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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Proceeding	91263671
Party	Plaintiff Wolfgang Puck and Wolfgang Puck Licensing LLC
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Date	06/08/2021
Attachments	Opposers Opposition to Applicants Motion to Amend Application and Res et Expert Disclosure Deadline and Corresponding Dates and Decls. of Tom Kaplan, Hal L. Poret, and RSC.PDF(660234 bytes)

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD**

WOLFGANG PUCK and
WOLFGANG PUCK LICENSING
LLC,

Opposers,

v.

WOLFGANG JOOP,

Applicant.

Proceeding No. 91263671
Mark: THE WOLFGANG
Application No. 79263615

**Opposers Wolfgang Puck's and Wolfgang Puck Licensing LLC's Opposition
to Applicant's Motion to Amend Application and Reset Expert Disclosure
Deadline and Corresponding Discovery and Trial Dates; Declarations of Tom
Kaplan, Hal L. Poret, and Robert S. Chapman in Support Thereof**

I. INTRODUCTION

Applicant's motion to amend his application must be denied for five separate and independent reasons: First, Applicant impermissibly seeks to broaden his identification of services in International Class 042 from the interior and architectural design of restaurants to the interior and architectural design of all buildings. Second, the relief sought will prejudice Opposers since their expert witness has already completed his fame and likelihood of confusion surveys and completed his report (which was served timely on Applicant), all based upon

the current Application and scheduling order. If the motion is granted, that expert work will need to be redone and/or modified and paid for again, solely because Opposers were diligent and followed the existing schedule while Applicant was not diligent and chose not to follow the schedule. Third, Applicant has submitted no factual evidence in support of his motion, including none demonstrating his diligence (because there was no diligence; the reverse is true). Fourth, the timing of the motion itself, being served on a Friday evening just prior to the weekend when expert reports were due to be disclosed simultaneously, calls into question Applicant's good faith. Fifth, Applicant's attempted amendment to Class 043 purports to eliminate all references to restaurant, food, and drink services, and yet seeks to maintain "hotel services" which, of necessity, includes restaurant services. Opposers have submitted undisputed evidence with this opposition that a number of Opposers' restaurants are located in hotels and that it is the rare hotel that does not provide food services. The requested change is therefore no change at all; it is subterfuge. The assertion that this requested change will somehow narrow the "universe" for purposes of the expert reports is, accordingly, meritless.

For all of the above reasons, the entire motion must be denied and the current scheduling dates maintained.

II. BACKGROUND FACTS

Wolfgang Puck is a world-renowned chef and restaurateur and the mark

“Wolfgang Puck” is, and has long been, famous and well-known in connection with restaurant services, restaurants, a wide variety of foods, packaged, frozen, and prepared food, and cooking utensils and products. Wolfgang Puck Licensing, LLC owns United States Trademark Registration No. 1901065 for the mark “WOLFGANG PUCK” for restaurant services. This registration is valid and subsisting and has become incontestable.

Wolfgang Puck, as a mark and a persona, is synonymous with the top tier of restaurant hospitality and all aspects of the culinary arts. Wolfgang Puck’s brand encompasses three companies: Wolfgang Puck Fine Dining Group, Wolfgang Puck Catering, and Wolfgang Puck Worldwide, Inc. Wolfgang Puck’s first fine dining venture began in 1982 with the opening of Spago in Los Angeles, and has since grown to more than 26 award-winning locations that span over six countries, including the U.S., United Kingdom, and Singapore. Wolfgang Puck has entered into key strategic partnerships for his restaurants with luxury hotel brands such as the Four Seasons, Dorchester Collection, Las Vegas Sands, MGM Resorts International, Ritz Carlton, St. Regis, and Boyd Gaming.

Some examples of iconic Wolfgang Puck restaurants located in hotels are: Wolfgang Puck at Hotel Bel Air, CUT by Wolfgang Puck at Beverly Wilshire (the Beverly Wilshire Hotel), Wolfgang Puck Bar & Grill at MGM Las Vegas, and WP24 by Wolfgang Puck at the Ritz Carlton, Los Angeles. The Pendry West

Hollywood hotel recently opened two new Wolfgang Puck restaurants, Ospero and Merois. Approximately 70% of all Wolfgang Puck restaurants are located in hotels. Virtually all three, four, and five-star hotels in the United States have restaurants in them that serve breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Most of the remaining hotels have restaurants or at least some type of food service. (See attached Declaration of Tom Kaplan).

Applicant Wolfgang Joop is a fashion designer, best known as the founder of the fashion and cosmetics company named JOOP! He now wants to enter the restaurant and food service space, where he has never been, using the mark “The Wolfgang,” when previously he used only his last name or first and last names combined in his business.

III. THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS ARE PROHIBITED AS A MATTER OF LAW

a. Class 042.

Applicant’s proposed amendment to his Class 042 description is an impermissible attempt to broaden that category. TMEP 1402.03(a) gives guidance concerning the use of the term “namely” as part of a description in an Application. That term is used in order to limit and define the introductory language through the use of additional language (typically separated by commas). In this case, the introductory language is, “Design of restaurants.” The language following the word “namely” acts as a limitation so that the full description is actually *the*

interior and architectural design of restaurants. However, the proposed amendment would broaden the description to allow “interior and architectural design” of any buildings, not just restaurants. That broadening is specifically prohibited. 37 CFR § 2.71(a).

In *In re Carter Hawley Hale Stores, Inc.*, 200 U.S.P.Q. 179 (Com’r Pat. & Trademarks) (1978), the applicant attempted the same type of amendment by deleting details from the main category of “men’s clothing.” The Commissioner noted that while Trademark Rule 2.173(b) allows for amendment by way of deletions, “...the ‘deletions’ alluded to in the Rule are not those that enlarge the scope of a registration by eliminating all specifically-recited goods, thereby leaving only broad terminology.” (Id. at 180). In that case, the Commissioner upheld the examiner’s rejection of the requested amendment, which was an attempt to broaden the description by eliminating particulars. Applicant is trying the same approach here: eliminate the “restaurant” limitation on interior and architectural design services to make the description applicable to any type of building at all, not just restaurants. The change would obviously also include restaurants, as a type of building.

Applicant argues that his proposed amendment would entail a “narrowing” of the identification of services. (Motion at 4). As noted above, the opposite is true. The “architectural” services, under the proposed amendment, would be

broadened to include any type of building, inclusive of restaurants. As a matter of law, that broadening of the description is prohibited. *In re Carter Hawley Hales Stores, Inc., supra.*

b. Class 043.

International Class 043 covers two basic categories: Services for providing food and drink and services for temporary accommodations. Nice Classification, 11th Edition, Version 2021. Applicant initially described his proposed services in those categories: “*Services for providing food and drink, namely food and drink catering, bar and restaurant services*” and “*providing temporary accommodation; hotel services;*” (the application then repeated bar and restaurant services).

Applicant claims that with his proposed amendment, “...the legal analysis will be simplified...” because “restaurant services” will be eliminated. (Motion at 4).

However, that is not the case. Hotels typically have restaurants and provide food services. (Declaration of Tom Kaplan). The likelihood of confusion therefore remains if Applicant provides services in connection with hotel restaurants. This is a space that Opposers already occupy, and famously so.

Applicant has chosen to provide no evidence concerning how restaurant services in a hotel somehow differ from the hotel services to which he is now supposedly limiting himself. Applicant has failed to sustain his burden of showing that his proposed amendment is not merely subterfuge.

IV. OPPOSERS WILL BE SEVERELY PREJUDICED BY THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Applicant makes the remarkable statement in his motion that, “[t]his determination [about amending the Application] should be made before Applicant spends the money for the survey.” (Motion at 5). However, the time needed to create a proper survey, analyze the results, and prepare the expert report would normally be 4-6 weeks. (Declaration of Hal Poret). Therefore, Applicant and his counsel knew, at least seven weeks ago, that given the expert disclosure date of May 23, 2021, Opposers were going to have to “spend the money for the survey.” Opposers were relying upon the current description in the Application and were complying with the expert disclosure deadline. Nonetheless, Applicant waited until two days before the expert disclosure date to file his motion. Applicant gives no reason whatsoever for the length of his delay in filing this motion. Whether or not to seek leave to amend the Application was also a matter totally within Applicant’s control. These facts alone require the motion to be denied. Yet, there is more.

Applicant claims that, “[t]here is no prejudice to Opposer’s ability to present its case through expert report(s) by allowing Applicant additional time (more than 30 days) to present its expert report.” (Motion at 8). This astounding statement is in stark contrast to Applicant’s claim that he would be prejudiced by having to pay his expert to conduct a survey and submit a report based on the

original Application. But the prejudice Applicant seeks to avoid is exactly the prejudice Opposers will suffer if the motion is granted: they will have incurred the cost and submitted the expert report by the Board-ordered deadline based upon the original Application. How can making that identical conduct be prejudicial to Applicant and not be prejudicial to Opposers? Applicant's position makes absolutely no sense.

On October 23, 2020, Applicant filed a consented motion to extend his time to answer and to reset the rest of the schedule by the same number of days.

Applicant, at that time, had seven months within which to retain an expert and have that expert prepare a survey, analyze the results, and prepare and simultaneously exchange an expert's report. Applicant knowingly chose not to comply with the scheduling order, knowingly allowed Opposers to have their expert comply and pay for that compliance, and instead delayed. Now, Applicant seeks the Board's approval of that conduct.

As Applicant concedes, paying for an expert survey and report based upon a superseded Application constitutes prejudice. The danger of that prejudice is what Opposers face if the motion is granted. Applicant has provided no evidence whatsoever in support of his motion let alone a factual explanation of the reason for his delay in filing the motion and allowing Opposers to proceed with their expert report. This failure to provide the required "detailed facts" to carry his

burden to explain Applicant's delay is a sufficient ground by itself for denial of the motion. *SFW Licensing Corp. v. Di Pardo Packing Ltd.*, 60 USPQ 2d 1372, 1373 (TTAB 2001).¹

Opposers also face additional prejudice due to Applicant's delay in filing his motion: Expert reports are, by rule and order, to be exchanged simultaneously. That way, no party has the advantage of seeing the other party's expert report in order to use it to prepare its own expert's report. However, Applicant (and presumably his expert) now has had Opposers' report to use as they wish.

Due to the danger of the prejudice to Opposers, the fact that the delay was totally in Applicant's control, and the lack of any explanation for the delay, the Board is required to also deny the motion on these separate grounds. *Pumpkin Ltd. v. The Seed Corps*, 43 USPQ 2d 1582, 1587 (TTAB 1997). (Danger of prejudice and delay within moving party's control).

V. APPLICANT HAS FAILED TO DEMONSTRATE DUE DILIGENCE, BECAUSE THERE WAS NONE

Since the Opposition in this matter was filed, Applicant has engaged in a non-stop pattern of delay. Below are some examples:

- a. On August 12, 2020, Applicant sought and received a 30-day

¹ Applicant was required to submit any evidentiary affidavit with his motion. FRCP 6(c)(2) provides, "Any affidavit supporting a motion must be served with the motion."

extension of time to file an answer.

- b. On September 17, 2020, Applicant sought and received a 30-day extension of time to file an answer.
- c. On October 23, 2020, Applicant sought and received a 30-day extension of time to file an answer.
- d. The Discovery period opened on December 24, 2020. Applicant waited three months to first serve any written discovery. Opposers, on the other hand, served three sets of written discovery on January 27, 2021.
- e. Initial Disclosures were due on January 23, 2021. Applicant served totally deficient disclosures on January 22, 2021. Two weeks later, Applicant served amended Disclosures.
- f. On February 26, 2021, Applicant served deficient discovery responses.
- g. On March 17, 2021, Applicant served supplemental discovery responses.
- h. On March 31, 2021, Applicant served additional documents in response to the discovery originally served on January 27th.
- i. On April 14, 2021, Opposers requested deposition dates for Applicant. Counsel for Applicant did not respond to that

request.

- j. On May 13, 2021, counsel for Opposers again requested deposition dates and warned that if no date was provided by May 18, 2021, Opposers would set the deposition on a date of their own choosing.
- k. On May 17, 2021, counsel for Applicant wrote and asked if the deposition would be taken remotely. No deposition date was provided by Applicant.
- l. On May 20, 2021, Opposers gave Applicant a choice of deposition dates of June 3, 4, 16, 17, 18.
- m. Counsel for Applicant chose June 18, 2021 as the date for her client's deposition.
- n. Counsel for Applicant had been offered a 30-day extension of time, but turned that down and filed the motion.

The above facts demonstrate a complete lack of diligence. Moreover, Applicant attempts to use his own lack of diligence as grounds for his motion: After waiting three months to serve discovery, Applicant argues that he now does not have enough time to review the discovery responses. (Motion at 8). After ignoring multiple requests for deposition dates and then choosing the last possible date offered, Applicant, in the motion, points to that date as only four days prior to

the discovery cut-off as grounds for an extension of the discovery period. (Motion at 8). The demonstrated lack of diligence and the failure to even attempt to make the required showing of diligence are grounds to deny the motion in full. *National Football League v. DNH Management LLC*, 85 USPQ 2d 1852, 1854 (TTAB 2008).

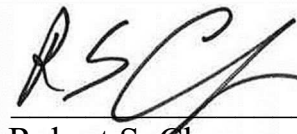
VI. CONCLUSION

Applicant's motion attempts to improperly broaden the scope of the application. If the motion is granted, Opposers will be severely prejudiced because they followed the rules and scheduling order while Applicant has ignored those same requirements. Applicant has chosen to submit no evidence in support of his motion and has made no showing of diligence. Based on all these grounds, the motion should be denied in full.

Respectfully submitted,
SAUER & WAGNER LLP

Dated: June 8, 2021

By:



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Attorneys for Opposers
Wolfgang Puck and Wolfgang Puck
Licensing LLC

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
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WOLFGANG PUCK and
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Proceeding No. 91263671
Mark: THE WOLFGANG
Application No. 79263615

Declaration of Tom Kaplan in Support of Opposition to Applicant's Motion to Amend Application and Reset Expert Disclosure Deadline and Corresponding Discovery and Trial Dates

Tom Kaplan declares:

1. I am the Senior Managing Partner of Wolfgang Puck Fine Dining Group and Assistant Secretary for Trademark and Copyright of Wolfgang Puck Licensing LLC. I have worked for the Puck companies for over 39 years and am familiar with the Wolfgang Puck business, its history, and future plans. I have also been involved in a number of the business negotiations to open Wolfgang Puck restaurants in hotels. I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth herein and, if called as a witness, I could and would testify to those matters under oath.

2. Wolfgang Puck is a world-renowned chef and restaurateur and the mark “Wolfgang Puck” is, and has long been, famous and well-known in connection with restaurant services, restaurants, a wide variety of foods, packaged, frozen, and prepared food, and cooking utensils and products. Wolfgang Puck Licensing LLC owns United States Trademark Registration No. 1901065 for the mark “WOLFGANG PUCK” for restaurant services. This registration is valid and subsisting and has become incontestable.

3. Wolfgang Puck, as a mark and a persona, is synonymous with the top tier of restaurant hospitality and all aspects of the culinary arts. Wolfgang Puck’s brand encompasses three parts: Wolfgang Puck Fine Dining Group, Wolfgang Puck Catering, and Wolfgang Puck Worldwide, Inc. Wolfgang Puck’s first fine dining venture began in 1982 with the opening of Spago in Los Angeles, and has since grown to more than 26 award-winning locations that span over six countries including the U.S., United Kingdom, Doha, Bahrain, Singapore, and Hungary (June 2021). Wolfgang Puck Licensing LLC has also nurtured key strategic partnerships with five-star, luxury hotel brands and major casinos such as the Four Seasons, Dorchester Collection, Las Vegas Sands, MGM Resorts International, Ritz Carlton, Marriott, Rosewood, St. Regis, Mondrian, and Pendry.

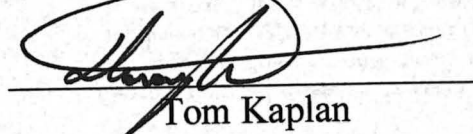
4. Some examples of iconic Wolfgang Puck restaurants located in hotels are: Wolfgang Puck at Hotel Bel-Air, CUT by Wolfgang Puck at Beverly Wilshire,

Four Seasons, Spago at the Bellagio, CUT at the Venetian, CUT and Spago at the Marina Bay Sands in Singapore, Spago at the St. Regis in Istanbul, CUT at the Mondrian in Doha, Wolfgang Puck Bar & Grill at MGM Las Vegas, and WP24 by Wolfgang Puck at the Ritz Carlton, Los Angeles. The Pendry West Hollywood hotel recently opened two new Wolfgang Puck restaurants, Ospero and Merois. Spago will open at the Matild Palace (Marriott Luxury Collection) in Budapest in late June. Approximately 70% of current Wolfgang Puck restaurants are located in hotels.

5. Based upon my extensive experience with the Wolfgang Puck companies, virtually all three, four, and five-star hotels in the United States have two restaurants in them; one that serve breakfast, lunch, and dinner and the second, a signature restaurant. Moreover, most hotels in the United States either have restaurants in them or some type of food service.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 8 day of June 2021 at Las Vegas, Nevada.


Tom Kaplan

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD**

WOLFGANG PUCK and
WOLFGANG PUCK LICENSING
LLC,

Opposers,

v.

WOLFGANG JOOP,

Applicant.

Proceeding No. 91263671
Mark: THE WOLFGANG
Application No. 79263615

Declaration of Hal L. Poret in Support of Opposition to Applicant's Motion to Amend Application and Reset Expert Disclosure Deadline and Corresponding Discovery and Trial Dates

Hal L. Poret declares:

1. I am president of Hal Poret LLC. In that position, I design, supervise, and analyze consumer surveys, including for trademark matters. I have personally designed, supervised, and implemented over 1000 surveys regarding the perceptions and opinions of consumers. I have designed numerous studies that have been admitted as evidence in legal proceedings and I have been accepted as an expert in survey research on numerous occasions by the United States District Courts and the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board, among other tribunals. I have

personal knowledge of the matters set forth herein and, if called as a witness, I could and would testify to those matters under oath.

2. I have been retained as an expert witness by Wolfgang Puck and Wolfgang Puck Licensing LLC in *Wolfgang Puck and Wolfgang Puck Licensing LLC v. Wolfgang Joop* (Opposition No. 91263671). In connection with that retention, I designed and conducted surveys assessing the level of fame of the mark Wolfgang Puck and whether the mark The Wolfgang is likely to cause confusion with respect to the Wolfgang Puck marks. I also prepared an expert witness report. The fee I charged for the surveys and preparation of the expert witness report was \$60,000.

3. I have reviewed Applicant's Expert Disclosure Statement in which Applicant states that he has retained David Neal to perform a likelihood of confusion survey in this matter. Based upon my experience designing and conducting surveys, it is my opinion that it would typically take approximately 4 to 6 weeks for a qualified expert to design, conduct, and analyze the results of a likelihood of confusion survey and prepare a report in a matter such as the present one.

4. Should Applicant be allowed to amend his Application as requested in whole or in part in his motion, I would likely have to redo both of the surveys which I conducted in this matter and redraft my expert witness report that has

already been timely served on Applicant's counsel. I would, of course, incur additional costs and have to charge additional fees for that work.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 8th day of June 2021 at Sleepy Hollow, New York.



Hal L. Poret

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WOLFGANG JOOP,

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Proceeding No. 91263671
Mark: THE WOLFGANG
Application No. 79263615

**Declaration of Robert S. Chapman in Support of Opposition to Applicant's
Motion to Amend Application and Reset Expert Disclosure Deadline and
Corresponding Discovery and Trial Dates**

Robert S. Chapman declares:

1. I am an attorney licensed to practice in the State of California and a partner in the law firm of Sauer & Wagner LLP. I represent Wolfgang Puck and Wolfgang Puck Licensing LLC in *Wolfgang Puck and Wolfgang Puck Licensing LLC v. Wolfgang Joop* (Opposition No. 91263671). I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth in this declaration and, if called as a witness, I could and would testify to those matters under oath.

2. On August 12, 2020, Applicant, through his counsel, Julie A. Katz, sought and received a 30-day extension of time to file an answer.

3. On September 17, 2020, Applicant, through counsel, sought and received a 30-day extension of time to file an answer.

4. On October 23, 2020, Applicant, through counsel, sought and received a 30-day extension of time to file an answer.

5. The Discovery period opened on December 24, 2020. Applicant waited three months to first serve any written discovery. Opposers, on the other hand, served three sets of written discovery on January 27, 2021.

6. Initial Disclosures were due on January 23, 2021. Applicant served totally deficient Initial Disclosures on January 22, 2021. Two weeks later, Applicant served amended Disclosures.

7. On February 26, 2021, Applicant served deficient discovery responses.

8. On March 17, 2021, Applicant served supplemental discovery responses.

9. On March 31, 2021, Applicant served additional documents in response to the discovery originally served on January 27th.

10. On April 14, 2021, I requested in writing from Ms. Katz deposition dates for Applicant. Ms. Katz did not respond to that request.

11. On May 13, 2021, I again requested in writing deposition dates and warned Ms. Katz that if no date was provided by May 18, 2021, Opposers would set the deposition on a date of their own choosing.

12. On May 17, 2021, counsel for Applicant, Ms. Katz, wrote to me and asked if the deposition would be taken remotely. Again, Ms. Katz did not provide me with proposed deposition dates for her client.

13. On May 20, 2021, I wrote to Ms. Katz and gave her a choice of deposition dates for her client of June 3, 4, 16, 17, or 18.

14. Ms. Katz chose June 18, 2021 as the date for her client's deposition. My office subsequently served a deposition notice for that date.

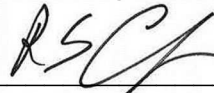
15. On May 17, 2021, less than a week before the due date to exchange expert reports, Ms. Katz wrote to me and requested an additional 90-day extension to exchange expert reports and to extend the discovery deadline. I responded to Ms. Katz that same day and told her that a 90-day extension was too long given the multiple extensions I had already granted and the impending expert disclosure date. I instead offered a 30-day extension of the deadlines.

16. Ms. Katz never expressly turned down the extension of time that I had offered until she served Applicant's motion to amend on the evening of Friday, May 21st. The motion was served after my office had served Opposers' expert report earlier in the day on May 21st.

17. Applicant's discovery responses, the documents he produced, and my own research indicate that Applicant is a fashion designer, best known as the founder of the fashion and cosmetics company named JOOP! His Application indicates that he now wants to enter into the restaurant and food service space using the mark, "The Wolfgang." I have seen nothing in Applicant's discovery responses indicating that Applicant has ever used only his first name for business advertising or publicity purposes.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 8th day of June, 2021 at Los Angeles, California.



Robert S. Chapman

PROOF OF SERVICE

I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, California. I am over the age of 18 years and not a party to the within action. My business address is 1801 Century Park East, Suite 1150, Los Angeles, CA 90067.

On June 8, 2021, I served the foregoing document(s) described as:
OPPOSERS WOLFGANG PUCK'S AND WOLFGANG PUCK LICENSING LLC'S OPPOSITION TO APPLICANT'S MOTION TO AMEND APPLICATION AND RESET EXPERT DISCLOSURE DEADLINE AND CORRESPONDING DISCOVERY AND TRIAL DATES; DECLARATIONS OF TOM KAPLAN, HAL L. PORET, AND ROBERT S. CHAPMAN IN SUPPORT THEREOF on the interested party(ies) in this action, addressed as follows:

Julie A. Katz, Esq.
Katz Group LLC
1711 N. Hermitage Ave.
Chicago, IL 60622
julie@katzgroupllc.com

- () I am readily familiar with the business practice for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing within the United States Postal Service. I know that the correspondence is deposited with the United States Postal Service on the same day this declaration was executed in the ordinary course of business. I know that the envelope was sealed and with postage thereon fully prepaid, placed for collection and mailing on this date, following ordinary business practices in the United States mailed at Los Angeles, California.
- (X) By email, I caused the above-referenced document(s) to be transmitted to the party(ies) listed above.
- () By personal service, I delivered such envelope by hand to the offices of the addressee(s) noted above.

Executed this 8th day of June 2021 at Los Angeles, California.

- () (State) I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.
- (X) (Federal) I declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of this court at whose direction the service was made.



Candace Yang