

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

PHOENIX LICENSING, L.L.C., an Arizona
limited liability company, and LPL LICENSING,
L.L.C., a Delaware limited liability company,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CARNIVAL CORPORATION & PLC and
PRINCESS CRUISE LINES, LTD.,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:13-cv-1084

Jury Trial Demanded

COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT

In this action for patent infringement, Plaintiffs Phoenix Licensing, L.L.C. (“Phoenix”) and LPL Licensing, L.L.C. (“LPL”) (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) make the following allegations against Carnival Corporation & PLC and Princess Cruise Lines, Ltd. (“Defendants”).

INTRODUCTION

1. Phoenix owns the inventions for the following marketing technology (the “patented marketing technology”):

- (a) Computerized apparatuses, methods, and systems that implement decision criteria, product information, and client information to automatically select and present products appropriate for the client via client communications (for example, a direct mail communication incorporating variable information) as described and claimed in United States Patent Number 5,987,434 entitled “Apparatus and Method for Transacting Marketing and Sales of Financial Products” (the “’434 patent”);
- (b) Apparatuses, methods, and system that use client information to automatically select financial products or services appropriate for the

client and prepare personalized client communications offering the selected products, as described and claimed in United States Patent Number 8,352,317 entitled “System for Facilitating Production of Variable Offer Communications” (the “317 patent”);

- (c) Apparatuses, methods, and systems that automatically generate personalized communication documents for financial products or services, where the communications include personalized content that present alternative descriptions, characteristics and/or identifications associated with the financial product or service, as described and claimed in United States Patent Number 7,890,366 entitled “Personalized Communication Documents, System and Method for Preparing Same” (the “366 patent”);
- (d) Apparatuses, methods, and systems that automatically generate customized communication documents for a plurality of consumer entities, such documents concerning financial products or services associated with a set of descriptions, characteristics and/or identifications, which may be presented within a personalized content section of the personalized communication documents, as described and claimed in United States Patent Number 7,856,375 entitled “Customized Communication Document Creation System and Method” (the “375 patent”); and
- (e) Apparatuses, methods, and systems that automatically generate customized communications offering financial products or services to a plurality of clients, and replies to client responses to such communications, as described and claimed in United States Patent Number 8,234,184 entitled “Automated Reply Generation Direct Marketing System” (the “184 patent”) (hereafter, the above patents are collectively referred to as the “patents-in-suit”).

2. Pursuant to a license agreement dated December 1, 2006, LPL is the exclusive licensee of the patents-in-suit.

3. Defendants have been and are now infringing the patents-in-suit by making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing products covered by one or more claims of the patents-in-suit without Plaintiffs' permission.

4. Plaintiffs seek monetary damages for Defendants' infringement and a permanent injunction prohibiting Defendants from continuing to infringe the patents-in-suit.

PARTIES

5. Phoenix is an Arizona limited liability company with its principal place of business in Scottsdale, Arizona.

6. LPL is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business in Scottsdale, Arizona and an office and personnel in Tyler, Texas.

7. Upon information and belief, Carnival Corporation & PLC is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 3655 N.W. 85th Avenue, MLGL 815, Miami, Florida 33178.

8. Upon information and belief, Princess Cruise Lines, Ltd. is a foreign corporation (Bermuda) with its principal place of business at 24305 Town Center Drive, Building 5/5, Santa Clarita, California 91355.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

9. This action arises under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1, *et seq.*, including § 271. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

10. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because, among other reasons, Defendants have done business in this District, and have committed and continue to commit acts of patent infringement in this District.

11. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)-(d) and 1400(b) because, among other reasons, Defendants are subject to personal jurisdiction in this District, and have committed and continue to commit acts of patent infringement in this District.

COUNT I

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 5,987,434

12. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each of the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 11 above, and further allege as follows:

13. On November 16, 1999, the United States Patent and Trademark Office issued the '434 patent for inventions covering the following marketing technology: computerized apparatuses, methods, and systems that implement decision criteria, product information, and client information to automatically select and present products appropriate for the client (for example, a direct mail communication incorporating variable information), as described and claimed in the '434 patent. Phoenix is the owner by assignment of all right, title, and interest in the '434 patent, including all rights to pursue and collect damages for past infringements of the patent. LPL is the exclusive licensee of the '434 patent. A true and correct copy of the '434 patent is attached as Exhibit A.

14. Defendants have been and are now directly infringing the '434 patent, in this judicial District and elsewhere in the United States, by, among other things, making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing products or services covered by one or more claims of the '434 patent.

15. Defendants have committed these acts of infringement without license or authorization.

16. By engaging in the conduct described herein, Defendants have injured Plaintiffs and are thus liable for infringement of the '434 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271.

17. As a result of Defendants' infringement of the '434 patent, Plaintiffs have been damaged and are entitled to a money judgment in an amount adequate to compensate for

Defendants' infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Defendants, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

18. Plaintiffs have also suffered and will continue to suffer severe and irreparable harm unless this Court issues a permanent injunction prohibiting Defendants, their agents, servants, employees, representatives, and all others acting in active concert therewith from infringing the '434 patent.

19. To the extent that facts learned in discovery show that Defendants' infringement of the '434 patent is or has been willful, Plaintiffs reserve the right to request such a finding at the time of trial.

COUNT II

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,352,317

20. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each of the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 11 above, and further allege as follows:

21. On January 8, 2013, the United States Patent and Trademark Office issued the '317 patent for inventions covering the following marketing technology: apparatuses, methods, and system that use client information to automatically select financial products or services appropriate for the client and prepare personalized client communications offering the selected products, as described and claimed in the '317 patent. Phoenix is the owner by assignment of all right, title, and interest in the '317 patent, including all rights to pursue and collect damages for past infringements of the patent. LPL is the exclusive licensee of the '317 patent. A true and correct copy of the '317 patent is attached as Exhibit B.

22. Defendants have been and are now directly infringing the '317 patent, in this judicial District and elsewhere in the United States, by, among other things, making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing products or services covered by one or more claims of the '317 patent.

23. Defendants have committed these acts of infringement without license or authorization.

24. By engaging in the conduct described herein, Defendants have injured Plaintiffs and are thus liable for infringement of the '317 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271.

25. As a result of Defendants' infringement of the '317 patent, Plaintiffs have been damaged and are entitled to a money judgment in an amount adequate to compensate for Defendants' infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Defendants, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

26. Plaintiffs have also suffered and will continue to suffer severe and irreparable harm unless this Court issues a permanent injunction prohibiting Defendants, their agents, servants, employees, representatives, and all others acting in active concert therewith from infringing the '317 patent.

27. To the extent that facts learned in discovery show that Defendants' infringement of the '317 patent is or has been willful, Plaintiffs reserve the right to request such a finding at the time of trial.

COUNT III

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,890,366

28. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each of the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 11 above, and further allege as follows:

29. On February 15, 2011, the United States Patent and Trademark Office issued the '366 patent for inventions covering the following marketing technology: apparatuses, methods, and systems that automatically generate personalized marketing communications for financial products or services, where the communications include personalized content that present alternative descriptions, characteristics and/or identifications associated with the financial product or service, as described and claimed in the '366 patent. Phoenix is the owner by assignment of all right, title, and interest in the '366 patent, including all rights to pursue and collect damages for past infringements of the patent. LPL is the exclusive licensee of the '366 patent. A true and correct copy of the '366 patent is attached as Exhibit C.

30. Defendants have been and are now directly infringing the '366 patent, in this judicial District and elsewhere in the United States, by, among other things, making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing products or services covered by one or more claims of the '366 patent.

31. Defendants have committed these acts of infringement without license or authorization.

32. By engaging in the conduct described herein, Defendants have injured Plaintiffs and are thus liable for infringement of the '366 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271.

33. As a result of Defendants' infringement of the '366 patent, Plaintiffs have been damaged and are entitled to a money judgment in an amount adequate to compensate for Defendants' infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Defendants, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

34. Plaintiffs have also suffered and will continue to suffer severe and irreparable harm unless this Court issues a permanent injunction prohibiting Defendants, their agents, servants, employees, representatives, and all others acting in active concert therewith from infringing the '366 patent.

35. To the extent that facts learned in discovery show that Defendants' infringement of the '366 patent is or has been willful, Plaintiffs reserve the right to request such a finding at the time of trial.

COUNT IV

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,856,375

36. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each of the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 11 above, and further allege as follows:

37. On December 21, 2010, the United States Patent and Trademark Office issued the '375 patent for inventions covering the following marketing technology: apparatuses, methods, and systems that automatically generate customized communication documents for a plurality of consumer entities, such documents concerning financial products or services associated with a

set of descriptions, characteristics and/or identifications, which may be presented within a personalized content section of the personalized communication documents, as described and claimed in the '375 patent. Phoenix is the owner by assignment of all right, title, and interest in the '375 patent, including all rights to pursue and collect damages for past infringements of the patent. LPL is the exclusive licensee of the '375 patent. A true and correct copy of the '375 patent is attached as Exhibit D.

38. Defendants have been and are now directly infringing the '375 patent, in this judicial District and elsewhere in the United States, by, among other things, making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing products or services covered by one or more claims of the '375 patent.

39. Defendants have committed these acts of infringement without license or authorization.

40. By engaging in the conduct described herein, Defendants have injured Plaintiffs and are thus liable for infringement of the '375 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271.

41. As a result of Defendants' infringement of the '375 patent, Plaintiffs have been damaged and are entitled to a money judgment in an amount adequate to compensate for Defendants' infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Defendants, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

42. Plaintiffs have also suffered and will continue to suffer severe and irreparable harm unless this Court issues a permanent injunction prohibiting Defendants, their agents, servants, employees, representatives, and all others acting in active concert therewith from infringing the '375 patent.

43. To the extent that facts learned in discovery show that Defendants' infringement of the '375 patent is or has been willful, Plaintiffs reserve the right to request such a finding at the time of trial.

COUNT V

INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,234,184

44. Plaintiffs incorporate by reference each of the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 11 above, and further allege as follows:

45. On July 31, 2012, the United States Patent and Trademark Office issued the '184 patent for inventions covering the following marketing technology: apparatuses, methods, and systems that automatically generate customized communications offering financial products or services to a plurality of clients, and replies to client responses to such communications, as described and claimed in the '184 patent. Phoenix is the owner by assignment of all right, title, and interest in the '184 patent, including all rights to pursue and collect damages for past infringements of the patent. LPL is the exclusive licensee of the '184 patent. A true and correct copy of the '184 patent is attached as Exhibit E.

46. Defendants have been and are now directly infringing the '184 patent, in this judicial District and elsewhere in the United States, by, among other things, making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing products or services covered by one or more claims of the '184 patent.

47. Defendants have committed these acts of infringement without license or authorization.

48. By engaging in the conduct described herein, Defendants have injured Plaintiffs and are thus liable for infringement of the '184 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271.

49. As a result of Defendants' infringement of the '184 patent, Plaintiffs have been damaged and are entitled to a money judgment in an amount adequate to compensate for Defendants' infringement, but in no event less than a reasonable royalty for the use made of the invention by Defendants, together with interest and costs as fixed by the Court.

50. Plaintiffs have also suffered and will continue to suffer severe and irreparable harm unless this Court issues a permanent injunction prohibiting Defendants, their agents, servants, employees, representatives, and all others acting in active concert therewith from infringing the '184 patent.

51. To the extent that facts learned in discovery show that Defendants' infringement of the '184 patent is or has been willful, Plaintiffs reserve the right to request such a finding at the time of trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiffs respectfully request the following relief from this Court:

- A. A judgment in favor of Plaintiffs that Defendants have infringed the patents-in-suit;
- B. A permanent injunction enjoining Defendants and their officers, directors, agents, servants, affiliates, employees, divisions, branches, subsidiaries, parents, and all others acting in active concert therewith from infringing of the patents-in-suit, or such other equitable relief the Court determines is warranted;
- C. A judgment and order requiring Defendants to pay Plaintiffs their damages, costs, expenses, and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest for Defendants' infringement of the patents-in-suit as provided under 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- D. A judgment and order finding that this is an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 285 and awarding to Plaintiffs their reasonable attorneys' fees against Defendants;
- E. A judgment and order requiring Defendants to provide an accounting and to pay supplemental damages to Plaintiffs, including without limitation, pre-judgment and post-judgment interest; and
- F. Any and all other relief to which Plaintiffs may be entitled.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs request a trial by jury of any issues so triable by right.

Dated: December 11, 2013

RUSS AUGUST & KABAT

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