

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MIDLAND/ODESSA DIVISION**

**WIRELESSWERX IP LLC,
Plaintiff,**

v.

**VERIZON COMMUNICATIONS INC.,
Defendant**

Civil Action: 7:25-cv-00198

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, WirelessWerx IP, LLC (“WirelessWerx” or “Plaintiff”), files this Complaint for Patent Infringement against Verizon Communications, Inc., (“Verizon” or “Defendant”), and would respectfully show the Court as follows:

PARTIES

1. Plaintiff is a Texas limited liability company having an address located at 5900 Balcones Dr., Suite 100, Austin, Texas 78731.

2. On information and belief, Defendant is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Delaware. Defendant has a regular and established place of business at 5323 W Loop 250 N, Midland, TX 79707. Defendant can be served through its registered agent, Verizon Communications Inc., 28 Liberty St, New York, NY 10005, at its place of business, or anywhere else it may be found.

3. On information and belief, Defendant directly and/or indirectly develops, designs, manufactures, distributes, markets, offers to sell and/or sells infringing products and services in the United States, including in the Western District of Texas, and otherwise directs infringing activities to this District in connection with its products and services.

JURISDICTION

4. This civil action arises under the Patent Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*, including without limitation 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, 283, 284, and 285 based on Defendant's unauthorized commercial manufacture, use, importation, offer for sale, and sale of the Accused Products in the United States. This is a patent infringement lawsuit over which this Court has subject matter jurisdiction under, *inter alia*, 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332, and 1338(a).

5. This United States District Court for the Western District of Texas has general and specific personal jurisdiction over Defendant because, directly or through intermediaries, Defendant has committed acts within this District giving rise to this action and are present in and transact and conduct business in and with residents of this District and the State of Texas.

6. Plaintiff's causes of action arise, at least in part, from Defendant's contacts with and activities in this District and the State of Texas.

7. Defendant has committed acts of infringing the Patent-in-Suit within this District and the State of Texas by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing in or into this District and elsewhere in the State of Texas, methods claimed by the Patent-in-Suit, including without limitation products made by practicing the claimed methods of the Patent-in-Suit. Defendant, directly and through intermediaries, makes, uses, sells, offers for sale, imports, ships, distributes, advertises, promotes, and/or otherwise commercializes such infringing products into this District and the State of Texas. Defendant regularly conducts and solicits business in, engages in other persistent courses of conduct in, and/or derives substantial revenue from services provided to residents of this District and the State of Texas.

8. Personal jurisdiction exists over Defendant because Defendant has minimum contacts with this forum as a result of business regularly conducted within the State of Texas and within this district, and, on information and belief, specifically as a result of, at least, committing

the tort of patent infringement within Texas and this District. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant, in part, because Defendant does continuous and systematic business in this District, including by providing infringing products and services to the residents of the Western District of Texas that Defendant knew would be used within this District, and by soliciting business from the residents of the Western District of Texas. For example, Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in this Court because, *inter alia*, Defendant has regular and established places of business throughout this District. Also, Defendant has hired and is hiring within this District for positions that, on information and belief, relate to infringement of the Patent-in-Suit. Accordingly, this Court's jurisdiction over the Defendant comports with the constitutional standards of fair play and substantial justice and arises directly from the Defendant's purposeful minimum contacts with the State of Texas.

9. This Court also has personal jurisdiction over Defendant, because in addition to Defendant's online website and advertising within this District, Defendant has also made its products available within this judicial district and advertised to residents within the district to hire employees to be located in this District.

10. The amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000 exclusive of interests and costs.

11. Venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b) based on information set forth herein, which is hereby repeated and incorporated by reference. Further, upon information and belief, Defendant has committed or induced acts of infringement, and/or advertise, market, sell, and/or offer to sell products, including infringing products, in this District.

PATENT-IN-SUIT

12. On January 8, 2008, United States Patent No. 7,323,982 ("the '982 Patent"), entitled "Method and System to Control Movable Entities" was duly and legally issued by the

United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”). The ‘982 Patent claims patent-eligible subject matter and is valid and enforceable. WirelessWerx is the exclusive owner by assignment of all rights, title, and interest in the ‘982 Patent, including the right to bring this suit for damages, and including the right to sue and recover all past, present, and future damages for infringement of the ‘982 Patent. Defendant is not licensed to the ‘982 Patent, either expressly or implicitly, nor do they enjoy or benefit from any rights in or to the ‘982 patent whatsoever. A true and correct copy of the ‘982 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

13. The ‘982 Patent is referred to herein as the “Patent-in-Suit.”

14. Plaintiff WirelessWerx is the owner of the entire right, title, and interest in and to the Patent-in-Suit. The Patent-in-Suit is presumed valid under 35 U.S.C. § 282.

ACCUSED INSTRUMENTALITIES

15. The term “Accused Instrumentalities” or “Accused Products” refers to, by way of example and without limitation, Verizon’s products (e.g. <<https://www.verizon.com>>).

PATENT INFRINGEMENT OF THE ‘982 PATENT

16. On January 29, 2008, U.S. Patent No. 7,323,982 (“the ‘982 patent”, included as Exhibit A) entitled “Method and System to Control Movable Entities” was duly and legally issued by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office. Plaintiff owns the ‘982 patent by assignment.

17. The ‘982 patent relates to novel and improved systems and methods to control an entity having an attached transponder.

18. Defendant maintains, operates, and administers a system with methods and user interface for controlling an entity having an attached transponder that infringes one or more of claims of the ‘982 patent, including one or more of claims 1-61, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. Defendant puts the inventions claimed by the ‘982 Patent into service (i.e., used

them); but for Defendant's actions, the claimed embodiments involving Defendant's products and services would never have been put into service. Defendant's acts complained of herein caused those claimed-invention embodiments as a whole to perform, and Defendant's procurement of monetary and commercial benefit from it.

19. Support for the allegations of infringement may be found in the preliminary exemplary table attached as Exhibit B. These allegations of infringement are preliminary and are therefore subject to change.

20. Defendant has and continues to induce infringement. Defendant has actively encouraged or instructed others (e.g., its customers and/or the customers of its related companies), and continues to do so, on how to use its products and services (e.g., to control an entity having an attached transponder) such as to cause infringement of one or more of claims 1-61 of the '982 patent, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. Moreover, Defendant has known of the '982 patent and the technology underlying it from at least the filing date of the lawsuit. For clarity, direct infringement is previously alleged in this complaint.

21. Defendant has and continues to contributorily infringe. Defendant has actively encouraged or instructed others (e.g., its customers and/or the customers of its related companies), and continues to do so, on how to use its products and services (e.g., to control an entity having an attached transponder at <https://www.verizon.com/support/knowledge-base-230685> and related systems through its website and product instruction manuals) such as to cause infringement of one or more of claims 1-61 of the '982 patent, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. Moreover, Defendant has known of the '982 patent and the technology underlying it from at least the filing date of the lawsuit. For clarity, direct infringement is previously alleged in this complaint. The only reasonable use for the infringing products and services is an infringing use, and there is no

evidence to the contrary. The product and service is not a staple commercial product and Defendant had reason to believe that the customer's use of the product and/or service would be an infringing use. As shown on Defendant's websites, such as <https://www.verizon.com>. Defendant offers the products and/or service with instruction or advertisement that suggests an infringing use.

22. Defendant has caused and will continue to cause Plaintiff damage by direct and indirect infringement of (including inducing infringement of) the claims of the '982 patent.

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT

23. Plaintiff has never sold a product. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff predecessor-in-interest has never sold a product. Plaintiff is a non-practicing entity, with no products to mark. Plaintiff has pled all statutory requirements to obtain pre-suit damages. Further, all conditions precedent to recovery are met. Under the rule of reason analysis, Plaintiff has taken reasonable steps to ensure marking by any licensee producing a patented article.

24. Plaintiff and its predecessors-in-interest have entered into settlement licenses with several defendant entities, but none of the settlement licenses were to produce a patented article, for or under the Plaintiff's patents. Duties of confidentiality prevent disclosure of settlement licenses and their terms in this pleading but discovery will show that Plaintiff and its predecessors-in-interest have substantially complied with Section 287(a). Furthermore, each of the defendant entities in the settlement licenses did not agree that they were infringing any of Plaintiff's patents, including the Patents-in-Suit, and thus were not entering into the settlement license to produce a patented article for Plaintiff or under its patents. Further, to the extent necessary, Plaintiff will limit its claims of infringement to method claims and thereby remove any requirement for marking.

25. To the extent Defendant identifies an alleged unmarked product produced for Plaintiff or under Plaintiff's patents, Plaintiff will develop evidence in discovery to either show

that the alleged unmarked product does not practice the Patents-in-suit and that Plaintiff has substantially complied with the marking statute. Defendant has failed to identify any alleged patented article for which Section 287(a) would apply. Further, Defendant has failed to allege any defendant entity produce a patented article.

26. The policy of § 287 serves three related purposes: (1) helping to avoid innocent infringement; (2) encouraging patentees to give public notice that the article is patented; and (3) aiding the public to identify whether an article is patented.

27. These policy considerations are advanced when parties are allowed to freely settle cases without admitting infringement and thus not require marking. All settlement licenses were to end litigation and thus the policies of §287 are not violated. Such a result is further warranted by 35 U.S.C. §286 which allows for the recovery of damages for six years prior to the filing of the complaint.

28. For each previous settlement license, Plaintiff understood that (1) the settlement license was the end of litigation between the defendant entity and Plaintiff and was not a license where the defendant entity was looking to sell a product under any of Plaintiff's patents; (2) the settlement license was entered into to terminate litigation and prevent future litigation between Plaintiff and defendant entity for patent infringement; (3) defendant entity did not believe it produced any product that could be considered a patentable article under 35 U.S.C. §287; and, (4) Plaintiff believes it has taken reasonable steps to ensure compliance with 35 U.S.C. §287 for each prior settlement license.

29. Each settlement license that was entered into between the defendant entity and Plaintiff was negotiated in the face of continued litigation and while Plaintiff believes there was

infringement, no defendant entity agreed that it was infringing. Thus, each prior settlement license reflected a desire to end litigation and as such the policies of §287 are not violated.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff WirelessWerx respectfully requests the following relief:

- a. enter judgment that Defendant has infringed the claims of the '982 patent;
- b. award Plaintiff damages in an amount sufficient to compensate it for Defendant's infringement of the Patent-in-suit in an amount no less than a reasonable royalty or lost profits, together with pre-judgment and post-judgment interest and costs under 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- c. award Plaintiff an accounting for acts of infringement not presented at trial and an award by the Court of additional damage for any such acts of infringement;
- d. declare this case to be "exceptional" under 35 U.S.C. § 285 and award Plaintiff its attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs incurred in this action;
- e. provided discovery reveals that Defendant knew (1) knew of the patent-in-suit prior to the filing date of the lawsuit; (2) after acquiring that knowledge, it infringed the patent; and (3) in doing so, it knew, or should have known, that its conduct amounted to infringement of the patent, declare Defendants' infringement to be willful and treble the damages, including attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs incurred in this action and an increase in the damage award pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- f. a decree addressing future infringement that either (i) awards a permanent injunction enjoining Defendant and its agents, servants, employees, affiliates, divisions, and subsidiaries, and those in association with Defendant from infringing the claims of the Patent-in-suit, or (ii) awards damages for future infringement in lieu of an injunction in an

amount consistent with the fact that for future infringement the Defendant will be an adjudicated infringer of a valid patent, and trebles that amount in view of the fact that the future infringement will be willful as a matter of law; and

g. award Plaintiff such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

Ramey LLP

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