

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
SHERMAN DIVISION

MAXIM INTEGRATED PRODUCTS, INC.,	)	CASE NO.:
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	COMPLAINT FOR PATENT
	)	INFRINGEMENT
BANK OF AMERICA CORP.,	)	
BANK OF AMERICA, N.A., AND	)	DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL
MERRILL LYNCH, ET AL., INC.	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

Maxim Integrated Products, Inc. (“Maxim”) hereby alleges for its Complaint for patent infringement against defendants Bank of America Corp., Bank of America, N.A., and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc., (collectively, “Bank of America”) on personal knowledge as to its own actions and on information and belief as to the actions of others, as follows:

THE PARTIES

1. Plaintiff Maxim is a Delaware corporation with a place of business at 120 San Gabriel Drive, Sunnyvale, California 94086.
2. On information and belief, defendant Bank of America Corporation is a corporation existing and organized under the laws of Delaware and has its principal place of business in Charlotte, North Carolina. Bank of America Corporation is registered to do business in Texas, is doing business in the Eastern District of Texas, and can be served through its registered agent for service, CT Corporation System, located at 350 N. St. Paul Street, Ste. 2900, Dallas, Texas, 75201.

3. On information and belief, defendant Bank of America, N.A. is an indirect, wholly-owned operating subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation. Bank of America, N.A. is a national bank, subject to the National Bank Act, 12 U.S.C. § 1, *et seq.*, and regulations promulgated by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. Bank of America, N.A. does business in the Eastern District of Texas and can be served through its registered agent for service, CT Corporation System, located at 350 N. St. Paul Street, Dallas, Texas, 75201.

4. On information and belief, defendant Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc. (“Merrill Lynch”) is a corporation existing and organized under the laws of Delaware and has its principal place of business at 4 World Financial Center, 250 Vesey Street, New York, New York 10080. Merrill Lynch is an indirect, wholly-owned operating subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation. Merrill Lynch is doing business in the Eastern District of Texas, and can be served through its registered agent for service, the Corporation Trust Company located at Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, Delaware, 19801.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This action for patent infringement arises under the patent laws of the United States, Title 35 of the United States Code.

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

7. This Court has general and specific personal jurisdiction over Bank of America Corporation. On information and belief, Bank of America Corporation is registered to do business in Texas. Bank of America Corporation has substantial

contacts with the forum as a consequence of conducting substantial business in the State of Texas and within this district. Bank of America Corporation is the parent corporation of Bank of America, N.A. and Merrill Lynch. On information and belief, Bank of America Corporation, individually or through joint and concerted action through its operating subsidiaries: maintains branches within Texas and this District; transacts business in Texas and/or in this district, including through the branches maintained within Texas and this district; offers for sale, sells, and advertises its products and services utilizing the claimed systems and methods with and for customers residing in Texas, including within this district; and provides products and services directly to consumers in Texas, including within this district. Bank of America Corporation is the owner of the service marks associated with the “Bank of America Mobile Banking” smartphone applications through which Bank of America’s customers can access services provided by Bank of America, N.A. and Merrill Lynch. Bank of America Corporation is the owner of the copyright for the website (www.bankofamerica.com) from which Bank of America Corporation and Bank of America, N.A. jointly advertise the “Bank of America Mobile Banking” services to residents of Texas. Bank of America Corporation has committed and continues to commit acts of patent infringement in Texas and this district.

8. This Court has general and specific personal jurisdiction over Bank of America, N.A. Bank of America, N.A. has substantial contacts with the forum as a consequence of conducting substantial business in the State of Texas and within this district. On information and belief, Bank of America, N.A., individually or through joint and concerted action with its parent corporation, Bank of America Corporation:

maintains branches within Texas and this District; transacts business in Texas and/or in this district, including through the branches maintained within Texas and this district; offers for sale, sells, and advertises its products and services utilizing the claimed systems and methods with and for customers residing in Texas, including within this district; and provides products and services directly to consumers in Texas, including within this district. Bank of America Corporation and Bank of America, N.A. jointly advertise the “Bank of America Mobile Banking” services to residents of Texas through the website (www.bankofamerica.com). Bank of America, N.A. owns, operates, and controls bank branches that operate within this district, including in Tyler, Texas. Bank of America, N.A. has committed and continues to commit acts of patent infringement in Texas and this district.

9. This Court has general and specific personal jurisdiction over Merrill Lynch. Merrill Lynch has substantial contacts with the forum as a consequence of conducting substantial business in the State of Texas and within this district. On information and belief, Merrill Lynch, individually or through joint and concerted action with its parent corporation, Bank of America Corporation: transacts business in Texas and/or in this district, including by providing wealth management services within Texas and this district; offers for sale, sells, and advertises its products and services utilizing the claimed systems and methods with and for customers residing in Texas, including within this district; and provides products and services directly to consumers in Texas, including within this district. Wealth management services of Merrill Lynch are provided to customers within Texas and this district and are accessible through the “Bank of America Mobile Banking” smartphone applications. Bank of America, N.A.

has committed and continues to commit acts of patent infringement in Texas and this district.

10. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and (c), and 1400(b) because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims against Bank of America occurred and are occurring in this district, and/or because Bank of America has regular and established practice of business in this district and has committed acts of infringement in this district.¹

THE ASSERTED PATENTS

11. On August 17, 1999, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 5,940,510 (“the ’510 patent”), entitled “Transfer of Valuable Information Between a Secure Module and Another Module,” to Stephen M. Curry, Donald W. Loomis, and Michael L. Bolan. A copy of the ’510 Patent is attached to the Complaint as Exhibit A.

12. The ’510 patent is directed to a system for communicating data securely, such as for secure mobile financial transactions, including a coprocessor for processing encryption calculations and a real time clock circuit for time stamping data transactions.

13. On September 7, 1999, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 5,949,880 (“the ’880 patent”), entitled “Transfer

¹ This matter is related to seventeen other patent actions involving the same four asserted patents (ten of which were originally filed in this Court), which were recently centralized by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation and transferred to the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania for pre-trial proceedings. Because this matter is a tag-along case, Maxim will seek to transfer this case to the Western District of Pennsylvania for pre-trial proceedings, and nothing in this Complaint should be construed otherwise. See MDL No. 2354, Dkt. Nos. 101 (Corrected Transfer Order), 102 (Conditional Transfer Order); J.P.M.L. Rule Nos. 1.1(h), 7.1.

of Valuable Information Between a Secure Module and Another Module,” to Stephen M. Curry, Donald W. Loomis, and Michael L. Bolan. A copy of the ’880 Patent is attached to the Complaint as Exhibit B.

14. The ’880 patent is directed to a method for electronically transferring units of exchange between two modules, such as for electronically transferring monetary equivalents or encrypted data, or where the method involves decrypting and/or encrypting the data.

15. On August 15, 2000, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 6,105,013 (“the ’013 patent”), entitled “Method, Apparatus, System, and Firmware for Secure Transactions,” to Stephen M. Curry, Donald W. Loomis, and Christopher W. Fox. A copy of the ’013 Patent is attached to the Complaint as Exhibit C.

16. The ’013 patent is directed to a secure transaction integrated circuit including a microcontroller core; a modular exponentiation accelerator circuit or a math coprocessor for performing or handling encryption and decryption calculations; an input/output circuit for exchanging data information with an electronic device; and real-time clock or a clock circuit for providing a time measurement.

17. On May 22, 2001, the United States Patent and Trademark Office duly and legally issued U.S. Patent No. 6,237,095 (“the ’095 patent”), entitled “Apparatus for Transfer of Secure Information Between a Data Carrying Module and an Electronic Device,” to Stephen M. Curry, Donald W. Loomis, and Christopher W. Fox. A copy of the ’095 Patent is attached to the Complaint as Exhibit D.

18. The '095 patent is directed to an apparatus for receiving and transmitting encrypted data, such as for secure transfers of financial information.

19. Maxim is the owner by assignment of all rights, title, and interest to and in the '510, '880, '013, and '095 patents (collectively, the "Asserted Patents").

20. On information and belief, by no later than on or about December 22, 2011, Bank of America had actual notice of each of the Asserted Patents and actual notice that its individual actions and/or the joint or concerted actions of the other Bank of America defendants constituted and continue to constitute infringement of at least one claim of each of the Asserted Patents.

COUNT I: Infringement of the '510 Patent

21. Maxim incorporates and realleges paragraphs 1 – 20 above as if fully set forth herein.

22. On information and belief, Bank of America has and continues to infringe one or more claims of the '510 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, selling, and/or offering to sell in the United States and without authority products, devices, systems, and/or components of systems that embody the patented invention, including for example products, devices, systems and/or components of systems that include or make use of the "Bank of America Mobile Banking" smartphone applications.

23. On information and belief, Bank of America has induced and continues to induce infringement of the '510 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by encouraging its customers and other third parties to make and/or use the claimed system for communicating data securely, including a coprocessor for processing encryption calculations and a real time clock circuit for time stamping data transactions. Such

making and/or using of the claimed system for communicating data securely constitutes infringement, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, of one or more claims of the '510 patent by such customers or third parties. Bank of America's acts of encouragement include: providing and intending its customers to use the "Bank of America Mobile Banking" smartphone applications; providing other components of the system that makes use of these applications, including, *e.g.*, servers and data storage; advertising these applications through its own and third-party websites; and providing instructions to use these applications.

24. Bank of America has proceeded in this manner despite its actual knowledge of the '510 patent and that the specific actions it actively induced on the part of its customers and other third parties constitute infringement of the '510 patent. At the very least, because Bank of America has been and remains on notice of the '510 patent and the accused infringement, it has been and remains willfully blind regarding the infringement it has induced and continues to induce.

25. On information and belief, Bank of America has contributed and continues to contribute to the infringement of the '510 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) by, without authority, selling and/or offering to sell within the United States, importing, and/or supplying components of the claimed system for communicating data securely, such as the "Bank of America Mobile Banking" smartphone applications. When, for example, these applications are installed on a portable device, the claimed systems are made and/or used, thereby infringing, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, of one or more claims of the '510 patent. These components supplied by

Bank of America, including, *e.g.*, these applications, constitute material parts of the claimed inventions of the '510 patent.

26. On information and belief, Bank of America knows, for the reasons described in detail above, that these components are especially made and/or especially adapted for use in infringing the '510 patent. Moreover, these components are not staple articles of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use at least because the components have no use apart from infringing the Asserted Patents, including the '510 patent. For example, at least the "Bank of America Mobile Banking" smartphone applications are used only in conjunction with or as part of the claimed systems for securely communicating data.

27. On information and belief, Bank of America has willfully infringed and continues to willfully infringe the '510 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, and/or selling the applications and other components of the claimed system in the United States without authority, by actively inducing infringement of the '510 patent, and by contributing to the infringement of the '510 patent despite an objectively high likelihood that such actions constitute infringement and despite being on notice that its actions constitute infringement.

28. Maxim has suffered damages as a result of Bank of America's infringement of the '510 Patent. In addition, Maxim will continue to suffer severe and irreparable harm unless this Court issues a permanent injunction prohibiting Bank of America, its agents, servants, employees, representatives, and all others acting in active concert therewith from infringing the '510 Patent.

COUNT II: Infringement of the '880 Patent

29. Maxim incorporates and realleges paragraphs 1 – 20 above as if fully set forth herein.

30. On information and belief, Bank of America has and continues to infringe one or more claims of the '880 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by performing in the United States and without authority every step of the patented invention by using products, devices, systems and/or components of systems that include or make use of the “Bank of America Mobile Banking” smartphone applications.

31. On information and belief, Bank of America has induced and continues to induce infringement of the '880 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by encouraging its customers and other third parties to perform the claimed methods for electronically transferring units of exchange. Such performing of the claimed method for electronically transferring units of exchange constitutes infringement, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, of one or more claims of the '880 patent by such customers or third parties. Bank of America's acts of encouragement include: providing and intending its customers to use the “Bank of America Mobile Banking” smartphone applications; providing other components of the system that makes use of these applications, including, *e.g.*, servers and data storage; advertising these applications through its own and third-party websites; and providing instructions to use these applications.

32. Bank of America has proceeded in this manner despite its actual knowledge of the '880 patent and that the specific actions it actively induced on the part of its customers and other third parties constitute infringement of the '880 patent. At

the very least, because Bank of America has been and remains on notice of the '880 patent and the accused infringement, it has been and remains willfully blind regarding the infringement it has induced and continues to induce.

33. On information and belief, Bank of America has contributed and continues to contribute to the infringement of the '880 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) by, without authority, selling and/or offering to sell within the United States, importing, and/or supplying components of a system for electronically transferring units of exchange, such system including the "Bank of America Mobile Banking" smartphone applications, wherein use of the system constitutes performance of the claimed methods. When, for example, these applications are used on a portable device, the claimed methods are performed, thereby infringing, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, of one or more claims of the '880 patent. These components supplied by Bank of America, including, *e.g.*, these applications, constitute material parts of a system, the only use of which constitutes performance of the claimed inventions of the '880 patent.

34. On information and belief, Bank of America knows, for the reasons described in detail above, that these components are especially made and/or especially adapted for use in infringing the '880 patent. Moreover, these components are not staple articles of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use at least because the components have no use apart from infringing the Asserted Patents, including the '880 patent. For example, at least using the "Bank of America Mobile Banking" smartphone applications are used only in performing the claimed methods for electronically transferring units of exchange.

35. On information and belief, Bank of America has willfully infringed and continues to willfully infringe the '880 patent by performing in the United States and without authority every step of the claimed invention, by actively inducing infringement of the '880 patent, and by contributing to the infringement of the '880 patent despite an objectively high likelihood that such actions constitute infringement and despite being on notice that its actions constitute infringement.

36. Maxim has suffered damages as a result of Bank of America's infringement of the '880 patent. In addition, Maxim will continue to suffer severe and irreparable harm unless this Court issues a permanent injunction prohibiting Bank of America, its agents, servants, employees, representatives, and all others acting in active concert therewith from infringing the '880 patent.

COUNT III: Infringement of the '013 Patent

37. Maxim incorporates and realleges paragraphs 1 – 20 above as if fully set forth herein.

38. On information and belief, Bank of America has and continues to infringe one or more claims of the '013 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, selling, and/or offering to sell in the United States and without authority products, devices, systems, and/or components of systems that embody the patented invention, including for example products, devices, systems and/or components of systems that include or make use of the "Bank of America Mobile Banking" smartphone applications.

39. On information and belief, Bank of America has induced and continues to induce infringement of the '013 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by encouraging its customers and other third parties to make and/or use the claimed secure

transaction integrated circuit. Such making and/or using of the claimed apparatus constitutes infringement, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, of one or more claims of the '013 patent by such customers or third parties. Bank of America's acts of encouragement include: providing and intending its customers to use the "Bank of America Mobile Banking" smartphone applications; providing other components of the system that makes use of these applications, including, *e.g.*, servers and data storage; advertising these applications through its own and third-party websites; and providing instructions to use these applications.

40. Bank of America has proceeded in this manner despite its actual knowledge of the '013 patent and that the specific actions it actively induced on the part of its customers and other third parties constitute infringement of the '013 patent. At the very least, because Bank of America has been and remains on notice of the '013 patent and the accused infringement, it has been and remains willfully blind regarding the infringement it has induced and continues to induce.

41. On information and belief, Bank of America has contributed and continues to contribute to the infringement of the '013 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) by, without authority, selling and/or offering to sell within the United States, importing, and/or supplying components of a system, including the "Bank of America Mobile Banking" smartphone applications, which system as a result includes the claimed secure transaction integrated circuit. When, for example, these applications are installed on a portable device, the resulting systems are made and/or used, thereby infringing, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, of one or more claims of the

'013 patent. These components supplied by Bank of America, including, *e.g.*, these applications, constitute material parts of the claimed inventions of the '013 patent.

42. On information and belief, Bank of America knows, for the reasons described in detail above, that these components are especially made and/or especially adapted for use in infringing the '013 patent. Moreover, these components are not staple articles of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use at least because the components have no use apart from infringing the Asserted Patents, including the '013 patent. For example, at least the “Bank of America Mobile Banking” smartphone applications are used only in conjunction with or as part of the claimed secure transaction integrated circuit.

43. On information and belief, Bank of America has willfully infringed and continues to willfully infringe the '013 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, and/or selling the applications and other components of the secure transaction integrated circuit in the United States without authority, by actively inducing infringement of the '013 patent, and by contributing to the infringement of the '013 patent despite an objectively high likelihood that such actions constitute infringement and despite being on notice that its actions constitute infringement.

44. Maxim has suffered damages as a result of Bank of America's infringement of the '013 Patent. In addition, Maxim will continue to suffer severe and irreparable harm unless this Court issues a permanent injunction prohibiting Bank of America, its agents, servants, employees, representatives, and all others acting in active concert therewith from infringing the '013 Patent.

COUNT IV: Infringement of the '095 Patent

45. Maxim incorporates and realleges paragraphs 1 – 20 above as if fully set forth herein.

46. On information and belief, Bank of America has and continues to infringe one or more claims of the '095 Patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, by making, using, selling, and/or offering to sell in the United States and without authority products, devices, systems, and/or components of systems that embody the patented invention, including for example products, devices, systems and/or components of systems that include or make use of the “Bank of America Mobile Banking” smartphone applications.

47. On information and belief, Bank of America has induced and continues to induce infringement of the '013 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(b) by encouraging its customers and other third parties to make and/or use the claimed apparatus for receiving and transmitting encrypted data. Such making and/or using of the claimed apparatus constitutes infringement, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, of one or more claims of the '095 patent by such customers or third parties. Bank of America's acts of encouragement include: providing and intending its customers to use the “Bank of America Mobile Banking” smartphone applications; providing other components of the system that makes use of these applications, including, *e.g.*, servers and data storage; advertising these applications through its own and third-party websites; and providing instructions to use these applications.

48. Bank of America has proceeded in this manner despite its actual knowledge of the '095 patent and that the specific actions it actively induced on the part of its customers and other third parties constitute infringement of the '095 patent. At

the very least, because Bank of America has been and remains on notice of the '095 patent and the accused infringement, it has been and remains willfully blind regarding the infringement it has induced and continues to induce.

49. On information and belief, Bank of America has contributed and continues to contribute to the infringement of the '095 patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 271(c) by, without authority, selling and/or offering to sell within the United States, importing, and/or supplying components of a system, including the “Bank of America Mobile Banking” smartphone applications, which system as a result embodies the claimed apparatus. When, for example, these applications are installed on a portable device, the resulting systems are made and/or used, thereby infringing, literally or under the doctrine of equivalents, of one or more claims of the '095 patent. These components supplied by Bank of America, including, *e.g.*, these applications, constitute material parts of the claimed inventions of the '095 patent.

50. On information and belief, Bank of America knows, for the reasons described in detail above, that these components are especially made and/or especially adapted for use in infringing the '095 patent. Moreover, these components are not staple articles of commerce suitable for substantial noninfringing use at least because the components have no use apart from infringing the Asserted Patents, including the '095 patent. For example, at least the “Bank of America Mobile Banking” smartphone applications are used only in conjunction with or as part of the claimed apparatus.

51. On information and belief, Bank of America has willfully infringed and continues to willfully infringe the '095 Patent by making, using, offering to sell, and/or selling the applications and other components of the claimed apparatus in the United

States without authority, by actively inducing infringement of the '095 patent, and by contributing to the infringement of the '095 patent despite an objectively high likelihood that such actions constitute infringement and despite being on notice that its actions constitute infringement.

52. Maxim has suffered damages as a result of Bank of America's infringement of the '095 Patent. In addition, Maxim will continue to suffer severe and irreparable harm unless this Court issues a permanent injunction prohibiting Bank of America, its agents, servants, employees, representatives, and all others acting in active concert therewith from infringing the '095 Patent.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

For the above reasons, Maxim respectfully requests that this Court grant the following relief in favor of Maxim and against Bank of America:

- (a) A judgment in favor of Maxim that Bank of America has infringed (either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents) one or more claims of the Asserted Patents;
- (b) A permanent injunction enjoining Bank of America and its officers, directors, agents, servants, affiliates, employees, divisions, branches, subsidiaries, parents, and all others acting in active concert or participation with Bank of America, from infringing the Asserted Patents;
- (c) A judgment and order requiring Bank of America to pay Maxim its damages, costs, expenses, and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest for Bank of America's infringement of the Asserted Patents;
- (d) An award of treble damages for Bank of America's willful infringement of

the Asserted Patents;

- (e) A judgment and order finding that this is an exceptional case within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. § 285 and awarding Maxim its reasonable attorney fees; and
- (f) Any and all such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff Maxim demands a trial by jury of this action.

Dated: October 1, 2012

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