

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  
EASTERN DIVISION**

DECKERS OUTDOOR CORPORATION,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE PARTNERSHIPS and  
UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS  
IDENTIFIED ON SCHEDULE “A”,

Defendants.

Case No. 22-cv-01512

**COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff Deckers Outdoor Corporation (“Deckers” or “Plaintiff”) hereby brings the present action against the Partnerships and Unincorporated Associations identified on Schedule A attached hereto (collectively, “Defendants”) and alleges as follows:

**I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

1. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over the claims in this action pursuant to the provisions of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1051, *et seq.*, 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a)-(b) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

2. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, and this Court may properly exercise personal jurisdiction over Defendants since each of the Defendants directly targets business activities toward consumers in the United States, including Illinois, through at least the fully interactive e-commerce stores<sup>1</sup> operating under the seller aliases identified in Schedule A attached hereto (the “Seller Aliases”). Specifically, Defendants have targeted sales to

---

<sup>1</sup> The e-commerce store urls are listed on Schedule A hereto under the Online Marketplaces and Domain Names.

Illinois residents by setting up and operating e-commerce stores that target United States consumers using one or more Seller Aliases offer shipping to the United States, including Illinois, accept payment in U.S. dollars and, on information and belief, have sold products using infringing and counterfeit versions of Deckers' federally registered trademarks to residents of Illinois. Each of the Defendants is committing tortious acts in Illinois, is engaging in interstate commerce, and has wrongfully caused Deckers substantial injury in the State of Illinois.

## **II. INTRODUCTION**

3. This action has been filed by Deckers to combat e-commerce store operators who trade upon Deckers' reputation and goodwill by offering for sale and/or selling unauthorized and unlicensed products, including boots and shoes, using infringing and counterfeit versions of Deckers' federally registered UGG, Hoka, and Teva trademarks (the "Counterfeit Products"). Defendants create e-commerce stores operating under one or more Seller Aliases that are advertising, offering for sale and selling Counterfeit Products to unknowing consumers. E-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases share unique identifiers, establishing a logical relationship between them and that Defendants' counterfeiting operation arises out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences. Defendants attempt to avoid and mitigate liability by operating under one or more Seller Aliases to conceal both their identities and the full scope and interworking of their counterfeiting operation. Deckers is forced to file this action to combat Defendants' counterfeiting of the registered UGG, Hoka, and Teva trademarks, as well as to protect unknowing consumers from purchasing Counterfeit Products over the Internet. Deckers has been and continues to be irreparably damaged through consumer confusion, dilution, and tarnishment of its valuable UGG, Hoka, and Teva trademarks as a result of Defendants' actions and seeks injunctive and monetary relief.

### III. THE PARTIES

#### Plaintiff

4. Plaintiff Deckers is well-known throughout the United States and elsewhere as a source of high quality footwear products, including the famous UGG brand of premium sheepskin footwear (the “UGG Products”). UGG Products are distributed and sold to consumers through retailers throughout the United States, including over 100 authorized retailers in Illinois, the [ugg.com](http://ugg.com) website and UGG Concept Stores.

5. Since acquiring the UGG trademarks and the goodwill of the business in 1995, Deckers has continuously sold footwear and clothing under the UGG trademarks and stylized variations and logos (collectively, the “UGG Trademarks”). Deckers has built substantial goodwill in the UGG Trademarks. The UGG Trademarks are famous and valuable assets of Deckers.

6. Deckers is also well-known throughout the United States and elsewhere as a source of high quality footwear and apparel products, including the well-known Hoka brand of premium running shoes and apparel (the “Hoka Products”). Hoka Products are distributed and sold to consumers through retailers throughout the United States, including over 39 authorized retailers in Illinois, and through the [hokaoneone.com](http://hokaoneone.com) website.

7. The Hoka brand is an authentic, premium line of year-round performance footwear and apparel that offers enhanced cushioning and inherent stability with minimal weight. While originally designed for ultra-runners, the Hoka brand appeals to athletes around the world, regardless of activity. Hoka Products typically include at least one of the federally registered Hoka trademarks. Deckers uses its Hoka trademarks (the “HOKA Trademarks”) in connection with the marketing of its Hoka Products.




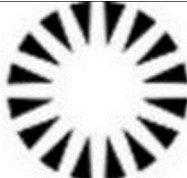





8. Deckers is also well-known throughout the United States and elsewhere as a source of high quality footwear and apparel products, including the well-known Teva brand of shoes and apparel (the “Teva Products”). Teva Products are distributed and sold to consumers through retailers throughout the United States, including several authorized retailers in Illinois, and through the [teva.com](http://teva.com) website.




9. The Teva brand is a line of sturdy, quick-drying shoes designed for water sports and other outdoor activities. Teva Products typically include at least one of the federally registered Teva trademarks. Deckers uses its Teva trademarks (the “TEVA Trademarks”) in connection with the marketing of its Teva Products.

10. Collectively, the UGG Products, Hoka Products, and Teva Products are referred to herein as the “Deckers Products.”

11. Deckers holds registrations for the UGG Trademarks, HOKA Trademarks, and TEVA Trademarks in more than 100 countries around the world, including, but not limited to, the following United States Registrations, which are collectively referred to as the “DECKERS Trademarks”:

<b>REGISTRATION NUMBER</b>	<b>TRADEMARK</b>	<b>REGISTRATION DATE</b>	<b>GOODS</b>
3,050,925	UGG	January 24, 2006	For: Men's, women's, children's footwear, namely, boots, shoes, clogs, slippers; men's, women's and children's clothing, namely, coats, jackets; children's buntings in class 025.
3,360,442	UGG	December 25, 2007	For: Footwear, namely, sandals; clothing, namely, vests, mittens, scarves, headwear, namely, caps earmuffs in class 025.
3,061,278	UGG	February 21, 2006	For: Sheepskin handbags, carry-on bags, clutch bags, shoulder bags, tote bags, backpacks, handbags, pocketbooks, purses, satchels in class 018.
4,503,041	HOKA	March 25, 2014	For: Footwear in class 025.
5,597,193	HOKA	October 30, 2018	For: Online retail store services featuring clothing and footwear in class 035.
4,383,181	HOKA ONE ONE	August 13, 2013	For: Footwear in class 025.
4,918,445	HOKA ONE ONE	March 15, 2016	For: Clothing, namely t-shirts in class 025.
4,918,447	HOKA ONE ONE	March 15, 2016	For: Online retail store services featuring clothing and footwear in class 035.
5,571,894	SKYSHELL	September 25, 2018	For: Footwear featuring waterproof technology in class 025.
5,100,477	TIME TO FLY	December 13, 2016	For: Footwear in class 025.

3,624,595		May 19, 2009	For: Footwear in class 025.
3,636,029		June 9, 2009	For: Leather bags in class 018.
4,234,396		October 30, 2012	For: Footwear; clothing, namely, sweaters, coats, jackets, vests, ponchos, scarves and gloves; headwear in class 025.
4,675,489		January 20, 2015	For: Footwear in class 025.
4,969,634		May 31, 2016	For: Footwear; T-shirts in class 025.
5,147,817		February 21, 2017	For: Footwear in class 025.
4,918,448		March 15, 2016	For: Online retail store services featuring clothing and footwear in class 035.
4,383,182		August 13, 2013	For: Footwear in class 025.
4,918,446		March 15, 2016	For: Clothing, namely t-shirts in class 025.
6,201,013	TEVA	November 17, 2020	For: Waist packs in class 018.
1,394,947	TEVA	May 27, 1986	For: Sandals in class 025.
2,301,460	TEVA	December 21, 1999	For: Retail stores, and on-line retail store services featuring sandals, clothing in class 035.

2,377,458	TEVA	August 15, 2000	For: Clothing, namely, coats, jackets, pants, pullovers, shirts, shorts, socks, T-shirts; footwear, namely, sandals, baby footwear, slippers, thongs; and headgear, namely, caps, hats in class 025.
2,699,476	TEVA	March 25, 2003	For: Footwear, namely, sneakers, sport shoes, boots, casual shoes, hiking boots, water shoes, booties, neoprene boots, trail hiking boots, baby footwear, thongs, shoes, sandals and boots in class 025.
2,321,025		February 22, 2000	For: footwear, namely, sandals in class 025.
2,072,410		June 17, 1997	For: Footwear, namely, sandals, shoes in class 025
2,615,787		September 3, 2002	For: Footwear, namely baby footwear, boots, casual shoes, hiking boots, sandals, sneakers, sport shoes and thongs in class 025

The above U.S. registrations for the DECKERS Trademarks are valid, subsisting, in full force and effect, and some are incontestable pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1065. The registrations for the DECKERS Trademarks constitute *prima facie* evidence of their validity and of Deckers' exclusive right to use the DECKERS Trademarks pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057(b). True and correct copies of the United States Registration Certificates for the above-listed DECKERS Trademarks are attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**.

12. The DECKERS Trademarks have been used continuously for many years, some since as early as 1979, by Deckers and its predecessors in interest. The DECKERS Trademarks are used on Deckers Products and are famous among consumers worldwide.

13. The DECKERS Trademarks are exclusive to Deckers and are displayed extensively on Deckers Products and in Deckers' marketing and promotional materials. Deckers Products are among the most popular and recognizable of their kind and have been extensively promoted and advertised at great expense. In fact, Deckers has expended millions of dollars annually in advertising, promoting and marketing featuring the DECKERS Trademarks. Because of these and other factors, the DECKERS Trademarks are well-known among U.S. consumers.

14. Deckers has expended considerable resources on advertising, marketing, and promoting the DECKERS Trademarks and in maintaining the distribution and sale of high quality products in connection therewith. As such, Deckers has established goodwill and a favorable reputation for itself and its DECKERS Trademarks. Deckers' DECKERS Trademarks are among its most valuable assets.

15. Deckers extensively markets the DECKERS Trademarks in the United States and other countries and (together with its predecessors) has spent tens of millions of dollars to build the Deckers Brands. Deckers invests millions of dollars per year marketing the Deckers Brands.

16. The DECKERS Trademarks are distinctive when applied to high quality apparel, footwear, and related merchandise, signifying to the purchaser that the products come from Deckers and are manufactured to Deckers' quality standards. Whether Deckers manufactures the products itself or licenses others to do so, Deckers has ensured that products bearing its trademarks are manufactured to the highest quality standards. Deckers' products branded under the DECKERS Trademarks have been widely accepted by the public and are enormously popular as demonstrated by over one billion dollars in sales last year. In view of this popularity, the DECKERS Trademarks are famous marks.



## **The Defendants**

17. Defendants are individuals and business entities of unknown makeup who own and/or operate one or more of the e-commerce stores under at least the Seller Aliases identified on Schedule A and/or other seller aliases not yet known to Deckers. On information and belief, Defendants reside and/or operate in the People's Republic of China or other foreign jurisdictions with lax trademark enforcement systems, or redistribute products from the same or similar sources in those locations. Defendants have the capacity to be sued pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17(b).

18. On information and belief, Defendants, either individually or jointly, operate one or more e-commerce stores under the Seller Aliases listed in Schedule A attached hereto. Tactics used by Defendants to conceal their identities and the full scope of their operation make it virtually impossible for Deckers to learn Defendants' true identities and the exact interworking of their counterfeit network. If Defendants provide additional credible information regarding their identities, Deckers will take appropriate steps to amend the Complaint.

## **IV. DEFENDANTS' UNLAWFUL CONDUCT**

19. The success of the Deckers Brands has resulted in significant counterfeiting of the DECKERS Trademarks. In recent years, Deckers has identified many fully interactive, e-commerce stores offering Counterfeit Products on online marketplace platforms such as Amazon, eBay, AliExpress, Alibaba, Wish.com, Wal-Mart, and DHgate, including the e-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases. The Seller Aliases target consumers in this Judicial District and throughout the United States. According to U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), most counterfeit products now come through international mail and express courier services (as opposed to containers) due to increased sales from offshore online counterfeiters. *The Counterfeit Silk Road: Impact of Counterfeit Consumer Products Smuggled Into the United States* prepared for The

Buy Safe America Coalition by John Dunham & Associates (**Exhibit 2**). The bulk of counterfeit products sent to the United States “come from China and its dependent territories,” accounting for over 90.6% of all cargo with intellectual property rights (IPR) violations. *Id.* Of the \$1.23 billion in total IPR violations intercepted, \$1.12 billion was from China. *Id.* Counterfeit and pirated products account for billions in economic losses, resulting in tens of thousands of lost jobs for legitimate businesses and broader economic losses, including lost tax revenue. *Id.*

20. Third party service providers like those used by Defendants do not adequately subject new sellers to verification and confirmation of their identities, allowing counterfeiters to “routinely use false or inaccurate names and addresses when registering with these e-commerce platforms.” **Exhibit 3**, Daniel C.K. Chow, *Alibaba, Amazon, and Counterfeiting in the Age of the Internet*, 40 NW. J. INT’L L. & BUS. 157, 186 (2020); *see also* report on “Combating Trafficking in Counterfeit and Pirated Goods” prepared by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans (Jan. 24, 2020), attached as **Exhibit 4**, and finding that on “at least some e-commerce platforms, little identifying information is necessary for a counterfeiter to begin selling” and recommending that “[s]ignificantly enhanced vetting of third-party sellers” is necessary. Counterfeiters hedge against the risk of being caught and having their websites taken down from an e-commerce platform by preemptively establishing multiple virtual store-fronts. **Exhibit 4** at p. 22. Since platforms generally do not require a seller on a third-party marketplace to identify the underlying business entity, counterfeiters can have many different profiles that can appear unrelated even though they are commonly owned and operated. **Exhibit 4** at p. 39. Further, “E-commerce platforms create bureaucratic or technical hurdles in helping brand owners to locate or identify sources of counterfeits and counterfeiters.” **Exhibit 3** at 186–187.

21. Defendants have targeted sales to Illinois residents by setting up and operating e-commerce stores that target United States consumers using one or more Seller Aliases, offer shipping to the United States, including Illinois, accept payment in U.S. dollars and, on information and belief, have sold Counterfeit Products to residents of Illinois.

22. Defendants concurrently employ and benefit from substantially similar advertising and marketing strategies. For example, Defendants facilitate sales by designing the e-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases so that they appear to unknowing consumers to be authorized online retailers, outlet stores, or wholesalers. E-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases look sophisticated and accept payment in U.S. dollars via credit cards, Alipay, Amazon Pay, and/or PayPal. E-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases often include content and images that make it very difficult for consumers to distinguish such stores from an authorized retailer. Deckers has not licensed or authorized Defendants to use the DECKERS Trademarks, and none of the Defendants are authorized retailers of genuine Deckers Products.

23. Many Defendants also deceive unknowing consumers by using the DECKERS Trademarks without authorization within the content, text, and/or meta tags of their e-commerce stores to attract various search engines crawling the Internet looking for websites relevant to consumer searches for Deckers Products. Other e-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases omit using DECKERS Trademarks in the item title to evade enforcement efforts while using strategic item titles and descriptions that will trigger their listings when consumers are searching for Deckers Products.

24. E-commerce store operators like Defendants commonly engage in fraudulent conduct when registering the Seller Aliases by providing false, misleading and/or incomplete

information to e-commerce platforms to prevent discovery of their true identities and the scope of their e-commerce operation.

25. E-commerce store operators like Defendants regularly register or acquire new seller aliases for the purpose of offering for sale and selling Counterfeit Products. Such seller alias registration patterns are one of many common tactics used by e-commerce store operators like Defendants to conceal their identities and the full scope and interworking of their counterfeiting operation, and to avoid being shut down.

26. Even though Defendants operate under multiple fictitious aliases, the e-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases often share unique identifiers, such as templates with common design elements that intentionally omit any contact information or other information for identifying Defendants or other seller aliases they operate or use. E-commerce stores operating under the Seller Aliases include other notable common features such as use of the same registration patterns, accepted payment methods, check-out methods, keywords, advertising tactics, similarities in price and quantities, the same incorrect grammar and misspellings, and/or the use of the same text and images. Additionally, Counterfeit Products for sale by the Seller Aliases bear similar irregularities and indicia of being counterfeit to one another, suggesting that the Counterfeit Products were manufactured by and come from a common source and that Defendants are interrelated.

27. E-commerce store operators like Defendants are in constant communication with each other and regularly participate in QQ.com chat rooms and through websites such as sellerdefense.cn, kaidianyo.com and kuajingvs.com regarding tactics for operating multiple accounts, evading detection, pending litigation, and potential new lawsuits.

28. Counterfeiters such as Defendants typically operate under multiple seller aliases and payment accounts so that they can continue operation in spite of Deckers' enforcement. E-commerce store operators like Defendants maintain off-shore bank accounts and regularly move funds from their financial accounts to off-shore accounts outside the jurisdiction of this Court to avoid payment of any monetary judgment awarded to Deckers. Indeed, analysis of financial account transaction logs from previous similar cases indicates that off-shore counterfeiters regularly move funds from U.S.-based financial accounts to off-shore accounts outside the jurisdiction of this Court.

29. Defendants are working in active concert to knowingly and willfully manufacture, import, distribute, offer for sale, and sell Counterfeit Products in the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences. Defendants, without any authorization or license from Deckers, have jointly and severally, knowingly and willfully used and continue to use the DECKERS Trademarks in connection with the advertisement, distribution, offering for sale, and sale of Counterfeit Products into the United States and Illinois over the Internet.

30. Defendants' unauthorized use of the DECKERS Trademarks in connection with the advertising, distribution, offering for sale, and sale of Counterfeit Products, including the sale of Counterfeit Products into the United States, including Illinois, is likely to cause and has caused confusion, mistake, and deception by and among consumers and is irreparably harming Deckers.

**COUNT I**  
**TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT AND COUNTERFEITING (15 U.S.C. § 1114)**

31. Deckers hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

32. This is a trademark infringement action against Defendants based on their unauthorized use in commerce of counterfeit imitations of the federally registered DECKERS

Trademarks in connection with the sale, offering for sale, distribution, and/or advertising of infringing goods. The DECKERS Trademarks are highly distinctive marks. Consumers have come to expect the highest quality from Deckers' products offered, sold or marketed under the DECKERS Trademarks.

33. Defendants have sold, offered to sell, marketed, distributed, and advertised, and are still selling, offering to sell, marketing, distributing, and advertising products using counterfeit reproductions of the DECKERS Trademarks without Deckers' permission.

34. Deckers is the exclusive owner of the DECKERS Trademarks. Deckers' United States Registrations for the DECKERS Trademarks (Exhibit 1) are in full force and effect. On information and belief, Defendants have knowledge of Deckers' rights in the DECKERS Trademarks, and are willfully infringing and intentionally using counterfeits of the DECKERS Trademarks. Defendants' willful, intentional and unauthorized use of the DECKERS Trademarks is likely to cause and is causing confusion, mistake, and deception as to the origin and quality of the Counterfeit Products among the general public.

35. Defendants' activities constitute willful trademark infringement and counterfeiting under Section 32 of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1114.

36. Deckers has no adequate remedy at law, and if Defendants' actions are not enjoined, Deckers will continue to suffer irreparable harm to its reputation and the goodwill of its well-known DECKERS Trademarks.

37. The injuries and damages sustained by Deckers have been directly and proximately caused by Defendants' wrongful reproduction, use, advertisement, promotion, offering to sell, and sale of Counterfeit Products.

**COUNT II**  
**FALSE DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN (15 U.S.C. § 1125(a))**

38. Deckers hereby re-alleges and incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

39. Defendants' promotion, marketing, offering for sale, and sale of Counterfeit Products has created and is creating a likelihood of confusion, mistake, and deception among the general public as to the affiliation, connection, or association with Deckers or the origin, sponsorship, or approval of Defendants' Counterfeit Products by Deckers.

40. By using the DECKERS Trademarks in connection with the sale of Counterfeit Products, Defendants create a false designation of origin and a misleading representation of fact as to the origin and sponsorship of the Counterfeit Products.

41. Defendants' false designation of origin and misrepresentation of fact as to the origin and/or sponsorship of the Counterfeit Products to the general public involves the use of counterfeit marks and is a willful violation of Section 43 of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125.

42. Deckers has no adequate remedy at law and, if Defendants' actions are not enjoined, Deckers will continue to suffer irreparable harm to its reputation and the goodwill of its brands.

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Deckers prays for judgment against Defendants as follows:

- 1) That Defendants, their affiliates, officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, confederates, and all persons acting for, with, by, through, under, or in active concert with them be temporarily, preliminarily, and permanently enjoined and restrained from:
  - a. using the DECKERS Trademarks or any reproductions, counterfeit copies, or colorable imitations thereof in any manner in connection with the distribution, marketing, advertising, offering for sale, or sale of any product that is not a genuine Deckers

- product or is not authorized by Deckers to be sold in connection with the DECKERS Trademarks;
- b. passing off, inducing, or enabling others to sell or pass off any product as a genuine Deckers product or any other product produced by Deckers that is not Deckers' or not produced under the authorization, control, or supervision of Deckers and approved by Deckers for sale under the DECKERS Trademarks;
  - c. committing any acts calculated to cause consumers to believe that Defendants' Counterfeit Products are those sold under the authorization, control or supervision of Deckers, or are sponsored by, approved by, or otherwise connected with Deckers;
  - d. further infringing the DECKERS Trademarks and damaging Deckers' goodwill; and
  - e. manufacturing, shipping, delivering, holding for sale, transferring or otherwise moving, storing, distributing, returning, or otherwise disposing of, in any manner, products or inventory not manufactured by or for Deckers, nor authorized by Deckers to be sold or offered for sale, and which bear any of Deckers' trademarks, including the DECKERS Trademarks, or any reproductions, counterfeit copies, or colorable imitations thereof;
- 2) Entry of an Order that, upon Deckers' choosing, the registrant of the Domain Names shall be changed from the current registrant to Deckers, and that the domain name registries for the Domain Names, including, but not limited to, VeriSign, Inc., Neustar, Inc., Afilias Limited, CentralNic, Nominet, and the Public Interest Registry, shall unlock and change the registrar of record for the Domain Names to a registrar of Deckers' selection, and that the domain name registrars, including, but not limited to, GoDaddy Operating Company, LLC ("GoDaddy"), Name.com, PDR LTD. d/b/a PublicDomainRegistry.com ("PDR"), and Namecheap Inc. ("Namecheap"), shall take any steps necessary to transfer the Domain Names to a registrar



account of Deckers' selection; or that the same domain name registries shall disable the Domain Names and make them inactive and untransferable;

- 3) Entry of an Order that, upon Deckers' request, those with notice of the injunction, including, without limitation, any online marketplace platforms such as eBay, AliExpress, Alibaba, Amazon, Wish.com, Wal-Mart, and DHgate (collectively, the "Third Party Providers") shall disable and cease displaying any advertisements used by or associated with Defendants in connection with the sale of counterfeit and infringing goods using the DECKERS Trademarks;
- 4) That Defendants account for and pay to Deckers all profits realized by Defendants by reason of Defendants' unlawful acts herein alleged, and that the amount of damages for infringement of the DECKERS Trademarks be increased by a sum not exceeding three times the amount thereof as provided by 15 U.S.C. § 1117;
- 5) In the alternative, that Deckers be awarded statutory damages for willful trademark counterfeiting pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c)(2) of \$2,000,000 for each and every use of the DECKERS Trademarks;
- 6) That Deckers be awarded its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and
- 7) Award any and all other relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Dated this 23rd day of March 2022.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Justin R. Gaudio

Amy C. Ziegler

Justin R. Gaudio

Allyson M. Martin

Marcella D. Slay

Greer, Burns & Crain, Ltd.

300 South Wacker Drive, Suite 2500

Chicago, Illinois 60606

312.360.0080 / 312.360.9315 (facsimile)

aziegler@gbc.law

jgaudio@gbc.law

amartin@gbc.law

mslay@gbc.law

*Counsel for Plaintiff Deckers Outdoor Corporation*