

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

LONE STAR SILICON INNOVATIONS LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

MICRON TECHNOLOGY, INC.,  
MICRON SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTS,  
INC.,  
MICRON CONSUMER PRODUCTS GROUP,  
INC., and  
MICRON MEMORY JAPAN, INC.

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 2:16-cv-1116

**JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

**COMPLAINT FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT**

Plaintiff, Lone Star Silicon Innovations LLC (“Lone Star”), complains against Defendants Micron Technology, Inc., Micron Semiconductor Products, Inc., Micron Consumer Products Group, Inc., and Micron Memory Japan, Inc. (individually or collectively “Defendants” or “Micron”) as follows:

**NATURE OF ACTION**

1. This is an action for patent infringement of United States Patent Nos. 5,872,038; 5,912,188; 6,023,085; 6,097,061; 6,103,611; 6,326,231 and 6,388,330 (collectively, the “Patents in Suit”) under the Patent Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1, *et seq.*

**THE PARTIES**

2. Plaintiff Lone Star is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Texas with its principal place of business at 8105 Rasor Blvd., Suite 210, Plano, TX

75024. Lone Star is in the business of licensing patented technology. Lone Star is the assignee of the Patents in Suit.

3. Defendant Micron Technology, Inc. (“MTI”) is a corporation incorporated under the laws of Delaware with its principal place of business at 8000 South Federal Way, Boise, Idaho 83707. Micron and/or its subsidiaries also maintain offices in Allen, Texas 75031 and Round Rock, Texas 78681. Defendant MTI conducts business in and is doing business in Texas and in this District and elsewhere in the United States, including, without limitation, using, promoting, offering to sell, importing and/or selling memory devices and/or devices that incorporate memory devices that embody the patented technology, and enabling end-user purchasers to use such devices in this District.

4. Defendant Micron Semiconductor Products, Inc. (“MSP”) is an Idaho corporation with a principal place of business at 3475 E. Commercial Ct., Meridian, Idaho 83642. MSP’s registered agent for service of process in the State of Texas is Corporation Service Company, 211 E. 7th Street, Suite 620, Austin, TX 78701-3218. On information and belief, MSP is a wholly-owned subsidiary of MTI. Defendant MSP conducts business in and is doing business in Texas and in this District and elsewhere in the United States, including, without limitation, using, promoting, offering to sell, importing and/or selling memory devices and/or devices that incorporate memory devices that embody the patented technology, and enabling end-user purchasers to use such devices in this District.

5. Defendant Micron Consumer Products Group, Inc. (“MCPG”) is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 47300 Bayside Parkway, Fremont, California 94538. On information and belief, MCPG is a wholly-owned subsidiary of MTI. On information and belief, Defendant MCPG conducts business in and is doing business in Texas and in this

District and elsewhere in the United States, including, without limitation, using, promoting, offering to sell, importing and/or selling memory devices and/or devices that incorporate memory devices that embody the patented technology, and enabling end-user purchasers to use such devices in this District.

6. Defendant Micron Memory Japan, Inc. is a corporation with a principal place of business at Sumitomo Seimei Yaesu Bldg., 3F, 2-1 Yaesu 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0028, Japan. On information and belief, Micron Memory Japan, Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Micron. Before it was acquired by Micron, Micron Memory Japan, Inc. was known as Elpida Memory, Inc. Micron Memory Japan, Inc., and Elpida Memory, Inc. are referred to collectively herein as “Micron Japan.” Micron Japan is the parent company of Micron Akita, Inc., with a principal place of business at 89-2, Yamada, Yuwaishida, Akita-shi, Akita 010-1222, Japan (“Micron Akita”). Micron Akita, Inc. supplies Micron Japan and MTI with memory devices and/or devices that incorporate memory devices that embody the patented technology. On information and belief, Micron Japan manufactures and sells memory devices and/or devices that incorporate memory devices that embody the patented technology and also sells such DRAM semiconductor devices manufactured by foundries such as Micron Taiwan, and Micron Akita.

7. Upon information and belief, MTI controls and is the majority owner of the other Defendants, and Defendants are joint tortfeasors with one another with respect to the matters alleged herein.

#### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

8. This action arises under the Patent Laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

9. On information and belief, Defendants are 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 conducted in this forum, directly and/or through intermediaries, including (i) having solicited business in the State of Texas, transacted business within the State of Texas and attempted to derive financial benefit from residents of the State of Texas, including benefits directly related to the instant patent infringement causes of action set forth herein; (ii) having placed their products and services into the stream of commerce throughout the United States and having been actively engaged in transacting business in Texas and in this District; and (iii) either alone or in conjunction with others, having committed acts of infringement within Texas and in this District. On information and belief, Defendants, directly and/or through intermediaries, have advertised (including through websites), offered to sell, sold and/or distributed infringing products, and/or have induced the sale and use of infringing products in the United States and in Texas. Each Defendant has, directly or through its distribution network, purposefully and voluntarily placed such products in the stream of commerce knowing and expecting them to be purchased and used by consumers in Texas and in this District. Each Defendant has either committed direct infringement in Texas or committed indirect infringement based on acts of direct infringement in Texas. Further, on information and belief, Defendants are subject to the Court's general jurisdiction, including from regularly doing or soliciting business, engaging in other persistent courses of conduct, and/or deriving substantial revenue from goods and services provided to individuals in Texas and in this District.

10. On information and belief, Defendants do one or more of the following with memory devices and/or devices that incorporate memory devices that embody the patented technology that they or their foundries manufacture: (a) make these devices in the United States

for sale to customers, including customers in Texas; (b) import these devices into the United States for sale to consumers, including consumers in Texas; (c) sell them or offer them for sale in the United States, including to customers in Texas; (d) sell them to customers who incorporate them into products that such customers import, sell or offer for sale in the United States, including in Texas.

11. Venue lies in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b), 1391(c) and 1400(b) because each Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in this District, resides in, has regularly conducted business in this District and/or has committed acts of patent infringement in this District. Without limitation, on information and belief, within this District Defendants, directly and/or through intermediaries, have advertised (including through websites), offered to sell, sold and/or distributed infringing products, and/or have induced the sale and use of infringing products.

### **THE PATENTS IN SUIT**

12. On June 15, 1999, U.S. Patent No. 5,912,188 (“the ‘188 patent”), entitled “Method Of Forming A Contact Hole In An Interlevel Dielectric Layer Using Dual Etch Stops,” a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A, was duly and legally issued. The ‘188 patent issued from U.S. patent application Serial Number 08/905,686 filed August 4, 1997 and discloses and relates to the design of and processes for fabricating semiconductor memory devices. The inventors assigned all right, title, and interest in the ‘188 patent to Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. (hereinafter “AMD”). AMD assigned its entire right, title, and interest in the ‘188 patent to Lone Star, and Lone Star is the sole owner of all rights, title and interest in and to the ‘188 patent including the right to sue for and collect past, present and future damages and to seek and obtain injunctive or any other relief for infringement of the ‘188 patent.

13. On February 8, 2000, U.S. Patent No. 6,023,085 (“the ‘085 patent”), entitled “Core Cell Structure And Corresponding Process For NAND-Type High Performance Flash Memory Device,” a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit B, was duly and legally issued. The ‘085 patent issued from U.S. patent application Serial Number 08/993,910 filed December 18, 1997 and discloses and relates to the design of and processes for fabricating NAND-type flash memory semiconductor devices. The inventors assigned all right, title, and interest in the ‘085 patent to AMD. AMD assigned its entire right, title, and interest in the ‘085 patent to Lone Star, and Lone Star is the sole owner of all rights, title and interest in and to the ‘085 patent including the right to sue for and collect past, present and future damages and to seek and obtain injunctive or any other relief for infringement of the ‘085 patent.

14. On February 16, 1999, U.S. Patent No. 5,872,038 (“the ‘038 patent”), entitled “Semiconductor Device Having an Elevated Active Region Formed in an Oxide Trench and Method of Manufacture Thereof,” a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit C, was duly and legally issued. The ‘038 patent issued from U.S. patent application Serial Number 08/780,643, filed January 8, 1997 and discloses and relates to the design of and processes for fabricating semiconductor memory devices. The inventors assigned all right, title, and interest in the ‘038 patent to AMD. AMD assigned its entire right, title, and interest in the ‘038 patent to Lone Star, and Lone Star is the sole owner of all rights, title and interest in and to the ‘038 patent including the right to sue for and collect past, present and future damages and to seek and obtain injunctive or any other relief for infringement of the ‘038 patent.

15. On August 1, 2000, U.S. Patent No. 6,097,061 (“the ‘061 patent”), entitled “Trenched Gate Metal Oxide Semiconductor Device And Method,” a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit D, was duly and legally issued. The ‘061 patent issued from U.S. patent

application Serial Number 09/052,051 filed December March 30, 1998 and discloses and relates to the design of and processes for fabricating semiconductor transistor devices. The inventors assigned all right, title, and interest in the '061 patent to AMD. AMD assigned its entire right, title, and interest in the '061 patent to Lone Star, and Lone Star is the sole owner of all rights, title and interest in and to the '061 patent including the right to sue for and collect past, present and future damages and to seek and obtain injunctive or any other relief for infringement of the '061 patent.

16. On August 15, 2000, U.S. Patent No. 6,103,611 ("the '611 patent"), entitled "Methods And Arrangements For Improved Spacer Formation Within A Semiconductor Device," a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit E, was duly and legally issued. The '611 patent issued from U.S. patent application Serial Number 08/993,830 filed December 18, 1997 and discloses and relates to the design of and processes for fabricating semiconductor devices. The inventors assigned all right, title, and interest in the '611 patent to AMD. AMD assigned its entire right, title, and interest in the '611 patent to Lone Star, and Lone Star is the sole owner of all rights, title and interest in and to the '611 patent including the right to sue for and collect past, present and future damages and to seek and obtain injunctive or any other relief for infringement of the '611 patent.

17. On December 4, 2001, U.S. Patent No. 6,326,231 ("the '231 patent"), entitled "Use Of Silicon Oxynitride Arc For Metal Layers," a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit F, was duly and legally issued. The '231 patent issued from U.S. patent application Serial Number 09/207,562 filed December 8, 1998 and discloses and relates to the design of and processes for fabricating semiconductor devices. The inventors assigned all right, title, and interest in the '231 patent to AMD. AMD assigned its entire right, title, and interest in the '231

patent to Lone Star, and Lone Star is the sole owner of all rights, title and interest in and to the '231 patent including the right to sue for and collect past, present and future damages and to seek and obtain injunctive or any other relief for infringement of the '231 patent.

18. On May 14, 2002, U.S. Patent No. 6,388,330 ("the '330 patent"), entitled "Low Dielectric Constant Etch Stop Layers In Integrated Circuit Interconnects," a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit G, was duly and legally issued. The '330 patent issued from U.S. patent application Serial Number 09/776,012 filed February 1, 2001 and discloses and relates to the design of and processes for fabricating semiconductor devices. The inventors assigned all right, title, and interest in the '330 patent to AMD. AMD assigned its entire right, title, and interest in the '330 patent to Lone Star, and Lone Star is the sole owner of all rights, title and interest in and to the '330 patent including the right to sue for and collect past, present and future damages and to seek and obtain injunctive or any other relief for infringement of the '330 patent.

#### **DEFENDANTS' INFRINGING PRODUCTS AND METHODS**

19. Defendants make, use, sell, offer for sale and/or import into the United States NAND and NOR Flash memory semiconductor devices and products incorporating such devices. These NAND and NOR Flash memory semiconductor devices are electrically re-writeable, non-volatile semiconductor memory devices that retain content when power is turned off. Defendants' embedded NAND Flash-based storage devices are utilized in mobile phones, tablets, computers, industrial and automotive applications, networking and other personal and consumer applications. Defendants' NAND Flash memory modules are also incorporated into removable storage devices, such as USB and Flash memory cards used with applications such as PCs, digital still cameras and mobile phones. Defendants also provide solid state drives ("SSDs") incorporating their NAND Flash memory modules, which are components of notebooks,



desktops, workstations and other consumer computing products, as well as servers and storage devices. Defendants also offer Multi-Chip Package (“MCP”) products, which incorporate their NAND and NOR Flash modules and technology. For example, Defendants’ e-MMC products combine NAND Flash with a logic controller that performs media management and Error Code Correction, and their e-MCP products combine e-MMC with LPDRAM on the same substrate. By way of example, and without limitation, Defendants sell such products under brand names that include Micron, IM Flash, Lexar, Crucial, SpecTek, Elpida and private labels, in packaged form, unpackaged form, die form and wafer form, and as solid state drives, memory modules, managed NAND, multi-chip packages, memory cards and USB devices. Despite not having a license to the ‘188 patent, Defendants have used the semiconductor fabrication methods claimed therein in making NAND and NOR Flash memory devices. Despite not having a license to the ‘085 patent, Defendants Flash memory products adopt the designs claimed in the ‘085 patent.

20. Defendants also make, use, sell, offer for sale and/or import into the United States DRAM memory semiconductor devices and products incorporating these devices. These products are high-density, random access memory devices that provide high-speed data storage and retrieval. Defendants’ DRAM memory devices are provided as wafers, chips, and memory modules and are integrated as components of desktop computer memories, mobile device memories, networking devices, servers, consumer electronics, communications equipment, computer peripherals, automotive systems and other applications. Defendants’ LPDRAM products offer lower power consumption relative to other DRAM products and are used in mobile phones, tablets, embedded applications, ultra-thin laptop computers and other mobile consumer devices that require low power consumption. By way of example, and without limitation, Defendants sell such DRAM products under brand names that include Micron, Lexar,

Crucial, SpecTek, Elpida and private labels, in packaged form, unpackaged form, die form and wafer form, and as memory modules and multi-chip packages. Despite not having a license to the '611, '038 or '231 patents, Defendants have used the semiconductor fabrication methods claimed therein in making DRAM memory devices. Despite not having a license to the '330 or '061 patents, Defendants DRAM memory products adopt the designs claimed in these patents.

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION – INFRINGEMENT OF THE '188 PATENT**

21. Plaintiff hereby repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 to 20, as if fully set forth herein.

22. Defendants MTI, MSP and MCPG, directly and/or through their subsidiaries, affiliates, agents, and/or business partners, have in the past and continue to directly infringe the '188 patent, including at least claims 1-5, 7-13, 15-23 and 25-30, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making and using the methods claimed in the '188 patent in the manufacture of NAND Flash memory semiconductor devices within the United States, for example by practicing the steps of: (a) providing a semiconductor substrate; (b) forming a gate over the substrate; (c) forming a source/drain region in the substrate; (d) providing a source/drain contact electrically coupled to the source/drain region; (e) forming an interlevel dielectric layer that includes first, second and third dielectric layers over the source/drain contact; (f) forming an etch mask over the interlevel dielectric layer; (g) applying a first etch which is highly selective of the first dielectric layer with respect to the second dielectric layer through an opening in the etch mask using the second dielectric layer as an etch stop, to form a first hole in the first dielectric layer that extends to the second dielectric layer without extending to the third dielectric layer; (h) applying a second etch which is highly selective of the second dielectric layer with respect to the third dielectric layer through the opening in the etch mask using the third dielectric layer as an etch stop, to form a

second hole in the second dielectric layer that extends to the third dielectric layer without extending to the source/drain contact; and (i) applying a third etch which is highly selective of the third dielectric layer with respect to the source/drain contact through the opening in the etch mask, form a third hole in the third dielectric layer that extends to the source/drain contact, such that the first, second and third holes in combination provide a contact hole in the interlevel dielectric layer.

23. Defendants directly and/or through their subsidiaries, affiliates, agents, and/or business partners, have also in the past and continue to directly infringe the '188 patent, including at least claims 1-5, 7-13, 15-23 and 25-30, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(g) by importing, using, selling or offering to sell NAND Flash memory semiconductor devices in the United States made using the methods claimed in the '188 patent. NAND Flash memory semiconductor devices manufactured by Defendants and/or other entities owned and controlled by Defendants or by third-party partner foundries under contract with Defendants, are made using a process that practices the claims of the '188 patent. Defendants directly infringe when they import, use, sell or offer for sale in the United States NAND Flash memory semiconductor devices made using the claimed methods.

24. Defendants have been and are engaged in one or more of these direct infringing activities related to their NAND Flash memory semiconductor devices, including at least their NAND Flash Products, including SLC NAND, MLC NAND, TLC NAND and Serial NAND products, whether sold in packaged form, unpackaged form, die form or wafer form; managed NAND Flash Products incorporating such NAND flash products, such as their e-MMC and Embedded USB products; multichip packages incorporating such NAND Flash Products, such as their e.MMC-Based MCP and NAND-Based MCP products; solid state drives incorporating such

NAND Flash Products, such as their 9100 PCIe<sup>®</sup> NVMe<sup>™</sup> SSD, S600DC, M600, M500DC, and M510DC solid state drives; and any other NAND Flash memory devices made by a substantially similar process (“‘188 Accused NAND Flash Products”).

25. Defendants, directly and/or through their subsidiaries, affiliates, agents, and/or business partners, have been and are now indirectly infringing the ‘188 patent, including at least claims 1-5, 7-13, 15-23 and 25-30, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by actively inducing acts of direct infringement performed by others. Defendants have actual notice of the ‘188 patent and the infringement alleged herein at least upon the service of this Complaint. Upon information and belief, MTI has numerous lawyers and other active agents of MTI and of its owned and controlled subsidiaries who regularly review patents and published patent applications relevant to technology in the fields of the Patents in Suit, specifically including patents directed to semiconductor memory devices issued to competitors such as AMD, the original assignee of the ‘188 patent. Upon information and belief, MTI itself has been issued over 24,000 patents, including over 900 patents prosecuted in the USPTO in the same classifications as the ‘188 patent, giving Defendants intimate knowledge of the art in fields relevant to this civil action. The timing, circumstances and extent of MTI and its subsidiaries MSP, MCPG and Micron Japan obtaining actual knowledge of the ‘188 patent prior to the commencement of this lawsuit will be confirmed during discovery.

26. Upon gaining knowledge of the ‘188 patent, it was, or became, apparent to Defendants that the manufacture, sale, importing, offer for sale, and use of their ‘188 Accused NAND Flash Products results in infringement of the ‘188 patent. Upon information and belief, Defendants have continued and will continue to engage in activities constituting inducement of

infringement, notwithstanding their knowledge, or willful blindness thereto, that the activities they induce result in infringement of the '188 patent.

27. The '188 Accused NAND Flash Products are intended for integration into products known to be sold widely in the United States. MTI and its subsidiaries make NAND Flash semiconductor devices using methods claimed in the '188 patent, which devices infringe when they are imported into, or sold, used, or offered for sale in, the United States. Defendants indirectly infringe by inducing customers (such as makers of mobile devices, desktop computers and other devices that use NAND Flash memory) to import products that integrate NAND Flash semiconductor devices made using the methods claimed in the '188 patent, or to sell or use such products, or offer them for sale, in the United States. For example, Defendants induce third-party manufacturers, original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), importers, resellers, and other customers who purchase devices manufactured at Micron Japan's and other overseas facilities of MTI's owned and controlled subsidiaries, or supplied under agreements with partner foundries, to import devices made using the methods claimed in the '188 patent, or to sell or use such devices, or offer them for sale in the United States without authority.

28. Defendants encourage customers, resellers, OEMs, or others to import into the United States and sell and use in the United States the '188 Accused NAND Flash Products made using the methods claimed in the '188 patent with knowledge and the specific intent to cause the acts of direct infringement performed by these third parties. On information and belief, after Defendants obtained knowledge of the '188 patent, the '188 Accused NAND Flash Products have been and will continue to be imported into the United States and sold in large volumes by themselves and by others, such as customers, distributors and resellers. Defendants are aware that the '188 Accused NAND Flash Products are always made using the same

fabrication methods under Defendants' direction and control such that Defendants' customers will infringe one or more claims of the '188 patent by incorporating such NAND Flash semiconductor devices in other products, and that subsequent importation, sale and use of such products in the United States would be a direct infringement of the '188 patent. Therefore, Defendants are aware that their customers will infringe the '188 patent by importing, selling and using the products supplied by Defendants.

29. Defendants directly benefit from and actively and knowingly encourage customers, resellers, and users' importation of these products into the United States and sale and use within the United States. Defendants actively encourage customers and downstream users, OEMs, and resellers to import, use, and sell in the United States the '188 Accused NAND Flash Products that they manufacture and supply, including through advertising, marketing and sales activities directed at United States sales. On information and belief, MTI and its subsidiaries are aware of the size and importance of the United States market for customers of Defendants' products, and also distribute or supply these products intended for importation, use, and sale in the United States. Defendants routinely market their infringing NAND Flash memory products to third parties for inclusion in products that are sold to customers in the United States, as well as directly to end user customers. MTI has publicly stated that its Flash products are primarily targeted for mobile phones, SSDs, tablets, computers, industrial and automotive applications, removable storage devices, SSDs and MCP products, all of which are widely sold and used in the United States. Defendants have numerous direct sales, distributors and reseller outlets for these products in the United States. Defendants' marketing efforts show that they have specifically intended to and have induced direct infringement in the United States.

30. Defendants also provide OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users instructions, user guides and technical specifications on how to incorporate the ‘188 Accused NAND Flash Products into electronics products that are made, used, sold, offered for sale in and/or imported into the United States. When OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users follow such instructions, user guides, and technical specifications and embed the products in end products and make, use, offer to sell, sell, or import them into the United States, they directly infringe one or more claims of the ‘188 patent. Defendants know that by providing such instructions, user guides, and technical specifications, OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users follow them, and therefore directly infringe one or more claims of the ‘188 patent. Defendants thus know that their actions actively induce infringement.

31. Defendants have engaged and will continue to engage in additional activities to specifically target the United States market for the ‘188 Accused NAND Flash products and actively induce OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users to directly infringe one or more claims of the ‘188 patent in the United States. For example, Defendants have showcased their NAND Flash memory technologies at various industry events and through written materials distributed in the United States, in an effort to encourage various OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users to include the infringing technology in their computers, mobile devices, removable storage devices and other products. These events are attended by the direct infringers mentioned above and generally by companies that make, use, offer to sell, sell, or import in the United States products that use NAND Flash memory components such as those made by Defendants.

32. Defendants derive significant revenue by selling their NAND Flash memory products to third parties who directly infringe the '188 patent in the United States. Further, MTI has stated publicly that it has partnered with Intel for design, development, and manufacture of NAND Flash semiconductor devices and sells its NAND Flash products to Intel through its partnership with Intel. Defendants know that by selling NAND Flash to Intel, Intel will incorporate the NAND Flash and directly infringe one or more claims of the '188 patents. Defendants thus know that these actions actively induce infringement.

33. Defendants' extensive sales and marketing efforts, sales volume, and partnerships all evidence their intent to induce companies to infringe one or more claims of the '188 patent by, using, offering to sell, selling, or importing products that incorporate the '188 Accused NAND Flash Products in the United States. Defendants have had specific intent to induce infringement or have been willfully blind to the direct infringement they are inducing.

34. Defendants' direct and indirect infringement of the '188 patent has injured Lone Star, and Lone Star is entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate for such infringement pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284. Unless they cease their infringing activities, Defendants will continue to injure Lone Star by infringing the '188 patent.

35. On information and belief, Defendant MTI, including its subsidiaries MSP, MCPG and Micron Japan, acted egregiously and with willful misconduct in that their actions constituted direct or indirect infringement of a valid patent, and this was either known or so obvious that Defendants should have known about it. Defendants continue to infringe the '188 patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale and importing in the United States the '188 Accused NAND Flash Products and to induce the direct infringement of others performing these acts, or they have acted at least in reckless disregard of Lone Star's patent rights. On information



and belief, Defendants will continue their infringement notwithstanding actual knowledge of the '188 patent and without a good faith basis to believe that their activities do not infringe any valid claim of the '188 patent. All infringement of the '188 patent following Defendants' knowledge of the '188 patent is willful and Lone Star is entitled to treble damages and attorneys' fees and costs incurred in this action under 35 U.S.C. §§ 284 and 285.

**SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION – INFRINGEMENT OF THE '085 PATENT**

36. Plaintiff hereby repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 to 20, as if fully set forth herein.

37. Defendants, directly and/or through their subsidiaries, affiliates, agents, and/or business partners, have in the past and continue to directly infringe the '085 patent, including at least claims 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making, using, selling, offering to sell and/or importing NAND and NOR Flash memory semiconductor devices that embody the inventions claimed in the '085 patent, within the United States and within this District. In violation of the '085 patent, for example, Defendants' accused NAND and NOR Flash memory devices: include (a) a core region including a stacked gate flash memory cell structure and a select gate transistor, and a periphery region including a low voltage transistor and a high voltage transistor; and (b) the select gate transistor and the low voltage transistor both have a gate oxide layer and a gate electrode layer; and (c) a thickness of the gate oxide layer of the select gate transistor and the low voltage transistor are substantially the same; and (d) a thickness of the gate electrode layer of the select gate transistor and the low voltage transistor are substantially the same.

38. Defendants have been and are engaged in one or more of these direct infringing activities related to their NAND and NOR Flash memory semiconductor devices, including at

least their Flash Products, including SLC NAND, MLC NAND, TLC NAND, Serial NAND, Parallel NOR Flash, Serial NOR Flash, and XTRMFlash products, whether sold in packaged form, unpackaged form, die form or wafer form; managed Flash Products incorporating such Flash Products, such as their e-MMC and Embedded USB products; multichip packages incorporating such Flash Products, such as their e.MMC-Based MCP, NAND-Based MCP, and NOR-Based MCP products; and solid state drives incorporating such NAND Flash Products, such as their 9100 PCIe<sup>®</sup> NVMe<sup>™</sup> SSD, S600DC, M600, M500DC, and M510DC solid state drives; and any other Flash memory devices of substantially similar design (“‘085 Accused Flash Products”).

39. Defendants, directly and/or through their subsidiaries, affiliates, agents, and/or business partners, have been and are now indirectly infringing the ‘085 patent, including at least claims 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by actively inducing acts of direct infringement performed by others. Defendants have actual notice of the ‘085 patent and the infringement alleged herein at least upon the service of this Complaint. Upon information and belief, MTI has numerous lawyers and other active agents of MTI and of its owned and controlled subsidiaries who regularly review patents and published patent applications relevant to technology in the fields of the Patents in Suit, specifically including patents directed to semiconductor memory devices issued to competitors such as AMD, the original assignee of the ‘085 patent. Upon information and belief, MTI itself has been issued over 24,000 patents, including over 400 patents prosecuted in the USPTO in the same classifications as the ‘085 patent, giving Defendants intimate knowledge of the art in fields relevant to this civil action. MTI has had previous actual notice of the ‘085 patent prior to the filing of this Complaint at least through its efforts to patent related technologies. The ‘085 patent is listed on the face of U.S.

Patent No. 6,191,444 (“the ‘444 patent”) issued to Defendant MTI on February 20, 2001, indicating that it was among the references reference cited against and considered by the USPTO and MTI during prosecution of ‘444 patent. Accordingly, MTI has had actual notice of the ‘085 patent since at least the issue date of the ‘444 patent. The ‘085 patent is also listed on the face of U.S. Patent No. 6,414,351, issued to MTI on July 2, 2002, and on the face of U.S. Patent No. 6,551,878, issued to MTI on April 22, 2003, demonstrating that MTI had further notice of the ‘085 patent well prior to the commencement of this legal action. The timing, circumstances and extent of MTI and its subsidiaries MSP, MCPG and Micron Japan obtaining actual knowledge of the ‘085 patent prior to the commencement of this lawsuit will be confirmed during discovery.

40. Upon gaining knowledge of the ‘085 patent, it was, or became, apparent to Defendants that the manufacture, sale, importing, offer for sale and use of their ‘085 Accused Flash Products results in infringement of the ‘085 patent. Upon information and belief, Defendants have continued and will continue to engage in activities constituting inducement of infringement, notwithstanding their knowledge, or willful blindness thereto, that the activities they induce result in infringement of the ‘085 patent.

41. The ‘085 Accused Flash Products are intended for integration into products known to be sold widely in the United States. MTI and its subsidiaries make Flash semiconductor devices that embody the inventions claimed in the ‘085 patent, which devices infringe when they are imported into, or sold, used, or offered for sale in, the United States. Defendants indirectly infringe by inducing customers (such as makers of mobile devices, desktop computers and other devices that use Flash memory) to import products that integrate Flash semiconductor devices embodying inventions claimed in the ‘085 patent, or to sell or use such products, or offer them for sale, in the United States. For example, Defendants induce third-party

manufacturers, original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), importers, resellers, and other customers who purchase devices manufactured at Micron Japan's and other overseas facilities of MTI's owned and controlled subsidiaries, or supplied under agreements with partner foundries, to import devices embodying inventions claimed in the '085 patent, or to sell or use such devices, or offer them for sale in the United States without authority.

42. Defendants encourage customers, resellers, OEMs, or others to import into the United States and sell and use in the United States the '085 Accused Flash Products embodying inventions claimed in the '085 patent with knowledge and the specific intent to cause the acts of direct infringement performed by these third-parties. On information and belief, after Defendants obtained knowledge of the '085 patent, the '085 Accused Flash Products have been and will continue to be imported into the United States and sold in large volumes by themselves and by others, such as customers, distributors and resellers. Defendants are aware that the '085 Accused Flash Products are integral components of the computer and mobile products incorporating them, that the infringing Flash Products are built into the computer and other products, and cannot be removed or disabled by a purchaser of the consumer products containing the infringing Flash memory devices, such that Defendants' customers will infringe one or more claims of the '085 patent by incorporating such Flash semiconductor devices in other products, and that subsequent importation, sale and use of such products in the United States would be a direct infringement of the '085 patent. Therefore, Defendants are aware that their customers will infringe one or more claims of the '085 patent by selling, offering for sale, importing and/or using the products as-sold and as-marketed by Defendants.

43. Defendants directly benefit from and actively and knowingly encourage customers, resellers, and users' importation of these products into the United States and sale and

use within the United States. Defendants actively encourage customers and downstream users, OEMs, and resellers to import, use, and sell in the United States the '085 Accused Flash Products that they manufacture and supply, including through advertising, marketing and sales activities directed at United States sales. On information and belief, MTI and its subsidiaries are aware of the size and importance of the United States market for customers of Defendants' products, and also distribute or supply these products intended for importation, use, and sale in the United States. Defendants routinely market their infringing NAND and NOR Flash memory products to third parties for inclusion in products that are sold to customers in the United States, as well as directly to end user customers. MTI has publicly stated that its Flash products are primarily targeted for mobile phones, SSDs, tablets, computers, industrial and automotive applications, removable storage devices, SSDs and MCP products, all of which are widely sold and used in the United States. Defendants have numerous direct sales, distributors and reseller outlets for these products in the United States. Defendants' marketing efforts show that they have specifically intended to and have induced direct infringement in the United States.

44. Defendants also provide OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users instructions, user guides and technical specifications on how to incorporate the '085 Accused Flash Products into electronics products that are made, used, sold, offered for sale in and/or imported into the United States. When OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users follow such instructions, user guides, and technical specifications and embed the products in end products and make, use, offer to sell, sell, or import into the United States, they directly infringe one or more claims of the '085 patent. Defendants know that by providing such instructions, user guides, and technical specifications, OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users follow them, and therefore directly infringe one or

more claims of the '085 patent. Defendants thus know that their actions actively induce infringement.

45. Defendants have engaged and will continue to engage in additional activities to specifically target the United States market for the '085 Accused Flash products and actively induce OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users to directly infringe one or more claims of the '085 patent in the United States. For example, Defendants have showcased their NAND and NOR Flash memory technologies at various industry events and through written materials distributed in the United States, in an effort to encourage various OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users to include the infringing technology in their computers, mobile devices, removable storage devices and other products. These events are attended by the direct infringers mentioned above and generally by companies that make, use, offer to sell, sell, or import in the United States products that use NAND or NOR Flash memory components such as those made by Defendants.

46. Defendants derive significant revenue by selling the '085 Accused Flash Products to third parties who directly infringe the '085 patent in the United States. Further, MTI has stated publicly that it has partnered with Intel for design, development, and manufacture of NAND Flash semiconductor devices and sells its NAND Flash products to Intel through its partnership with Intel. Defendants know that by selling NAND Flash to Intel, Intel will incorporate the NAND Flash and directly infringe one or more claims of the '085 patent. Defendants thus know that these actions actively induce infringement.

47. Defendants' extensive sales and marketing efforts, sales volume, and partnerships all evidence their intent to induce companies to infringe one or more claims of the '085 patent by, using, offering to sell, selling, or importing products that incorporate the '085 Accused Flash

Products, in the United States. Defendants have had specific intent to induce infringement or have been willfully blind to the direct infringement they are inducing.

48. Upon information and belief, Defendants have continued and will continue to engage in activities constituting contributory infringement of the '085 patent, including at least claims 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(c). Defendants contributorily infringe with knowledge that the '085 Accused Flash Products, or the use thereof, infringe the '085 patent. Defendants knowingly and intentionally contributed to the direct infringement of the '085 patent by others, by supplying these Flash memory chipset products, that embody a material part of the claimed invention of the '085 patent, that are known by the Defendants to be specially made or adapted for use in an infringing manner. For example, and without limitation, the '085 Accused Flash Products are used in end products, including solid state drives, thumb drives, computers, laptops and mobile telephones. The '085 Accused Flash Products are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for non-infringing use and are especially made for or adapted for use in infringing the '085 patent. There are no substantial uses of the '085 Accused Flash Products that do not infringe the '085 patent. By contributing a material part of the infringing computing products sold, offered for sale, imported and used by their customers, resellers and users, Defendants have been and are now indirectly infringing the '085 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

49. Defendants' direct and indirect infringement of the '085 patent has injured Lone Star, and Lone Star is entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate for such infringement pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284. Unless they cease their infringing activities, Defendants will continue to injure Lone Star by infringing the '085 patent.

50. On information and belief, Defendant MTI, including its subsidiaries MSP, MCPG and Micron Japan, acted egregiously and with willful misconduct in that their actions constituted direct or indirect infringement of a valid patent, and this was either known or so obvious that Defendants should have known about it. Defendants continue to infringe the '085 patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale and importing in the United States the '085 Accused Flash Products and to induce the direct infringement of others performing these acts, or they have acted at least in reckless disregard of Lone Star's patent rights. On information and belief, Defendants will continue their infringement notwithstanding actual knowledge of the '085 patent and without a good faith basis to believe that their activities do not infringe any valid claim of the '085 patent. All infringement of the '085 patent following Defendants' knowledge of the '085 patent is willful and Lone Star is entitled to treble damages and attorneys' fees and costs incurred in this action under 35 U.S.C. §§ 284 and 285.

### **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION – INFRINGEMENT OF THE '038 PATENT**

51. Plaintiff hereby repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 to 20, as if fully set forth herein.

52. Defendants MTI, MSP and MCGP, directly and/or through their subsidiaries, affiliates, agents, and/or business partners, have in the past and continue to directly infringe the '038 patent, including at least claims 1, 2, 8-11, 14 and 15, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making and using the methods claimed in the '038 patent in the manufacture of DRAM memory semiconductor devices within the United States, including for example by practicing the steps of: (a) forming a plurality of gate electrodes on a substrate, with an active region of the substrate being defined by adjacent walls of two gate electrodes; (b) forming an insulating layer over the gate electrodes and the active region; (c) etching a trench in the insulating layer to expose a



portion of the active region of the substrate; (d) filling the trench with a polysilicon material; and (e) doping the polysilicon material to form an elevated active region above the active region of the substrate.

53. Defendants, directly and/or through their subsidiaries, affiliates, agents, and/or business partners, have also in the past and continue to directly infringe the '038 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(g) by importing, using, selling or offering to sell DRAM memory semiconductor devices in the United States made using the methods claimed in the '038 patent. On information and belief, DRAM memory semiconductor devices manufactured by Defendants and/or other related entities and/or business partner foundries, are made using a process that practices the claims of the '038 patent. Defendants directly infringe when they import, use, sell or offer for sale in the United States DRAM memory semiconductor devices made using the claimed methods.

54. Defendants have been and are engaged in one or more of these direct infringing activities related to their DRAM memory semiconductor devices, including at least their DRAM Products, including DDR4 SDRAM, DDR3 SDRAM, DDR2 SDRAM, DDR SDRAM, SDRAM, GDDR, RDRAM and LPDRAM, whether sold in packaged form, unpackaged form, die form or wafer form; DRAM modules incorporating such DRAM Products, such as their FBDIMM, RDIMM, VLP RDIMM, VLP UDIMM, UDIMM, SODIMM, SORDIMM, VLP Mini-DIMM, LRDIMM, Mini-DIMM and NVDIMM modules; multichip packages incorporating such DRAM Products, such as their eMMC-Based MCP, NAND-Based MCP, and NOR-Based MCP products; and any other DRAM memory devices made by a substantially similar process ("the '038 Accused DRAM Products").

55. Defendants have been and are now indirectly infringing the '038 patent, including at least claims 1, 2, 8-11, 14 and 15, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by actively inducing acts of direct infringement performed by others. Defendants have actual notice of the '038 patent and the infringement alleged herein at least upon the service of this Complaint. Upon information and belief, MTI has numerous lawyers and other active agents of MTI and of its owned and controlled subsidiaries who regularly review patents and published patent applications relevant to technology in the fields of the Patents in Suit, specifically including patents directed to semiconductor memory devices issued to competitors such as AMD, the original assignee of the '038 patent. Upon information and belief, MTI itself has been issued over 450 patents, including over 450 patents prosecuted in the USPTO in the same classifications as the '038 patent, giving Defendants intimate knowledge of the art in fields relevant to this civil action. The timing, circumstances and extent of MTI and its subsidiaries MSP, MCPG and Micron Japan obtaining actual knowledge of the '038 patent prior to the commencement of this lawsuit will be confirmed during discovery.

56. Upon gaining knowledge of the '038 patent, it was, or became, apparent to Defendants that the manufacture, sale, importing, offer for sale, and use of their '038 Accused DRAM Products result in infringement of the '038 patent. Upon information and belief, Defendants have continued and will continue to engage in activities constituting inducement of infringement, notwithstanding their knowledge, or willful blindness thereto, that the activities they induce result in infringement of the '038 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

57. The '038 Accused DRAM Products are intended for integration into products known to be sold widely in the United States. MTI and its subsidiaries make DRAM semiconductor devices using methods claimed in the '038 patent, which devices infringe when

they are imported into, or sold, used, or offered for sale in, the United States. Defendants indirectly infringe by inducing customers (such as makers of mobile devices, desktop computers and other devices that use DRAM memory) to import products that integrate DRAM semiconductor devices made using the methods claimed in the '038 patent, or to sell or use such products, or offer them for sale, in the United States. For example, Defendants induce third-party manufacturers, original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), importers, resellers, and other customers who purchase devices manufactured at Micron Japan's and other overseas facilities of MTI's owned and controlled subsidiaries, or supplied under agreements with partner foundries, to import devices made using the methods claimed in the '038 patent, or to sell or use such devices, or offer them for sale in the United States without authority.

58. Defendants encourage customers, resellers, OEMs, or others to import into the United States and sell and use in the United States the '038 Accused DRAM Products made using the methods claimed in the '038 patent with knowledge and the specific intent to cause the acts of direct infringement performed by these third-parties. On information and belief, after Defendants obtained knowledge of the '038 patent, the '038 Accused DRAM Products have been and will continue to be imported into the United States and sold in large volumes by themselves and by others, such as customers, distributors and resellers. Defendants are aware that the '038 Accused DRAM Products are always made using the same fabrication methods under Defendants' direction and control such that Defendants' customers will infringe one or more claims of the '038 patent by incorporating such DRAM semiconductor devices in other products, and that subsequent importation, sale and use of such products in the United States would be a direct infringement of the '038 patent. Therefore, Defendants are aware that their customers will infringe the '038 patent by importing, selling and using the products supplied by Defendants.

59. Defendants directly benefit from and actively and knowingly encourage customers, resellers, and users' importation of these products into the United States and sale and use within the United States. Defendants actively encourage customers and downstream users, OEMs, and resellers to import, use, and sell in the United States the '038 Accused DRAM Products that they manufacture and supply, including through advertising, marketing and sales activities directed at United States sales. On information and belief, MTI and its subsidiaries are aware of the size and importance of the United States market for customers of Defendants' products, and also distribute or supply these products intended for importation, use, and sale in the United States. Defendants routinely market their infringing DRAM memory products to third parties for inclusion in products that are sold to customers in the United States, as well as directly to end user customers. MTI has publicly stated that its DRAM products are primarily targeted for desktop computers, tablet computers, mobile phones, networking devices, servers, and other products, all of which are widely sold and used in the United States. Defendants have numerous direct sales, distributors and reseller outlets for these products in the United States. Defendants' marketing efforts show that they have specifically intended to and have induced direct infringement in the United States.

60. Defendants also provide OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users instructions, user guides, and technical specifications on how to incorporate the '038 Accused DRAM Products into electronics products that are made, used, sold, offered for sale in and/or imported into the United States. When OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users follow such instructions, user guides, and technical specifications and embed the products in end products and make, use, offer to sell, sell, or import into the United States, they directly infringe one or more claims of the '038 patent. Defendants know that by

providing such instructions, user guides, and technical specifications, OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users follow them, and therefore directly infringe one or more claims of the '038 patent. Defendants thus know that their actions actively induce infringement.

61. Defendants have engaged and will continue to engage in additional activities to specifically target the United States market for the '038 Accused DRAM Products and actively induce OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users to directly infringe one or more claims of the '038 patent in the United States. For example, Defendants have showcased their DRAM memory technologies at various industry events and through written materials distributed in the United States, in an effort to encourage various OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users to include the infringing technology in their computers, mobile devices, removable storage devices and other products. These events are attended by the direct infringers mentioned above and generally by companies that make, use, offer to sell, sell, or import in the United States products that use DRAM memory components such as those made by Defendants.

62. Defendants derive significant revenue by selling their DRAM memory products to third parties who directly infringe the '038 patent in the United States. Defendants' extensive sales and marketing efforts, sales volume, and partnerships all evidence their intent to induce companies to infringe one or more claims of the '038 patent by, using, offering to sell, selling, or importing products that incorporate the '038 Accused DRAM Products, in the United States. Defendants have had specific intent to induce infringement or have been willfully blind to the direct infringement they are inducing.

63. Defendants' direct and indirect infringement of the '038 patent has injured Lone Star, and Lone Star is entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate for such infringement pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284. Unless they cease their infringing activities, Defendants will continue to injure Lone Star by infringing the '038 patent.

64. On information and belief, Defendant MTI, including its subsidiaries MSP, MCPG and Micron Japan, acted egregiously and with willful misconduct in that their actions constituted direct or indirect infringement of a valid patent, and this was either known or so obvious that Defendants should have known about it. Defendants continue to infringe the '038 patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale and importing in the United States the '038 Accused DRAM Products and to induce the direct infringement of others performing these acts, or they have acted at least in reckless disregard of Lone Star's patent rights. On information and belief, Defendants will continue their infringement notwithstanding actual knowledge of the '038 patent and without a good faith basis to believe that their activities do not infringe any valid claim of the '038 patent. All infringement of the '038 patent following Defendants' knowledge of the '038 patent is willful and Lone Star is entitled to treble damages and attorneys' fees and costs incurred in this action under 35 U.S.C. §§ 284 and 285.

**FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION – INFRINGEMENT OF THE '061 PATENT**

65. Plaintiff hereby repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 to 20, as if fully set forth herein.

66. Defendants, directly and/or through their subsidiaries, affiliates, agents, and/or business partners, have in the past and continue to directly infringe the '061 patent, including at least claims 1, 3, 4, 11, 13 and 14, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making, using, selling, offering to sell and/or importing DRAM memory semiconductor devices that embody the

inventions claimed in the '061 patent, within the United States and within this District. In violation of the '061 patent, for example, Defendants' accused DRAM memory devices include: (a) a semiconductor substrate of a first conductivity type; (b) a source region of a second conductivity type in the semiconductor substrate; (c) a drain region of the second conductivity type spaced from the source region in the semiconductor substrate; (d) a trench having substantially upright vertical surfaces and a bottom surface formed in the semiconductor substrate intermediate the source and drain regions; (e) a channel region formed in the semiconductor substrate and forming a contiguous region beneath the bottom surface of the trench and immediately contiguous to the source and drain regions; (f) a trench-to-gate insulating layer formed on the substantially upright vertical surfaces and the bottom surface inside the trench and forming a contiguous layer inside the trench; and (g) a trenched gate electrode having a top surface and formed on the trench-to-gate insulating layer inside the trench.

67. Defendants have been and are engaged in one or more of these direct infringing activities related to their DRAM memory semiconductor devices, including at least their DRAM Products, including DDR4 SDRAM, DDR3 SDRAM, DDR2 SDRAM, DDR SDRAM, SDRAM, GDDR, RDRAM and LPDRAM, whether sold in packaged form, unpackaged form, die form or wafer form; DRAM modules incorporating such DRAM Products, such as their FBDIMM, RDIMM, VLP RDIMM, VLP UDIMM, UDIMM, SODIMM, SORDIMM, VLP Mini-DIMM, LRDIMM, Mini-DIMM, and NVDIMM modules; multichip packages incorporating such DRAM Products, such as their e.MMC-Based MCP, NAND-Based MCP, and NOR-Based MCP products; and any other DRAM memory devices of substantially similar design ("the '061 Accused DRAM Products").

68. Defendants, directly and/or through their subsidiaries, affiliates, agents, and/or business partners, have been and are now indirectly infringing the '061 patent, including at least claims 1, 3, 4, 11, 13 and 14, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by actively inducing acts of direct infringement performed by others. Defendants have actual notice of the '061 patent and the infringement alleged herein at least upon the service of this Complaint. Upon information and belief, MTI has numerous lawyers and other active agents of MTI and of its owned and controlled subsidiaries who regularly review patents and published patent applications relevant to technology in the fields of the Patents in Suit, specifically including patents directed to semiconductor memory devices issued to competitors such as AMD, the original assignee of the '061 patent. Upon information and belief, MTI itself has been issued over 24,000 patents, including over 150 patents prosecuted in the USPTO in the same classifications as the '061 patent, giving Defendants intimate knowledge of the art in fields relevant to this civil action. The timing, circumstances and extent of MTI and its subsidiaries MSP, MCPG and Micron Japan obtaining actual knowledge of the '061 patent prior to the commencement of this lawsuit will be confirmed during discovery.

69. Upon gaining knowledge of the '061 patent, it was, or became, apparent to Defendants that the manufacture, sale, importing, offer for sale, and use of their '061 Accused DRAM Products result in infringement of the '061 patent. Upon information and belief, Defendants have continued and will continue to engage in activities constituting inducement of infringement, notwithstanding their knowledge, or willful blindness thereto, that the activities they induce result in infringement of the '061 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

70. The '061 Accused DRAM Products are intended for integration into products known to be sold widely in the United States. MTI and its subsidiaries make DRAM



semiconductor devices that embody the inventions claimed in the '061 patent, which devices infringe when they are imported into, or sold, used, or offered for sale in, the United States. Defendants indirectly infringe by inducing customers (such as makers of mobile devices, desktop computers and other devices that use DRAM memory) to import products that integrate DRAM semiconductor devices embodying inventions claimed in the '061 patent, or to sell or use such products, or offer them for sale, in the United States. For example, Defendants induce third-party manufacturers, original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), importers, resellers, and other customers who purchase devices manufactured at Micron Japan's and other overseas facilities of MTI's owned and controlled subsidiaries, or supplied under agreements with partner foundries, to import devices embodying inventions claimed in the '061 patent, or to sell or use such devices, or offer them for sale in the United States without authority.

71. Defendants encourage customers, resellers, OEMs, or others to import into the United States and sell and use in the United States the '061 Accused DRAM Products embodying inventions claimed in the '061 patent with knowledge and the specific intent to cause the acts of direct infringement performed by these third-parties. On information and belief, after Defendants obtained knowledge of the '061 patent, the '061 Accused DRAM Products have been and will continue to be imported into the United States and sold in large volumes by themselves and by others, such as customers, distributors and resellers. Defendants are aware that the '061 Accused DRAM Products are integral components of the computer and mobile products incorporating them, that the infringing DRAM Products are built into the computer and other products, and cannot be removed or disabled by a purchaser of the consumer products containing the infringing DRAM memory devices, such that Defendants' customers will infringe one or more claims of the '061 patent by incorporating such DRAM semiconductor devices in other

products, and that subsequent importation, sale and use of such products in the United States would be a direct infringement of the '061 patent. Therefore, Defendants are aware that their customers will infringe one or more claims of the '061 patent by selling, offering for sale, importing and/or using the products as-sold and as-marketed by Defendants.

72. Defendants directly benefit from and actively and knowingly encourage customers, resellers, and users' importation of these products into the United States and sale and use within the United States. Defendants actively encourage customers and downstream users, OEMs, and resellers to import, use, and sell in the United States the '061 Accused DRAM Products that they manufacture and supply, including through advertising, marketing, and sales activities directed at United States sales. On information and belief, MTI and its subsidiaries are aware of the size and importance of the United States market for customers of Defendants' products, and also distribute or supply these products intended for importation, use, and sale in the United States. Defendants routinely market their infringing DRAM memory products to third parties for inclusion in products that are sold to customers in the United States, as well as directly to end user customers. MTI has publicly stated that its DRAM products are primarily targeted for desktop computers, tablet computers, mobile phones, networking devices, servers, and other products, all of which are widely sold and used in the United States. Defendants have numerous direct sales, distributors and reseller outlets for these products in the United States. Defendants' marketing efforts show that they have specifically intended to and have induced direct infringement in the United States.

73. Defendants also provide OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users instructions, user guides, and technical specifications on how to incorporate the '061 Accused DRAM Products into electronics products that are made, used, sold, offered for

sale in and/or imported into the United States. When OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users follow such instructions, user guides, and technical specifications and embed the products in end products and make, use, offer to sell, sell, or import into the United States, they directly infringe one or more claims of the '061 patent. Defendants know that by providing such instructions, user guides, and technical specifications, OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users follow them, and therefore directly infringe one or more claims of the '061 patent. Defendants thus know that their actions actively induce infringement.

74. Defendants have engaged and will continue to engage in additional activities to specifically target the United States market for the '061 Accused DRAM Products and actively induce OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users to directly infringe one or more claims of the '061 patent in the United States. For example, Defendants have showcased their DRAM memory technologies at various industry events and through written materials distributed in the United States, in an effort to encourage various OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users to include the infringing technology in their computers, mobile devices, removable storage devices and other products. These events are attended by the direct infringers mentioned above and generally by companies that make, use, offer to sell, sell, or import in the United States products that use DRAM memory components such as those made by Defendants.

75. Defendants derive significant revenue by selling the '061 Accused DRAM Products to third parties who directly infringe the '061 patent in the United States. Defendants' extensive sales and marketing efforts, sales volume, and partnerships all evidence their intent to induce companies to infringe one or more claims of the '061 patent by, using, offering to sell,

selling, or importing products that incorporate the '061 Accused DRAM Products, in the United States. Defendants have had specific intent to induce infringement or have been willfully blind to the direct infringement they are inducing.

76. Upon information and belief, Defendants have continued and will continue to engage in activities constituting contributory infringement of the '061 patent, including at least claims 1, 3, 4, 11, 13 and 14, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(c). Defendants contributorily infringe with knowledge that the '061 Accused DRAM Products, or the use thereof, infringe the '061 patent. Defendants knowingly and intentionally contributed to the direct infringement of the '061 patent by others, by supplying these DRAM memory chipset products, that embody a material part of the claimed invention of the '061 patent, that are known by the Defendants to be specially made or adapted for use in an infringing manner. For example, and without limitation, the '061 Accused DRAM Products are used in end products, including computers, laptops, tablets and mobile telephones. The '061 Accused DRAM Products are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for non-infringing use and are especially made for or adapted for use in infringing the '061 patent. There are no substantial uses of the '061 Accused DRAM Products that do not infringe the '061 patent. By contributing a material part of the infringing computing products sold, offered for sale, imported and used by their customers, resellers and users, Defendants have been and are now indirectly infringing the '061 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

77. Defendants' direct and indirect infringement of the '061 patent has injured Lone Star, and Lone Star is entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate for such infringement pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284. Unless they cease their infringing activities, Defendants will continue to injure Lone Star by infringing the '061 patent.

78. On information and belief, Defendant MTI, including its subsidiaries MSP, MCPG and Micron Japan, acted egregiously and with willful misconduct in that their actions constituted direct or indirect infringement of a valid patent, and this was either known or so obvious that Defendants should have known about it. Defendants continue to infringe the '061 patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale and importing in the United States the '061 Accused DRAM Products and to induce the direct infringement of others performing these acts, or they have acted at least in reckless disregard of Lone Star's patent rights. On information and belief, Defendants will continue their infringement notwithstanding actual knowledge of the '061 patent and without a good faith basis to believe that their activities do not infringe any valid claim of the '061 patent. All infringement of the '061 patent following Defendants' knowledge of the '061 patent is willful and Lone Star is entitled to treble damages and attorneys' fees and costs incurred in this action under 35 U.S.C. §§ 284 and 285.

#### **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION – INFRINGEMENT OF THE '611 PATENT**

79. Plaintiff hereby repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 to 20, as if fully set forth herein.

80. Defendants MTI, MSP and MCPG, directly and/or through their subsidiaries, affiliates, agents, and/or business partners, have in the past and continue to directly infringe the '611 patent, including at least claims 1-5, 8-12 and 15, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making and using the methods claimed in the '611 patent in the manufacture of DRAM memory semiconductor devices within the United States, for example including practicing the steps of: (a) forming a plurality of gate arrangements on a top surface of the substrate, with two of the plurality of gate arrangements positioned parallel to one another and separated by a defined space; (b) forming a dielectric layer over at least a portion of the two gate arrangements and at

least a portion of the defined space; (c) removing portions of the dielectric layer to form a plurality of spacers so that each of the plurality of spacers physically contacts one of the two gate arrangements and the substrate, and the spacers located within the defined space each have a base width that is approximately the same; (d) configuring one of the two gate arrangements to control an electrical current between a source region and a drain region formed in the substrate; and (e) configuring the remaining one of the two transistor gate arrangements to be non-operational.

81. Defendants, directly and/or through their subsidiaries, affiliates, agents, and/or business partners, have also in the past and continue to directly infringe the '611 patent, including at least claims 1-5, 8-12 and 15, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(g) by importing, using, selling or offering to sell DRAM memory semiconductor devices in the United States made using the methods claimed in the '611 patent. On information and belief, DRAM memory semiconductor devices manufactured by Defendants and/or by other related entities and/or business partner foundries, are made using a process that practices the claims of the '611 patent. Defendants directly infringe when they import, use, sell or offer for sale in the United States DRAM memory semiconductor devices made using the claimed methods.

82. Defendants have been and are engaged in one or more of these direct infringing activities related to their DRAM memory semiconductor devices, including at least their DRAM Products, including DDR4 SDRAM, DDR3 SDRAM, DDR2 SDRAM, DDR SDRAM, SDRAM, GDDR, RDRAM and LPDRAM, whether sold in packaged form, unpackaged form, die form or wafer form; DRAM modules incorporating such DRAM Products, such as their FBDIMM, RDIMM, VLP RDIMM, VLP UDIMM, UDIMM, SODIMM, SORDIMM, VLP Mini-DIMM, LRDIMM, Mini-DIMM, and NVDIMM modules; multichip packages

incorporating such DRAM Products, such as their e.MMC-Based MCP, NAND-Based MCP, and NOR-Based MCP products; and any other DRAM memory devices made by a substantially similar process (“the ‘611 Accused DRAM Products”).

83. Defendants have been and are now indirectly infringing the ‘611 patent, including at least claims 1-5, 8-12 and 15, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by actively inducing acts of direct infringement performed by others. Defendants have actual notice of the ‘611 patent and the infringement alleged herein at least upon the service of this Complaint. Upon information and belief, MTI has numerous lawyers and other active agents of MTI and of its owned and controlled subsidiaries who regularly review patents and published patent applications relevant to technology in the fields of the Patents in Suit, specifically including patents directed to semiconductor memory devices issued to competitors such as AMD, the original assignee of the ‘611 patent. Upon information and belief, MTI itself has been issued over 24,000 patents, including over 350 patents prosecuted in the USPTO in the same classifications as the ‘611 patent, giving Defendants intimate knowledge of the art in fields relevant to this civil action. MTI has had previous actual notice of the ‘611 patent prior to the filing of this Complaint at least through its efforts to patent related technologies. The ‘611 patent is listed on the face of U.S. Patent No. 7,557,024 (“the ‘024 patent”) issued to Defendant MTI on July 7, 2009, indicating that it was among the references reference cited against and considered by the USPTO and MTI during prosecution of ‘024 patent. Accordingly, MTI has had actual notice of the ‘611 patent since at least the issue date of the ‘024 patent. The timing, circumstances and extent of MTI and its subsidiaries MSP, MCPG and Micron Japan obtaining actual knowledge of the ‘611 patent prior to the commencement of this lawsuit will be confirmed during discovery.

84. Upon gaining knowledge of the '611 patent, it was, or became, apparent to Defendants that the manufacture, sale, importing, offer for sale, and use of their '611 Accused DRAM Products result in infringement of the '611 patent. Upon information and belief, Defendants have continued and will continue to engage in activities constituting inducement of infringement, notwithstanding their knowledge, or willful blindness thereto, that the activities they induce result in infringement of the '611 patent.

85. The '611 Accused DRAM Products are intended for integration into products known to be sold widely in the United States. MTI and its subsidiaries make DRAM semiconductor devices using methods claimed in the '611 patent, which devices infringe when they are imported into, or sold, used, or offered for sale in, the United States. Defendants indirectly infringe by inducing customers (such as makers of mobile devices, desktop computers and other devices that use DRAM memory) to import products that integrate DRAM semiconductor devices made using the methods claimed in the '611 patent, or to sell or use such products, or offer them for sale, in the United States. For example, Defendants induce third-party manufacturers, original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), importers, resellers, and other customers who purchase devices manufactured at Micron Japan's and other overseas facilities of MTI's owned and controlled subsidiaries, or supplied under agreements with partner foundries, to import devices made using the methods claimed in the '611 patent, or to sell or use such devices, or offer them for sale in the United States without authority.

86. Defendants encourage customers, resellers, OEMs, or others to import into the United States and sell and use in the United States the '611 Accused DRAM Products made using the methods claimed in the '611 patent with knowledge and the specific intent to cause the acts of direct infringement performed by these third-parties. On information and belief, after



Defendants obtained knowledge of the '611 patent, the '611 Accused DRAM Products have been and will continue to be imported into the United States and sold in large volumes by themselves and by others, such as customers, distributors and resellers. Defendants are aware that the '611 Accused DRAM Products are always made using the same fabrication methods under Defendants' direction and control such that Defendants' customers will infringe one or more claims of the '611 patent by incorporating such DRAM semiconductor devices in other products, and that subsequent importation, sale and use of such products in the United States would be a direct infringement of the '611 patent. Therefore, Defendants are aware that their customers will infringe the '611 patent by importing, selling and using the products supplied by Defendants.

87. Defendants directly benefit from and actively and knowingly encourage customers, resellers, and users' importation of these products into the United States and sale and use within the United States. Defendants actively encourage customers and downstream users, OEMs, and resellers to import, use, and sell in the United States the '611 Accused DRAM Products that they manufacture and supply, including through advertising, marketing, and sales activities directed at United States sales. On information and belief, MTI and its subsidiaries are aware of the size and importance of the United States market for customers of Defendants' products, and also distribute or supply these products intended for importation, use, and sale in the United States. Defendants routinely market their infringing DRAM memory products to third parties for inclusion in products that are sold to customers in the United States, as well as directly to end user customers. MTI has publicly stated that its DRAM products are primarily targeted for desktop computers, tablet computers, mobile phones, networking devices, servers, and other products, all of which are widely sold and used in the United States. Defendants have numerous direct sales, distributors and reseller outlets for these products in the United States. Defendants'

marketing efforts show that they have specifically intended to and have induced direct infringement in the United States.

88. Defendants also provide OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users instructions, user guides, and technical specifications on how to incorporate the '611 Accused DRAM Products into electronics products that are made, used, sold, offered for sale in and/or imported into the United States. When OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users follow such instructions, user guides, and technical specifications and embed the products in end products and make, use, offer to sell, sell, or import into the United States, they directly infringe one or more claims of the '611 patent. Defendants know that by providing such instructions, user guides, and technical specifications, OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users follow them, and therefore directly infringe one or more claims of the '611 patent. Defendants thus know that their actions actively induce infringement.

89. Defendants have engaged and will continue to engage in additional activities to specifically target the United States market for the '611 Accused DRAM Products and actively induce OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users to directly infringe one or more claims of the '611 patent in the United States. For example, Defendants have showcased their DRAM memory technologies at various industry events and through written materials distributed in the United States, in an effort to encourage various OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users to include the infringing technology in their computers, mobile devices, removable storage devices and other products. These events are attended by the direct infringers mentioned above and generally by companies

that make, use, offer to sell, sell, or import in the United States products that use DRAM memory components such as those made by Defendants.

90. Defendants derive significant revenue by selling their DRAM memory products to third parties who directly infringe the '611 patent in the United States. Defendants' extensive sales and marketing efforts, sales volume, and partnerships all evidence their intent to induce companies to infringe one or more claims of the '611 patent by, using, offering to sell, selling, or importing products that incorporate the '611 Accused DRAM Products, in the United States. Defendants have had specific intent to induce infringement or have been willfully blind to the direct infringement they are inducing.

91. Defendants' direct and indirect infringement of the '611 patent has injured Lone Star, and Lone Star is entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate for such infringement pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284. Unless they cease their infringing activities, Defendants will continue to injure Lone Star by infringing the '611 patent.

92. On information and belief, Defendant MTI, including its subsidiaries MSP, MCPG and Micron Japan, acted egregiously and with willful misconduct in that their actions constituted direct or indirect infringement of a valid patent, and this was either known or so obvious that Defendants should have known about it. Defendants continue to infringe the '611 patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale and importing in the United States the '611 Accused DRAM Products and to induce the direct infringement of others performing these acts, or they have acted at least in reckless disregard of Lone Star's patent rights. On information and belief, Defendants will continue their infringement notwithstanding actual knowledge of the '611 patent and without a good faith basis to believe that their activities do not infringe any valid claim of the '611 patent. All infringement of the '611 patent following Defendants' knowledge

of the '611 patent is willful and Lone Star is entitled to treble damages and attorneys' fees and costs incurred in this action under 35 U.S.C. §§ 284 and 285.

**SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION – INFRINGEMENT OF THE '231 PATENT**

93. Plaintiff hereby repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 to 20, as if fully set forth herein.

94. Defendant MTI, MSP and MCGP, directly and/or through their subsidiaries, affiliates, agents, and/or business partners, have in the past and continue to directly infringe the '231 patent, including at least claims 1-9, 13 and 15-17, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making and using the methods claimed in the '231 patent in the manufacture of DRAM memory semiconductor devices within the United States, for example including practicing the steps of: (a) providing a semiconductor substrate comprising the metal layer over at least part of the semiconductor substrate; (b) depositing a silicon oxynitride layer on the metal layer having a thickness from about 100 Å to about 1500 Å; and (c) forming an oxide layer having a thickness from about 5 Å to about 50 Å over the silicon oxynitride layer to provide the silicon oxynitride antireflection coating, with the oxide layer forming a barrier to migration of nitrogen atoms from the silicon oxynitride layer.

95. Defendants, directly and/or through their subsidiaries, affiliates, agents, and/or business partners, have also in the past and continue to directly infringe the '231 patent, including at least claims 1-9, 13 and 15-17, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(g) by importing, using, selling or offering to sell DRAM memory semiconductor devices in the United States made using the methods claimed in the '231 patent. On information and belief, DRAM memory semiconductor devices manufactured by Defendants and/or other related entities and/or business partner foundries, are made using a process that practices the claims of the '231 patent.

Defendants directly infringe when they import, use, sell or offer for sale in the United States DRAM memory semiconductor devices made using the claimed methods.

96. Defendants have been and are engaged in one or more of these direct infringing activities related to their DRAM memory semiconductor devices, including at least their DRAM Products, including DDR4 SDRAM, DDR3 SDRAM, DDR2 SDRAM, DDR SDRAM, SDRAM, GDDR, RDRAM and LPDRAM, whether sold in packaged form, unpackaged form, die form or wafer form; DRAM modules incorporating such DRAM Products, such as their FBDIMM, RDIMM, VLP RDIMM, VLP UDIMM, UDIMM, SODIMM, SORDIMM, VLP Mini-DIMM, LRDIMM, Mini-DIMM and NVDIMM modules; multichip packages incorporating such DRAM Products, such as their eMMC-Based MCP, NAND-Based MCP, and NOR-Based MCP products; and any other DRAM memory devices made by a substantially similar process (“the ‘231 Accused DRAM Products”).

97. Defendants have been and are now indirectly infringing the ‘231 patent, including at least claims 1-9, 13 and 15-17, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by actively inducing acts of direct infringement performed by others. Defendants have actual notice of the ‘231 patent and the infringement alleged herein at least upon the service of this Complaint. Upon information and belief, MTI has numerous lawyers and other active agents of MTI and of its owned and controlled subsidiaries who regularly review patents and published patent applications relevant to technology in the fields of the Patents in Suit, specifically including patents directed to semiconductor memory devices issued to competitors such as AMD, the original assignee of the ‘231 patent. Upon information and belief, MTI itself has been issued over 24,000 patents, including over 500 patents prosecuted in the USPTO in the same classifications as the ‘231 patent, giving Defendants intimate knowledge of the art in fields relevant to this civil action. The

timing, circumstances and extent of MTI and its subsidiaries MSP, MCPG and Micron Japan obtaining actual knowledge of the '231 patent prior to the commencement of this lawsuit will be confirmed during discovery.

98. Upon gaining knowledge of the '231 patent, it was, or became, apparent to Defendants that the manufacture, sale, importing, offer for sale, and use of their '231 Accused DRAM Products result in infringement of the '231 patent. Upon information and belief, Defendants have continued and will continue to engage in activities constituting inducement of infringement, notwithstanding their knowledge, or willful blindness thereto, that the activities they induce result in infringement of the '231 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

99. The '231 Accused DRAM Products are intended for integration into products known to be sold widely in the United States. MTI and its subsidiaries make DRAM semiconductor devices using methods claimed in the '231 patent, which devices infringe when they are imported into, or sold, used, or offered for sale in, the United States. Defendants indirectly infringe by inducing customers (such as makers of mobile devices, desktop computers and other devices that use DRAM memory) to import products that integrate DRAM semiconductor devices made using the methods claimed in the '231 patent, or to sell or use such products, or offer them for sale, in the United States. For example, Defendants induce third-party manufacturers, original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), importers, resellers, and other customers who purchase devices manufactured at Micron Japan's and other overseas facilities of MTI's owned and controlled subsidiaries, or supplied under agreements with partner foundries, to import devices made using the methods claimed in the '231 patent, or to sell or use such devices, or offer them for sale in the United States without authority.

100. Defendants encourage customers, resellers, OEMs, or others to import into the United States and sell and use in the United States the '231 Accused DRAM Products made using the methods claimed in the '231 patent with knowledge and the specific intent to cause the acts of direct infringement performed by these third-parties. On information and belief, after Defendants obtained knowledge of the '231 patent, the '231 Accused DRAM Products have been and will continue to be imported into the United States and sold in large volumes by themselves and by others, such as customers, distributors and resellers. Defendants are aware that the '231 Accused DRAM Products are always made using the same fabrication methods under Defendants' direction and control such that Defendants' customers will infringe one or more claims of the '231 patent by incorporating such DRAM semiconductor devices in other products, and that subsequent importation, sale and use of such products in the United States would be a direct infringement of the '231 patent. Therefore, Defendants are aware that their customers will infringe the '231 patent by importing, selling and using the products supplied by Defendants.

101. Defendants directly benefit from and actively and knowingly encourage customers, resellers, and users' importation of these products into the United States and sale and use within the United States. Defendants actively encourage customers and downstream users, OEMs, and resellers to import, use, and sell in the United States the '231 Accused DRAM Products that they manufacture and supply, including through advertising, marketing, and sales activities directed at United States sales. On information and belief, MTI and its subsidiaries are aware of the size and importance of the United States market for customers of Defendants' products, and also distribute or supply these products intended for importation, use, and sale in the United States. Defendants routinely market their infringing DRAM memory products to third parties for inclusion in products that are sold to customers in the United States, as well as directly

to end user customers. MTI has publicly stated that its DRAM products are primarily targeted for desktop computers, tablet computers, mobile phones, networking devices, servers, and other products, all of which are widely sold and used in the United States. Defendants have numerous direct sales, distributors and reseller outlets for these products in the United States. Defendants' marketing efforts show that they have specifically intended to and have induced direct infringement in the United States.

102. Defendants also provide OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users instructions, user guides, and technical specifications on how to incorporate the '231 Accused DRAM Products into electronics products that are made, used, sold, offered for sale in and/or imported into the United States. When OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users follow such instructions, user guides, and technical specifications and embed the products in end products and make, use, offer to sell, sell, or import into the United States, they directly infringe one or more claims of the '231 patent. Defendants know that by providing such instructions, user guides, and technical specifications, OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users follow them, and therefore directly infringe one or more claims of the '231 patent. Defendants thus know that their actions actively induce infringement.

103. Defendants have engaged and will continue to engage in additional activities to specifically target the United States market for the '231 Accused DRAM Products and actively induce OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users to directly infringe one or more claims of the '231 patent in the United States. For example, Defendants have showcased their DRAM memory technologies at various industry events and through written materials distributed in the United States, in an effort to encourage various OEMs,



manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users to include the infringing technology in their computers, mobile devices, removable storage devices and other products. These events are attended by the direct infringers mentioned above and generally by companies that make, use, offer to sell, sell, or import in the United States products that use DRAM memory components such as those made by Defendants.

104. Defendants derive significant revenue by selling their DRAM memory products to third parties who directly infringe the '231 patent in the United States. Defendants' extensive sales and marketing efforts, sales volume, and partnerships all evidence their intent to induce companies to infringe one or more claims of the '231 patent by, using, offering to sell, selling, or importing products that incorporate the '231 Accused DRAM Products, in the United States. Defendants have had specific intent to induce infringement or have been willfully blind to the direct infringement they are inducing.

105. Defendants' direct and indirect infringement of the '231 patent has injured Lone Star, and Lone Star is entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate for such infringement pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284. Unless they cease their infringing activities, Defendants will continue to injure Lone Star by infringing the '231 patent.

106. On information and belief, Defendant MTI, including its subsidiaries MSP, MCPG and Micron Japan, acted egregiously and with willful misconduct in that their actions constituted direct or indirect infringement of a valid patent, and this was either known or so obvious that Defendants should have known about it. Defendants continue to infringe the '231 patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale and importing in the United States the '231 Accused DRAM Products and to induce the direct infringement of others performing these acts, or they have acted at least in reckless disregard of Lone Star's patent rights. On information and

belief, Defendants will continue their infringement notwithstanding actual knowledge of the ‘231 patent and without a good faith basis to believe that their activities do not infringe any valid claim of the ‘231 patent. All infringement of the ‘231 patent following Defendants’ knowledge of the ‘231 patent is willful and Lone Star is entitled to treble damages and attorneys’ fees and costs incurred in this action under 35 U.S.C. §§ 284 and 285.

**SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION – INFRINGEMENT OF THE ‘330 PATENT**

107. Plaintiff hereby repeats and re-alleges the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 to 20, as if fully set forth herein.

108. Defendants, directly and/or through their subsidiaries, affiliates, agents, and/or business partners, have in the past and continue to directly infringe the ‘330 patent, including at least claims 1, 2, 5-7 and 10, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a) by making, using, selling, offering to sell and/or importing DRAM memory semiconductor devices that embody the inventions claimed in the ‘330 patent, within the United States and within this District. In violation of the ‘330 patent, for example, Defendants’ accused DRAM memory devices include: (a) a semiconductor substrate having a semiconductor device provided thereon; (b) a first dielectric layer formed over the semiconductor substrate having a first opening; (c) a first conductor core filling the first opening and connected to the semiconductor device; (d) an etch stop layer of silicon nitride formed over the first dielectric layer and the first conductor core, the etch stop layer having a dielectric constant below 5.5; (e) a second dielectric layer formed over the etch stop layer and having a second opening open to the first conductor core; and (f) a second conductor core filling the second opening and connected to the first conductor core.

109. Defendants have been and are engaged in one or more of these direct infringing activities related to their DRAM memory semiconductor devices, including at least their DRAM

Products, including DDR4 SDRAM, DDR3 SDRAM, DDR2 SDRAM, DDR SDRAM, SDRAM, GDDR, RDRAM, and LPDRAM, whether sold in packaged form, unpackaged form, die form or wafer form; DRAM modules incorporating such DRAM Products, such as their FBDIMM, RDIMM, VLP RDIMM, VLP UDIMM, UDIMM, SODIMM, SORDIMM, VLP Mini-DIMM, LRDIMM, Mini-DIMM and NVDIMM modules; multichip packages incorporating such DRAM Products, such as their eMMC-Based MCP, NAND-Based MCP and NOR-Based MCP products; and any other DRAM memory devices of substantially similar design (“the ‘330 Accused DRAM Products”).

110. Defendants, directly and/or through their subsidiaries, affiliates, agents, and/or business partners, have been and are now indirectly infringing the ‘330 patent, including at least claims 1, 2, 5-7 and 10, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by actively inducing acts of direct infringement performed by others. Defendants have actual notice of the ‘330 patent and the infringement alleged herein at least upon the service of this Complaint. Upon information and belief, MTI has numerous lawyers and other active agents of MTI and of its owned and controlled subsidiaries who regularly review patents and published patent applications relevant to technology in the fields of the Patents in Suit, specifically including patents directed to semiconductor memory devices issued to competitors such as AMD, the original assignee of the ‘330 patent. Upon information and belief, MTI itself has been issued over 24,000 patents, including over 500 patents prosecuted in the USPTO in the same classifications as the ‘330 patent, giving Defendants intimate knowledge of the art in fields relevant to this civil action. The timing, circumstances and extent of MTI and its subsidiaries MSP, MCPG and Micron Japan obtaining actual knowledge of the ‘330 patent prior to the commencement of this lawsuit will be confirmed during discovery.

111. Upon gaining knowledge of the '330 patent, it was, or became, apparent to Defendants that the manufacture, sale, importing, offer for sale, and use of their '330 Accused DRAM Products result in infringement of the '330 patent. Upon information and belief, Defendants have continued and will continue to engage in activities constituting inducement of infringement, notwithstanding their knowledge, or willful blindness thereto, that the activities they induce result in infringement of the '330 patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271(b).

112. The '330 Accused DRAM Products are intended for integration into products known to be sold widely in the United States. MTI and its subsidiaries make DRAM semiconductor devices that embody the inventions claimed in the '330 patent, which devices infringe when they are imported into, or sold, used, or offered for sale in, the United States. Defendants indirectly infringe by inducing customers (such as makers of mobile devices, desktop computers and other devices that use DRAM memory) to import products that integrate DRAM semiconductor devices embodying inventions claimed in the '330 patent, or to sell or use such products, or offer them for sale, in the United States. For example, Defendants induce third-party manufacturers, original equipment manufacturers (OEMs), importers, resellers, and other customers who purchase devices manufactured at Micron Japan's and other overseas facilities of MTI's owned and controlled subsidiaries, or supplied under agreements with partner foundries, to import devices embodying inventions claimed in the '330 patent, or to sell or use such devices, or offer them for sale in the United States without authority.

113. Defendants encourage customers, resellers, OEMs, or others to import into the United States and sell and use in the United States the '330 Accused DRAM Products embodying inventions claimed in the '330 patent with knowledge and the specific intent to cause the acts of direct infringement performed by these third-parties. On information and belief, after

Defendants obtained knowledge of the '330 patent, the '330 Accused DRAM Products have been and will continue to be imported into the United States and sold in large volumes by themselves and by others, such as customers, distributors and resellers. Defendants are aware that the '330 Accused DRAM Products are integral components of the computer and mobile products incorporating them, that the infringing DRAM Products are built into the computer and other products, and cannot be removed or disabled by a purchaser of the consumer products containing the infringing DRAM memory devices, such that Defendants' customers will infringe one or more claims of the '330 patent by incorporating such DRAM semiconductor devices in other products, and that subsequent importation, sale and use of such products in the United States would be a direct infringement of the '330 patent. Therefore, Defendants are aware that their customers will infringe one or more claims of the '330 patent by selling, offering for sale, importing and/or using the products as-sold and as-marketed by Defendants.

114. Defendants directly benefit from and actively and knowingly encourage customers, resellers, and users' importation of these products into the United States and sale and use within the United States. Defendants actively encourage customers and downstream users, OEMs, and resellers to import, use, and sell in the United States the '330 Accused DRAM Products that they manufacture and supply, including through advertising, marketing, and sales activities directed at United States sales. On information and belief, MTI and its subsidiaries are aware of the size and importance of the United States market for customers of Defendants' products, and also distribute or supply these products intended for importation, use, and sale in the United States. Defendants routinely market their infringing DRAM memory products to third parties for inclusion in products that are sold to customers in the United States, as well as directly to end user customers. MTI has publicly stated that its DRAM products are primarily targeted for

desktop computers, tablet computers, mobile phones, networking devices, servers, and other products, all of which are widely sold and used in the United States. Defendants have numerous direct sales, distributors and reseller outlets for these products in the United States. Defendants' marketing efforts show that they have specifically intended to and have induced direct infringement in the United States.

115. Defendants also provide OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users instructions, user guides, and technical specifications on how to incorporate the '330 Accused DRAM Products into electronics products that are made, used, sold, offered for sale in and/or imported into the United States. When OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users follow such instructions, user guides, and technical specifications and embed the products in end products and make, use, offer to sell, sell, or import into the United States, they directly infringe one or more claims of the '330 patent. Defendants know that by providing such instructions, user guides, and technical specifications, OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users follow them, and therefore directly infringe one or more claims of the '330 patent. Defendants thus know that their actions actively induce infringement.

116. Defendants have engaged and will continue to engage in additional activities to specifically target the United States market for the '330 Accused DRAM Products and actively induce OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users to directly infringe one or more claims of the '330 patent in the United States. For example, Defendants have showcased their DRAM memory technologies at various industry events and through written materials distributed in the United States, in an effort to encourage various OEMs, manufacturers, importers, resellers, customers, and end users to include the infringing

technology in their computers, mobile devices, removable storage devices and other products. These events are attended by the direct infringers mentioned above and generally by companies that make, use, offer to sell, sell, or import in the United States products that use DRAM memory components such as those made by Defendants.

117. Defendants derive significant revenue by selling the '330 Accused DRAM Products to third parties who directly infringe the '330 patent in the United States. Defendants' extensive sales and marketing efforts, sales volume, and partnerships all evidence their intent to induce companies to infringe one or more claims of the '330 patent by, using, offering to sell, selling, or importing products that incorporate the '330 Accused DRAM Products, in the United States. Defendants have had specific intent to induce infringement or have been willfully blind to the direct infringement they are inducing.

118. Upon information and belief, Defendants have continued and will continue to engage in activities constituting contributory infringement of the '330 patent, including at least claims 1, 2, 5-7, and 10, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(c). Defendants contributorily infringe with knowledge that the '330 Accused DRAM Products, or the use thereof, infringe the '330 patent. Defendants knowingly and intentionally contributed to the direct infringement of the '330 patent by others, by supplying these DRAM memory chipset products, that embody a material part of the claimed invention of the '330 patent, that are known by the Defendants to be specially made or adapted for use in an infringing manner. For example, and without limitation, the '330 Accused DRAM Products are used in end products, including computers, laptops, tablets and mobile telephones. The '330 Accused DRAM Products are not staple articles or commodities of commerce suitable for non-infringing use and are especially made for or adapted for use in infringing the '330 patent. There are no substantial uses of the '330 Accused DRAM Products

that do not infringe the '330 patent. By contributing a material part of the infringing computing products sold, offered for sale, imported and used by their customers, resellers and users, Defendants have been and are now indirectly infringing the '330 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(c).

119. Defendants' direct and indirect infringement of the '330 patent has injured Lone Star, and Lone Star is entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate for such infringement pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284. Unless they cease their infringing activities, Defendants will continue to injure Lone Star by infringing the '330 patent.

120. On information and belief, Defendant MTI, including its subsidiaries MSP, MCPG and Micron Japan, acted egregiously and with willful misconduct in that their actions constituted direct or indirect infringement of a valid patent, and this was either known or so obvious that Defendants should have known about it. Defendants continue to infringe the '330 patent by making, using, selling, offering for sale and importing in the United States the '330 Accused DRAM Products and to induce the direct infringement of others performing these acts, or they have acted at least in reckless disregard of Lone Star's patent rights. On information and belief, Defendants will continue their infringement notwithstanding actual knowledge of the '330 patent and without a good faith basis to believe that their activities do not infringe any valid claim of the '330 patent. All infringement of the '330 patent following Defendants' knowledge of the '330 patent is willful and Lone Star is entitled to treble damages and attorneys' fees and costs incurred in this action under 35 U.S.C. §§ 284 and 285.



**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs prays for:

1. Judgment that the '038, '188, '085, '061, '611, '231 and '330 patents are each valid and enforceable;
2. Judgment that the '038, '188, '085, '061, '611, '231 and '330 patents are infringed by Defendants;
3. Judgment that Defendants' acts of patent infringement relating to the patents are willful;
4. An award of damages arising out of Defendants' acts of patent infringement, together with pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;
5. Judgment that the damages so adjudged be trebled in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 284;
6. An award of Plaintiff's attorneys' fees, costs and expenses incurred in this action in accordance with 35 U.S.C. § 285; and
7. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

**JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiff demands trial by jury of all issues triable of right by a jury.

**RESERVATION OF RIGHTS**

Plaintiff's investigation is ongoing, and certain material information remains in the sole possession of Defendants or third parties, which will be obtained via discovery herein. Plaintiff expressly reserves the right to amend or supplement the causes of action set forth herein in accordance with Rule 15 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Date: October 7, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Timothy P. Maloney

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*Counsel for Plaintiff*

## CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

**I. (a) PLAINTIFFS**

Lone Star Silicon Innovations LLC

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Collin County

(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Timothy P. Maloney

Fitch, Even, Tabin &amp; Flannery LLP

120 S. LaSalle Street, Suite 1600, 312.577.7000

**DEFENDANTS**

Micron Technology, Inc.; Micron Semiconductor Products, Inc.; Micron Consumer Products Group, Inc.; Micron Memory Japan, Inc.

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant

(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

**II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION** (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- ☒ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

**III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES** (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- |   | PTF                        | DEF                        |   | PTF                        | DEF                        |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Citizen of This State                   | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State     | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State                | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation  | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

**IV. NATURE OF SUIT** (Place an "X" in One Box Only)Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.](#)

| CONTRACT  | TORTS  | FORFEITURE/PENALTY  | BANKRUPTCY   | OTHER STATUTES  |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance<br><input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine<br><input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act<br><input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument<br><input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment<br><input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act<br><input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans)<br><input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits<br><input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits<br><input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract<br><input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability<br><input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise | <b>PERSONAL INJURY</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane<br><input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability<br><input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander<br><input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability<br><input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine<br><input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability<br><input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle<br><input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability<br><input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury<br><input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice<br><b>PERSONAL INJURY</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability<br><input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability<br><input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability<br><b>PERSONAL PROPERTY</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud<br><input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending<br><input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage<br><input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability | <input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881<br><input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other<br><b>LABOR</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act<br><input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations<br><input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act<br><input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act<br><input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation<br><input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act<br><b>IMMIGRATION</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application<br><input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions | <input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158<br><input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157<br><b>PROPERTY RIGHTS</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent<br><input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark<br><b>SOCIAL SECURITY</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff)<br><input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923)<br><input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))<br><input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI<br><input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g))<br><b>FEDERAL TAX SUITS</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)<br><input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609 | <input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act<br><input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a))<br><input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment<br><input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust<br><input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking<br><input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce<br><input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation<br><input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations<br><input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit<br><input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV<br><input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange<br><input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions<br><input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts<br><input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters<br><input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act<br><input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration<br><input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision<br><input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes |
| <b>REAL PROPERTY</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation<br><input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure<br><input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment<br><input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land<br><input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability<br><input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property  | <b>CIVIL RIGHTS</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights<br><input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting<br><input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment<br><input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations<br><input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment<br><input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other<br><input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education<br><b>PRISONER PETITIONS</b><br><b>Habeas Corpus:</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee<br><input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence<br><input type="checkbox"/> 530 General<br><input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty<br><b>Other:</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other<br><input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights<br><input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition<br><input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement  |   |  |   |

**V. ORIGIN** (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding    ☐ 2 Removed from State Court    ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court    ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened    ☐ 5 Transferred from Another District (specify)    ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer    ☐ 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

**VI. CAUSE OF ACTION**Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):  
35 U.S.C. § 271Brief description of cause:  
Patent Infringement**VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:**☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P.    DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes    ☐ No**VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY**

(See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

DATE

10/07/2016

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

/s/ Timothy P. Maloney

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

RECEIPT #

AMOUNT

APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

### Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
  - (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
  - (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
- United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
- United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
- Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
- Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
- Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
- Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441. When the petition for removal is granted, check this box.
- Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
- Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
- Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
- PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7.** Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
- Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
- Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

**Date and Attorney Signature.** Date and sign the civil cover sheet.