

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION
INNOVATIONS LLC,

Plaintiff,

vs.

SAGE FRUIT COMPANY, LLC,

Defendant.

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Case No:

PATENT CASE

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Geographic Location Innovations LLC (“Plaintiff” or “GLI”) files this Complaint against Sage Fruit Company, LLC (“Defendant” or “Sage Fruit”) for infringement of United States Patent No. 7,917,285 (hereinafter “the ‘285 Patent”).

PARTIES AND JURISDICTION

1. This is an action for patent infringement under Title 35 of the United States Code. Plaintiff is seeking injunctive relief as well as damages.
2. Jurisdiction is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 (Federal Question) and 1338(a) (Patents) because this is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the United States patent statutes.
3. Plaintiff is a Texas limited liability company with a virtual office located at 1801 NE 123rd Street, Suite 314, North Miami, FL 33161.
4. On information and belief, Defendant is a Utah limited company with a place of business located at 191 Iron Horse Court, Yakima, WA 98901. On information and belief, Defendant can be served through its registered agent, Steve Clement, at the same address.

5. On information and belief, this Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant has committed, and continues to commit, acts of infringement in this District, has conducted business in this District, and/or has engaged in continuous and systematic activities in this District.

6. On information and belief, Defendant's instrumentalities that are alleged herein to infringe were and continue to be used, imported, offered for sale, and/or sold in this District.

VENUE

7. On information and belief, venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1400(b) because Defendant is deemed to be a resident of this District. Alternatively, acts of infringement are occurring in this District and Defendant has a regular and established place of business in this District.

COUNT I **(INFRINGEMENT OF UNITED STATES PATENT NO. 7,917,285)**

8. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1 through 7 herein by reference.

9. This cause of action arises under the patent laws of the United States and, in particular, under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, *et seq.*

10. Plaintiff is the owner by assignment of the '285 Patent with sole rights to enforce the '044 Patent and sue infringers.

11. A copy of the '285 Patent, titled "Device, System and Method for Remotely Entering, Storing and Sharing Addresses for a Positional Information Device," is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

12. The '285 Patent is valid, enforceable, and was duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code.

13. On March 29, 2011, the United States Patent & Trademark Office (USPTO) duly

and legally issued the '285 Patent.

14. The '285 Patent teaches a method and apparatus for storing and sharing addresses for a positional information device. Among other things, the claimed system allows a user to request an address, such as the address for a store, from a server. The server determines the requested address and transmits it to the positional information device. The device receives the address and the system determines route guidance to the store address based at least in part on the location of the positional information device. The server also receives a time and date associated with the address request.

15. The '285 Patent invention solves problems that existed with then-existing navigation systems associated with having address information loaded onto a positional information device (such as a GPS-equipped mobile phone). Problems arose due to a number of different factors including: (1) disparate navigational devices; (2) navigational devices that required preprogramming of address information; (3) the use of different vehicles by one or more users all going to the same address; and (4) users needing address information downloaded while driving. See, '285 Patent Specification, 1:35-2:13.

16. At the time of the invention claimed in the '285 Patent, telematics enabled a central processing center to provide certain services such as help with directions and tracking stolen vehicles. Telematics, however, did not provide address downloads and associated route guidance to stores to a user's mobile phone. The claimed invention provides these features and overcomes problems associated with prior systems.

17. The '285 Patent is directed to computerized technologies to provide users with easy access to address downloads and associated route guidance. Among other things, the '285 Patent claims (in Claim 13 for example), a system for entering location information into a

positional information device. The system includes a server, which is configured to receive an address request, to determine the address of at least one location, and to transmit that address to the positional information device. The positional information device includes: (1) a location information module for determining the location of the device; (2) a communication module for receiving the information from the server; (3) a processing module for receiving the at least one determined address and for determining route guidance based at least in part on the location of the device; (4) a display module for displaying the route guidance; and (5) a communication network to couple the device to the server. Collectively, these components operate in a way that was neither generic, nor well-known, at least at the time of the invention. Moreover, certain individual components (e.g., the processing module and the server) operate in a way that is neither generic nor well-known.

18. The '285 Patent solves problems with the art that are rooted in computer technology and that are associated with electronic transmission, loading, and storage of location information, as well as automatic provisioning of route guidance. The '285 Patent claims do not merely recite the performance of some business practice known from the pre-Internet world along with the requirement to perform it on the Internet.

19. The '285 Patent invention includes include software and hardware that do not operate in a conventional manner.

20. The improvements of the '285 Patent and the features recited in the claims of the '285 Patent provide improvements to conventional hardware and software systems and methods. The improvements render the claimed invention of the '285 Patent non-generic in view of conventional components.

21. The improvements of the '285 Patent and the features recited in the claims of the

'285 Patent would not be well-understood, routine or conventional to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention.

22. Upon information and belief, Defendant has infringed and continues to infringe one or more claims, including at least Claim 13, of the '285 Patent by making, using (at least by having its employees, or someone under Defendant's control, test the System), importing, selling, and/or offering for sale a website with associated hardware and software embodied, for example, in its store locator system (the "System") covered by at least Claim 13 of the '285 Patent. The System is used, for example, in connection with Defendant's website at <https://www.sagefruit.com/store-locator/>. Defendant has infringed and continues to infringe the '285 patent either directly or through acts of contributory infringement or inducement in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271.

23. The System includes the mobile website and associated hardware. These tools provide a route planner mobile application. This application provides for remote entry of location information, such as destination into a positional information device such as, for example, a computer or smart phone in which users can find stores. The website automatically loads available routes onto the positional information device based on the user's location. Certain aspects of this element are illustrated in the screenshot(s) below and/or in those provided in connection with other allegations herein.

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