Mitchell Silberberg & Knupp LLP 7082442.13

COMPLAINT

Blizzard Entertainment, Inc. ("Blizzard") avers as follows:

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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

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Blizzard is a developer and publisher of high-quality computer games 1. and related entertainment products. Among the computer game products published by Blizzard are the massively popular online computer games "World of Warcraft" ("WoW"), "Diablo 3" ("D3") and "Heroes of the Storm" ("HOTS") (collectively, the "Blizzard Games"). By this action, Blizzard seeks to put a stop to, and obtain redress for, the willful and deliberate conduct of Defendant James Enright ("Enright") and those working in concert with him. Enright is an individual who, in collaboration with an international team of developers and distributors, has been instrumental in creating, programming, marketing, distributing, maintaining, and updating, for profit, a portfolio of malicious software products that are designed to harm Blizzard and its games. More precisely, Enright's software products, known as "HonorBuddy," "DemonBuddy" and "StormBuddy," (the "Bots") are video game "bots" that allow users to automate gameplay and thereby manipulate the Blizzard Games to their competitive advantage.

2. The Bots created by Enright and his team have caused, and are continuing to cause, massive harm to Blizzard. Blizzard's business depends upon its games being enjoyable and balanced for players of all skill levels, and Blizzard expends a massive amount of time and money to ensure that this is the case. The Bots that Enright has programmed and helps distribute destroy the integrity of the Blizzard Games, alienating and frustrating legitimate players, and diverting revenue from Blizzard to Defendants. As a result of Enright's conduct, Blizzard has lost millions or tens of millions of dollars in revenue and in consumer goodwill. Meanwhile, Enright and his team have been massively and unjustly

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numerous acts of copyright infringement. He also has knowingly and intentionally violated the limited license he entered into with Blizzard pursuant to which he obtained access to the Blizzard Games, and he has encouraged and induced others to do the same. Enright knows that his conduct is unlawful and is causing ongoing

In creating and distributing the Bots, Enright has engaged in

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operating only through his alias "Apoc." He also has cautioned users of the Bots that Blizzard is "scanning" for his software and thus he will continually modify the

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Bots to avoid detection by Blizzard.

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4. Enright has no credible defense to his unlawful conduct. Blizzard is entitled to monetary damages, injunctive and other equitable relief, and punitive damages against Enright and those working in concert with him.

harm to Blizzard. For that reason, he has carefully sought to conceal his identity,

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JURISDICTION AND VENUE

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5. This is a civil action seeking damages and injunctive relief under the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 101 *et seq.*, and under the laws of the State of California.

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6. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over Blizzard's claims for copyright infringement pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a). Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367, this Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Blizzard's state law claims for breach of contract and intentional interference with contract in that they are so related to Blizzard's claims under the Copyright Act as to be part of the same case or controversy.

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7. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants, including because Defendants have engaged in, contributed to, and induced the infringing

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- associate, or otherwise, of defendants sued herein as Does 1-10 inclusive, are unknown to Blizzard, which has therefore sued said defendants by such fictitious names. The defendants may include individuals whose real identities are not yet known to Blizzard, but who are acting in concert with one another, often in the guise of Internet aliases, in committing the unlawful acts alleged herein. Blizzard will seek leave to amend this complaint to state their true names and capacities once said defendants' identities and capacities are ascertained. Blizzard is informed and believes, and on that basis avers, that all defendants sued herein are liable to Blizzard as a result of their participation in all or some of the acts set forth in this complaint (all of the aforementioned defendants collectively are referred to herein as "Defendants").
- 12. Blizzard is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that at all times mentioned in this complaint, each of the Defendants was the agent of each of the other Defendants and, in doing the things averred in this complaint, was acting within the course and scope of such agency.

FACTS APPLICABLE TO ALL CLAIMS

Blizzard's Computer Games

13. Blizzard is a computer game developer and publisher, engaged in the business of developing, financing, producing, marketing, and distributing high-quality software game products. Among the software products produced and distributed by Blizzard are some of the most popular computer games in the world, including the incredibly popular online games game "World of Warcraft" and its numerous expansion packs (collectively, "WoW"), "Diablo 3" and its expansion

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27 28 pack ("D3"), and "Heroes of the Storm" ("HOTS") (collectively, the "Blizzard Games"). Since establishing the Blizzard label in 1994, Blizzard has become one of the world's most respected and popular makers of computer games.

While the Blizzard Games vary significantly in many respects, they 14. share a significant common feature in that the success of each rests in part on Blizzard's ability to retain their users' interest so that users play the Blizzard Games for a sustained period of time.

World of Warcraft

- 15. WoW was released in 2004, and is one of the most ambitious and critically acclaimed online computer games ever created. WoW is a Massively Multiplayer Online Roleplaying Game ("MMORPG"), a genre of computer game in which a large number of players interact with each other simultaneously in a persistent "virtual" online world.
- In WoW, players from around the world assume the roles of different characters in a sprawling, ever-changing virtual world, populated by a variety of human and computer- controlled characters. As they explore, adventure, and quest across WoW's vast online world, players advance, upgrade, and customize their characters. Developing (or "leveling") characters in WoW and obtaining access to the most valuable in-game items requires a significant investment of time and effort playing the game. Many players dedicate hundreds or thousands of hours in leveling their character. For WoW players, advancing in the game is a source of pride and accomplishment, and is one of the primary reasons why players continue to play WoW on an ongoing basis.
- In order to recoup its massive investment in WoW, Blizzard charges 17. users a monthly (or yearly) subscription fee. Payment of the subscription fee permits users to access Blizzard's WoW servers and play in the WoW gaming

environment. It is critical to Blizzard's business model that players remain engaged in the WoW game world, most importantly by continuing to aspire to reach higher character levels, acquire better and more powerful items, and accomplish certain feats within the game. Accordingly, Blizzard takes great pains to ensure that the WoW game world is properly balanced and offers fair, interesting, and compelling challenges. Blizzard updates WoW on an ongoing basis to fix bugs, offer new content, ensure that the game is balanced, and prevent unscrupulous players from hacking the WoW servers and cheating other players, including by using external software programs and "bots" to manipulate the game world and obtain an unfair advantage over other players.

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Diablo 3

18. D3 is an online "action roleplaying game" in which players (either on their own or cooperatively in groups of up to four) battle monsters, demons, and other enemies in real time, building their characters by obtaining experience and in-game items.

To keep D3 gameplay fresh and engaging (and thereby retain the 19. attention of D3 players), D3 includes various challenge and adventure modes, each scalable in various levels of difficulty, with correspondingly greater in-game rewards. Additionally, Blizzard consistently develops and releases new in-game content for D3 (including, to date, one expansion pack and numerous content "patches"). In addition to the substantial capital and resources expended by Blizzard in developing D3 and its expansion, Blizzard expends substantial resources on an ongoing basis developing and releasing these content patches, and maintaining the D3 game (including server maintenance, bug fixes, etc.). Accordingly, Blizzard's expenditure of money and resources in connection with D3 is massive and ongoing.

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of maintaining and upgrading D3 servers, Blizzard relies on the sale of the D3 client software and expansions to the game. Accordingly, it is paramount to Blizzard's business model that D3 retain the interest of its user base for a sustained period of time, so that D3 users will remain interested in the game, recommend the game to friends and family, and continue to purchase D3 expansions.

Heroes of the Storm

In order to recoup its massive investment in D3 and to defray the cost

- 21. On or around June 2, 2015, Blizzard released "Heroes of the Storm" ("HOTS"). HOTS is a highly competitive, skill-based multiplayer game in which two teams of five players engage one another in competitive head-to-head combat.
- 22. HOTS utilizes a "free to play" or "freemium" business model. Under this business model, players are not charged to initially download the HOTS client software or play the game online. Instead, Blizzard relies on in-game purchases (sometimes referred to as "microtransactions"). Only dedicated HOTS players typically make these in-game purchases, and thus it is critical to Blizzard's business that players remain invested in the game and interested in purchasing ingame items and upgrades.
- 23. In addition, many of the in-game items available for purchase using real money can also be purchased by players using "gold" (*i.e.* in-game currency which the player accumulates through playing HOTS and completing various tasks). Blizzard has carefully formulated the rate at which this currency should be able to be acquired by HOTS players. Programs, such as the Bots, are extremely disruptive to the HOTS economy, including because they allow users to acquire "gold" at an unnaturally accelerated rate.
- 24. To ensure that users stay engaged and continue to play HOTS, Blizzard expends significant time and resources ensuring that gameplay remains

fair and balanced, and thus enjoyable to the HOTS user base. Among Blizzard's 1 2 efforts to ensure that HOTS remains fair and balanced are regular content patches. 3 "re-balancing" of certain HOTS hero characters (e.g., to fix a perceived imbalance in hero power), and the continuous development and implementation of new 4 content (e.g., new heroes or "maps" in which players compete against one 5 6 another).

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Blizzard's End User License Agreement

- 25. In order to access, download, or play the Blizzard Games, or any patches or expansions to the Blizzard Games, users must expressly manifest their assent to the "Battle.net End User License Agreement" (the "EULA"). The entire text of the EULA is displayed to users at the time they are asked to assent to its terms. The EULA also is perpetually made available at http://us.blizzard.com/enus/company/legal/eula.html). Blizzard also gives players the option to decline to enter into the EULA and, if desired, to obtain a refund of the purchase price if they are unwilling to consent to the EULA.
- 26. The EULA is a conditional, limited license agreement between Blizzard and its users. Under the EULA, Blizzard agrees to conditionally license to its users the right to download, copy, install, and play the Blizzard Games, subject to certain terms, restrictions, and conditions. Among other provisions, the EULA expressly conditions the users' access to the Blizzard Games on the users' promise to not "[c]reate, use, offer, advertise, make available and/or distribute the following or assist therein:

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Blizzard, influencing and/or facilitating the gameplay, including exploits of any in-game bugs, and thereby granting you and/or any other user an advantage over other players not using such methods; 2. **Bots**; i.e. any code and/or software, not expressly authorized by Blizzard, that allows the automated control of a Game, Battle.net and/or any component or feature

1. **Cheats**; i.e. methods, not expressly authorized by

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thereof, e.g. the automated control of a character in a 1 3. Hacks; i.e. accessing or modifying the software of a 2 Game or Battle.net in an manner, not expressly authorized by Blizzard; and/or 3 4. any code and/or software, not expressly authorized by Blizzard, that can be used in connection with the 4 Battle.net client, Battle.net, a Game and/or any component or feature thereof which changes and/or facilitates the gameplay;" 5 6

EULA, ¶ 1.C.ii.

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- The EULA also expressly conditions access to the Blizzard Games on the users' promise to not "[c]opy or reproduce (except as provided in Section 1(B)), translate, reverse engineer, derive source code from, modify, disassemble, decompile, or create derivative works based on or related to the Battle.net Client or Games." EULA, ¶ 1.C.i.
- 28. The Blizzard Games are made available to the public exclusively through Blizzard's proprietary Battle.net system. (This includes any physical copies of the Blizzard Games, which must be activated and played through the Battle.net system). Thus, it is not possible for a user to lawfully obtain access to any of the Blizzard Games without expressly consenting to the EULA.

Defendants' Unlawful Activities

29. Enright is an individual engaged in the for-profit business of software coding and development. Among the software products developed and maintained by Enright are "HonorBuddy," "DemonBuddy" and "StormBuddy" (the "Bots"). The Bots are software programs that, when installed on a user's computer, permit the user to "automate" his or her play of the Blizzard Games. Using the Bots, players are able to manipulate the game environment for their own benefit and unfairly and artificially increase their standing and rank within the Blizzard Games. This practice is extremely damaging to the value and integrity of the Blizzard Games, including because it frustrates and alienates legitimate purchasers

and users of the Blizzard Games, thereby undermining Blizzard's painstaking efforts to retain user interest.

- 30. Enright, using the alias "Apoc," identifies himself online as the "Core Developer" of the Bots. Blizzard is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that Enright, either alone or with the assistance or support of the other Defendants, has developed and distributed (and continues to develop and distribute) extensive software code for the Bots. Among the code that Enright has developed and distributed is code that enables the Bots to function, that ensures that the Bots work with each new "patch" or iteration of the Blizzard Games, and ensures that the Bots cannot be detected or disabled by Blizzard. Enright regularly communicates with members of the public concerning his efforts to program and improve the Bots, provides technical support for the Bots, and instructs and advises others as to how to develop or author software code for the Bots (including by posting portions of his code for others to review and adapt).
- 31. Blizzard is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that in order to create, improve, and maintain the Bots, Enright engaged and continues to engage in a series of unlawful acts. Enright improperly or fraudulently obtained access to Blizzard's software clients for each of the Blizzard Games by assenting to the EULA, knowing and intending to violate several of its conditions. Enright's assent to the EULA was fraudulent and deceptive, for the sole purpose of improperly gaining access to the software clients for the express purpose of engaging in unauthorized copying, reverse engineering, disassembling, decompiling, and/or creating derivative works of the Blizzard Games. Enright then copied the Blizzard Games to his personal computer in violation of the EULA and outside the scope of the limited license set forth therein.
- 32. Blizzard is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that once in possession of Blizzard's copyrighted software code for the Blizzard Games,

Enright engaged in multiple acts of unauthorized reproduction, adaptation, and/or distribution of Blizzard's copyrighted works. By way of example, and without limitation, Enright downloaded and copied to hard drives or other storage devices multiple copies of the Blizzard Game software clients. Enright disassembled and/or decompiled copies of the Blizzard Game software clients in order to gain access to and/or copy Blizzard's copyrighted source code. Enright also copied, distributed or disseminated portions of Blizzard's source code and/or data generated by such source code to individuals located around the world. Such unauthorized acts of reproduction, distribution, and adaptation were made solely for the purpose of developing or maintaining the Bots, which have no purpose other than to allow their users to cheat in the Blizzard Games and whose use is strictly prohibited by the EULA. Blizzard has never authorized Enright or any of the Defendants to engage in any of the foregoing acts; to the contrary, such conduct is expressly prohibited by Blizzard in its EULA.

33. Enright actively participates in the creation, maintenance, promotion, and distribution of the Bots, including on and through the websites located at http://www.thebuddyforum.com, http://www.thebuddy.tv, http://www.thebuddy.tv, https://www.thebuddy.com (collectively, the "Buddy Websites"). For example, Enright regularly communicates with purchasers and users of the Bots via "message boards" or "forums" contained on Buddy Websites. Using these message boards, Enright offers technical support and advice to potential or actual purchasers, including advice on how to avoid being caught by Blizzard, how to download and install the Bots, and how to more effectively use the Bots to cheat in the Blizzard Games. Enright regularly solicits and receives feedback from users of the Bots, which he incorporates in order to prevent Blizzard from detecting and preventing use of the Bots.

34. Enright is well aware that his conduct is unlawful and in violation of the EULA, and that his conduct is causing ongoing harm to Blizzard. Blizzard's efforts to combat bots have been widely reported in the media. In fact, among the matters that have been widely discussed among the Blizzard community, including on message boards dedicated to the Bots, are court decisions holding the makers of bot software liable for violation of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act, intentional interference with contract, and breach of contract. Enright also specifically has discussed the fact that Blizzard prohibits the use of bots and has expended significant resources to detect and remove them from its games. As Enright noted in one recent online post: "[O]ur priority is finding the rest of the detections Blizz added, and working around them"

COUNT I

Copyright Infringement

- 35. Blizzard realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 34, as if set forth fully herein.
- 36. Blizzard is the owner of valid and registered copyrights in each of the Blizzard Games, including in the literal source code underlying the Games and in the audiovisual work comprised within each Blizzard Game.
- 37. Defendants have infringed, and are continuing to infringe, Blizzard's copyrights by reproducing, adapting, distributing, and/or authorizing others to reproduce, adapt, and distribute copyrighted elements of the Blizzard Games without authorization, in violation of the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 101 *et seq*.
- 38. Blizzard has never authorized or given consent to Defendants to use its copyrighted works in the manner complained of herein.
- 39. Defendants' acts of infringement are willful, in disregard of, and with indifference to the rights of Blizzard.

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40. As a direct and proximate result of the infringements alleged herein, Blizzard is entitled to damages and to Defendants' profits in amounts to be proven at trial, which are not currently ascertainable. Alternatively, Blizzard is entitled to maximum statutory damages of \$150,000 for each copyright infringed, or in such other amount as may be proper under 17 U.S.C. § 504(c).

- 41. Blizzard is entitled to its attorneys' fees and full costs pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505.
- 42. As a result of Defendants' acts and conduct, Blizzard has sustained and will continue to sustain substantial, immediate, and irreparable injury, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. Blizzard is informed and believe, and on that basis alleges, that, unless enjoined and restrained by this Court, Defendants will continue to infringe Blizzard's rights in the Blizzard Games. Blizzard is entitled to temporary, preliminary, and permanent injunctive relief to restrain and enjoin Defendants' continuing infringing conduct.

COUNT II

Intentional Interference with Contractual Relations

- 43. Blizzard realleges each and every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 42, inclusive, and incorporates them by reference herein.
- 44. As described herein, before installing the client software and playing the Blizzard Games, licensed users first must assent to the EULA, thereby creating contracts between the users and Blizzard. Among other provisions, the EULA provides that the user may not "[c]reate, use, offer, advertise, make available and/or distribute . . . **Bots**; i.e. any code and/or software, not expressly authorized by Blizzard, that allows the automated control of a Game, Battle.net and/or any component or feature thereof, e.g. the automated control of a character in a Game . "

- 45. Blizzard's contracts with its users are valid and enforceable.
- 46. Blizzard is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that Defendants are aware of the contracts between Blizzard and its users, and additionally are aware of the Blizzard EULA by virtue of their own Blizzard Game accounts. Defendants specifically are aware that the EULA prohibits players from using bots. Nevertheless, Defendants intentionally encourage and induce users of the Blizzard Games to purchase and use the Bots, knowing that the use of these products by their customers is a breach of these customers' contracts with Blizzard.
- 47. By inducing licensed users to breach their contracts with Blizzard, Defendants have intentionally interfered, and continue to interfere, with the contracts between Blizzard and its users.
- 48. As a result of Defendants' actions, Blizzard has suffered damage in an amount to be proven at trial, including but not limited to loss of goodwill among users of the Blizzard Games, diversion of Blizzard resources to attempt to detect and prevent the use of Defendants' Bots, decreased profits, and loss of profits from users whose accounts Blizzard has terminated for violation of the EULA.
- 49. As a further result of Defendants' actions, Defendants have unjustly obtained specifically identifiable property, consisting of all of the proceeds attributable to the sale of the Bots, and any other products or services that violate any of Blizzard's rights, and any additional property traceable to those proceeds. Those proceeds, which are directly attributable to Defendants' manipulation and misuse of the Blizzard Games and intentional interference with Blizzard's contracts, rightfully and equitably belong to Blizzard.
- 50. Defendants' intentional interference with the contracts between Blizzard and its licensed users entitles Blizzard to injunctive relief and compensatory damages, the imposition of a constructive trust over Defendants' wrongfully obtained proceeds, and other available relief.

Defendants are guilty of oppression, fraud, or malice, and Blizzard, in 51. addition to its actual damages, by reason thereof, is entitled to recover exemplary and punitive damages against Defendants.

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COUNT III

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Breach of Contract

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52. Blizzard realleges each and every allegation set forth in Paragraphs 1 through 51 inclusive, and incorporates them by reference herein.

Defendants have assented to the EULA. The EULA restricts the

Defendants have breached the EULA, in violation of the laws of the

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contracting party from "[c]reat[ing], use[ing] offer[ing], advertis[ing], mak[ing] available and/or distribut[ing] ... **Bots**" Additionally, the EULA provides

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that the user may not "[c]opy or reproduce [], translate, reverse engineer, derive

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source code from, modify, disassemble, decompile, or create derivative works

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based on or related to the Battle.net Client or Games."

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State of California, by, among other things, creating, distributing, selling, and promoting the Bots, as well as by exploiting and reverse engineering Blizzard's

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proprietary software in order to create and maintain the Bots.

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As a result of Defendants' actions, Blizzard has suffered damage in an 55. amount to be proven at trial, including but not limited to loss of goodwill among

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users of the Blizzard Games, diversion of Blizzard resources to attempt to detect

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and prevent Defendants' Bots, decreased profits, and loss of profits from

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terminated users. 56.

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Defendants have breached and continue to breach the EULA, by reason of which Blizzard has suffered and, unless Defendants are enjoined, will continue to, suffer harm and irreparable injury. Blizzard is entitled to specific

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performance of the EULA, and/or temporary, preliminary and permanent injunctions prohibiting further acts of breach.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Blizzard prays that this Court enter judgment in its favor on each and every claim for relief set forth above and award it relief, including but not limited to an Order:

- 1. Preliminarily and permanently enjoining Defendants, their officers, employees, agents, subsidiaries, representatives, distributors, dealers, members, affiliates, and all persons acting in concert or participation with Defendants from: (i) infringing Blizzard's copyrighted works; (ii) inducing or contributing to third party infringements of Blizzard's copyrighted works; (iii) intentionally interfering with Blizzard's contracts with players; and (iv) violating the EULA.
- 2. Requiring Defendants to shut down the Bots and any colorable copy thereof, hosted at any domain, address, location, or ISP within the jurisdiction of this Court.
- 3. Requiring Defendants to deliver to Blizzard all copies of materials that infringe or violate any of Blizzard's rights described herein.
- 4. Requiring Defendants to provide Blizzard with an accounting of any and all sales of products or services that infringe or violate any of Blizzard's rights described herein.
- 5. Awarding Blizzard monetary relief including damages sustained by Blizzard in an amount not yet determined, including actual or statutory damages for copyright infringement and willful infringement under 17 U.S.C. §§ 504, as appropriate.
- 6. Awarding Blizzard its costs and attorneys' fees in this action pursuant to 17 U.S.C. §§ 505 and other applicable laws.

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| 1 | 7. Awarding such other and further relief as this Court may deem just |
| 2 | and appropriate. |
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| 4 | Dated: November 9, 2015 KARIN G. PAGNANELLI MARC E. MAYER PANIEL A KOHLER |
| 5 | DANIEL A. KOHLER MITCHELL SILBERBERG & KNUPP LLP |
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| 8 | By: /s/Marc E. Mayer Marc E. Mayer |
| 9 | Marc E. Mayer Attorneys for Plaintiff Blizzard Entertainment, Inc. |
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| | COMPLAINT |

Mitchell Silberberg & Knupp LLP

JURY DEMAND Plaintiff Blizzard Entertainment, Inc. hereby demands a trial by jury on all matters and issues so triable. Dated: November 9, 2015 KARIN G. PAGNANELLI MARC E. MAYER DANIEL A. KOHLER MITCHELL SILBERBERG & KNUPP LLP By: /s/Marc E. Mayer Marc E. Mayer Attorneys for Plaintiff Blizzard Entertainment, Inc.

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COMPLAINT