

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

**BEACON NAVIGATION GMBH,**

*Plaintiff,*

v.

**TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION;  
TOYOTA MOTOR NORTH AMERICA,  
INC.; TOYOTA MOTOR SALES, U.S.A.,  
INC.; TOYOTA MOTOR ENGINEERING &  
MANUFACTURING NORTH AMERICA,  
INC.; TOYOTA MOTOR  
MANUFACTURING, ALABAMA, INC.;  
TOYOTA MOTOR MANUFACTURING,  
INDIANA, INC.; TOYOTA MOTOR  
MANUFACTURING, KENTUCKY, INC.;  
TOYOTA MOTOR MANUFACTURING,  
MISSISSIPPI, INC.; TOYOTA MOTOR  
MANUFACTURING, TEXAS, INC.; AND  
TOYOTA MOTOR MANUFACTURING,  
WEST VIRGINIA, INC.,**

*Defendants.*

Civil Action No.

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

**COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff Beacon Navigation GmbH (“Beacon” or “Plaintiff”), for its Complaint against Defendants Toyota Motor Corp. (“Toyota”), Toyota Motor North America, Inc. (“Toyota Motor North America”), Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. (“Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A.”), Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Inc. (“Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America”), Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Alabama, Inc. (“Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama”), Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Indiana, Inc. (“Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana”), Toyota Motor Manufacturing , Kentucky, Inc. (“Toyota Motor

Manufacturing Kentucky”), Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Mississippi, Inc. (“Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi”), Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Texas, Inc. (“Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas”), and Toyota Motor Manufacturing, West Virginia, Inc. (“Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia”), states and alleges as follows:

**THE PARTIES**

1. Plaintiff Beacon is a Swiss company with limited liability with a principal place of business in Switzerland.
2. Upon information and belief, Defendant Toyota is a Japanese corporation with its principal place of business at 1 Toyota-cho, Toyota City, Aichi Prefecture 471-8571, Japan.
3. Upon information and belief, Defendant Toyota Motor North America is a California corporation with its principal place of business at 19001 S. Western Avenue, Torrance, CA 90501.
4. Upon information and belief, Defendant Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A. is a California corporation with its principal place of business at 19001 S. Western Avenue, Torrance, CA 90501.
5. Upon information and belief, Defendant Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America is a Kentucky corporation with its principal place of business at 25 Atlantic Avenue, Erlanger, KY 41018.
6. Upon information and belief, Defendant Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama is an Alabama corporation with its principal place of business at 1 Cottonvalley Drive, Huntsville, AL 35810.

7. Upon information and belief, Defendant Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana is an Indiana corporation with its principal place of business at 4000 Tulip Tree Drive, Princeton, IN 47670.

8. Upon information and belief, Defendant Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky is a Kentucky corporation with its principal place of business at 1001 Cherry Blossom Way, Georgetown, KY 40324.

9. Upon information and belief, Defendant Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi is a Mississippi corporation with its principal place of business at 1200 Magnolia Way, Blue Springs, MS 38828.

10. Upon information and belief, Defendant Toyota Manufacturing Texas is a Texas corporation with its principal place of business at One Lone Star Pass, San Antonio, TX 78264.

11. Upon information and belief, Defendant Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia is a West Virginia corporation with its principal place of business at One Sugar Maple Lane, Buffalo, WV 25033.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

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

13. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), 1391(c), 1391(d) and/or 1400(b) because (1) a substantial part of the events giving rise to Beacon's claims occurred in the District of Delaware, (2) because each of the Defendants is either resident in or otherwise subject to personal jurisdiction in the District of Delaware, or is an alien, or (3) each of the Defendants has committed acts of infringement in and has a regular and established place of

business in the District of Delaware.

### **BACKGROUND**

14. Beacon owns all right, title and interest in U.S. Patent No. 6,374,180 (the “’180 patent”); U.S. Patent No. 6,178,380 (the “’380 patent”); and U.S. Patent No. 6,029,111 (the “’111 patent”) (collectively, the “patents-in-suit”).

15. The ’180 patent, entitled “Points of Interest for a Navigation System,” was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on April 16, 2002, after full and fair examination. A copy of the ’180 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

16. The ’380 patent, entitled “Street Identification for a Map Zoom of a Navigation System,” was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on January 23, 2001, after full and fair examination. A copy of the ’380 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

17. The ’111 patent, entitled “Vehicle Navigation System and Method Using GPS Velocities,” was duly and legally issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office on February 22, 2000, after full and fair examination. A copy of the ’111 patent is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

18. Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia manufacture, sell and distribute vehicles with navigation systems, including but not limited to the Toyota 4Runner and Lexus RX 350.

**COUNT I**

**INFRINGEMENT OF THE '180 PATENT**

19. Beacon incorporates each of the preceding paragraphs 1-18 as if fully set forth herein.

20. Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia have been and are infringing literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, directly, contributorily, or by inducement, at least claim 1 of the '180 patent.

21. Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia directly infringe, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing in or into the United States, without authority, products that practice the '180 patent, including but not limited to the Toyota 4Runner and Lexus RX 350.

22. Upon information and belief, Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia had knowledge of the '180 patent based on a letter

sent to each of them on September 28, 2011.

23. Upon information and belief, Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia have contributed to direct infringement of the '180 patent by others (e.g., consumers), in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), because the GPS navigation systems in their products, including but not limited to the Toyota 4Runner and Lexus RX 350, are specially adapted for an infringing use of the '180 patent, embody a material part of the inventions claimed in the '180 patent, and are not staple articles of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

24. Upon information and belief, Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia actively induce others (e.g., consumers) to directly infringe the '180 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c), by providing products with GPS navigation systems, including but not limited to the Toyota 4Runner and Lexus RX 350, along with instructions, user manuals, or technical assistance actively directing, encouraging, or assisting infringement of the '180 patent, and/or by providing a system where one of the core and common features leads to third party infringement of the '180 patent.

25. Upon information and belief, Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor

Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia had knowledge of the '180 patent based on a letter sent to each of them on September 28, 2011 but have engaged in infringing conduct nonetheless. Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia's infringement is willful.

26. Beacon has no adequate remedy at law against these acts of patent infringement. Unless Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia are permanently enjoined from further infringement of the '180 patent, Beacon will suffer irreparable harm.

27. As a direct and proximate result of the acts of patent infringement by Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia, Beacon has been damaged in an amount not presently known.

28. Beacon has incurred and will incur attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses in the

prosecution of this action. The circumstances of this dispute create an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 285, and Beacon is entitled to recover its reasonable and necessary fees and expenses.

**COUNT II**

**INFRINGEMENT OF THE '380 PATENT**

29. Beacon incorporates each of the preceding paragraphs 1-18 as if fully set forth herein.

30. Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia have been and are infringing literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, directly, contributorily, or by inducement, at least claims 1, 18, 26, and 29 of the '380 patent.

31. Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia directly infringe, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing in or into the United States, without authority, products that practice the '380 patent, including but not limited to the Toyota 4Runner.

32. Upon information and belief, Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor



Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia had knowledge of the '380 patent based on a letter sent to each of them on September 28, 2011.

33. Upon information and belief, Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia have contributed to direct infringement of the '380 patent by others (e.g., consumers), in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), because the GPS navigation systems in their products, including but not limited to the Toyota 4Runner, are specially adapted for an infringing use of the '380 patent, embody a material part of the inventions claimed in the '380 patent, and are not staple articles of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

34. Upon information and belief, Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia actively induce others (e.g., consumers) to directly infringe the '380 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c), by providing products with GPS navigation systems, including but not limited to the Toyota 4Runner, along with instructions, user manuals, or technical assistance actively directing, encouraging, or assisting infringement of the '380 patent, and/or by providing a system where one of the core and common features leads

to third party infringement of the '380 patent.

35. Upon information and belief, Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia had knowledge of the '380 patent based on a letter sent to each of them on September 28, 2011 but have engaged in infringing conduct nonetheless. Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia's infringement is willful.

36. Beacon has no adequate remedy at law against these acts of patent infringement. Unless Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia are permanently enjoined from further infringement of the '380 patent, Beacon will suffer irreparable harm.

37. As a direct and proximate result of the acts of patent infringement by Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing

Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia, Beacon has been damaged in an amount not presently known.

38. Beacon has incurred and will incur attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses in the prosecution of this action. The circumstances of this dispute create an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 285, and Beacon is entitled to recover its reasonable and necessary fees and expenses.

### **COUNT III**

#### **INFRINGEMENT OF THE '111 PATENT**

39. Beacon incorporates each of the preceding paragraphs 1-18 as if fully set forth herein.

40. Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia have been and are infringing literally and/or under the doctrine of equivalents, directly, contributorily, or by inducement, at least claims 1, 10, and 17 of the '111 patent.

41. Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia directly infringe, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), by making, using, selling, offering for sale, and/or importing in or into the United States, without authority,

products that practice the '111 patent, including but not limited to the Toyota 4Runner.

42. Upon information and belief, Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia had knowledge of the '111 patent based on a letter sent to each of them on September 28, 2011.

43. Upon information and belief, Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia have contributed to direct infringement of the '111 patent by others (e.g., consumers), in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(b), because the GPS navigation systems in their products, including but not limited to the Toyota 4Runner, are specially adapted for an infringing use of the '111 patent, embody a material part of the inventions claimed in the '111 patent, and are not staple articles of commerce suitable for substantial non-infringing use.

44. Upon information and belief, Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia actively induce others (e.g., consumers) to directly infringe the '111 patent, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(c), by providing products with GPS

navigation systems, including but not limited to the Toyota 4Runner, along with instructions, user manuals, or technical assistance actively directing, encouraging, or assisting infringement of the '111 patent, and/or by providing a system where one of the core and common features leads to third party infringement of the '111 patent.

45. Upon information and belief, Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia had knowledge of the '111 patent based on a letter sent to each of them on September 28, 2011 but have engaged in infringing conduct nonetheless. Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia's infringement is willful.

46. Beacon has no adequate remedy at law against these acts of patent infringement. Unless Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia are permanently enjoined from further infringement of the '111 patent, Beacon will suffer irreparable harm.

47. As a direct and proximate result of the acts of patent infringement by Toyota,

Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia, Beacon has been damaged in an amount not presently known.

48. Beacon has incurred and will incur attorneys' fees, costs, and expenses in the prosecution of this action. The circumstances of this dispute create an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 285, and Beacon is entitled to recover its reasonable and necessary fees and expenses.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

Beacon requests that judgment be entered in its favor and against Toyota, Toyota Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia, and that the Court award the following relief to Beacon:

- (a) damages in an amount adequate to compensate Beacon for infringement of the patents-in-suit, and in no event less than a reasonable royalty;
- (b) increased damages in an amount three times the damages found by the jury or assessed by the Court for the willful infringement of the patents-in-suit pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284;
- (c) expenses, costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285;
- (d) a preliminary and, thereafter, a permanent injunction against Toyota, Toyota

Motor North America, Toyota Motor Sales U.S.A., Toyota Motor Engineering & Manufacturing North America, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Alabama, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Indiana, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Mississippi, Toyota Motor Manufacturing Texas, and Toyota Motor Manufacturing West Virginia, their officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, and all other persons in active concert or participation with any of them who receive actual notice thereof;

- (e) prejudgment and post-judgment interest on all damages; and
- (f) such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

**JURY DEMAND**

In accordance with Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 38 and 39, Beacon asserts its rights under the Seventh Amendment to the United States Constitution and demands a trial by jury on all issues triable by a jury.

Dated: October 11, 2011

Respectfully submitted,

YOUNG CONAWAY STARGATT  
& TAYLOR, LLP

*/s/ Elena C. Norman*

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Elena C. Norman (No. 4780)  
Monté T. Squire (No. 4764)  
James L. Higgins (No. 5021)  
1000 West Street, 17<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Wilmington, DE 19801  
Telephone: (302) 571-6600  
*enorman@ycst.com*

*Of Counsel*

Robert E. Freitas  
Kevin C. Jones  
Michael C. Ting  
FREITAS TSENG BAIK & KAUFMAN LLP  
100 Marine Parkway, Suite 200  
Redwood Shores, CA 94065  
Telephone: (650) 593-6300  
Facsimile: (650) 593-6301

*Attorneys for Plaintiff*  
BEACON NAVIGATION GMBH