

THE PARTIES

1. Cellular Communications Equipment LLC (“CCE”) is a Texas limited liability company with its principal place of business in Plano, Texas.

2. On information and belief, LG Electronics, Inc. is incorporated under the laws of South Korea with its principal place of business at LG Twin Towers 20, Yeouido-dong, Yeongdeunspo-gu, Seoul 150-721, South Korea. This Defendant does business in the State of Texas and in the Eastern District of Texas. This Defendant has been served with process and has appeared.

3. LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc. (with LG Electronics, Inc., “LG”) is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. This Defendant does business in the State of Texas and in the Eastern District of Texas. This Defendant has been served with process and has appeared.

4. AT&T Mobility LLC (“AT&T”) is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business in Atlanta, Georgia. This Defendant does business in the State of Texas and in the Eastern District of Texas. This Defendant has been served with process and has appeared.

5. Cellco Partnership d/b/a Verizon Wireless (“Verizon”) is a Delaware general partnership with its principal place of business in Basking Ridge, New Jersey. This Defendant does business in the State of Texas and in the Eastern District of Texas. This Defendant has been served with process and has appeared.

6. Sprint Solutions, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Reston, Virginia. This Defendant does business in the State of Texas and in the Eastern District of Texas. This Defendant has been served with process and has appeared.

7. Sprint Spectrum L.P. is a Delaware limited partnership with its principal place of business in Overland Park, Kansas. This Defendant does business in the State of Texas and in the Eastern District of Texas. This Defendant has been served with process and has appeared.

8. Boost Mobile, LLC (with Sprint Solutions, Inc., and Sprint Spectrum L.P., “Sprint”) is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business in Irvine, California. This Defendant does business in the State of Texas and in the Eastern District of Texas. This Defendant has been served with process and has appeared.

9. T-Mobile USA, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with a principal place of business in Bellevue, Washington. T-Mobile USA, Inc. maintains a significant presence in Richardson, Texas and offers products and services under the T-Mobile and MetroPCS brands. This Defendant does business in the State of Texas and in the Eastern District of Texas. This Defendant has been served with process and has appeared.

10. T-Mobile US, Inc. (with T-Mobile USA, Inc., “T-Mobile”) is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Bellevue, Washington. T-Mobile US, Inc. maintains a significant presence in Richardson, Texas, and offers products and services under the T-Mobile and MetroPCS brands. This Defendant does business in the State of Texas and in the Eastern District of Texas. This Defendant has been served with process and has appeared.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11. This action arises under the patent laws of the United States, namely 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, and 284-285, among others.

12. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a), and 1367.

13. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and (c), and 1400(b). On information and belief, each Defendant is deemed to reside in this judicial

district, has committed acts of infringement in this judicial district, has purposely transacted business in this judicial district, and/or has regular and established places of business in this judicial district.

14. On information and belief, each Defendant is subject to this Court's specific and general personal jurisdiction pursuant to due process and/or the Texas Long Arm Statute, due at least to their substantial business in this State and judicial district, including: (A) at least part of their infringing activities alleged herein; and (B) regularly doing or soliciting business, engaging in other persistent conduct, and/or deriving substantial revenue from goods sold and services provided to Texas residents.

COUNT I

(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,819,923)

15. CCE incorporates paragraphs 1 through 14 herein by reference.

16. CCE is the assignee of the '9923 patent, entitled "Method for Communication of Neighbor Cell Information," with ownership of all substantial rights in the '9923 patent, including the right to exclude others and to enforce, sue and recover damages for past and future infringements. A true and correct copy of the '9923 patent is attached as Exhibit B.

17. The '9923 patent is valid, enforceable and was duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code.

18. Defendants LG, AT&T, and T-Mobile have and continue to directly infringe one or more claims of the '9923 patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in Texas and the United States, including at least claim 11, by, among other things, making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing LG mobile devices, including, for example: the LG Escape 4G, the LG Nitro HD, the LG Optimus G, and the LG Optimus G Pro, sold or otherwise distributed by or through AT&T (the "'9923 AT&T Mobile Devices"); and the LG DoublePlay, the LG G2X, the

LG myTouch Q, the LG Nexus 4, and the LG Optimus L9, sold or otherwise distributed by or through T-Mobile (the “’9923 T-Mobile Mobile Devices”). These devices are collectively referred to as the “’9923 LG Devices.”

19. Defendants directly infringe the apparatus claims of the ’9923 patent by making, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing the ’9923 LG Devices. Defendants are thereby liable for direct infringement.

20. On information and belief, each Defendant is a 3GPP member organization, or is affiliated with a 3GPP member organization, and has known of the ’9923 patent at least as early as April 2010, when it was disclosed to 3GPP via the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (“ETSI,” an organizational member of 3GPP).

21. On information and belief, despite having knowledge of the ’9923 patent and knowledge that they are directly infringing one or more claims of the ’9923 patent, Defendants named in this Count have nevertheless continued their infringing conduct and disregarded an objectively high likelihood of infringement; thus, Defendants’ infringing activities relative to the ’9923 patent have been, and continue to be, willful, wanton and deliberate in disregard of CCE’s rights.

22. On information and belief, LG and AT&T test, make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import ’9923 AT&T Mobile Devices described in this Count, pursuant to one or more contractual agreements between them relating to, at least, the distribution and sale of such devices. Accordingly, LG and AT&T are jointly, severally, or alternatively liable for infringements described in this Count.

23. On information and belief, LG and T-Mobile test, make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import ’9923 T-Mobile Mobile Devices described in this Count, pursuant to one or more contractual agreements between them relating to, at least, the distribution and sale of such

devices. Accordingly, LG and T-Mobile are jointly, severally, or alternatively liable for infringements described in this Count.

24. CCE has been damaged as a result of Defendants' infringing conduct described in this Count. Defendants are, thus, liable to CCE in an amount that adequately compensates it for their 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. 7,941,174)

25. CCE incorporates paragraphs 1 through 14 herein by reference.

26. CCE is the assignee of the '174 patent, entitled "Method for Multicode Transmission by a Subscriber Station," with ownership of all substantial rights in the '174 patent, including the right to exclude others and to enforce, sue and recover damages for past and future infringements. A true and correct copy of the '174 patent is attached as Exhibit D.

27. The '174 patent is valid, enforceable and was duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code.

28. Defendants LG, AT&T, and T-Mobile have and continue to directly and/or indirectly infringe (by inducing infringement and/or contributing to infringement) one or more claims of the '174 patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in Texas and the United States, including at least claims 1, 6, 9, 14, 18, and 19, by, among other things, making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing LG mobile devices, including, for example: the LG Escape 4G, the LG Nitro HD, the LG Optimus G, and the LG Optimus G Pro, sold or otherwise distributed by or through AT&T (the "'174 AT&T Mobile Devices"); and the LG DoublePlay, the LG G2X, the LG myTouch Q, the LG Nexus 4, and the LG Optimus L9, sold or otherwise distributed by

or through T-Mobile (the “’174 T-Mobile Mobile Devices”). These devices are collectively referred to as the “’174 LG Devices.”

29. Defendants directly infringe the apparatus claims of the ’174 patent by making, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing the ’174 LG Devices. Defendants also directly infringe the ’174 patent by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing the ’174 LG Devices to practice the claimed methods. Defendants are thereby liable for direct infringement.

30. Additionally, Defendants are liable for indirect infringement of the ’174 patent because they induce and/or contribute to the direct infringement of the patent by their customers and other end users who use the ’174 LG Devices to practice the claimed methods.

31. On information and belief, each Defendant is a 3GPP member organization, or is affiliated with a 3GPP member organization, and has known of the ’174 patent at least as early as August 2010, when it was disclosed to 3GPP via ETSI.

32. On information and belief, despite having knowledge of the ’174 patent, Defendants named in this Count have and continue to specifically intend for persons who acquire and use such devices, including Defendants’ customers, to use such devices in a manner that infringes the ’174 patent, including at least claims 1, 6, 9, 14, 18, and 19. Defendants knew or should have known that their actions — including instructing customers and end users regarding use of the ’174 LG Devices — have and continue to actively induce infringement.

33. On information and belief, Defendants named in this Count have known and know that their products accused of infringing include proprietary hardware components and software instructions that work in concert to perform specific, intended functions. Such specific, intended functions, carried out by these hardware and software combinations, are a material part of the inventions of the ’174 patent and are not staple articles of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

34. Specifically, each of the '174 LG Devices contain at least a baseband processor which contains functionality that is specifically programmed and/or configured to maintain a transmit power difference as claimed in claims 1, 6, 9, 14, 18, and 19 of the '174 patent.

35. On information and belief, despite having knowledge of the '174 patent and knowledge that they are directly and/or indirectly infringing one or more claims of the '174 patent, Defendants named in this Count have nevertheless continued their infringing conduct and disregarded an objectively high likelihood of infringement; thus, Defendants' infringing activities relative to the '174 patent have been, and continue to be, willful, wanton and deliberate in disregard of CCE's rights.

36. On information and belief, LG and AT&T test, make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import the '174 AT&T Mobile Devices described in this Count, pursuant to one or more contractual agreements between them relating to, at least, the distribution and sale of such devices. Accordingly, LG and AT&T are jointly, severally, or alternatively liable for infringements described in this Count.

37. On information and belief, LG and T-Mobile test, make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import the '174 T-Mobile Mobile Devices described in this Count, pursuant to one or more contractual agreements between them relating to, at least, the distribution and sale of such devices. Accordingly, LG and T-Mobile are jointly, severally, or alternatively liable for infringements described in this Count.

38. CCE has been damaged as a result of Defendants' infringing conduct described in this Count. Defendants are, thus, liable to CCE in an amount that adequately compensates it for their 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 III

(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,055,820)

39. CCE incorporates paragraphs 1 through 14 herein by reference.

40. CCE is the assignee of the '820 patent, entitled "Apparatus, System, and Method for Designating a Buffer Status Reporting Format Based on Detected Pre-Selected Buffer Conditions," with ownership of all substantial rights in the '820 patent, including the right to exclude others and to enforce, sue and recover damages for past and future infringements. A true and correct copy of the '820 patent is attached as Exhibit E.

41. The '820 patent is valid, enforceable and was duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code.

42. Defendants LG, AT&T, Verizon, Sprint, and T-Mobile have and continue to directly and/or indirectly infringe (by inducing infringement and/or contributing to infringement) one or more claims of the '820 patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in Texas and the United States, including at least claims 1, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 17, 20, 21, and 24, by, among other things, making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing LG mobile devices, including, for example: the LG Escape 4G, the LG Nitro HD, the LG Optimus G, and the LG Optimus G Pro, sold or otherwise distributed by or through AT&T (the "'820 AT&T Mobile Devices"); the LG Intuition, the LG Lucid 4G, the LG Lucid 2, the LG Revolution 4G, the LG Spectrum 4G, the LG Spectrum 2, and the LG VL600 Modem, sold or otherwise distributed by or through Verizon (the "'820 Verizon Mobile Devices"); the LG Mach 4G LTE, the LG Optimus G, and the LG Viper 4G LTE, sold or otherwise distributed by or through Sprint (the "'820 Sprint Mobile Devices"); and the LG Connect 4G, the LG Esteem 4G, the LG Motion 4G, and the LG Spirit 4G, sold or otherwise distributed by or through T-Mobile (the "'820 T-Mobile Mobile Devices"). These devices are collectively referred to as the "'820 LG Devices."

43. Defendants directly infringe the apparatus claims of the '820 patent by making, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing the '820 LG Devices. Defendants also directly infringe the '820 patent by making, using, selling, offering to sell, and/or importing the '820 LG Devices to practice the claimed methods. Defendants are thereby liable for direct infringement.

44. Additionally, Defendants are liable for indirect infringement of the '820 patent because they induce and/or contribute to the direct infringement of the patent by their customers and other end users who use the '820 LG Devices to practice the claimed methods.

45. On information and belief, each Defendant is a 3GPP member organization, or is affiliated with a 3GPP member organization, and has known of the '820 patent at least as early as June 2009, when it was disclosed to 3GPP via ETSI.

46. On information and belief, despite having knowledge of the '820 patent, Defendants named in this Count have and continue to specifically intend for persons who acquire and use such devices, including Defendants' customers, to use such devices in a manner that infringes the '820 patent, including at least claims 1, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 17, 20, 21, and 24. Defendants knew or should have known that their actions — including instructing customers and end users regarding use of the '820 LG Devices — have and continue to actively induce infringement.

47. On information and belief, Defendants named in this Count have known and know that their products accused of infringing include proprietary hardware components and software instructions that work in concert to perform specific, intended functions. Such specific, intended functions, carried out by these hardware and software combinations, are a material part of the inventions of the '820 patent and are not staple articles of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

48. Specifically, each of the '820 LG Devices contain at least a baseband processor and associated transceiver which contain functionality that is specifically programmed and/or configured to monitor the usage of a plurality of buffers, detect certain pre-selected conditions, designate buffer status reporting formats, and communicate buffer status reports as claimed in claims 1, 4, 6, 9, 10, 12, 17, 20, 21, and 24 of the '820 patent.

49. On information and belief, despite having knowledge of the '820 patent and knowledge that they are directly and/or indirectly infringing one or more claims of the '820 patent, Defendants named in this Count have nevertheless continued their infringing conduct and disregarded an objectively high likelihood of infringement; thus, Defendants' infringing activities relative to the '820 patent have been, and continue to be, willful, wanton and deliberate in disregard of CCE's rights.

50. On information and belief, LG and AT&T test, make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import the '820 AT&T Mobile Devices described in this Count, pursuant to one or more contractual agreements between them relating to, at least, the distribution and sale of such devices. Accordingly, LG and AT&T are jointly, severally, or alternatively liable for infringements described in this Count.

51. On information and belief, LG and Verizon test, make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import the '820 Verizon Mobile Devices described in this Count, pursuant to one or more contractual agreements between them relating to, at least, the distribution and sale of such devices. Accordingly, LG and Verizon are jointly, severally, or alternatively liable for infringements described in this Count.

52. On information and belief, LG and Sprint test, make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import the '820 Sprint Mobile Devices described in this Count, pursuant to one or more contractual agreements between them relating to, at least, the distribution and sale of such

devices. Accordingly, LG and Sprint are jointly, severally, or alternatively liable for infringements described in this Count.

53. On information and belief, LG and T-Mobile test, make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import the '820 T-Mobile Mobile Devices described in this Count, pursuant to one or more contractual agreements between them relating to, at least, the distribution and sale of such devices. Accordingly, LG and T-Mobile are jointly, severally, or alternatively liable for infringements described in this Count.

54. CCE has been damaged as a result of Defendants' infringing conduct described in this Count. Defendants are, thus, liable to CCE in an amount that adequately compensates it for their 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. 7,218,923)

55. CCE incorporates paragraphs 1 through 14 herein by reference.

56. CCE is the assignee of the '8923 patent, entitled "Control of Terminal Applications in a Network Environment," with ownership of all substantial rights in the '8923 patent, including the right to exclude others and to enforce, sue and recover damages for past and future infringements. A true and correct copy of the '8923 patent is attached as Exhibit F.

57. The '8923 patent is valid, enforceable and was duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code.

58. Defendants LG, AT&T, Verizon, Sprint, and T-Mobile have and continue to directly infringe one or more claims of the '8923 patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in Texas and the United States, including at least claims 24 and 26, by, among other things, making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing LG mobile devices, including, for

example: the LG Optimus G Pro, the LG Optimus G, and the LG Escape, sold or otherwise distributed by or through AT&T (the “’8923 AT&T Mobile Devices”); the LG Lucid 2, the LG Spectrum 2, and the LG Intuition, sold or otherwise distributed by or through Verizon (the “’8923 Verizon Mobile Devices”), the LG Optimus G, sold or otherwise distributed by or through Sprint (the “’8923 Sprint Mobile Devices”), and the LG Spirit, the LG Nexus 4, the LG Optimus L9, and the LG Motion, sold or otherwise distributed by or through T-Mobile (the “’8923 T-Mobile Mobile Devices”). These devices are collectively referred to as the “’8923 LG Devices.”

59. Defendants directly infringe the apparatus claims of the ’8923 patent by making, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing the ’8923 LG Devices. Defendants are thereby liable for direct infringement.

60. On information and belief, LG and AT&T test, make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import ’8923 AT&T Mobile Devices described in this Count, pursuant to one or more contractual agreements between them relating to, at least, the distribution and sale of such devices. Accordingly, LG and AT&T are jointly, severally, or alternatively liable for infringements described in this Count.

61. On information and belief, LG and Verizon test, make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import ’8923 Verizon Mobile Devices described in this Count, pursuant to one or more contractual agreements between them relating to, at least, the distribution and sale of such devices. Accordingly, LG and Verizon are jointly, severally, or alternatively liable for infringements described in this Count.

62. On information and belief, LG and Sprint test, make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import ’8923 Sprint Mobile Devices described in this Count, pursuant to one or more contractual agreements between them relating to, at least, the distribution and sale of such

devices. Accordingly, LG and Sprint are jointly, severally, or alternatively liable for infringements described in this Count.

63. On information and belief, LG and T-Mobile test, make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import '8923 T-Mobile Mobile Devices described in this Count, pursuant to one or more contractual agreements between them relating to, at least, the distribution and sale of such devices. Accordingly, LG and T-Mobile are jointly, severally, or alternatively liable for infringements described in this Count.

64. CCE has been damaged as a result of Defendants' infringing conduct described in this Count. Defendants are, thus, liable to CCE in an amount that adequately compensates it for their 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 V

(INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 6,810,019)

65. CCE incorporates paragraphs 1 through 14 herein by reference.

66. CCE is the assignee of the '019 patent, entitled "Reducing Interference in Inter-Frequency Measurement," with ownership of all substantial rights in the '019 patent, including the right to exclude others and to enforce, sue and recover damages for past and future infringements. A true and correct copy of the '019 patent is attached as Exhibit G.

67. The '019 patent is valid, enforceable and was duly issued in full compliance with Title 35 of the United States Code.

68. Defendants LG, AT&T, and T-Mobile have and continue to directly infringe one or more claims of the '019 patent in this judicial district and elsewhere in Texas and the United States, including at least claims 11, 12, and 13, by, among other things, making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing LG mobile devices, including, for example: the LG Escape 4G,

the LG Nitro HD, the LG Optimus G, and the LG Optimus G Pro, sold or otherwise distributed by or through AT&T (the “’019 AT&T Mobile Devices”); and the LG DoublePlay, the LG G2X, the LG myTouch Q, the LG Nexus 4, and the LG Optimus L9, sold or otherwise distributed by or through T-Mobile (the “’019 T-Mobile Mobile Devices”). These devices are collectively referred to as the “’019 LG Devices.”

69. Defendants directly infringe the apparatus claims of the ’019 patent by making, offering to sell, selling, and/or importing the ’019 LG Devices. Defendants are thereby liable for direct infringement.

70. On information and belief, each Defendant is a 3GPP member organization, or is affiliated with a 3GPP member organization, and has known of the ’019 patent at least as early as May 2009, when it was disclosed to 3GPP via ETSI.

71. On information and belief, despite having knowledge of the ’019 patent and knowledge that they are directly infringing one or more claims of the ’019 patent, Defendants named in this Count have nevertheless continued their infringing conduct and disregarded an objectively high likelihood of infringement; thus, Defendants’ infringing activities relative to the ’019 patent have been, and continue to be, willful, wanton and deliberate in disregard of CCE’s rights.

72. On information and belief, LG and AT&T test, make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import ’019 AT&T Mobile Devices described in this Count, pursuant to one or more contractual agreements between them relating to, at least, the distribution and sale of such devices. Accordingly, LG and AT&T are jointly, severally, or alternatively liable for infringements described in this Count.

73. On information and belief, LG and T-Mobile test, make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import ’019 T-Mobile Mobile Devices described in this Count, pursuant to one or more

contractual agreements between them relating to, at least, the distribution and sale of such devices. Accordingly, LG and T-Mobile are jointly, severally, or alternatively liable for infringements described in this Count.

74. CCE has been damaged as a result of Defendants' infringing conduct described in this Count. Defendants are, thus, liable to CCE in an amount that adequately compensates it for their 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.

JOINDER OF PARTIES

75. CCE incorporates paragraphs 1 through 74 herein by reference.

76. On information and belief, AT&T, Verizon, Sprint, and T-Mobile have each purchased or otherwise acquired from LG certain mobile devices for sale, resale, and/or distribution to their customers (and other end users) that are the subject of Counts I through V (or some subset thereof). Thus, for these Counts, the right to relief against AT&T, Verizon, Sprint, and/or T-Mobile is asserted jointly and severally with LG.

77. The alleged infringements set forth in Counts I through V arise out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences relating to the testing, making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing of the LG mobile devices made the subject of Counts I through V.

78. Questions of fact common to all Defendants will arise in this action including, for example, infringement by, or through use of, LG mobile devices.

79. Thus, joinder of LG, AT&T, Verizon, Sprint, and T-Mobile is proper in this litigation pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 299(a).

JURY DEMAND

CCE hereby requests a trial by jury pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

CCE requests that the Court find in its favor and against Defendants, and that the Court grant CCE the following relief:

- a. Judgment that one or more claims of the '9923, '174, '820, '8923, and '019 patents have been infringed, either literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, by Defendants and/or by others whose infringements have been induced by Defendants and/or by others to whose infringements Defendants have contributed;
- b. Judgment that Defendants account for and pay to CCE all damages to and costs incurred by CCE because of Defendants' infringing activities and other conduct complained of herein;
- c. Judgment that Defendants account for and pay to CCE a reasonable, ongoing, post-judgment royalty because of Defendants' infringing activities and other conduct complained of herein;
- d. That Defendants' infringements relative to the '9923, '174, '820 and/or '019 patents be found willful from the time that Defendants became aware of the infringing nature of their products, and that the Court award treble damages for the period of such willful infringement pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- e. That CCE be granted pre-judgment and post-judgment interest on the damages caused by Defendants' infringing activities and other conduct complained of herein; and
- f. That CCE be granted such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper under the circumstances.

Dated: April 10, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Edward R. Nelson, III

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that all counsel of record who are deemed to have consented to electronic service are being served with a copy of this document via the Court's CM/ECF system per Local Rule CV-5(a)(3) this 10th day of April, 2015.

/s/ Edward R. Nelson, III