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United States District Court  
For the Northern District of California

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE LONE STAR SILICON  
INNOVATIONS LLC

No. C 17-03980 WHA  
No. C 17-03981 WHA  
No. C 17-04032 WHA  
No. C 17-04033 WHA  
No. C 17-04034 WHA  
No. C 17-05458 WHA

**ORDER GRANTING  
MOTIONS TO DISMISS**

\_\_\_\_\_ /

**INTRODUCTION**

Defendants in six related patent infringement actions move to dismiss on the basis that plaintiff in all six lacks standing. To the extent stated below, the motions are **GRANTED**.

**STATEMENT**

The essence of this problem is that the patent owner tried to find a way to shield itself from counterclaims while retaining a way to reap the monetary benefits of suing competitors and others for infringement of its patents. Its mechanism for that neat trick was a “patent transfer agreement” that seemed to include the magic wording required to authorize a non-practicing entity to sue. But other wording in the same agreement subtracted from those provisions and thus rendered the agreement insufficient to sustain standing for the non-practicing entity under Federal Circuit law.

\* \* \*

1 In the six above-captioned actions, plaintiff Lone Star Silicon Innovations LLC, a non-  
2 practicing entity with its principal place of business in Plano, Texas, asserts claims for patent  
3 infringement against Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation, Semiconductor  
4 Manufacturing International (Shanghai) Corporation, Semiconductor Manufacturing  
5 International (Beijing) Corporation, and SMIC, Americas (collectively, “SMIC”); Renesas  
6 Electronics Corporation and Renesas Electronics America Inc. (collectively, “Renesas”); Nanya  
7 Technology Corporation, Nanya Technology Corporation, U.S.A., and Nanya Technology  
8 Corporation Delaware (collectively, “Nanya”); United Microelectronics Corporation and UMC  
9 Group (USA) (collectively, “UMC”); Toshiba Corporation, Toshiba America, Inc., and Toshiba  
10 America Electronic Components, Inc. (collectively, “Toshiba”); and Micron Technology, Inc.,  
11 Micron Semiconductor Products, Inc., Micron Consumer Products Group, Inc., and Micron  
12 Memory Japan, Inc. (collectively, “Micron”). These actions originated in the Eastern District of  
13 Texas and transferred to our district in mid-2017.

14 Lone Star currently asserts the following patents against each group of defendants:

- 15 • SMIC — 5,973,372 (“the ’372 patent”) and 6,388,330 (“the ’330  
16 patent”)
- 17 • Renesas — 6,153,933 and the ’330 patent
- 18 • Nanya — 6,097,061 (“the ’061 patent”) and the ’330 patent
- 19 • UMC — the ’372 patent and the ’330 patent
- 20 • Toshiba — 5,912,188 (“the ’188 patent”), 6,023,085 (“the ’085  
21 patent”), the ’330 patent, and RE39,518
- 22 • Micron — the ’188 patent, the ’085 patent, the ’061 patent, and the  
23 ’330 patent

24 Each of the patents-in-suit originally issued to Advanced Micro Devices, Inc., a multinational  
25 semiconductor company based in Sunnyvale, California. On August 4, 2016, AMD and Lone  
26 Star entered into a patent transfer agreement that encompassed various patents, including the  
27 patents-in-suit, and executed an assignment for those patents. The complaint in each of the six  
28 above-captioned actions alleges that Lone Star is the “assignee” and “sole owner” of the  
patents-in-suit. Lone Star, however, did not produce the patent transfer agreement until October  
2017 — months after the actions commenced.

1 Section 2.1 of the patent transfer agreement gave Lone Star “all right, title and interest  
2 in, to and under the Assigned Patents . . . including any and all inventions and discoveries  
3 claimed therein, any and all legal rights entitled by the original owner of the Assigned Patents  
4 and all rights of AMD to sue for past, present and future infringement of any and all of the  
5 Assigned Patents.” In exchange, Section 5.1 gave AMD 35 to 50 percent of the proceeds from  
6 Lone Star’s “monetization efforts.” No provision in the patent transfer agreement addressed  
7 Lone Star’s right (or lack thereof) to practice the patents-in-suit.

8 Despite the broad language of Section 2.1, other provisions in the same agreement  
9 substantially curtailed Lone Star’s rights. For example, Section 4.1 gave AMD “a fully paid up,  
10 irrevocable, worldwide, transferable, non-exclusive, license under the Assigned Patents to use,  
11 develop, copy, modify, import, make and have made, offer for sale, sell, lease, import, export,  
12 distribute, demonstrate, display, transfer and/or otherwise exploit or dispose of [its] Licensed  
13 Products,” which includes “all of its software, hardware, products, designs, services, and  
14 activities.” Section 2.3 further required Lone Star to comply with “Existing Encumbrances”  
15 and “to make any and every future sale, transfer, assignment, lien, mortgage or other  
16 encumbrance of the Assigned Patents subject to the Existing Encumbrances and the license and  
17 other rights granted under Section 4,” with “Existing Encumbrances” broadly defined as:

- 18 (a) pre-existing patent licenses, covenants not to assert, promises  
19 or agreements to license, and/or similar patent immunities; (b)  
20 rights to renew or extend pre-existing patent licenses exercised  
21 unilaterally by third parties (such as legally binding options); (c)  
22 releases for past infringement; and/or (d) pre-existing  
23 commitments related to AMD’s or its Affiliates’ standardization  
24 activities or patent pool activities, and other pre-existing  
specification-related or standards-related licenses, covenants and  
promises of AMD or any of its Affiliates, which, in each of (a),  
(b), (c) and (d), shall transfer in connection with the transfer of the  
Assigned Patent(s) and/or which AMD or any of its Affiliates has  
committed to maintain in connection with the transfer of such  
Assigned Patent(s).

25 Section 2.6 further restricted Lone Star’s ability to transfer the patents-in-suit:

26 Any assignment of an Assigned Patent in violation of this Section  
27 2.6 shall be void ab initio. Lone Star will not transfer ownership  
28 of any of the Assigned Patents unless: (a) all Assigned Patents are  
transferred collectively; (b) the proposed successor-in-interest  
agrees to be bound by this Agreement (with the successor-in-  
interest taking the place of Lone Star for all purposes of this

1 Agreement) including, but not limited to, obtaining ownership of  
2 any of the Assigned Patents subject to any and all Existing  
3 Encumbrances, in writing enforceable by AMD and with a copy  
provided to AMD; and (c) AMD provides its written consent to the  
transfer, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.

4 Finally, Section 6.2(f) explicitly limited Lone Star’s enforcement rights to specific  
5 “Unlicensed Third Party Entities” listed in Exhibit E to the patent transfer agreement:

6 Lone Star acknowledges that the Assigned Patents are subject to  
7 Existing Encumbrances to other Persons and that Lone Star  
8 represents and warrants that it shall not commence, direct or  
9 control any legal action seeking to enforce and/or licensing activity  
10 asserting any of the Assigned Patents against a Person that is (1)  
11 not an Unlicensed Third Party Entity or Affiliate thereof, or (2) is a  
12 distributor, reseller, or direct or indirect customer with respect to  
13 materials, devices, software or firmware, services or products that  
14 are used, made or supplied directly or indirectly by or for a Person  
15 that is not an Unlicensed Third Party Entity.

16 Section 3.3(c) added that “[t]he Parties shall cooperate in good faith in attempting to identify  
17 additional third-parties that the Parties may agree, *at each’s sole discretion*, to add to the  
18 Exhibit E list of Unlicensed Third Party Entities” (emphasis added).

19 After receiving the patent transfer agreement, all defendants moved to dismiss on the  
20 basis that Lone Star had no standing to sue thereunder. This order follows full briefing in each  
21 of the above-captioned actions (*i.e.*, eighteen briefs in total) and oral argument.<sup>1</sup>

### 22 ANALYSIS

23 The question of standing is jurisdictional. *Rite-Hite Corp. v. Kelley Co., Inc.*, 56 F.3d  
24 1538, 1551 (Fed. Cir. 1995). The party bringing the action bears the burden of establishing it  
25 has standing. *Sicom Sys., Ltd. v. Agilent Techs., Inc.*, 427 F.3d 971, 975–96 (Fed. Cir. 2005)  
26 (citation omitted). The Federal Circuit has recognized three general categories of plaintiffs in  
27 analyzing the standing issue in patent infringement actions. *First*, a patentee or assignee of “all  
rights or all substantial rights” under the patent can sue in its own name alone. *Second*, an  
exclusive licensee or other party with exclusionary rights — but not “all substantial rights” —  
can sue, but must usually join the patentee to avoid “the potential for multiple litigations and  
multiple liabilities and recoveries against the same alleged infringer.” Joinder also “protects the

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28 <sup>1</sup> In Case No. 17-5458, Micron styled its motion as one for judgment on the pleadings. That motion, however,  
seeks the same relief as the other defendants’ motions to dismiss and thus receives no separate treatment herein.

1 patentee from losing substantial rights if its patent claims are invalidated or the patent rendered  
2 unenforceable in an action in which it did not participate.” *Luminara Worldwide, LLC v. Liown*  
3 *Elecs. Co. Ltd.*, 814 F.3d 1343, 1350 (Fed. Cir. 2016). *Third*, a party that holds “less than all  
4 substantial rights to the patent” and lacks exclusionary rights thereunder cannot sue or even  
5 participate alongside the patent owner as a party to an infringement action. *Morrow v.*  
6 *Microsoft Corp.*, 499 F.3d 1332, 1339–41 (Fed. Cir. 2007) (citations omitted).

7 The instant motions concern only the first category since Lone Star claims to be an  
8 “assignee” and “sole owner” of the patents-in-suit under its patent transfer agreement with  
9 AMD. To create an assignment, a contract must transfer (1) the entire exclusive patent right,  
10 including “all substantial rights in the patent”; (2) an undivided interest in the patent right; or  
11 (3) the entire exclusive patent right within any geographical region of the United States. An  
12 agreement that does not transfer one of these three interests is merely a license. *Diamond*  
13 *Coating Techs., LLC v. Hyundai Motor Am.*, 823 F.3d 615, 618 (Fed. Cir. 2016). Whether an  
14 agreement constitutes an assignment or license depends not on the “labels” or “bare formalities”  
15 of title transfer but on the “substance of what was granted.” *Ibid.*

16 The Federal Circuit has observed that the exclusive right to make, use, and sell products  
17 or services under the patent is “vitaly important” to assignment, and that the nature and scope  
18 of the right to sue accused infringers and license the patent is the “most important factor” to  
19 consider. *Id.* at 619 (quoting *Alfred E. Mann Found. for Scientific Research v. Cochlear Corp.*,  
20 604 F.3d 1354, 1360–61 (Fed. Cir. 2010)).

21 Other rights that should be examined include the scope of the licensee’s right to  
22 sublicense, the licensor’s reversionary rights following breach or termination of the license  
23 agreement, the licensor’s right to proceeds from litigation or licensing activities, the duration of  
24 the licensee’s rights, the licensor’s ability to supervise and control the licensee’s activities, the  
25 licensor’s obligation to continue paying patent maintenance fees, and the nature of any limits on  
26 the licensee’s right to assign its interests in the patent. *See Mann*, 604 F.3d at 1360–61.

27 Both sides cite selective snippets of various favorable-sounding authorities in their  
28 briefs. Considering the *Mann* factors as a whole, however, the controlling decision with

1 underlying facts closest to ours is *Diamond Coating*. There, as here, the plaintiff claimed  
2 standing to sue on the basis that it had received “all substantial rights” in the patents-in-suit  
3 through a patent assignment and transfer agreement. *See* 823 F.3d at 618. The district court  
4 disagreed, holding that the actual terms of the agreement weighed against finding a transfer of  
5 substantial rights because (1) the plaintiff could not assign the agreement to another party  
6 without the transferor’s consent; (2) the transferor retained an economic interest in future  
7 proceeds, including from infringement litigation; (3) the transferor retained a license to practice  
8 the patents-in-suit; and (4) the transferor retained significant control over enforcement decisions  
9 because the agreement conditioned enforcement on consideration of both the transferor and the  
10 plaintiff’s “best interests.” On appeal, the plaintiff argued, as Lone Star does here, that it had  
11 the sole right to exclude others, had the sole right to sue, could assign or sell the patents-in-suit,  
12 and could enforce the patents-in-suit free from the transferor’s control. *Id.* at 619.

13         The Federal Circuit affirmed based on two aspects of the agreement. *First*, a “licensor’s  
14 retention of a limited right to develop and market the patented invention indicates that the  
15 licensee failed to acquire all substantial rights,” and the agreement allowed the transferor to  
16 keep ““a world-wide, royalty-free, non-exclusive, non-sublicensable, non-transferable right and  
17 license to practice the methods and to make, have made, use, distribute, lease, sell, offer for  
18 sale, import, export, develop and otherwise dispose of and exploit any’ products covered by the  
19 patents-in-suit.” Indeed, the agreement did not even grant the plaintiff practicing rights but  
20 limited it to the “prosecution, maintenance, licensing, litigation, enforcement and exploitation”  
21 of the patents-in-suit and explained that it would “engage in no other business or activity.” The  
22 Federal Circuit specifically rejected the argument that the plaintiff’s right to “exploitation”  
23 implied the right to make, use, and sell the patented invention. The Federal Circuit noted that  
24 the agreement explicitly provided such rights to the transferor, so if the parties to the agreement  
25 had intended to also provide such rights to the plaintiff, “they knew how to say so.” Thus, with  
26 respect to the “vitally important” exclusive right to make, use, and sell products or services  
27 under the patent, the plaintiff “unquestionably failed to acquire all substantial rights in the  
28 patents-in-suit.” *Id.* at 619–20 (citation and internal modifications omitted).

1           *Second*, the transferor in *Diamond Coating* “retained significant control over [the  
2 plaintiff’s] enforcement and litigation activities” because the agreement (1) conditioned such  
3 activities on consideration of the transferor’s “best interests,” (2) prohibited the plaintiff from  
4 licensing the patents-in-suit jointly with patents owned by other parties absent the transferor’s  
5 written consent, and (3) included a list of companies that the plaintiff reserved the right to *not*  
6 assert the patents-in-suit against, and another list of companies that the transferor reasonably  
7 believed represented “licensing opportunities,” thereby indicating that the plaintiff did not enjoy  
8 “unfettered discretion on enforcement.” *Id.* at 620–21. Although *Diamond Coating* styled its  
9 analysis of these terms as bearing on “the nature and scope of the patentee’s retained right to  
10 sue accused infringers and license the patent,” *see id.* at 619, it seemed to also implicate other  
11 *Mann* factors, including the scope of the plaintiff’s right to sublicense, the transferor’s ability to  
12 supervise and control the plaintiff’s activities, and limits on the plaintiff’s right to assign its  
13 interests in the patents-in-suit. *See Mann*, 604 F.3d at 1360–61.

14           After analyzing the two foregoing issues, *Diamond Coating* concluded the agreement  
15 therein “did not convey all of the substantial rights in the patents-in-suit” to the plaintiff. The  
16 same result obtains here given our similar facts.

17           *First*, as stated, the patent transfer agreement did not grant Lone Star any practicing  
18 rights. Lone Star insists it had such rights by implication through Section 2.1, which provided it  
19 with “all right, title and interest in, to and under the Assigned Patents . . . including any and all  
20 inventions and discoveries claimed therein, any and all legal rights entitled by the original  
21 owner of the Assigned Patents and all rights of AMD to sue for past, present and future  
22 infringement of any and all of the Assigned Patents.” *Lone Star’s reliance on this provision is*  
23 *misplaced given that other provisions in the same agreement plainly curtailed Lone Star’s*  
24 *rights thereunder notwithstanding the superficially-broad language of Section 2.1.*<sup>2</sup>

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27           <sup>2</sup> Defendants also point out that the purported “assignment” in *Diamond Coating* also contained superficially-  
28 broad language granting the plaintiff “all right, title, and interest” in the patents-in-suit, but that language did not suffice  
to establish standing by assignment. This argument enjoys some force but is not relied upon in this order because the  
*Diamond Coating* decision did not specifically examine the language cited by defendants in its analysis.

1 Lone Star also argues that, as a practical matter, it “obviously” acquired the unfettered  
2 right to practice the patents-in-suit because only it can enforce them. This argument is just  
3 another attempt to conjure up practicing rights by implication and remains unpersuasive for the  
4 reasons already stated. The suggestion that, as a practical matter, no one can stop Lone Star  
5 from practicing the patents-in-suit also rings particularly hollow given that Lone Star is a non-  
6 practicing entity. Moreover, the plaintiff in *Diamond Coating* similarly attempted to rely on its  
7 “sole right to sue” to no effect. The same argument fails to distinguish *Diamond Coating* here.

8 Even assuming for the sake of argument that Lone Star indeed has some right to practice  
9 the patents-in-suit, any such right is certainly not exclusive. As stated, Section 4.1 preserved  
10 AMD’s practicing rights and Section 2.3 preserved the “Existing Encumbrances,” including  
11 practicing rights, of other entities. Lone Star cites *Azure Networks, LLC v. CSR PLC*, 771 F.3d  
12 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2014), *vacated on other grounds*, 135 S. Ct. 1846 (2015), and *Luminara*, 814  
13 F.3d 1343, for the proposition that AMD’s retention of a non-exclusive license to practice the  
14 patented inventions does not prevent assignment of the patents-in-suit. Both decisions are  
15 readily distinguishable.

16 In *Azure Networks*, the principle relied upon in *Diamond Coating* — that a “licensor’s  
17 retention of a limited right to develop and market the patented invention indicates that the  
18 licensee failed to acquire all substantial rights” — enjoyed “little force” because the licensor did  
19 not make or sell any products, nor would it make or sell any products in the future. *See* 771  
20 F.3d at 1344. Here, in contrast, AMD actually practices the patents-in-suit and has expressly  
21 preserved the “Existing Encumbrances” of other entities ostensibly practicing the patents-in-  
22 suit. Under our circumstances, *Diamond Coating* remains the better authority.

23 *Luminara* considered a limited set of rights retained by the licensor — the right to  
24 practice the patents at issue, the title to those patents, the responsibility to pay maintenance fees,  
25 a financial interest in litigation and licensing, and a right to notice of litigation and licensing  
26 activities — and concluded they were not substantial enough to preclude assignment. *See* 814  
27 F.3d at 1351. *Luminara* did not have occasion to weigh other factors present in our case,  
28



1 including the patent transfer agreement’s preservation of “Existing Encumbrances” and other  
2 constraints on Lone Star’s litigation and licensing activities, discussed further below.

3         *Second*, like the transferor in *Diamond Coating*, AMD retained significant control over  
4 Lone Star’s activities. In addition to the “Existing Encumbrances” preserved by Section 2.3 of  
5 the patent transfer agreement, Section 2.6 conditioned any transfer of the “Assigned Patents” on  
6 bundling of said patents, the successor-in-interest’s agreement to be bound by the patent  
7 transfer agreement, and AMD’s written consent. Section 2.6 did specify that AMD could not  
8 “unreasonably” withhold its consent but did not further explain what “unreasonable” meant.  
9 Sections 6.2(f) and 3.3(c) also limited all of Lone Star’s enforcement capabilities to specific  
10 targets listed in Exhibit E and conditioned any expansion of that list on AMD’s agreement, with  
11 AMD could grant or deny in its “sole discretion.” These terms are not identical to but, taken as  
12 a whole, are at least as restrictive as those examined in *Diamond Coating*.

13         Lone Star cites three decisions for the proposition that Section 2.6 does not defeat the  
14 purported “assignment” here. None of those decisions, however, examined restrictions like  
15 those set by Section 2.6, let alone a whole body of terms comparable to the patent transfer  
16 agreement here. *See Rude v. Westcott*, 130 U.S. 152, 163 (1889) (“absolute transfer of title”  
17 reserved “no control over the patents or their use or disposal, or any power to interfere with the  
18 management of the business growing out of their ownership”); *Speedplay, Inc. v. Bebop, Inc.*,  
19 211 F.3d 1245, 1251–52 (Fed. Cir. 2000) (consent requirement to transfer did not significantly  
20 curtail rights of licensee free from existing encumbrances, prior practice rights, and restrictions  
21 on enforcement); *Vaupel Textilmaschinen KG v. Meccanica Euro Italia SPA*, 944 F.2d 870,  
22 874–75 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (grant of exclusive practice and enforcement rights constituted  
23 assignment despite retention of a veto right on sublicensing, the right to obtain foreign patents  
24 on the invention, termination provisions “consistent with an assignment,” and a right to receive  
25 infringement damages). Again, *Diamond Coating* remains the better authority on our facts.<sup>3</sup>

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28 <sup>3</sup> The issues examined in *Diamond Coating* suffice to decide the standing issue here, but it merits mention that  
AMD’s right to 35–50 percent of Lone Star’s “monetization efforts” — a factor not discussed in *Diamond Coating* —  
further belies the notion that Lone Star received “all substantial rights” in the patents. *See Mann*, 604 F.3d at 1360–61.

1 Lone Star further contends Section 6.2(f) is immaterial here because, even if Lone Star  
2 lacks standing to sue on the patents-in-suit *in general*, it still has standing to sue the *specific*  
3 defendants herein since they are all listed as targets on Exhibit E to the patent transfer  
4 agreement. This argument ignores that, *even as to the specific targets listed on Exhibit E*, Lone  
5 Star’s enforcement and licensing capabilities remain subject to the “Existing Encumbrances”  
6 and restrictions on alienation set forth in Sections 2.3 and 2.6, respectively. Even assuming for  
7 the sake of argument that, as Lone Star urges, standing should be determined on a defendant-by-  
8 defendant basis, that general proposition would not suffice to create standing for Lone Star here.

9 In support of its position, Lone Star also cites *WiAV Solutions LLC v. Motorola, Inc.*,  
10 631 F.3d 1257, 1266–67 (Fed. Cir. 2010), for the proposition that, “[d]epending on the scope of  
11 its exclusionary rights, an exclusive licensee may have standing to sue some parties and not  
12 others. . . . [I]f an exclusive licensee has the right to exclude others from practicing a patent,  
13 and a party accused of infringement does not possess, and is incapable of obtaining, a license of  
14 those rights from any other party, the exclusive licensee’s exclusionary right is violated.” But  
15 *WiAV* examined the standing of *exclusive licensees* to sue based on their *exclusionary rights*,  
16 not the standing of *assignees* to sue based on receipt of *all substantial rights* in the patents-in-  
17 suit. The question here is not merely whether or not Lone Star received *exclusionary rights* but  
18 whether or not Lone Star received *all substantial rights* in the patents-in-suit. To repeat, Lone  
19 Star’s complaints alleged only that it is an “assignee” and “sole owner” of the patents-in-suit. It  
20 cannot simply retreat to the position of an “exclusive licensee” to evade arguments that it did  
21 not actually receive “all substantial rights” in the patents-in-suit.

22 In a similar vein, Lone Star requests in the alternative that, if it is not an “assignee” and  
23 “sole owner” of the patents-in-suit, it be granted leave to join AMD as a party. Defendants  
24 counter-propose that these actions be dismissed without prejudice so that Lone Star can re-file if  
25 it can allege sufficient facts to state a claim as an exclusive licensee and secure AMD as a co-  
26 plaintiff. Defendants point out that Lone Star’s delay in producing the crucial patent transfer  
27 agreement already prejudiced defendants’ ability to litigate effectively because, without AMD,  
28 defendants had to move to transfer these actions to our district from the Eastern District of

1 Texas. Additionally, defendants have not been able to leverage their own patent portfolios to  
2 resolve this dispute because Lone Star, unlike AMD, is a non-practicing entity immune from the  
3 threat of counterclaims. Moreover, if AMD simply joins at this stage, Lone Star and AMD  
4 would enjoy earlier filing dates for their claims than defendants would for any counterclaims for  
5 purposes of recovering damages. *See* 35 U.S.C. § 286 (“Except as otherwise provided by law,  
6 no recovery shall be had for any infringement committed more than six years prior to the filing  
7 of the complaint or counterclaim for infringement in the action.”). This would be a manifestly  
8 unfair outcome given that Lone Star itself prevented defendants from asserting counterclaims  
9 earlier by failing to timely produce the patent transfer agreement.

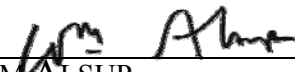
10 This order agrees with defendants that allowing Lone Star to simply add AMD in at this  
11 stage would reward Lone Star for its litigation gimmick and unfairly prejudice defendants.  
12 Accordingly, these actions are hereby dismissed. Lone Star will have the option to re-file its  
13 claims as an “exclusive licensee” with AMD as a co-plaintiff, though this order in no way  
14 decides the separate question of whether or not Lone Star could sustain such claims under the  
15 applicable law. To be clear, if Lone Star re-files, it will not be allowed to take advantage of the  
16 earlier filing dates in the instant actions for purposes of recovering damages.

17 **CONCLUSION**

18 To the foregoing extent, defendants’ motions to dismiss are **GRANTED**. The above-  
19 captioned actions are **DISMISSED**. The Clerk shall please **CLOSE THE FILES**.

20  
21 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

22  
23 Dated: January 20, 2018.

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26 WILLIAM ALSUP  
27 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
28