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15 *and X.AI Corp.*

16 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
17 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**  
18 **OAKLAND DIVISION**

19 ELON MUSK, et al.,

20 Plaintiffs,

21 v.

22 SAMUEL ALTMAN, et al.,

23 Defendants.

24 Case No. 4:24-cv-04722-YGR

25 **PLAINTIFF'S NOTICE  
26 OF REMEDIES**

27 Pursuant to this Court's direction following the January 7, 2026 summary judgment hearing,  
28 Plaintiff Elon Musk respectfully submits this notice to set forth the principal remedies he seeks on  
each of his claims.

29 The primary monetary remedy that Plaintiff seeks is disgorgement of wrongful gains, which  
30 are substantial in this case. Under California law, disgorgement of wrongful gains is available for  
31 each of the claims Plaintiff asserts. *See Restatement (Third) of Restitution § 51(2), (4) (2011) (all*  
32 *claims); In re Facebook, Inc. Internet Tracking Litig.*, 956 F.3d 589, 600 (9th Cir. 2020) (unjust  
33 *enrichment); Ward v. Taggart*, 51 Cal. 2d 736, 741-42 (1959) (fraud); *Am. Master Lease LLC v.*

34 *Idanta Partners, Ltd.*, 225 Cal. App. 4th 1451, 1483 (2014) (aiding and abetting); *County of San*

35 *Bernardino v. Walsh*, 158 Cal. App. 4th 533, 543 (2007) (breach of fiduciary duty). Wrongful gains

1 include unrealized appreciation in value, such as the increased value of OpenAI and the increased  
2 value of Microsoft's investments in OpenAI. Restatement (Third) of Restitution § 51 cmt. e &  
3 illus. 2; *Am. Master Lease*, 225 Cal. App. 4th at 1486.

4 Plaintiff's expert on this topic is Dr. C. Paul Wazzan. Dr. Wazzan is a financial economist  
5 with decades of professional and academic experience who has managed his own successful venture  
6 capital firm that provided seed-level funding to technology startups. Dr. Wazzan analyzes the  
7 wrongful gains that OpenAI and Microsoft earned as a result of Mr. Musk's critical contributions to  
8 OpenAI from the time that Mr. Musk helped found it. Those contributions include the \$38 million  
9 that Mr. Musk contributed during OpenAI's early years: roughly 60% of the nonprofit's seed  
10 funding. They also include Mr. Musk's numerous nonmonetary contributions: recruiting key  
11 employees, introducing business contacts, teaching his cofounders everything he knew about  
12 running a successful startup, and lending his prestige and reputation to the venture.

13 Canvassing the finance literature and his own professional experience, Dr. Wazzan explains  
14 that Mr. Musk's early contributions were critical to OpenAI's success and ability to achieve the  
15 \$500 billion valuation that it reached this past year. As a result, just as an early investor in a startup  
16 company may realize gains many orders of magnitude greater than the investor's initial investment,  
17 the wrongful gains that OpenAI and Microsoft have earned – and which Mr. Musk is now entitled  
18 to disgorge – are much larger than Mr. Musk's initial contributions.

19 Dr. Wazzan calculates the amount of OpenAI's wrongful gains as the product of three  
20 numbers: (1) the current value of the OpenAI for-profit entity, times (2) the OpenAI nonprofit's  
21 share of the for-profit, times (3) the portion of the nonprofit's value that is fairly attributable to Mr.  
22 Musk's monetary and nonmonetary contributions (which Dr. Wazzan estimates at 50% to 75%). As  
23 stated in Dr. Wazzan's supplemental report, this equates to \$65.50 billion to \$109.43 billion in  
24 wrongful gains for OpenAI. Dr. Wazzan makes a similar calculation for Microsoft's wrongful gains,  
25 although Microsoft's gains are adjusted to deduct the costs of its investments and to adjust for  
26 Microsoft's ownership stake. This equates to \$13.30 billion to \$25.06 billion in wrongful gains for  
27 Microsoft.

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1        Although Plaintiff seeks the same basic measure of wrongful gains on each count, the jury  
2 may need to adjust its award for certain claims depending in part on its findings concerning the  
3 statute of limitations, as discussed below. In addition, the jury should be instructed that it may  
4 award an amount different from what Dr. Wazzan calculates if it determines that Mr. Musk's  
5 contributions to OpenAI were something other than 50% to 75% of the nonprofit's value.

6        The claim-by-claim analysis of Plaintiff's claims is as follows:

7        **1. Breach of Trust Against OpenAI.** Plaintiff seeks disgorgement of wrongful gains in  
8 the full amount calculated by Dr. Wazzan for OpenAI as set forth above. In the event the jury finds  
9 that Mr. Musk discovered or should have discovered the breach of trust more than four years before  
10 filing suit, the jury should be instructed to limit its award to any wrongful gains that resulted from  
11 OpenAI's ongoing or additional breaches of trust within four years of filing. Cal. Code Civ. Proc.  
12 § 343; *Aryeh v. Canon Bus. Sols., Inc.*, 55 Cal. 4th 1185, 1198-99 (2013).

13        **2. Unjust Enrichment Against OpenAI.** Plaintiff seeks disgorgement of wrongful gains  
14 in the full amount calculated by Dr. Wazzan for OpenAI as set forth above. In the event the jury  
15 finds that Mr. Musk discovered or should have discovered the unjust enrichment more than two  
16 years before filing suit, the jury should be instructed to limit its award to any wrongful gains that  
17 resulted from OpenAI's ongoing unjust retention of benefits within two years of filing. Cal. Code  
18 Civ. Proc. § 339 (per Dkt. 390 at 22-23); *Aryeh*, 55 Cal. 4th at 1198-99.

19        **3. Fraud or Constructive Fraud Against OpenAI.** Plaintiff seeks disgorgement of  
20 wrongful gains. The jury should be instructed to award wrongful gains on this claim with respect  
21 to the portion of contributions that Mr. Musk was induced to make following the date of the fraud.  
22 In the event the jury finds that Mr. Musk discovered or should have discovered the fraud more than  
23 three years before filing suit, the jury may be instructed to return a verdict on liability consistent  
24 with that finding. Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 338(d).

25        **4. Aiding and Abetting Against Microsoft.** Plaintiff seeks disgorgement of wrongful  
26 gains in the full amount calculated by Dr. Wazzan for Microsoft as set forth above. In the event the  
27 jury finds that Mr. Musk discovered or should have discovered the aiding and abetting more than  
28 four years before filing suit, the jury should be instructed to limit its award to any wrongful gains

1 that resulted from Microsoft's or OpenAI's wrongful conduct within four years of filing. Cal. Code  
2 Civ. Proc. § 343; *Aryeh*, 55 Cal. 4th at 1198-99; *Am. Master Lease*, 225 Cal. App. 4th at 1478.

3 To avoid any duplication of recovery, the jury should be instructed to return an award on  
4 each claim, and the Court should then enter judgment for the largest amount for each of OpenAI  
5 and Microsoft. Plaintiff intends to seek other monetary remedies at trial as well, including punitive  
6 damages. In addition, if the jury finds either Defendant liable, Plaintiff plans to seek appropriate  
7 equitable relief from the Court, including an injunction. Those equitable remedies would be  
8 addressed by the Court after trial.

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10 Dated: January 16, 2026

MOLOLAMKEN LLP

11 By: /s/ Steven F. Molo  
12 Steven F. Molo (*pro hac vice*)

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