

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
MARSHALL DIVISION**

FLEET CONNECT SOLUTIONS LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

LKQ CORPORATION,

Defendant.

Civil Action No. 2:23-cv-00555

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

Plaintiff Fleet Connect Solutions LLC (“FCS” or “Plaintiff”) files this Original Complaint against LKQ Corporation (“LKQ” or “Defendant”) alleging, based on its own knowledge as to itself and its own actions, and based on information and belief as to all other matters, as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. This is a patent infringement action to stop Defendant’s infringement of the following United States Patents (collectively, the “Asserted Patents”) issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”), which are available at the links below, respectively:

	U.S. Patent No.	Title	Available at
A.	6,429,810	Integrated Air Logistics System	USPTO.GOV, https://patentcenter.uspto.gov/applications/09774547 , https://image-ppubs.uspto.gov/dirsearch-public/print/downloadPdf/6429810
B.	7,206,837	Intelligent Trip Status Notification	USPTO.GOV, https://patentcenter.uspto.gov/applications/10287151 , https://image-ppubs.uspto.gov/dirsearch-public/print/downloadPdf/7206837
C.	6,549,583	Optimum Phase Error Metric For OFDM Pilot Tone Tracking In Wireless LAN	USPTO.GOV, https://patentcenter.uspto.gov/applications/09790429 , https://image-ppubs.uspto.gov/dirsearch-public/print/downloadPdf/6549583
D.	7,742,388	Packet Generation Systems and Methods	USPTO.GOV, https://patentcenter.uspto.gov/applications/11185665 , https://image-ppubs.uspto.gov/dirsearch-public/print/downloadPdf/7742388

	U.S. Patent No.	Title	Available at
E.	6,647,270	Vehicle Talk	USPTO.GOV, https://patentcenter.uspto.gov/applications/09659074 , https://image-ppubs.uspto.gov/dirsearch-public/print/downloadPdf/6647270
F.	7,747,291	Wireless Communication Method	USPTO.GOV, https://patentcenter.uspto.gov/applications/12546650 , https://image-ppubs.uspto.gov/dirsearch-public/print/downloadPdf/7747291
G.	8,494,581	System And Methods For Management Of Mobile Field Assets Via Wireless Handheld Devices	USPTO.GOV, https://patentcenter.uspto.gov/applications/12547363 , https://image-ppubs.uspto.gov/dirsearch-public/print/downloadPdf/8494581

2. Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief and monetary damages.

PARTIES

3. Plaintiff is a limited liability company formed under the laws of Texas with its registered office address located in Austin, Texas.

4. Defendant is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business located at 500 West Madison Street, Suite 2800, Chicago, Illinois 60661.

5. Defendant's registered agent for service is Corporate Creations Network, Inc., 1521 Concord Pike, Suite 201, New Castle, DE 19803.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. FCS repeats and re-alleges the allegations in Paragraphs 1-5 as though fully set forth in their entirety.

7. This is an action for infringement of a United States patent arising under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, and 284–85, among others. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction of the action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and § 1338(a).

8. Venue is proper against Defendant in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b) and 1391(c) because it has maintained established and regular places of business in this District and has committed acts of patent infringement in the District from those regular and established places of business. *See In re: Cray Inc.*, 871 F.3d 1355, 1362-1363 (Fed. Cir. 2017). *See* Figures 1-3 below. Defendant offers products and services, including through the use of Accused Products, and conducts business in this District. For example, and as depicted below, Defendant promotes, advertises, and provides its services within this District using the Accused Products.

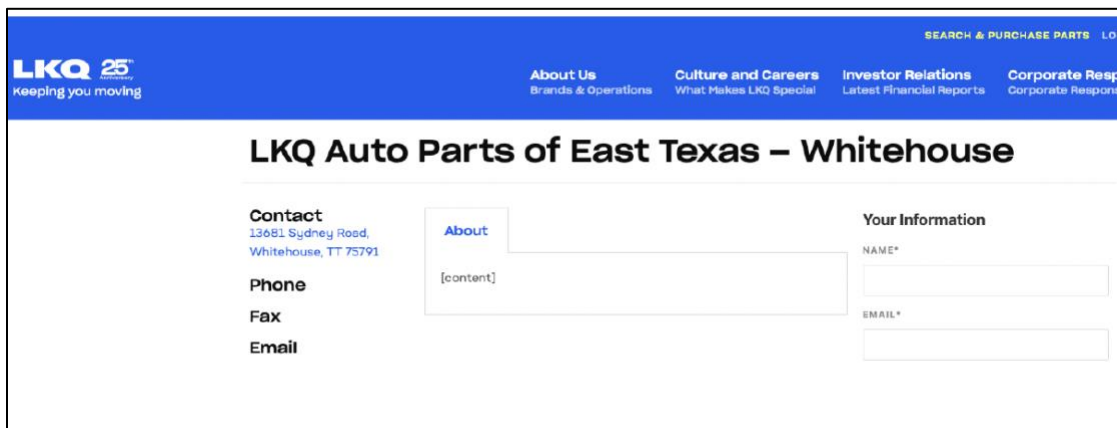


Figure 1
(source: LKQ CORP, <https://www.lkqcorp.com/blog/location/lkq-auto-parts-of-east-texas-whitehouse/>)

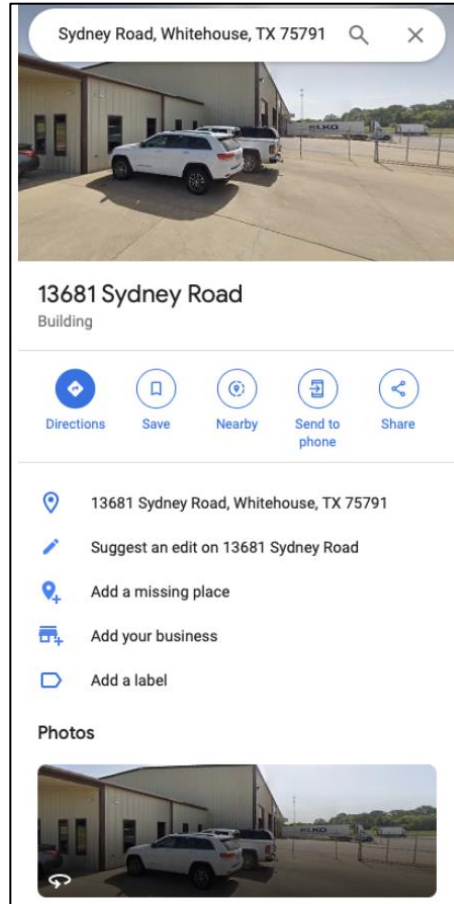


Figure 2
(source: GOOGLE MAPS, <https://www.google.com/maps>)



Figure 3
(source: GOOGLE MAPS, <https://www.google.com/maps>)

9. Defendant is subject to this Court’s specific and general personal jurisdiction under due process due at least to Defendant’s substantial business in this judicial district, including: (i) at least a portion of the infringements alleged herein; (ii) regularly transacting, doing, and/or soliciting business, engaging in other persistent courses of conduct, or deriving substantial revenue from goods and services provided to individuals in Texas and in this District; (iii) having an interest in, using or possessing real property in Texas and this District; (iv) and having and keeping personal property in Texas and in this District.

10. Specifically, Defendant intends to do and does business in, has committed acts of infringement in, and continues to commit acts of infringement in this District directly, through intermediaries, by contributing to and through its inducement of third parties, and offers its products or services, including those accused of infringement here, to customers and potential customers located in this District.

11. Defendant maintains regular and established places of business in this District at 13681 Sydney Road, Whitehouse, Texas 75791.

12. In addition, to conduct this business, Defendant employs a number of individuals within this District. These individuals' employment with Defendant is conditioned upon and based on their residence and continued residence within the District to further the specific infringing business activities of Defendant within the District.

13. Defendant also leases, owns, stores, services, and/or operates real and personal property including, but not limited to, vehicles and other equipment, and provides and funds office space and equipment, vehicles, and other equipment to its employees, exclusive and non-exclusive contractors, agents, and affiliates, within this District for the specific purposes of offering, provide, and/or support its infringing products and services within this District.

14. Defendant's business specifically depends on employees, exclusive and non-exclusive contractors, agents, and affiliates, etc., being physically present at places in the District, and Defendant affirmatively acted to make permanent operations within this District to service its customers. *See In re Cray Inc.*, 871 F.3d 1355, 1365–66 (Fed. Cir. 2017) (*citing In re Cordis Corp.*, 769 F.2d 733, 736 (Fed. Cir. 1985)). Defendant employs and contracts with those employees, exclusive and non-exclusive contractors, agents, and affiliates, etc., with the specific requirement that those individuals and entities maintain a presence in the District to service

customers within the District. At least through these employees, Defendant does its business in this District through a permanent and continuous presence. *See In re Cordis Corp.*, 769 F.2d 733, 737(Fed. Cir. 1985).

15. Defendant commits acts of infringement from its places of business in this District, including, but not limited to, use of the Accused Products and inducement of third parties to use the Accused Products.

THE ACCUSED PRODUCTS

16. FCS repeats and re-alleges the allegations in the Paragraphs above as though fully set forth in their entirety.


17. Defendant uses, causes to be used, provides, supplies, or distributes one or more fleet management and tracking solutions, including, but not limited to, Donlen’s DriverPoint® Telematics, including the FleetWeb® fleet management platform, FleetWeb Dashboard, the DonlenDriver app, FleetWeb® Mobile app, AssetCheck, Advanced Diagnostics, and electronic logging devices, and Wheels’ Vehicle Telematics, including the Wheels Mobile Assistant, FleetView Dashboard, FleetView Mobile app, Wheels Mobile app, DriverView, and electronic logging devices, FleetWeb, and associated hardware, software, and functionality (collectively, the “Accused Products”). *See* Figures 4 and 5 below.



Figure 4
(source: Yogi Shivdasani, VP, NA Supply Chain, LKQ Corporation, *Client Testimonials*, DONLEN, <https://www.donlen.com> (last visited Nov. 29, 2023))

Yogi Shivdasani

- *Company: LKQ Corp.*
- *Title: Vice President, Logistics and Procurement*
- *Total Managed Assets: 6,800 U.S., 500 Canada*
- *Staff supervised: 5*
- *Replacement Policy: 4 years/100,000 miles for sedans, 4 years 150,000 miles for light-duty trucks, 5 years/250,000 miles for medium-duty trucks, 6 years 300,000 miles for heavy-duty trucks.*



Shivdasani

Yogi Shivdasani is a dedicated fleet executive who has significantly improved network account relations and generated savings while simultaneously adding value to the LKQ fleet through his focus on business transparency and clear communication with drivers and vendors. Shivdasani has managed to streamline the purchase ordering process, which has made it easier than ever for vendors to implement the exact specifications of each order and for drivers to receive their orders in record time.

Shivdasani and LKQ began working together with Donlen, their fleet management company, to improve the efficiency and productivity of their fleet in Q3 of 2016. LKQ recognized an immediate decrease of \$620,000 in maintenance costs between August, when LKQ made the switch to Donlen, and September.

Annualized, this will result in more than \$7 million in lower maintenance costs.

Since transitioning, Shivdasani has managed to generate a total of \$373,708 in consultation savings by coordinating with his FMC's strategic consultants to decrease unnecessary maintenance spending. This allowed Shivdasani to focus on LKQ's business and customers.

Figure 5

(source: FLEET FINANCIALS, <https://www.fleetfinancials.com/157524/2017-fleet-executive-of-the-year-award-nominees> (last updated July 7, 2017) (last visited Nov. 29, 2023))

18. On information and belief, Defendant, using the Accused Products, performs wireless communications and methods associated with performing and/or implementing wireless communications including, but not limited to, wireless communications and methods pursuant to various protocols and implementations, including, but not limited to, Bluetooth, IEEE 802.11, and LTE protocols and various subsections thereof, including, but not limited to, 802.11ac, 802.11b, and 802.11n.

19. On information and belief, Defendant, using the Accused Products, performs singular value decomposition of estimated channel matrices, transmit data over various media, compute time slot channels, generate packets for network transmissions, perform or cause to be performed error estimation in orthogonal frequency division multiplexed (“OFDM”) receivers, and various methods of processing OFDM symbols.

20. Defendant, using the Accused Products, also tracks, analyzes, and reports vehicle maintenance needs and driver warnings associated with a vehicle, tracks or causes to be tracked vehicle locations, and allows for communication between a system administrator and a remote unit to communicate, *e.g.*, advisory notifications.

21. For these reasons and the additional reasons detailed below, the Accused Products practice at least one claim of each of the Asserted Patents.

COUNT I: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,429,810

22. FCS repeats and re-alleges the allegations in the Paragraphs above as though fully set forth in their entirety.

23. FCS owns all substantial rights, interest, and title in and to U.S. Patent No. 6,429,810 (the “’810 patent”), including the sole and exclusive right to prosecute this action and enforce the ’810 patent against infringers and to collect damages for all relevant times.

24. The USPTO duly issued the ’810 patent on August 6, 2002, after full and fair examination of Application No. 09/774,547 which was filed January 31, 2001. *See* ’810 patent at 1.

25. The claims of the ’810 patent are not directed to an abstract idea and are not limited to well-understood, routine, or conventional activity. Rather, the claimed inventions include inventive components that improve upon the function and operation of logistics and tracking systems.

26. The written description of the ’810 patent describes in technical detail each limitation of the claims, allowing a skilled artisan to understand the scope of the claims and how the non-conventional and non-generic combination of claim limitations is patently distinct from and improved upon what may have been considered conventional or generic in the art at the time of

the invention.

27. FCS or its predecessors-in-interest have satisfied all statutory obligations required to collect pre-filing damages for the full period allowed by law for infringement of the '810 patent.

28. Defendant has directly infringed, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least claim 1 of the '810 patent. For example, Defendant performs a method of providing container status information to a user. The method includes attaching an electronic communications unit to a shipping container; generating a transaction identification code, wherein said transaction identification code is specific to said shipping container and specific to at least one user transaction; initiating a status inquiry utilizing said transaction identification code, wherein said user performs said initiating step; receiving said status inquiry by a ground communications system; transmitting said status inquiry to said electronic communications unit by said ground communications system; obtaining a status information response by said electronic communications unit; transmitting said status information response to said ground communications system by said electronic communications unit; and forwarding said status information response to said user by said ground communications system.

29. FCS has been damaged as a result of the infringing conduct by Defendant alleged above. Thus, Defendant is liable to FCS in an amount that compensates it for such infringements, which by law cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

COUNT II: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,206,837

30. FCS repeats and re-alleges the allegations in the Paragraphs above as though fully set forth in their entirety.

31. FCS owns all substantial rights, interest, and title in and to U.S. Patent No. 7,206,837

(the “’837 patent”), including the sole and exclusive right to prosecute this action and enforce it against infringers and to collect damages for all relevant times.

32. The USPTO duly issued the ’837 patent on April 17, 2007, after full and fair examination of Application No. 10/287,151 which was filed November 4, 2002. *See* ’837 patent at 1.

33. The claims of the ’837 patent are not directed to an abstract idea and are not limited to well-understood, routine, or conventional activity. Rather, the claimed inventions include inventive components that improve upon the function and operation of voice and data communications systems.

34. The written description of the ’837 patent describes in technical detail each limitation of the claims, allowing a skilled artisan to understand the scope of the claims and how the non-conventional and non-generic combination of claim limitations is patently distinct from and improved upon what may have been considered conventional or generic in the art at the time of the invention.

35. FCS or its predecessors-in-interest have satisfied all statutory obligations required to collect pre-filing damages for the full period allowed by law for infringement of the ’837 patent.

36. Defendant has directly infringed and continues to directly infringe one or more claims of the ’837 patent by manufacturing, providing, supplying, using, distributing, selling, or offering to sell the Accused Products.

37. Defendant has directly infringed and continues to directly infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least claim 1 of the ’837 patent. For example, Defendant provides a method comprising receiving a location of a mobile communications device that is in transit to a destination, estimating the time-of-arrival bounds for said mobile communications

device at said destination for a confidence interval based on said location and at least one historical travel time statistic, and sending the time-of-arrival bounds to said mobile communications device.

38. Since at least the time it was served with the original complaint, Defendant has indirectly infringed and continues to indirectly infringe the '837 patent by inducing others to directly infringe the '837 patent. Defendant has induced and continues to induce customers and end-users, including, but not limited to, Defendant's customers, employees, partners, or contractors, to directly infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, the '837 patent by providing or requiring use of the Accused Products. Defendant has taken active steps, directly or through contractual relationships with others, with the specific intent to cause them to use the Accused Products in a manner that infringes one or more claims of the '837 patent, including, for example, claim 1. Such steps by Defendant have included, among other things, advising or directing customers, personnel, contractors, or end-users to use the Accused Products in an infringing manner; advertising and promoting the use of the Accused Products in an infringing manner; or distributing instructions that guide users to use the Accused Products in an infringing manner. Defendant has been performing these steps, which constitute induced infringement with the knowledge of the '837 patent and with the knowledge that the induced acts constitute infringement. Defendant has been aware that the normal and customary use of the Accused Products by others would infringe the '837 patent. Defendant's inducement is ongoing.

39. Since at least the time it was served with the original complaint, Defendant has indirectly infringed and continues to indirectly infringe by contributing to the infringement of the '837 patent. Defendant has contributed and continues to contribute to the direct infringement of the '837 patent by its customers, personnel, and contractors. The Accused Products have special features that are specially designed to be used in an infringing way and that have no substantial

uses other than ones that infringe one or more claims of the '837 patent, including, for example, claim 1. The special features constitute a material part of the invention of one or more of the claims of the '837 patent and are not staple articles of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. Defendant's contributory infringement is ongoing.

40. Furthermore, on information and belief, Defendant has a policy or practice of not reviewing the patents of others, including instructing its employees to not review the patents of others, and thus have been willfully blind of FCS's patent rights.

41. Defendant's actions are at least objectively reckless as to the risk of infringing a valid patent and this objective risk was either known or should have been known by Defendant.

42. Defendant's infringement of the '837 patent is, has been, and continues to be willful, intentional, deliberate, or in conscious disregard of FCS's rights under the patent.

43. FCS has been damaged as a result of the infringing conduct by Defendant alleged above. Thus, Defendant is liable to FCS in an amount that compensates it for such infringements, which by law cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

44. FCS has suffered irreparable harm, through its loss of market share and goodwill, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. FCS has and will continue to suffer this harm by virtue of Defendant's infringement of the '837 patent. Defendant's actions have interfered with and will interfere with FCS's ability to license technology. The balance of hardships favors FCS's ability to commercialize its own ideas and technology. The public interest in allowing FCS to enforce its right to exclude outweighs other public interests, which supports injunctive relief in this case.

COUNT III: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,549,583

45. FCS repeats and re-alleges the allegations in the Paragraphs above as though fully set

forth in their entirety.

46. FCS owns all substantial rights, interest, and title in and to U.S. Patent No. 6,549,583 (the “’583 patent”), including the sole and exclusive right to prosecute this action and enforce the ’583 patent against infringers and to collect damages for all relevant times.

47. The USPTO duly issued the ’583 patent on April 15, 2003, after full and fair examination of Application No. 09/790,429 which was filed February 21, 2001. *See* ’583 patent at 1.

48. The claims of the ’583 patent are not directed to an abstract idea and are not limited to well-understood, routine, or conventional activity. Rather, the claimed inventions include inventive components that improve upon the function and operation of preexisting error estimation methods.

49. The written description of the ’583 patent describes in technical detail each limitation of the claims, allowing a skilled artisan to understand the scope of the claims and how the non-conventional and non-generic combination of claim limitations is patently distinct from and improved upon what may have been considered conventional or generic in the art at the time of the invention.

50. FCS or its predecessors-in-interest have satisfied all statutory obligations required to collect pre-filing damages for the full period allowed by law for infringement of the ’583 patent.

51. Defendant has directly infringed, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least claim 1 of the ’583 patent.

52. For example, Defendant, using the Accused Products, performs a method of pilot phase error estimation in an orthogonal frequency division multiplexed (OFDM) receiver. The method includes determining pilot reference points corresponding to a plurality of pilots of an

OFDM preamble waveform; and estimating an aggregate phase error of a subsequent OFDM data symbol relative to the pilot reference points using complex signal measurements corresponding to each of the plurality of pilots of the subsequent OFDM data symbol and the pilot reference points; wherein the estimating step comprises performing a maximum likelihood-based estimation using the complex signal measurements corresponding to each of the plurality of pilots of the subsequent OFDM data symbol and the pilot reference points.

53. FCS has been damaged as a result of the infringing conduct by Defendant alleged above. Thus, Defendant is liable to FCS in an amount that compensates it for such infringements, which by law cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

COUNT IV: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,742,388

54. FCS repeats and re-alleges the allegations in the Paragraphs above as though fully set forth in their entirety.

55. FCS owns all substantial rights, interest, and title in and to U.S. Patent No. 7,742,388 (the “’388 patent”), including the sole and exclusive right to prosecute this action and enforce the ’388 patent against infringers and to collect damages for all relevant times.

56. The USPTO duly issued the ’388 patent on June 22, 2010, after full and fair examination of Application No. 11/185,665 which was filed July 20, 2005. *See* ’388 patent at 1.

57. The claims of the ’388 patent are not directed to an abstract idea and are not limited to well-understood, routine, or conventional activity. Rather, the claimed inventions include inventive components that improve upon the function and operation of preexisting systems and methods of generating packets in a digital communications system.

58. The written description of the ’388 patent describes in technical detail each limitation

of the claims, allowing a skilled artisan to understand the scope of the claims and how the non-conventional and non-generic combination of claim limitations is patently distinct from and improved upon what may have been considered conventional or generic in the art at the time of the invention.

59. FCS or its predecessors-in-interest have satisfied all statutory obligations required to collect pre-filing damages for the full period allowed by law for infringement of the '388 patent.

60. Defendant has directly infringed and continues to directly infringe one or more claims of the '388 patent by manufacturing, providing, supplying, using, distributing, selling, or offering to sell the Accused Products.

61. Defendant has directly infringed and continues to directly infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least claim 1 of the '388 patent. For example, Defendant performs a method including generating a packet with a size corresponding to a protocol used for a network transmission, wherein the packet comprises a preamble having a first training symbol and a second training symbol. The method further includes increasing the size of the packet by adding subcarriers to the second training symbol of the packet to produce an extended packet, wherein a quantity of subcarriers of the second training symbol is greater than a quantity of subcarriers of the first training symbol; and transmitting the extended packet from an antenna.

62. Since at least the time it was served with the original complaint, Defendant has indirectly infringed and continues to indirectly infringe the '388 patent by inducing others to directly infringe the '388 patent. Defendant has induced and continues to induce customers and end-users, including, but not limited to, Defendant's customers, employees, partners, or contractors, to directly infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, the '388 patent by providing or requiring use of the Accused Products. Defendant has taken active steps, directly

or through contractual relationships with others, with the specific intent to cause them to use the Accused Products in a manner that infringes one or more claims of the '388 patent, including, for example, claim 1. Such steps by Defendant have included, among other things, advising or directing customers, personnel, contractors, or end-users to use the Accused Products in an infringing manner; advertising and promoting the use of the Accused Products in an infringing manner; or distributing instructions that guide users to use the Accused Products in an infringing manner. Defendant has been performing these steps, which constitute induced infringement with the knowledge of the '388 patent and with the knowledge that the induced acts constitute infringement. Defendant has been aware that the normal and customary use of the Accused Products by others would infringe the '388 patent. Defendant's inducement is ongoing.

63. Since at least the time it was served with the original complaint, Defendant has indirectly infringed and continues to indirectly infringe by contributing to the infringement of the '388 patent. Defendant has contributed and continues to contribute to the direct infringement of the '388 patent by its customers, personnel, and contractors. The Accused Products have special features that are specially designed to be used in an infringing way and that have no substantial uses other than ones that infringe one or more claims of the '388 patent, including, for example, claim 1. The special features constitute a material part of the invention of one or more of the claims of the '388 patent and are not staple articles of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use. Defendant's contributory infringement is ongoing.

64. Furthermore, on information and belief, Defendant has a policy or practice of not reviewing the patents of others, including instructing its employees to not review the patents of others, and thus have been willfully blind of FCS's patent rights.

65. Defendant's actions are at least objectively reckless as to the risk of infringing a valid patent and this objective risk was either known or should have been known by Defendant.

66. Defendant's infringement of the '388 patent is, has been, and continues to be willful, intentional, deliberate, or in conscious disregard of FCS's rights under the patent.

67. FCS has been damaged as a result of the infringing conduct by Defendant alleged above. Thus, Defendant is liable to FCS in an amount that compensates it for such infringements, which by law cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

68. FCS has suffered irreparable harm, through its loss of market share and goodwill, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. FCS has and will continue to suffer this harm by virtue of Defendant's infringement of the '388 patent. Defendant's actions have interfered with and will interfere with FCS's ability to license technology. The balance of hardships favors FCS's ability to commercialize its own ideas and technology. The public interest in allowing FCS to enforce its right to exclude outweighs other public interests, which supports injunctive relief in this case.

COUNT V: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,647,270

69. FCS repeats and re-alleges the allegations in the Paragraphs above as though fully set forth in their entirety.

70. FCS owns all substantial rights, interest, and title in and to U.S. Patent No. 6,647,270 (the "'270 patent"), including the sole and exclusive right to prosecute this action and enforce the '270 patent against infringers and to collect damages for all relevant times.

71. The USPTO duly issued the '270 patent on November 11, 2003, after full and fair examination of Application No. 09/659,074 which was filed September 11, 2000. *See* '270 patent at 1.

72. The claims of the '270 patent are not directed to an abstract idea and are not limited to well-understood, routine, or conventional activity. Rather, the claimed inventions include inventive components that improve upon the function and operation of voice and data communications systems.

73. The written description of the '270 patent describes in technical detail each limitation of the claims, allowing a skilled artisan to understand the scope of the claims and how the non-conventional and non-generic combination of claim limitations is patently distinct from and improved upon what may have been considered conventional or generic in the art at the time of the invention.

74. FCS or its predecessors-in-interest have satisfied all statutory obligations required to collect pre-filing damages for the full period allowed by law for infringement of the '270 patent.

75. Defendant has directly infringed the '270 patent by manufacturing, providing, supplying, using, distributing, selling, or offering to sell the Accused Products.

76. Defendant has directly infringed, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least claim 1 of the '270 patent. For example, Defendant provides a system for transmitting voice or data communications comprising a plurality of data packets between a plurality of remote units, each remote unit having a unique identifier; whereby each remote unit includes: a memory for storing a unique identifier; a transceiver for receiving a wireless communication and downconverting said received communication from RF to baseband, and for upconverting a baseband communication to RF for transmission as a transmit wireless communication; a GPS receiver, for outputting a position signal; a microprocessor, for receiving said position signal and said downconverted communication, and for generating said baseband communication; whereby said microprocessor generates said baseband communication by constructing said data packets

from a plurality of data fields, including sender information and receiver information, whereby said sender information includes: the unique identifier of the sender, and information derived from said position signal; and whereby said receiver information includes: the address of the desired remote unit.

77. Since at least the time it was served with the original complaint, Defendant has also indirectly infringed the '270 patent by inducing others to directly infringe the '270 patent. Defendant has induced customers and end-users, including, but not limited to, its customers, employees, partners, or contractors, to directly infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, the '270 patent by providing or requiring use of the Accused Products. Defendant has taken active steps, directly or through contractual relationships with others, with the specific intent to cause them to use the Accused Products in a manner that infringes one or more claims of the '270 patent, including, for example, claim 1. Such steps by Defendant included, among other things, advising or directing personnel, contractors, or end-users to use the Accused Products in an infringing manner; advertising and promoting the use of the Accused Products in an infringing manner; or distributing instructions that guide users to use the Accused Products in an infringing manner. Defendant has performed these steps, which constitute induced infringement with the knowledge of the '270 patent and with the knowledge that the induced acts constituted infringement. Defendant was aware that the normal and customary use of the Accused Products by others would infringe the '270 patent.

78. Since at least the time it was served with the original complaint, Defendant has also indirectly infringed by contributing to the infringement of the '270 patent. Defendant has contributed to the direct infringement of the '270 patent by its customers, personnel, and contractors. The Accused Products have special features that are specially designed to be used in

an infringing way and that have no substantial uses other than ones that infringe one or more claims of the '270 patent, including, for example, claim 1. The special features constitute a material part of the invention of one or more of the claims of the '270 patent and are not staple articles of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

79. Furthermore, on information and belief, Defendant has a policy or practice of not reviewing the patents of others, including instructing its employees to not review the patents of others, and thus has been willfully blind of FCS's patent rights.

80. Defendant's actions are at least objectively reckless as to the risk of infringing a valid patent and this objective risk was either known or should have been known by Defendant.

81. Defendant's infringement of the '270 patent has been willful, intentional, deliberate, or in conscious disregard of FCS's rights under the patent.

82. FCS has been damaged as a result of the infringing conduct by Defendant alleged above. Defendant is liable to FCS in an amount that compensates it for such infringements, which by law cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

COUNT VI: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,747,291

83. FCS repeats and re-alleges the allegations in the Paragraphs above as though fully set forth in their entirety.

84. FCS owns all substantial rights, interest, and title in and to U.S. Patent No. 7,747,291 (the "'291 patent"), including the sole and exclusive right to prosecute this action and enforce the '291 patent against infringers and to collect damages for all relevant times.

85. The USPTO duly issued the '291 patent on June 29, 2010, after full and fair examination of Application No. 12/546,650 which was filed August 24, 2009. *See* '291 patent at

1.

86. The claims of the '291 patent are not directed to an abstract idea and are not limited to well-understood, routine, or conventional activity. Rather, the claimed inventions include inventive components that improve upon the function and operation of preexisting methods and systems for mobile vehicle-based communications systems utilizing short-range communication links.

87. The written description of the '291 patent describes in technical detail each limitation of the claims, allowing a skilled artisan to understand the scope of the claims and how the non-conventional and non-generic combination of claim limitations is patently distinct from and improved upon what may have been considered conventional or generic in the art at the time of the invention.

88. FCS or its predecessors-in-interest have satisfied all statutory obligations required to collect pre-filing damages for the full period allowed by law for infringement of the '291 patent.

89. Defendant has directly infringed the '291 patent by using, providing, supplying, or distributing the Accused Products.

90. Defendant has directly infringed, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least claim 1 of the '291 patent.

91. For example, upon information and belief, Defendant uses the Accused Products to perform a method of wirelessly interconnecting a vehicle with a mobile unit and a website. The method includes broadcasting a short range communication link from the vehicle comprising a transceiver to the mobile unit wherein the short range communication link is a first communication link; determining by the vehicle if the first communication link with the mobile unit is authorized; establishing a second communication link between the vehicle and the website; receiving a

communication from the mobile unit, by the vehicle, the communication comprising information to be stored at the website; uploading the communication from the vehicle to the website; receiving by the vehicle a confirmation that the communication was received by the website; and sending the confirmation from the vehicle to the mobile unit.

92. Since at least the time it was served with the original complaint, Defendant has also indirectly infringed one or more claims of the '291 patent by inducing others to directly infringe said claims. Defendant has induced end-users, including, but not limited to, its employees, partners, or contractors, to directly infringe, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, the '291 patent by providing or requiring use of the Accused Products. Defendant took active steps, directly or through contractual relationships with others, with the specific intent to cause them to use the Accused Products in a manner that infringes one or more claims of the '291 patent, including, for example, Claim 1. Such steps by Defendant included, among other things, advising or directing personnel, contractors, or end-users to use the Accused Products in an infringing manner; advertising and promoting the use of the Accused Products in an infringing manner; or distributing instructions that guide users to use the Accused Products in an infringing manner. Defendant performed these steps, which constitute induced infringement with the knowledge of the '291 patent and with the knowledge that the induced acts constitute infringement. Defendant was aware that the normal and customary use of the Accused Products by others would infringe the '291 patent. Defendant's inducement is ongoing.

93. Since at least the time it was served with the original complaint, Defendant has also indirectly infringed by contributing to the infringement of the '291 patent. Defendant has contributed to the direct infringement of the '291 patent by its personnel, contractors, and customers. The Accused Products have special features that are specially designed to be used in

an infringing way and that have no substantial uses other than ones that infringe one or more claims of the '291 patent, including, for example, Claim 1. The special features constitute a material part of the invention of one or more of the claims of the '291 patent and are not staple articles of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

94. Furthermore, on information and belief, Defendant had a policy or practice of not reviewing the patents of others, including instructing its employees to not review the patents of others, and thus was willfully blind of FCS's patent rights.

95. Defendant's actions were at least objectively reckless as to the risk of infringing a valid patent and this objective risk was either known or should have been known by Defendant.

96. Defendant's infringement of the '291 patent has been willful, intentional, deliberate, or in conscious disregard of FCS's rights under the patent.

97. FCS has suffered irreparable harm, through its loss of market share and goodwill, for which there is no adequate remedy at law. FCS has and will continue to suffer this harm by virtue of Defendant's infringement of the '291 patent. Defendant's actions have interfered with FCS's ability to license technology. The balance of hardships favors FCS's ability to commercialize its own ideas and technology. The public interest in allowing FCS to enforce its right to exclude outweighs other public interests, which supports injunctive relief in this case.

98. FCS has been damaged as a result of the infringing conduct by Defendant alleged above. Thus, Defendant is liable to FCS in an amount that compensates it for such infringements, which by law cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

COUNT VII: INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,494,581

99. FCS repeats and re-alleges the allegations in the Paragraphs above as though fully set

forth in their entirety.

100. FCS owns all substantial rights, interest, and title in and to U.S. Patent No. 8,494,581 (the “’581 patent”), including the sole and exclusive right to prosecute this action and enforce the ’581 patent against infringers and to collect damages for all relevant times.

101. The USPTO duly issued the ’581 patent on July 23, 2013, after full and fair examination of Application No. 12/547,363 which was filed August 25, 2009. *See* ’581 patent at 1.

102. The claims of the ’581 patent are not directed to an abstract idea and are not limited to well-understood, routine, or conventional activity. Rather, the claimed inventions include inventive components that improve upon the function and operation of preexisting methods and systems of collecting and communicating field data based on geographical location.

103. The written description of the ’581 patent describes in technical detail each limitation of the claims, allowing a skilled artisan to understand the scope of the claims and how the non-conventional and non-generic combination of claim limitations is patently distinct from and improved upon what may have been considered conventional or generic in the art at the time of the invention.

104. FCS or its predecessors-in-interest have satisfied all statutory obligations required to collect pre-filing damages for the full period allowed by law for infringement of the ’581 patent.

105. Defendant has directly infringed the ’581 patent by using, providing, supplying, or distributing the Accused Products.

106. Defendant has directly infringed, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, at least claim 18 of the ’581 patent.

107. For example, upon information and belief, Defendant uses the Accused Products to

perform a method that using a handheld device to access an assessment program stored in a memory of a computing device located geographically remote from the handheld device, the assessment program being configured to enable a field assessment in a specific industry; collecting field data associated with the field assessment using the handheld device in response to the assessment program; using the handheld device to determine a geographical location of the handheld device; and communicating the field data collected using the handheld device and the geographical location of the handheld device to the computing device.

108. FCS has been damaged as a result of the infringing conduct by Defendant alleged above. Thus, Defendant is liable to FCS in an amount that compensates it for such infringements, which by law cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

JURY DEMAND

109. FCS hereby requests a trial by jury on all issues so triable by right.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

110. FCS requests that the Court find in its favor and against Defendant, and that the Court grant FCS the following relief:

- a. Judgment that one or more claims of each of the Asserted Patents has been infringed, either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by Defendant or others acting in concert therewith;
- b. A permanent injunction enjoining Defendant and its officers, directors, agents, servants, affiliates, employees, divisions, branches, subsidiaries, parents, and all others acting in concert therewith from infringement of the '837 patent, '388 patent, '270 patent and '291 patent; or, in the alternative, an award of a reasonable ongoing royalty

for future infringement of the '837 patent, '388 patent, '270 patent and '291 patent by such entities;

- c. Judgment that Defendant account for and pay to FCS all damages to and costs incurred by FCS because of Defendant's infringing activities and other conduct complained of herein;
- d. Judgment that Defendant's infringements of the '837, '388, '270 and '291 patents be found willful, and that the Court award treble damages for the period of such willful infringement pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- e. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on the damages caused by Defendant's infringing activities and other conduct complained of herein;
- f. That this Court declare this an exceptional case and award FCS its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 285; and
- g. All other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper under the circumstances.

Dated: November 29, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

By: */s/ James F. McDonough, III*

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List of Supportive Links

- A. U.S. Patent No. 6,429,810, USPTO.GOV,
<https://patentcenter.uspto.gov/applications/09774547>, <https://image-ppubs.uspto.gov/dirsearch-public/print/downloadPdf/6429810>
- B. U.S. Patent No. 7,206,837, USPTO.GOV,
<https://patentcenter.uspto.gov/applications/10287151>, <https://image-ppubs.uspto.gov/dirsearch-public/print/downloadPdf/7206837>

- C. U.S. Patent No. 6,549,583, USPTO.GOV, <https://patentcenter.uspto.gov/applications/09790429>, <https://image-ppubs.uspto.gov/dirsearch-public/print/downloadPdf/6549583>
- D. U.S. Patent No. 7,742,388, USPTO.GOV, <https://patentcenter.uspto.gov/applications/11185665>, <https://image-ppubs.uspto.gov/dirsearch-public/print/downloadPdf/7742388>
- E. U.S. Patent No. 6,647,270, USPTO.GOV, <https://patentcenter.uspto.gov/applications/09659074>, <https://image-ppubs.uspto.gov/dirsearch-public/print/downloadPdf/6647270>
- F. U.S. Patent No. 7,747,291, USPTO.GOV, <https://patentcenter.uspto.gov/applications/12546650>, <https://image-ppubs.uspto.gov/dirsearch-public/print/downloadPdf/7747291>
- G. U.S. Patent No. 8,494,581, USPTO.GOV, <https://patentcenter.uspto.gov/applications/12547363>, <https://image-ppubs.uspto.gov/dirsearch-public/print/downloadPdf/8494581>
- H. LKQ CORP, <https://www.lkqcorp.com/blog/location/lkq-auto-parts-of-east-texas-whitehouse/>
- I. Yogi Shivdasani, VP, NA Supply Chain, LKQ Corporation, *Client Testimonials*, DONLEN, <https://www.donlen.com> (last visited Nov. 29, 2023)
- J. FLEET FINANCIALS, <https://www.fleetfinancials.com/157524/2017-fleet-executive-of-the-year-award-nominees> (last updated July 7, 2017) (last visited Nov. 29, 2023)