

imported into the United States, sold for importation into the United States, and/or sold after importation into the United States by the Lumileds Respondents.

E. Signify Respondents

408. The Signify Accused Products were and are manufactured outside of the United States by, or on behalf of, the Signify Respondents. For instance, the Signify Accused Products identified in Section VII(E) above were all manufactured outside of the United States by, or on behalf of, the Signify Respondents. *Id.* ¶¶ 9, 36-40, 42-47, 49-55, 103-104, 208, 212-215, (showing country of origin as China and/or Mexico). Moreover, each of the Signify Accused Products identified in Section VII(E) above was purchased in the United States. *Id.* (showing product receipts for purchases shipped to U.S. address or purchased at U.S. store). Certain Signify Accused Products were purchased in the United States. *Id.* This demonstrates that the Signify Accused Products, including without limitation the specific products identified in this Complaint, were and are imported into the United States, sold for importation into the United States, and/or sold after importation into the United States by the Signify Respondents.

F. MLS Respondents

409. The MLS Accused Products were and are manufactured outside of the United States by, or on behalf of, the MLS Respondents. For instance, the MLS Accused Products identified in Section VII(F) above were all manufactured outside of the United States by, or on behalf of, the MLS Respondents. *Id.* ¶¶ 10, 24-34, 98, 105-107, 110, 206-207, 216-217 (showing country of origin as China). Moreover, each of the MLS Accused Products identified in Section VII(F) above was purchased in the United States. *Id.* (showing product receipts for purchases shipped to U.S. address or purchased at U.S. store). Certain MLS Accused Products were purchased in the United States. *Id.* This demonstrates that the MLS Accused Products, including without limitation the specific products identified in this Complaint, were and are imported into the United States, sold

for importation into the United States, and/or sold after importation into the United States by the MLS Respondents.

G. GE Respondents

410. The GE Accused Products were and are manufactured outside of the United States by, or on behalf of, the GE Respondents. For instance, the GE Accused Products identified in Section VII(G) above were all manufactured outside of the United States by, or on behalf of, the GE Respondents. *Id.* ¶¶ 6, 12, 56-76, 108-109, 209, 219, 223-228, 230, 233 (showing country of origin as China). Moreover, each of the GE Accused Products identified in Section VII(G) above was purchased in the United States. *Id.* (showing product receipts for purchases shipped to U.S address or purchased at U.S. store). Certain GE Accused Products were purchased in the United States. *Id.* This demonstrates that the GE Accused Products, including without limitation the specific products identified in this Complaint, were and are imported into the United States, sold for importation into the United States, and/or sold after importation into the United States by the GE Respondents.

H. Acuity Respondents

411. The Acuity Accused Products were and are manufactured outside of the United States by, or on behalf of, the Acuity Respondents. For instance, the Acuity Accused Products identified in Section VII(H) above were all manufactured outside of the United States by, or on behalf of, the Acuity Respondents. *Id.* ¶¶ 8, 93, 232 (showing country of origin as Mexico); *id.* ¶¶ 76-82, 210-211, 231 (showing country of origin as China). Moreover, each of the Acuity Accused Products identified in Section VII(H) above was purchased in the United States. *Id.* ¶¶ 8, 76-82, 93, 210-211, 231-232 (showing product receipts for purchases shipped to U.S address or purchased at U.S. store). Certain Acuity Accused Products were purchased in the United States. *Id.* This demonstrates that the Acuity Accused Products, including without limitation the specific products

identified in this Complaint, were and are imported into the United States, sold for importation into the United States, and/or sold after importation into the United States by the Acuity Respondents.

I. Eaton Respondents

412. The Eaton Accused Products were and are manufactured outside of the United States by, or on behalf of, the Eaton Respondents. For instance, the Eaton Accused Products identified in Section VII(I) above were all manufactured outside of the United States by, or on behalf of, the Eaton Respondents. *Id.* ¶¶ 5, 83, 205 (showing country of origin as Mexico); *id.* ¶¶ 84-89, 102, 218, 220-222 (showing country of origin as China). Moreover, each of the Eaton Accused Products identified in Section VII(I) above was purchased in the United States. *Id.* ¶¶ 5, 83, 84-89, 102, 205, 218, 220-222 (showing product receipts for purchases shipped to U.S address or purchased at U.S. store). Certain Eaton Accused Products were purchased in the United States. *Id.* This demonstrates that the Eaton Accused Products, including without limitation the specific products identified in this Complaint, were and are imported into the United States, sold for importation into the United States, and/or sold after importation into the United States by the Eaton Respondents.

J. Leedarson Respondents

413. The Leedarson Accused Products were and are manufactured outside of the United States by, or on behalf of, the Leedarson Respondents. For instance, the Leedarson Accused Products identified in Section VII(J) above were all manufactured outside of the United States by, or on behalf of, the Leedarson Respondents. *Id.* ¶¶ 3, 7, 13, 41, 48, 90-92, 94-97, 99, 111, 229 (showing country of origin as China). Moreover, each of the Leedarson Accused Products identified in Section VII(J) above was purchased in the United States. *Id.* (showing product receipts for purchases shipped to U.S address or purchased at U.S. store). Certain Leedarson

Accused Products were purchased in the United States. *Id.* This demonstrates that the Leedarson Accused Products, including without limitation the specific products identified in this Complaint, were and are imported into the United States, sold for importation into the United States, and/or sold after importation into the United States by the Leedarson Respondents.

IX. Classification of the Accused Products under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule

414. The Accused Products are classified under at least the following subheadings of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States: 8541.40.20 (light-emitting diodes), 8543.70.70 (electric luminescent lamps), 9405.10.60 (electric ceiling or wall lighting fittings), 9405.40.60 (metal electric lamps and lighting fittings), and 9405.40.80 (other electric lamps and lighting fittings). These classifications are exemplary in nature and not intended to restrict the scope of any exclusion order or other remedy ordered by the Commission.

X. Related Litigation

415. Complainants are filing complaints in United States District Courts against the Proposed Respondents shortly after the filing of the instant Complaint alleging infringement of one or more claims of the '483, '053, '421, '118, '608, '968, '844, and '518 Patents, the same patents that have been asserted in this Complaint.

A. District Court Litigation

1. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Cree, Inc.*, No. 6:13-cv-00587 (M.D. Fla.)

416. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Cree, Inc.* involved the '968 Patent. LSG filed its complaint against Respondent Cree, Inc. on April 10, 2013 in the Middle District of Florida. On January 31, 2014, the parties submitted a Joint Claim Construction Statement setting forth the parties' agreed constructions, their respective proposed constructions for disputed claim terms, and the evidence relied upon for such proposed constructions. Shortly thereafter—before

claim construction briefing commenced—the parties reached a settlement. The case was dismissed on March 21, 2014 pursuant to stipulation.

2. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Cooper Lighting, LLC*, No. 6:14-cv-00195 (M.D. Fla.)

417. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Cooper Lighting, LLC* involved the '968 Patent. LSG filed its complaint against Respondent Cooper Lighting, LLC on February 6, 2014 in the Middle District of Florida. The parties reached a settlement, and the case was dismissed on November 26, 2014 pursuant to stipulation.

3. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Sea Gull Lighting Products LLC*, No. 6:16-cv-00338 (M.D. Fla.)

418. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Sea Gull Lighting Products LLC* involved the '968 and '844 Patents. LSG filed its complaint against Sea Gull Lighting Products LLC and Generation Brands LLC on February 25, 2016 in the Middle District of Florida. The parties reached a settlement at the court-ordered mediation conference held on March 2, 2017, and the case was dismissed on March 8, 2017.

4. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Hyperikon, Inc.*, No. 6:16-cv-00343 (M.D. Fla.)

419. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Hyperikon, Inc.* involved the '518 and '844 Patents. LSG filed its complaint against Hyperikon, Inc. on February 26, 2016 in the Middle District of Florida. The parties reached a settlement, and the case was dismissed on September 14, 2016 pursuant to stipulation.

5. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. U.S.A. Light & Electric, Inc.*, No. 6:16-cv-00344 (M.D. Fla.)

420. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. U.S.A. Light & Electric, Inc.* involved the '968, '518, and '844 Patents. LSG filed its complaint against U.S.A. Light & Electric, Inc. on

February 26, 2016 in the Middle District of Florida. The parties reached a settlement, and the case was voluntarily dismissed on April 22, 2016.

6. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Nicor, Inc.*, No. 6:16-cv-00413 (M.D. Fla.)

421. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Nicor, Inc.*, No. 6:16-cv-00413, involves the '968, '518, and '844 Patents. LSG filed its complaint against Nicor, Inc. on March 10, 2016 in the Middle District of Florida, where the case is currently pending. On February 27, 2017, Nicor Inc. filed a motion to stay pending *inter partes* review, which the court granted on May 9, 2017. The case remains stayed.

7. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Globalux Lighting LLC*, No. 6:16-cv-00681 (M.D. Fla.)

422. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Globalux Lighting LLC* involved the '968, '518, and '844 Patents. LSG filed its complaint against Globalux Lighting LLC on April 21, 2016 in the Middle District of Florida. The parties reached a settlement, and the case was voluntarily dismissed on January 25, 2017.

8. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Sunco Lighting, Inc.*, No. 6:16-cv-00677 (M.D. Fla.)

423. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Sunco Lighting, Inc.* involved the '518 and '844 Patents. LSG filed its complaint against Sunco Lighting, Inc. on April 21, 2016 in the Middle District of Florida. The parties reached a settlement, and the case was voluntarily dismissed on January 5, 2017.

9. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Panor Corporation d/b/a Maxxima*, No. 6:16-cv-00678 (M.D. Fla.)

424. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Panor Corporation d/b/a Maxxima* involved the '518 and '844 Patents. LSG filed its complaint against Panor Corporation (d/b/a

Maxxima) on April 21, 2016 in the Middle District of Florida. The parties reached a settlement, and the case was voluntarily dismissed on July 21, 2016.

10. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. S E L S, Inc.*, No. 6:16-cv-00679 (M.D. Fla.)

425. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. S E L S, Inc.* involved the '968, '518, and '844 Patents. LSG filed its complaint against S E L S, Inc. on April 21, 2016 in the Middle District of Florida. The parties reached a settlement, and the case was voluntarily dismissed on September 7, 2016.

11. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. EEL Company, LTD.*, No. 6:16-cv-00680 (M.D. Fla.)

426. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. EEL Company, Ltd.* involved the '968, '518, and '844 Patents. LSG filed its complaint against EEL Company, LTD. on April 21, 2016 in the Middle District of Florida. The parties reached a settlement, and the case was voluntarily dismissed on November 15, 2016.

12. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. American De Rosa Lamparts, LLC*, No. 6:16-cv-01087 (M.D. Fla.)

427. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. American De Rosa Lamparts, LLC* involved the '968, '518, and '844 Patents. LSG filed its complaint against American De Rosa Lamparts, LLC on June 21, 2016 in the Middle District of Florida. The parties reached a settlement, and the case was dismissed on May 19, 2017 pursuant to stipulation.

13. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Hubbell Incorporated*, No. 6:16-cv-01084 (M.D. Fla.)

428. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Hubbell Incorporated* involved the '968, '518, and '844 Patents. LSG filed its complaint against Hubbell Incorporated, Prescolite Inc., and Progress Lighting, Inc. on June 21, 2016 in the Middle District of Florida. The parties reached a settlement, and the case was voluntarily dismissed on September 7, 2016.

14. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Titch Industries, Inc.*, No. 6:16-cv-01228 (M.D. Fla.)

429. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Titch Industries, Inc.* involved the '518 and '844 Patents. LSG filed its complaint against Titch Industries, Inc. and Bioluz LED on July 7, 2016 in the Middle District of Florida. The parties reached a settlement, and the case was voluntarily dismissed on December 7, 2016.

15. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Shenzhen Jiawei Photovoltaic Lighting Co., Ltd.*, No. 5:16-cv-03886 (N.D. Cal.)

430. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Shenzhen Jiawei Photovoltaic Lighting Co., Ltd.* involves the '968, '518, and '844 Patents. LSG filed its complaint against Shenzhen Jiawei Photovoltaic Lighting Co., Ltd. ("Shenzhen") and Jiawei Technology (USA), Ltd. ("Jiawei") on July 11, 2016 in the Northern District of California, where the case is currently pending. On April 27, 2017, Shenzhen and Jiawei filed a motion to stay pending *inter partes* review, which the court granted on June 19, 2017. The case remains stayed.

16. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Satco Products, Inc. d/b/a Nuvo Lighting*, No. 6:16-cv-01256 (M.D. Fla.)

431. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Satco Products, Inc.* involves the '968, '518, and '844 Patents. LSG filed its complaint against Satco Products, Inc. (d/b/a Nuvo Lighting) on July 13, 2016 in the Middle District of Florida, where the case is currently pending. On February 7, 2017, Satco Products, Inc. (d/b/a Nuvo Lighting) filed a motion to stay pending *inter partes* review, which the court granted on May 9, 2017. The case remains stayed.

17. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Technical Consumer Products, Inc.*, No. 6:16-cv-01255 (M.D. Fla.)

432. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Technical Consumer Products, Inc.* involves the '968, '518, and '844 Patents. LSG filed its complaint against Technical Consumer Products Inc. on July 13, 2016 in the Middle District of Florida, where the case is currently

pending. On February 27, 2017, Technical Consumer Products Inc. filed a motion to stay pending *inter partes* review, which the court granted on May 9, 2017. The case remains stayed.

18. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Wangs Alliance Corporation*, No. 6:16-cv-01320 (M.D. Fla.)

433. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Wangs Alliance Corporation* involved the '968 and '518 Patents. LSG filed its complaint against Wangs Alliance Corporation and WAC Lighting on July 22, 2016 in the Middle District of Florida. The parties reached a settlement, and the case was dismissed on January 10, 2017 pursuant to stipulation.

19. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Amax Lighting*, No. 6:16-cv-01321 (M.D. Fla.)

434. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Amax Lighting* involves the '968, '518, and '844 Patents. LSG filed its complaint against Amax Lighting on July 22, 2016 in the Middle District of Florida, where the case is currently pending. On February 27, 2017, Amax Lighting filed a motion to stay pending *inter partes* review, which the court granted on May 9, 2017. The case remains stayed.

20. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Halco Lighting Technologies, Limited Liability Company*, No. 6:16-cv-02188 (M.D. Fla.)

435. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Halco Lighting Technologies, Limited Liability Company* involved the '968, '518, and '844 Patents. LSG filed its complaint against Halco Lighting Technologies, Limited Liability Company on December 21, 2016 in the Middle District of Florida. The parties reached a settlement, and the case was dismissed on April 27, 2017 pursuant to stipulation.

21. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Leedarson Lighting Co. Ltd.*, No. 6:17-cv-00826 (M.D. Fla.)

436. *Lighting Science Group Corporation v. Leedarson Lighting Co. LTD.* involves the '968, '518, and '844 Patents (as well as U.S. Patent No. 9,581,756 which is not asserted in this

Investigation). LSG filed its complaint against Respondents Leedarson Lighting Co., Ltd. (“Leedarson Lighting”) and Leedarson America, Inc. (“Leedarson America”) on May 9, 2017 in the Middle District of Florida, where the case is currently pending. On July 13, 2017, Leedarson Lighting and Leedarson America filed a motion to stay pending *inter partes* review, which the court granted on October 27, 2017. The case remains stayed.

B. Patent Office Proceedings

1. U.S. Patent No. 8,201,968

437. The '968 Patent has been involved in the following five *inter partes* review (IPR) proceedings:

- **IPR2016-01478.** On July 22, 2016, Generation Brands LLC filed an IPR petition challenging claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 14-16, and 19-23. On February 6, 2017, the PTAB instituted review as to all challenged claims. LSG and petitioner reached a settlement and this IPR proceeding, along with IPR2016-01546 discussed below, was terminated on March 16, 2017 pursuant to the parties' joint motion.
- **IPR2017-01287.** On April 17, 2017, Technical Consumer Products, Inc., Nicor Inc., and Amax Lighting filed an IPR petition challenging claims 1-12, 14-17, and 19-23. On November 1, 2017, the PTAB instituted review as to all challenged claims. On June 6, 2018, the PTAB joined the IPR2018-00263 and IPR2018-00269 proceedings, discussed below, with IPR2017-01287. On October 31, 2018, the PTAB issued a Final Written Decision holding claims 1, 5, 9-11, 14, 15, 17, and 19-23 unpatentable and upholding the patentability of claims 6-8, 12, and 16. On January 2, 2019, petitioners filed a Notice of Appeal to the Federal Circuit. The case is pending before the Federal Circuit at Docket No. 19-1360.

- **IPR2017-01638.** On June 19, 2017, Satco Products, Inc. filed an IPR petition challenging claims 1, 2, 6, 11, 13-15, and 19-23. On May 3, 2018, the PTAB modified its institution decision to include review of all challenged claims in light of the Supreme Court's decision in *SAS Inst., Inc. v. Iancu*. On January 12, 2018, the PTAB instituted review as to claims 1, 2, 6, 11, 14, 15, and 19-23. On January 7, 2019 the PTAB issued a Final Written Decision upholding the patentability of claims 1, 2, 6, 11, 13-15, and 19-23. On March 11, 2019, Satco Products, Inc. filed a Notice of Appeal to the Federal Circuit. The case is pending before the Federal Circuit at Docket No. 19-1638.
- **IPR2018-00263.** On November 30, 2017, Jiawei Technology (HK) LTD., Jiawei Technology (USA) LTD., and Shenzhen Jiawei PV Lighting Co., LTD. filed an IPR petition challenging claims 1-12, 14-17, and 19-23. On June 6, 2018, the PTAB instituted review as to all challenged claims and joined the proceeding with IPR2017-01287 discussed above, which resulted in a Final Written Decision, dated October 31, 2018, holding claims 1, 5, 9-11, 14, 15, 17, and 19-23 unpatentable and upholding the patentability of claims 6-8, 12, and 16.
- **IPR2018-00269.** On December 1, 2017, Proposed Respondents to this Complaint Leedarson Lighting Co., Ltd. and Leedarson America, Inc. filed an IPR petition challenging claims 1-12, 14-17, and 19-23. On June 6, 2018, the PTAB instituted review as to all challenged claims and joined the proceeding with IPR2017-01287 discussed above, which resulted in a Final Written Decision, dated October 31, 2018, holding claims 1, 5, 9-11, 14, 15, 17, and 19-23 unpatentable and upholding the patentability of claims 6-8, 12, and 16.

2. U.S. Patent No. 8,967,844

438. The '844 Patent has been involved in the following five *inter partes* review (IPR) proceedings:

- **IPR2016-01546.** On August 15, 2016, Generation Brands LLC filed an IPR petition challenging claims 1-3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, and 20-24. On February 6, 2017, the PTAB instituted review as to all challenged claims. LSG and petitioner reached a settlement, and this IPR proceeding, along with IPR2016-01478 discussed above, was terminated on March 16, 2017 pursuant to the parties' joint motion.
- **IPR2017-01280.** On April 17, 2017, Technical Consumer Products, Inc., Nicor Inc., and Amax Lighting filed an IPR petition challenging claims 1-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, and 21-24. On November 1, 2017, the PTAB instituted review as to all challenged claims. On May 14, 2018, the PTAB joined the IPR2018-00261 and IPR2018-00271 proceedings, discussed below, with IPR2017-01280. On October 31, 2018, the PTAB issued a Final Written Decision holding claims 1-3, 5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, and 21-24 unpatentable and upholding the patentability of claim 4. On January 2, 2019, Petitioners filed a Notice of Appeal to the Federal Circuit. The case is pending before the Federal Circuit at Docket No. 19-1361.
- **IPR2017-01639.** On June 19, 2017, Satco Products, Inc. filed an IPR petition challenging claims 1-3, 5, 7, 9-12, 14-17, 19-24.⁹⁶ On January 12, 2018, the PTAB instituted review as to claims 1-3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16-17, and 20-24. On May 3, 2018, the PTAB modified its institution decision to include review of all challenged

⁹⁶ Headings in the petition indicated that claim 8 was also challenged, but no substantive argument was put forth on this claim.

claims in light of the Supreme Court's decision in *SAS Inst., Inc. v. Iancu*. On January 7, 2019, the PTAB issued a Final Written Decision holding claims 1-3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, and 20-24 unpatentable and upholding the patentability of claims 4, 8, 11, and 15. The case is pending before the Federal Circuit at Docket No. 19-1639.

- **IPR2018-00261.** On November 30, 2017, Jiawei Technology (HK) LTD., Jiawei Technology (USA) LTD., and Shenzhen Jiawei PV Lighting Co., LTD. filed an IPR petition challenging claims 1-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, and 21-24. On May 14, 2018, the PTAB instituted review as to all challenged claims and joined the proceeding with IPR2017-01280 discussed above, which resulted in a Final Written Decision, dated October 31, 2018, holding claims 1-3, 5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, and 21-24 unpatentable and upholding the patentability of claim 4. On January 2, 2019, Petitioners filed a Notice of Appeal to the Federal Circuit. The case is pending before the Federal Circuit at Docket No. 19-1361.
- **IPR2018-00271.** On December 1, 2017, Proposed Respondents to this Complaint Leedarson Lighting Co., Ltd. and Leedarson America, Inc. filed an IPR petition challenging claims 1-5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, and 21-24. On May 14, 2018, the PTAB instituted review as to all challenged claims and joined the proceeding with IPR2017-01280 discussed above, which resulted in a Final Written Decision, dated October 31, 2018, holding claims 1-3, 5, 7-9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, and 21-24 unpatentable and upholding the patentability of claim 4. On January 2, 2019, Petitioners filed a Notice of Appeal to the Federal Circuit. The case is pending before the Federal Circuit at Docket No. 19-1361.

3. U.S. Patent No. 8,672,518

439. The '518 Patent has been involved in the following four *inter partes* review (IPR) proceedings:

- **IPR2017-01285.** On April 17, 2017, Technical Consumer Products, Inc., Nicor Inc., and Amax Lighting filed an IPR petition challenging claims 1, 3-8, and 10-14. On November 1, 2017, the PTAB instituted review as to claims 1, 3-8, and 11-14. The PTAB subsequently modified its institution decision on May 3, 2018 to include review of claim 10, resulting in the review of all challenged claims. On June 6, 2018, the PTAB joined the IPR2018-00262 and IPR2018-00270 proceedings, discussed below, with IPR2017-01285. On October 31, 2018, the PTAB issued a Final Written Decision holding claims 1, 3-8, and 10-14 unpatentable.
- **IPR2017-01643.** On June 21, 2017, Satco Products, Inc. filed an IPR petition challenging claims 1-8 and 10-12. On January 12, 2018, the PTAB issued a decision denying the petition, finding that petitioner failed to demonstrate a reasonable likelihood that it would prevail in establishing the unpatentability of the challenged claims of the '518 Patent.
- **IPR2018-00262.** On November 30, 2017, Jiawei Technology (HK) LTD., Jiawei Technology (USA) LTD., and Shenzhen Jiawei PV Lighting Co., LTD. filed an IPR petition challenging claims 1, 3-8, and 11-14. On June 6, 2018, the PTAB instituted review as to all challenged claims and joined the proceeding with IPR2017-01285 discussed above, which resulted in a Final Written Decision, dated October 31, 2018, holding claims 1, 3-8, and 10-14 unpatentable.
- **IPR2018-00270.** On December 1, 2017, Proposed Respondents to this Complaint Leedarson Lighting Co., Ltd. and Leedarson America, Inc. filed an IPR petition

challenging claims 1, 3-8, and 10-14. On June 6, 2018, the PTAB instituted review as to all challenged claims and joined the proceeding with IPR2017-01285 discussed above, which resulted in a Final Written Decision, dated October 31, 2018, holding claims 1, 3-8, and 10-14 unpatentable.

XI. Domestic Industry

440. A domestic industry exists under 19 U.S.C. §§ 1337(a)(2) and 1337(a)(3). In particular, a domestic industry exists as a result of Complainants' significant investment in plant and equipment and significant employment of labor and capital with respect to articles protected by the Asserted Patents. 19 U.S.C. § 1337(a)(3)(A)-(B). A domestic industry also exists for each of the Asserted Patents as a result of Complainants' substantial investment in its exploitation of the Asserted Patents, including engineering, research and development, and licensing. In addition, a domestic industry exists because licensees of certain of the Asserted Patents, including for example, Hyperikon Inc., practice those Asserted Patents within the United States, and because in many instances, LSG has made significant investments toward the licensing of said patents. *See* Ex. 35C (Noroozi Licensee Declaration and Exhibits).

A. Technical Prong

441. Complainants have made and make significant and substantial investments in plant and equipment, labor and capital, and engineering and research and development with respect to products that are covered by one or more claims of the Asserted Patents, including the following exemplary LSG/Healthe products: Cleanse™ Air-Sanitizing LED Troffer, FreeLED® Solar LED Street Light, Genesis DynaSpectrum® LED Luminaire, Genesis App, SunLync™ Wireless Control Device, Good Day&Night® LED Downlight, SunTrac™ App, GoodNight® A19 LED Bulb, Sleepy Baby® P15 LED Bulb, JOURNI™ Mobile LED Task Light, and Series A+™ Par30

LED Gimbal Lamp (collectively, the “LSG/Healthe DI Products”).⁹⁷ Ex. 32C (Maxik DI Decl.) ¶¶ 5-14, 17.

442. Confidential Exhibits 86C–95C are claim charts demonstrating that the LSG/Healthe DI Products practice the Asserted Patents. Confidential Exhibits 96C-98C are claim charts demonstrating that exemplary licensee products practice certain of the Asserted Patents.

443. An exemplary claim chart showing how a representative LSG/Healthe DI Product, the Series A+™ Par30 LED Gimbal Lamp, practices exemplary claims of the ’483 Patent is attached as Confidential Exhibit 86C. This claim chart provides a basis for Complainants’ domestic industry relating to the ’483 Patent. The Series A+™ Par30 LED Gimbal Lamp is also submitted with this Complaint as Physical Exhibit P44.

444. An exemplary claim chart showing how a representative LSG/Healthe DI Product, the Series A+™ Par30 LED Gimbal Lamp, practices exemplary claims of the ’053 Patent is attached as Confidential Exhibit 87C. This claim chart provides a basis for Complainants’ domestic industry relating to the ’053 Patent. The Series A+™ Par30 LED Gimbal Lamp is also submitted with this Complaint as Physical Exhibit P44.

445. An exemplary claim charts showing how a representative LSG/Healthe DI Product, the GoodNight® A19 LED Bulb, practices exemplary claims of the ’421 Patent is attached as Confidential Exhibit 88C. This claim chart provides a basis for Complainants’ domestic industry relating to the ’421 Patent. The GoodNight® A19 LED Bulb is also submitted with this Complaint as Physical Exhibit P45.

⁹⁷ The domestic industry products identified and discussed in this declaration are merely exemplary and illustrative, and not intended to provide an exhaustive list of all LSG, Healthe and/or GVL products that practice the Asserted Patents. During the course of the investigation, LSG and/or Healthe may identify—and tabulate relevant expenditures with respect to—additional domestic industry products.

446. An exemplary claim charts showing how a representative LSG/Healthe DI Product, the Sleepy Baby® P15 LED Bulb, practices exemplary claims of the '421 Patent is attached as Confidential Exhibit 89C. This claim chart provides a basis for Complainants' domestic industry relating to the '421 Patent. The Sleepy Baby® P15 LED Bulb is also submitted with this Complaint as Physical Exhibit P46.

447. An exemplary claim charts showing how a representative LSG/Healthe DI Product, the Journi™ Mobile LED Task Light, practices exemplary claims of the '421 Patent is attached as Confidential Exhibit 90C. This claim chart provides a basis for Complainants' domestic industry relating to the '421 Patent. The Journi™ Mobile LED Task Light is also submitted with this Complaint as Physical Exhibit P47.

448. An exemplary claim chart showing how a representative LSG/Healthe DI Product, the Cleanse™ Air-Sanitizing LED Troffer, practices exemplary claims of the '118 Patent is attached as Confidential Exhibit 91C. This claim chart provides a basis for Complainants' domestic industry relating to the '118 Patent. The Cleanse™ Air-Sanitizing LED Troffer is also submitted with this Complaint as Physical Exhibit P48.

449. An exemplary claim chart showing how a representative LSG/Healthe DI Product, the FreeLED® Solar LED Street Light, practices exemplary claims of the '118 Patent is attached as Confidential Exhibit 92C. This claim chart provides a basis for Complainants' domestic industry relating to the '118 Patent. The FreeLED® Solar LED Street Light is also submitted with this Complaint as Physical Exhibit P49.

450. An exemplary claim chart showing how a representative LSG/Healthe DI Product, the GoodNight® A19 LED Bulb, practices exemplary claims of the '118 Patent is attached as Confidential Exhibit 93C. This claim chart provides a basis for Complainants' domestic industry

relating to the '118 Patent. The GoodNight® A19 LED Bulb is also submitted with this Complaint as Physical Exhibit P45.

451. An exemplary claim chart showing how a representative LSG/Healthe DI Product, the Genesis System practices exemplary claims of the '608 Patent is attached as Confidential Exhibit 94C. This claim chart provides a basis for Complainants' domestic industry relating to the '608 Patent. A product designed to be used in conjunction with the Genesis System, the Genesis DynaSpectrum® LED Luminaire, which was charted in Complainants' claim chart, is also submitted with this Complaint as Physical Exhibit P50.

452. An exemplary claim chart showing how a representative LSG/Healthe DI Product, the SunTrac™ Ecosystem practices exemplary claims of the '608 Patent is attached as Confidential Exhibit 95C. This claim chart provides a basis for Complainants' domestic industry relating to the '608 Patent. Certain products designed and sold to be used in conjunction with the SunTrac™ Ecosystem, the Good Day&Night® LED Downlight and SunLync™ Wireless Control Device, which are charted in Complainants' claim chart, are also submitted with this Complaint as Physical Exhibits P51 and P52.

453. An exemplary claim chart showing how a representative licensee product, the Hyperikon Recessed LED Downlight (HyperDownlight6-272) practices exemplary claims of the '968 Patent is attached as Confidential Exhibit 96C. This claim chart provides a basis for Complainants' domestic industry relating to the '968 Patent. The Hyperikon Recessed LED Downlight (HyperDownlight6-272) is also submitted with this Complaint as Physical Exhibit P53.

454. An exemplary claim chart showing how a representative licensee product practices exemplary claims of the '844 Patent is attached as Exhibit 97. This claim chart provides a basis for Complainants' domestic industry relating to the '844 Patent. The Hyperikon Recessed LED Downlight (HyperDownlight6-272) is also submitted with this Complaint as Physical Exhibit P53.

455. An exemplary claim chart showing how a representative licensee product practices exemplary claims of the '518 Patent is attached as Exhibit 98. This claim chart provides a basis for Complainants' domestic industry relating to the '518 Patent. The Hyperikon Recessed LED Downlight (HyperDownlight6-272) is also submitted with this Complaint as Physical Exhibit P53.

Asserted Patent	Practicing DI Products
7,098,483	Series A+™ Par30 LED Gimbal Lamp
7,095,053	Series A+™ Par30 LED Gimbal Lamp
7,528,421	GoodNight® A19 LED Bulb; Sleepy Baby® P15 LED Bulb; JOURNI™ Mobile LED Task Light
8,506,118	Cleanse™ Air-Sanitizing LED Troffer; FreeLED® Solar LED Street Light; GoodNight® A19 LED Bulb
8,674,608	Genesis System (including, e.g., the Genesis DynaSpectrum® LED Luminaire + Genesis App); SunTrac™ Ecosystem (including, e.g., the Good Day&Night® LED Downlight + SunLync™ Wireless Control Device + SunTrac™ App)
8,201,968	Licensee DI Products, e.g., Hyperikon LED Recessed Downlight (HyperDownlight6-272)
8,967,844	Licensee DI Products, e.g., Hyperikon LED Recessed Downlight (HyperDownlight6-272)
8,672,518	Licensee DI Products, e.g., Hyperikon LED Recessed Downlight (HyperDownlight6-272)

B. Economic Prong

456. Complainants and LSG's licensees have made and make significant investments in plant and equipment, significant employment of labor and capital, and substantial investments in the exploitation of the Asserted Patents. These investments are all tied, in significant part, to the Asserted Patents. Confidential Exhibit 32C is a declaration from LSG founder and Chief

Technology Officer Fredric Maxik regarding Complainants' domestic industry and details Complainants' significant and substantial investments.⁹⁸

1. Significant Investment in Plant and Equipment Expenditures Related to the Asserted Patents

457. Complainants have made and make significant domestic investments in plant and equipment expenditures related to the Asserted Patents in the United States. For example, since 2014, all research and development for the LSG/Healthe DI Products was based out of facilities operated in the United States, including facilities located in Cocoa Beach, Florida, Melbourne, Florida, Cape Canaveral, Florida, and West Warwick, Rhode Island. Ex. 32C (Maxik DI Decl.) ¶ 19.

458. Since 2015, Complainants have incurred significant expenses leasing the facilities used for researching and developing the LSG/Healthe DI Products. *Id.* ¶ 20.

459. Complainants significant investments in plant and equipment demonstrate that Complainants have a domestic industry in the Asserted Patents in accordance with 19 U.S.C. § 1337(a)(3)(A).

2. Significant Employment of Labor or Capital

460. Complainants have made and make significant investments in the employment of labor and capital in the United States related to their DI Products. Since 2015, LSG has employed a significant number of U.S. employees, a majority of whom have been involved in the engineering, research and development, and manufacture of the LSG/Healthe DI Products. Ex. 32C (Maxik DI Decl.) ¶¶ 21-22. These employees have devoted their time to research and development of the DI Products in the last three years, accounting for significant labor expenses.

⁹⁸ The significant and substantial domestic investments by LSG outlined in Confidential Exhibit 32C are not exhaustive of all expenditures that may be properly considered in evaluating the full scope of domestic industry in this proceeding.

Id. Healthe continues to invest in personnel involved in the engineering, research and development, and manufacture of the DI Products. *Id.* ¶ 23.

461. Complainants significant investments in the employment of labor and capital demonstrate that Complainants have a domestic industry in the Asserted Patents in accordance with 19 U.S.C. § 1337(a)(3)(B).

3. Substantial Investment in the Exploitation of the Asserted Patents

462. LSG has made and makes substantial domestic investments into the exploitation of the Asserted Patents in the United States, for example, through engineering, research and development of the DI Products in the United States and through licensing the Asserted Patents. Ex. 32C (Maxik Decl.) ¶¶ 25-33. In the last three years, LSG has made substantial investments in the United States in research and development related to the LSG/Healthe DI Products that practice the Asserted Patents. *Id.* ¶ 26. Healthe continues to invest in research and development related to the LSG/Healthe DI Products. *Id.* ¶ 27. These efforts are designed to exploit the Asserted Patents. *Id.* ¶¶ 29-34.

463. Additionally, since 2015, LSG has made substantial investments in licensing the Asserted Patents. *Id.* ¶ 28. Specifically, these expenditures include licensing negotiations and, if necessary, litigation, through which LSG has licensed U.S. Patent Nos. 8,201,968, 8,672,518, and 8,967,844.⁹⁹ *Id.*; Ex. 35C (Noroozi Licensees Decl.). These efforts are designed to exploit the Asserted Patents. *Id.* ¶ 34.

⁹⁹ Note that any expenditures incurred in licensing Healthe, Inc. and Global Value Lighting, LLC are not included in the investment amount described in the Maxik Domestic Industry Declaration. *See* Ex. 32C ¶ 28.

464. LSG's substantial domestic investments in engineering, research and development, and licensing—and Healthe's ongoing investments—have a nexus to the Asserted Patents and satisfy the domestic industry requirement. Ex. 32C (Maxik DI Decl.) ¶¶ 29-34.

465. Complainants substantial investments in the exploitation of the Asserted Patents demonstrate that Complainants have a domestic industry in the Asserted Patents in accordance with 19 U.S.C. § 1337(a)(3)(C).

XII. Substantial Injury

466. GE and Leedarson Respondents are direct competitors of Complainants in the LED luminaire industry in the United States, including with respect to the domestic industry of Energy Star-certified LED products. GE and Leedarson Respondents' false and misleading advertising, including the false use of the Energy Star® logo and mislabeling of its products as described above in Sections VII(G)(2) and VII(J)(2), has caused and threatens to cause substantial injury to Complainants' domestic industry in its Energy Star-certified LED bulbs and its bulbs that compete with GE and Leedarson Respondents' falsely-labeled bulbs. The harm to Complainants is especially severe, as Complainants' Energy Star-certified products have to date made up a substantial majority of their sales. *See* Ex. 31 (Maxik Energy Star Decl.) ¶ 26.

467. GE and Leedarson Respondents' falsely-advertised bulbs mislead consumers by causing them to think that lower-quality, non-energy-efficient bulbs meet the same rigorous standards as Complainants' bulbs in terms of quality and energy efficiency. This diminishes and tarnishes the Energy Star brand and certification, and thus, by implication, the perceived quality of, and consumer confidence in, Complainants' Energy Star-certified LED products. *Id.* ¶ 32. If a consumer's first experience with an LED bulb is disappointing because, for example, it does not provide the expected brightness or color temperature, that consumer may avoid buying LED bulbs in the future. *Id.* The Energy Star certification program is designed to avoid that problem by

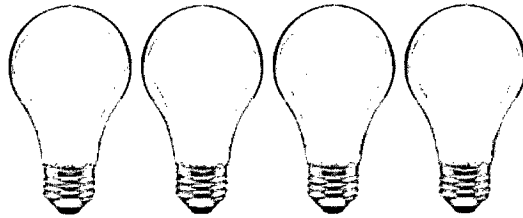
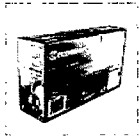
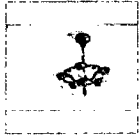
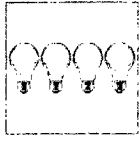
providing a reliable signal of quality. If products that do not meet the Energy Star requirements are allowed to be sold to consumers, the Energy Star® mark will be diluted, substantially injuring Complainants' Energy Star-labeled bulbs. *Id.*

468. GE and Leedaron Respondents' products that are falsely-labeled as Energy Star certified also unfairly receive utility subsidies. This negates the competitive advantage provided by those subsidies to Complainants' Energy Star products and confers the advantage to undeserving products. *Id.* ¶ 28. By reducing the cost of their bulbs to a consumer with ill-gotten subsidies, GE and Leedaron Respondents are able to compete unfairly with Complainants' bulbs that legitimately receive Energy Star subsidies. *Id.* Among other harms, the result is lost sales and lost profits to Complainants, especially as the lower-quality bulbs can be manufactured and sold more cheaply. *Id.* ¶ 27. Moreover, Complainants may also suffer reduced domestic employment, and lost market share.

469. For instance, LSG is the majority owner of Global Value Lighting, LLC ("GVL"), which sells the Energy Star-certified EcoSmart 8W (60W Equivalent) Frosted Filament Dimmable A19 LED Light Bulb shown below in a screenshot from homedepot.com.¹⁰⁰ *Id.* ¶ 29. Because LSG is the majority shareholder of GVL, the commercial success or failure of GVL's products, including the EcoSmart 8W (60W Equivalent) Frosted Filament Dimmable A19 LED Light Bulb, accrues to LSG, and any commercial harm to GVL ultimately translates to a commercial harm to LSG.

¹⁰⁰ Ex. 31 (Maxik Energy Star Decl., Ex. E (Screenshot from The Home Depot) at 1).

Model # FG-03187 Internet #305622061 Store SKU #1003275936 Store SO SKU #1003262971



Exclusive

EcoSmart >

60-Watt Equivalent A19
Dimmable Energy Star Frosted
Filament LED Light Bulb Bright
White (4-Pack)

★★★★☆ (33) Write a Review Questions & Answers (5)

- Bright white color temperature provides energizing, crisp light
- Ideal for indoor/covered outdoor use and enclosed fixtures
- Classic design with a vibrant, energy saving light output

Includes 4 bulbs (\$1.22 /bulb)

\$4.86 ~~\$9.86~~

After \$5.00 Instant Rebate Details

No mail-in necessary. Store rebate provided by DCSEU

470. Because of local utility subsidies, the EcoSmart 8W (60W Equivalent) Frosted Filament Dimmable A19 LED Light Bulb sells for \$1.22/bulb at The Home Depot in Washington, DC. *Id.* The same bulb would otherwise sell for \$2.46 per bulb without the subsidies. *Id.*

471. GE Respondents sell a competing product, the GE Lighting 25037 LED A19 Bulb, which is falsely-labeled as Energy Star certified, currently sells for \$2.34 per bulb at Walmart.com without the utility subsidy. *Id.* ¶ 30. And GE Respondents' GE Lighting 67591 LED A19 Bulb currently sells for \$2.90 per bulb at Amazon.com without the subsidies. *Id.* Because the products are marked with the Energy Star label, they can be sold with the utility subsidy, and thus at a lower price. Due to the high value of the utility subsidies relative to the price of the bulbs, GE Respondents' ability to compete on price with the EcoSmart 8W (60W Equivalent) Frosted Filament Dimmable A19 LED Light Bulb, and other of Complainants' products, is greatly enhanced where the subsidies are available for GE Respondents' products—subsidies only available to GE because its bulbs have been falsely-labeled as Energy Star certified. *Id.*

472. Healthe sells the GoodDay® BR40 LED Light Bulb, which is not Energy Star certified, for \$16.99 per bulb. *Id.* ¶ 31. Leedarson sells a substitute product: the falsely-labeled i2-

LBR40D19.5-27K BR40 Bulb, which Leedarson sells for \$28.99 at Houzz.com, without the utility subsidies. *Id.* Because the Leedarson product is marked with the Energy Star label, it can be sold (through vendors other than Houzz.com) with the utility subsidy, and thus at a lower price. Thus, the utility subsidies allow Leedarson's BR40 bulb to compete with Healthe's BR40, and other of Complainants' products, on price where it would not otherwise do so. *Id.* Healthe is a complainant to this investigation and is directly harmed by Leedarson's false advertising. Moreover, as the sole shareholder of Healthe, LSG is directly impacted by the commercial success or failure of Healthe's products, including the GoodDay® BR40 LED Light Bulb, and any commercial harm to Healthe ultimately translates to a commercial harm to LSG.

473. Accordingly, GE and Leedarson Respondents' false labeling causes substantial harm to Complainants' domestic industry in Energy Star certified products and other products that compete with GE and Leedarson Respondents' falsely-labeled products. *Id.* at ¶ 33.

XIII. General Exclusion Order

474. A general exclusion order is warranted when such exclusion is necessary to prevent circumvention of an exclusion order limited to products and named persons or where there is a pattern of violation of Section 337 and it is difficult to identify the source of the infringing products. A general exclusion order is warranted here both to prevent circumvention of any exclusion order limited to products of named entities, and because there is a pattern of violation of Section 337 and it is difficult to identify the source of infringing products.

475. There is a widespread pattern of infringement of the Asserted Patents by imported LED packages and assemblies, LED luminaires, connected "smart" LED lighting systems and components thereof, and, LED downlights, including LED canister retrofits and low-profile LED downlights, and components thereof, and it is difficult to identify all the sources of infringing products. On information and belief, infringing LED packages and assemblies, LED luminaires,

connected “smart” LED lighting systems and components thereof, and, LED downlights, including LED canister retrofits and low-profile LED downlights, and components thereof are routinely imported into the United States, sold for importation into the United States, and/or sold within the United States after importation by numerous unknown entities.

476. Complainants have been able to identify a substantial number of entities worldwide that manufacture and import infringing LED packages and assemblies, LED luminaires, connected “smart” LED lighting systems and components thereof, and, LED downlights, including LED canister retrofits and low-profile LED downlights, and components thereof. In this Complaint, Complainants have identified those entities about which they have substantial evidence of importation of infringing LED packages and assemblies, LED luminaires, connected “smart” LED lighting systems and components thereof, and, LED downlights, including LED canister retrofits and low-profile LED downlights, and components thereof into the United States. On information and belief, numerous other entities are capable of shifting, at minimal expense, a substantial amount of their production to manufacture infringing LED packages and assemblies, LED luminaires, connected “smart” LED lighting systems and components thereof, and, LED downlights, including LED canister retrofits and low-profile LED downlights, and components thereof for importation into the United States. Moreover, on information and belief, other foreign entities are currently holding inventory of LED chips that could be used to manufacture infringing LED packages and assemblies, LED luminaires, connected “smart” LED lighting systems and components thereof, and, LED downlights, including LED canister retrofits and low-profile LED downlights, and components thereof for importation into the United States.¹⁰¹

¹⁰¹ Ex. 132 (“China LED Chip Makers See High Inventory”).

477. There is a widespread pattern of unauthorized use of the patented inventions. To protect its patent rights, Complainants have been forced to initiate patent infringement suits based upon the Asserted Patents. *See supra* Section X.

478. On information and belief, infringing LED packages and assemblies, LED luminaires, connected “smart” LED lighting systems and components thereof, and, LED downlights, including LED canister retrofits and low-profile LED downlights, and components thereof, including those of the Proposed Respondents, are offered regularly for sale and sold via the Internet. In addition to the Proposed Respondents’ websites, LED packages and assemblies, LED luminaires, connected “smart” LED lighting systems and components thereof, and, LED downlights, including LED canister retrofits and low-profile LED downlights, and components thereof are offered for sale and sold via the websites of distributors and retailers as well as on Amazon and E-bay.

479. Business conditions suggest that foreign manufacturers other than the Proposed Respondents may attempt to enter the United States with infringing products. There is an established and growing demand in the United States for LED packages and assemblies, LED luminaires, connected “smart” LED lighting systems and components thereof, and, LED downlights, including LED canister retrofits and low-profile LED downlights, and components thereof. For example, the “rapid increase in the LED market ... is spurring heavy capital investments by LED manufacturers, primarily in the Asian regions: Korea, Japan, and China.”¹⁰² “Since mid-2009, the Chinese Central Government has had in place a substantial investment

¹⁰² Ex. 133 (“Asia Lighting Its Way to the Top of the LED Market?” Palomar Technologies”)

program—as have many local government authorities in China—focused on accelerating the development of a sustainable LED industry.”¹⁰³

480. Entry into the market for LED packages and assemblies, LED luminaires, connected “smart” LED lighting systems and components thereof, and, LED downlights, including LED canister retrofits and low-profile LED downlights, and components thereof is relatively easy due, in part, to the high level of inventory of LED chips held by foreign manufacturers that could be used to manufacture infringing LED packages and assemblies, LED luminaires, connected “smart” LED lighting systems and components thereof, and, LED downlights, including LED canister retrofits and low-profile LED downlights for importation into the United States.¹⁰⁴ There are many producers of LED products, particularly in Asia, that could readily and inexpensively retool their production facilities to produce LED packages and assemblies, LED luminaires, connected “smart” LED lighting systems and components thereof, and, LED downlights, including LED canister retrofits and low-profile LED downlights to replace the Proposed Respondents should the Commission enter only limited relief.

¹⁰³ *Id.*

¹⁰⁴ Ex. 132 (“China LED Chip Makers See High Inventory”).

XIV. Relief Requested

481. Respondents have infringed and will continue to infringe the Asserted Patents as specified in Section VII above, unless the Commission prohibits the importation into and sale within the United States after importation of the Accused Products. In addition, certain Respondents have falsely advertised and will continue to falsely advertise their products as specified in Section VII above, unless the Commission prohibits the importation into and sale within the United States after importation of the falsely advertised Accused Products.

482. Accordingly, Complainants respectfully request that the United States International Trade Commission:

- a) institute an immediate investigation pursuant to Section 337(b)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. § 1337, into Respondents violations of Section 337 arising from the sale for importation into the United States, importation, and/or sale within the United States after importation of;

- b) schedule and conduct a hearing, pursuant to Section 337(c), for purposes of receiving evidence and hearing argument concerning whether Respondents have violated Section 337 and, following the hearing, determine that Respondents have violated Section 337;

- c) issue a permanent general exclusion order, pursuant to Section 337(d) and (f)(1), excluding from entry into the United States Respondents' LED products and components thereof that infringe one or more claims of the Accused Patents, including, without limitation, the specific Accused Products identified in this Complaint and the exhibits hereto;

- d) issue a permanent limited exclusion order, pursuant to Section 337(d) and (f)(1), excluding from entry into the United States Respondents' LED products and components thereof that infringe one or more claims of the Accused Patents, as well as certain Respondents' LED products and components thereof that are falsely advertised as compliant with ENERGY

STAR, including, without limitation, the specific Accused Products identified in this Complaint and the exhibits thereto;

e) issue a permanent order, pursuant to Section 337(f), directing Respondents to cease and desist from importing, selling, selling for importation, offering for sale, using, demonstrating, promoting, marketing, and/or advertising in the United States Respondents' LED products and components thereof that infringe one or more claims of the Accused Patents, and products falsely advertised as compliant with ENERGY STAR, including, without limitation, the specific Accused Products identified in this Complaint and the exhibits hereto;

f) impose a bond on importation and sales of infringing products and/or falsely and misleadingly advertised during the 60-day Presidential review period pursuant to 19 U.S.C. § 1337(j); and

g) grant all such other and further relief as it deems appropriate under the law, based upon the facts complained of herein and as determined by the investigation.


Dated: April 30, 2019

Respectfully submitted,

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