). *See id.* Under this standard, claim terms are generally given their plain and ordinary meaning as would be understood by a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention and in the context of the entire patent disclosure. *Phillips v. AWH Corp.*, 415 F.3d 1303, 1313 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (en banc). “There are only two exceptions to this general rule: 1) when a patentee sets out a definition and acts as his own lexicographer, or 2) when the patentee disavows the full scope of a claim term either in the specification or during prosecution.” *Thorner v. Sony Comput. Entm’t Am. LLC*, 669 F.3d 1362, 1365 (Fed. Cir. 2012).

Petitioner proposes constructions for the following terms: “to generate[ing . . .] controller instructions” (Pet. 8–9); “a controller node” (Pet. 9–10); “a service provider network” (Pet. 10–12); “selectively transmit[ting, by the plurality of gateway units,] the content requests to the service provider network in accordance with the controller instructions” (Pet. 13); and “gateway units” (Pet. 13–14). Patent Owner proposes constructions for the same terms. Prelim. Resp. 3–5. The District Court in the related case identified above construed each of the proposed terms. *See Ex. 2003.*

Based on the current record and as explained further below, we determine that no terms require explicit construction. *See, e.g., Nidec Motor Corp. v. Zhongshan Broad Ocean Motor Co.*, 868 F.3d 1013, 1017 (Fed. Cir. 2017) (“[W]e need only construe terms ‘that are in controversy, and only to the extent necessary to resolve the controversy.’” (quoting *Vivid Techs., Inc. v. Am. Sci. & Eng’g, Inc.*, 200 F.3d 795, 803 (Fed. Cir. 1999))).

B. Level of Ordinary Skill in the Art

With regard to the level of ordinary skill in the art, Petitioner states a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the alleged invention “would have a bachelor’s degree in Electrical Engineering, Computer Engineering, Computer Science or a similar technology degree and at least two years of relevant industry experience, including Internet networking architectures, digital programming delivery in broadcast, cable or satellite television networks, and associated set top boxes.” Pet. 7. Petitioner further states that “the prior art reflects the level of skill in the art.” Pet. 7. Mr.

Wechselberger’s testimony supports Petitioner’s position. Ex. 1006 ¶ 38.

Patent Owner proposes a different level of ordinary skill in the art, which Patent Owner asserted in a prior petition. Prelim. Resp. 2. Patent Owner asserts that for the purposes of determining whether to institute the Petition, the differences between its previously-proposed definition and Petitioner’s proposed definition are not dispositive. *Id.* at 2–3.

We are satisfied that Petitioner’s proposed definition comports with the qualifications a person would need to understand and implement the teachings of the ’468 patent and the prior art of record. Accordingly, we apply Petitioner’s definition of the level of ordinary skill in the art for purposes of this Decision.

C. Ground 1: Alleged Obviousness of Claims 1, 23, 24, 25, and 30 over Hoang ’980

We have reviewed the Petition, Preliminary Response, Reply, and Sur-reply, as well as the parties’ supporting evidence, and we determine that, on the present record, Petitioner has not shown a reasonable likelihood that it

would prevail in establishing the unpatentability of any of claims 1, 23, 24, 25, and 30 as obvious over Hoang '980.

1. *Hoang '980*

Hoang '980 is a United States patent application publication directed to a method for controlling client access to data on demand (DOD) services. Ex. 1008, Abstract. Hoang '980 teaches that the prior art provided a variety of mechanisms for controlling client access to DOD services through set top boxes (STB), but that one problem faced in the industry was being able to provide such control mechanisms without using bidirectional communications. *Id.* ¶ 5. Hoang '980 teaches that set top boxes allow cable providers to send a mixed signal with some programs being scrambled to allow only clients with special set top boxes to receive particular programs. *Id.* However, this did not address the issue of delinquent payments or changes in level of service without exchanging set top boxes. *Id.* Bidirectional set top boxes fix these problems, but at the cost of significant processing and bandwidth resources, and require changing existing unidirectional systems. *Id.*

Hoang '980 describes the operation of both prior art bidirectional systems (*see, e.g.*, Ex. 1008 ¶¶ 12–25) and the disclosed and claimed invention involving unidirectional systems (*see, e.g.*, Ex. 1008 ¶¶ 49–93). Broadly speaking, Hoang '980 teaches the prior art bidirectional system includes a DOD server and a number of DOD clients, where the server sends an electronic program guide to each client depending on factors such as subscription levels, available services, personalized settings, and payment history. *Id.* ¶ 20. A client sends demands for specific data to the server, which determines whether the client is authorized to receive the requested

data. *Id.* ¶ 21. If the server determines the client is authorized, the server transmits the requested data to the client. *Id.* In other words, the determination of whether the client may access a particular service is performed at the server, not at the client. Hoang '980 teaches the prior art did not teach a method for easily controlling a client's access to DOD services without bidirectional communication, and noted that it is desirable to provide such control in a unidirectional system. *Id.* ¶ 25.

Hoang '980 teaches an improvement to the disclosed prior art systems wherein the DOD server communicates a client's DOD account status to a client using unidirectional communications. *Id.* ¶ 49. In particular, the DOD server transmits a subscription data packet for controlling which DOD services are available to selected clients. *Id.* ¶ 61. The subscription data packet includes, for example, a version identifier, client identification codes, subscription service, codes, and warning codes. *Id.* This subscription data packet is transmitted to the client's set top box at regular intervals, allowing the service provide to control which DOD services each client may access. *Id.*

Hoang '980 teaches that from a client perspective, the client uses a set top box to request access to a particular DOD service, such as selecting a program from an electronic program guide. Ex. 1008 ¶ 73. The set top box retrieves the subscription level corresponding to the selected DOD service and determines whether the client's subscription level is sufficient to access the selected service. *Id.* ¶¶ 74–78. In other words, the determination of whether the client may access a particular service is performed at the client, not at the server.

We agree with Petitioner (Pet. 4) that Hoang '980 qualifies as prior art

under at least 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)² because Hoang’s publication date of April 25, 2001 is more than one year before the earliest possible priority date of the ’468 patent, which is November 18, 2003. *See* Ex. 1002, code (60); Ex. 1008, code (43).

2. *Independent Claim 1*

A claim is unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) if the differences between the claimed subject matter and the prior art are such that the subject matter, as a whole, “would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.” *See KSR Int’l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 406 (2007).

The question of obviousness is resolved on the basis of underlying factual determinations, including (1) the scope and content of the prior art; (2) any differences between the claimed subject matter and the prior art; (3) the level of skill in the art; and (4) where in evidence, so-called secondary considerations. *See Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 17–18 (1966). We analyze Petitioner’s obviousness grounds with the principles identified above in mind.

Petitioner relies on both the unidirectional and bidirectional systems taught by Hoang ’980 to meet the limitations of claim 1. For example, Petitioner relies on the unidirectional embodiment that employs a central controlling server to generate subscription data packets to be transmitted to client’s set top boxes for the limitation “a controller node coupled to the

² The Leahy-Smith America Invents Act, Pub. L. No. 112-29, 125 Stat. 284 (2011) (“AIA”), amended 35 U.S.C. §§ 102 and 103. Because the priority date of the ’468 patent is before the effective date of the applicable AIA amendments, the pre-AIA versions of 35 U.S.C. §§ 102 and 103 apply.

service provider network.” See Pet. 20–25 (citing Ex. 1008, Fig. 7).

Petitioner relies on the bidirectional embodiment that transmits content requests to the cable system service provider network for the limitation “a second processor coupled to the user interface and the second network interface, wherein the second processor is configured to selectively transmit the content requests to the service provider network in accordance with the controller instructions.” See Pet. 37–44 (citing Ex. 1008, Figs. 3, 4, 6).

Petitioner contends an ordinarily skilled artisan would have been motivated to combine the prior art bidirectional system with the improved unidirectional system because Hoang ’980 discloses that “all aspects of the present invention can be implemented within the bi-directional communication paradigm, the only difference being that even more features can be provided to the digital broadcast DOD user when a bidirectional communication link is available.” See, *e.g.*, *id.* at 17–18 (citing Ex. 1008 ¶ 49) (emphasis omitted). Petitioner contends that if Hoang’s preferred embodiment were implemented with only a unidirectional communications link between the DOD server and the client’s set top box, the user would not be able to control when programming is delivered from the DOD server to the set top box because there would be no communications link to allow the user to specify when the user wants to view the programming. *Id.* at 17–18. Petitioner asserts that a unidirectional system would, therefore, be limited to controlling access to linear programming, not user-initiated on-demand programming. *Id.* at 18 (citing Ex. 1006 ¶ 109). Mr. Wechselberger’s testimony supports Petitioner’s assertions. Ex. 1006 ¶ 109.

Petitioner asserts there are several reasons an ordinarily skilled artisan would have been motivated to include access to video on demand

programming in the disclosed systems. Pet. 18–19. For example, Petitioner contends video on demand programming puts control into the customer’s hands (*Id.* at 18 (citing Ex. 1011, 223)), customer response to video on demand programming is enthusiastic (Pet. 19 (citing Ex. 1011, 227)), video on demand services emulate the video rental business (*id.*), on-demand services add value for customers (Pet. 19 (citing Ex. 1011, 226), and on-demand services enhance the customer’s perception of the overall cable system (*id.*). Mr. Wechselberger’s testimony supports Petitioner’s assertions. Ex. 1006 ¶ 110.

Patent Owner argues Petitioner has failed to meet its burden in establishing that an ordinarily skilled artisan would have been motivated to combine the prior art bidirectional system with the improved unidirectional system disclosed in Hoang ’980. Prelim. Resp. 12–15. In particular, Patent Owner argues the unidirectional and bidirectional systems are not easily interchangeable or interoperable. *Id.* at 12. Patent Owner also argues Petitioner has not shown that the unidirectional and bidirectional systems are predictable variations of each other. *Id.* at 14. According to Patent Owner, Hoang ’980 disparages the bidirectional system to extoll the virtues of unidirectional systems. *Id.* at 14 (citing Ex. 1008 ¶ 5).

Patent Owner also argues that Petitioner’s reliance on Hoang’s teaching that “those skilled in the art will recognize that all aspects of the present invention can be implemented within the bidirectional communication paradigm” is misplaced because Petitioner does not address Hoang ’980’s teachings that processing and bandwidth resources are a significant limitation on the extent to which the unidirectional and bidirectional systems may be combined. *Id.* at 14 (citing Ex. 1008 ¶¶ 5, 49).

Patent Owner argues combining the bidirectional and unidirectional systems would require the expenditure of significant processing and bandwidth in order to function, defeating the purpose of implementing access control using unidirectional communications, the primary benefit identified in Hoang '980. *See* Prelim. Resp. 14–15. Dr. Hernandez's testimony supports Patent Owner's assertions. *See* Ex. 2001 ¶¶ 54–62.

Hoang '980 teaches that one problem in the video-on-demand and data-on-demand industry is being able to control the access of a client's set top box to on-demand programming without using bidirectional communications. Ex. 1008 ¶ 5. Hoang '980 teaches traditional unidirectional communications had limitations in controlling access to programming, necessitating the use of bidirectional communications at the cost of a significant increase processing and bandwidth resources. *Id.* ¶ 5. Hoang '980 explains the manner in which bidirectional communications were used in prior art systems to control access to programming, detailing such communications in embodiments described in Figures 4–6. *Id.* ¶¶ 15–24. Hoang '980 teaches that its invention replaces the bidirectional communications used to control access to programming in prior art systems with an improved method that only needs unidirectional communications. *Id.* ¶¶ 25–27.

Petitioner contends that an ordinarily skilled artisan would have been motivated to combine the prior art method of controlling access to programming using bidirectional communications with the improved method of controlling access to programming using only unidirectional communications because Hoang '980 teaches “those skilled in the art will recognize that all aspects of the present invention can be implemented within

the bi-directional communication paradigm, the only difference being that even more features can be provided to the digital broadcast and DOD user when a bi-directional communication link is available.” Ex. 1008 ¶ 49.

Petitioner relies on Hoang ’980’s teaching that its invention can be implemented within the bidirectional communication paradigm, but Petitioner has not sufficiently explained why an ordinarily skilled artisan would have been motivated to use both the prior art access control using bidirectional communication and the improved access control using unidirectional communication at the same time. Hoang ’980 teaches “the present invention teaches methods and systems for communicating a client’s DOD account status to a client using uni-directional communications.” Ex. 1008 ¶ 49. Thus, unidirectional communications are used to send a client’s on-demand account status from a server to a client.

Hoang ’980’s teaching that “all aspects of the present invention can be implemented within the bi-directional communication paradigm” indicates that a server within a system with bidirectional communication capabilities could transmit a client’s on-demand status to a client. However, Petitioner’s inference that this system would then also utilize account control using the resource-intensive bidirectional communications is speculative and not sufficiently supported by the evidence of record.

Moreover, Petitioner’s proposed combination would use both unidirectional access control and bidirectional access control for the same data request. Petitioner argues the benefits of on-demand video would have motivated an ordinarily skilled artisan to implement access control using both unidirectional and bidirectional communications (Pet. 18–20). Mr. Wechselberger’s testimony that user-initiated video-on-demand

programming was a beneficial feature that cannot be used in a unidirectional system explains why an ordinarily skilled artisan may have been motivated to use bidirectional communications to control access to on-demand video content. Ex. 1006 ¶¶ 109–110. But Petitioner has failed to establish why an ordinarily skilled artisan would have used both access control paradigms for the same data request. More specifically, with respect to the proposed combination, Petitioner does not explain persuasively why an ordinarily skilled artisan would have continued to use unidirectional communications to provide access control for a data request when using bidirectional communications already provides access control for the same data request.

For these reasons, we conclude that Petitioner has not demonstrated a reasonable likelihood of prevailing on its challenge of independent claim 1.

3. *Claims 23, 24, 25, and 30*

Independent claim 23 recites a method with similar limitations to claim 1. Petitioner contends Hoang '980 teaches the limitations of claim 23 for the same reasons as claim 1 and does not provide any additional reasoning to support combining the different embodiments. *See* Pet. 44. We, therefore, conclude that Petitioner has not demonstrated a reasonable likelihood of prevailing on its challenge of independent claim 23 for the same reasons as independent claim 1. We also conclude Petitioner has not demonstrated a reasonable likelihood of prevailing on claims 24, 25, and 30, which depend from claim 23.

- D. Grounds 2–7: Alleged Obviousness of Claims 6, 13, 15, 19, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, and 41 over Hoang '980 in view of Venkatesh (Claims 6 and 28), Hoang '267 (Claims 13 and 27), Hoang '561 (Claims 19 and 29), OpenCable (Claims 15 and 32), Cameron (Claim 33), and Shteyn (Claim 41)

Claims 6, 13, 15, and 19 each depend from claim 1. Claims 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, and 41 each depend from claim 23. Petitioner does not contend that the additional references relied upon in Grounds 2–7 teach or suggest the limitations of claims 1 and 23, instead relying on Hoang '980 in the same manner as described above with respect to claim 1. We, therefore, conclude that Petitioner has not demonstrated a reasonable likelihood of prevailing on its challenge of dependent claims 6, 13, 15, 19, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, and 41 for the same reasons as independent claim 1.

III. CONCLUSION

Petitioner has not demonstrated a reasonable likelihood of prevailing on its challenges to claims 1, 6, 13, 15, 19, 23–25, 27–30, 32, 33, and 41 of the '468 patent as set forth above.

IV. ORDER

In consideration of the foregoing, it is hereby:

ORDERED that the Petition is *denied* and no *inter partes* review is instituted.

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Patent 8,799,468

For PETITIONER:

Eliot Williams
Hopkins Guy
Ali Dhanani
Kurt Pankratz
Bradley Bowling
BAKER BOTTS LLP
eliot.williams@bakerbotts.com
hop.guy@bakerbotts.com
ali.dhanani@bakerbotts.com
kurt.pankratz@bakerbotts.com
brad.bowling@bakerbotts.com

For PATENT OWNER:

Benjamin Johnson
Jeffrey Toler
TOLER LAW GROUP PC
bjohnson@tlgiplaw.com
jtoler@tlgiplaw.com