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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**  
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9 Sidi Spaces, LLC,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 CGS Premier, Inc.

13 Defendant.  
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No. CV-16-01670-PHX-DGC

**ORDER**

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16 Before initiating this suit, Plaintiff sent Defendant a letter asserting various  
17 contract and tort claims, and indicating that Plaintiff was “looking into” possible patent  
18 infringement claims. The Court must decide whether this letter was a “patent  
19 notification” within the meaning of Wis. Stat. § 100.197. The Court holds that it was not.

20 **I. Background.**

21 On December 4, 2013, Plaintiff Sidi Spaces, LLC and Defendant CGS Premier,  
22 Inc. entered a License and Sales Agreement (“Agreement”) whereby Plaintiff granted  
23 Defendant the exclusive right to manufacture and sell mobile stores using its patented  
24 BizBox design. Doc. 1-1 at 10-19. Defendant agreed to pay royalties on each BizBox it  
25 sold and to refrain from selling these products below a specified minimum price. *Id.* at  
26 11-12. Defendant also agreed that Plaintiff would retain “exclusive ownership rights to  
27 the [BizBox] design and all other intellectual property rights . . . with respect to the  
28 [BizBox].” *Id.* at 13.

1 On April 22, 2016, Plaintiff sent a letter to Defendant explaining that it had  
2 retained counsel “to take all legal action necessary to get [Defendant] to cease and desist  
3 from breaching the parties’ agreements” and “to recover damages for these breaches.”  
4 Doc. 6-1 at 3. The letter stated that Plaintiff was aware of “numerous instances where  
5 [Defendant’s] design and/or manufacturing of trailers . . . was in direct violation of the  
6 [Agreement].” *Id.* The letter claimed that “[Defendant’s] employees . . . have been  
7 involved in stealing designs by copying measurements and other specifications from  
8 BizBox products to build . . . knock-offs.” *Id.*

9 The letter included additional detail about Plaintiff’s contract claims, and also  
10 described a claim for tortious interference with business relations. *Id.* at 3-5. The  
11 penultimate paragraph stated:

12 We are also looking into the serious concerns [Plaintiff] has regarding  
13 multiple counts of patent infringement. If the Company takes additional  
14 action for patent infringement, there is a strong possibility that all products  
15 sold by [Defendant] to its clients that infringe the BizBox 20 year Utility  
Patent will represent illegal sales. As such, these units may be removed  
from the possession of your clients.

16 *Id.* at 5. The letter concluded by demanding an initial payment of \$1,766,000 to satisfy  
17 Plaintiff’s contract and tort claims. *Id.* at 5.

18 Defendant responded to this demand letter on April 27, 2016. Doc. 6-2 at 2-6.  
19 Defendant asserted that the letter was a patent notification, subject to the requirements of  
20 Wis. Stat. § 100.197. *Id.* at 3-4. Defendant informed Plaintiff that, in its view, the letter  
21 violated § 100.197 because it failed to include certain required information and made  
22 certain false, misleading, or deceptive statements. *Id.* Defendant demanded that Plaintiff  
23 cure these deficiencies within 30 days. *Id.* Plaintiff made no effort to do so. Doc. 6, ¶ 8.

24 Plaintiff subsequently initiated this action, asserting the contract and tort claims  
25 outlined in its demand letter. Doc. 1-1 at 4-9. Defendant counterclaimed under  
26 § 100.197. Doc. 6, ¶¶ 4-5. Plaintiff moves to dismiss the counterclaim. Doc. 18. The  
27 motion has been fully briefed (Docs. 21, 23) and no party has requested oral argument.  
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1     **II.     Analysis.**

2             Section 100.197 applies to “patent notifications” – written communications that  
3     “attempt in any manner to enforce or assert rights in connection with a patent or pending  
4     patent.” § 100.197(1)(a). A patent notification must include certain information,  
5     including (1) the number of each patent subject to the notification; (2) a copy of each  
6     such patent; (3) the name and address of the owner of the patent; (4) “[a]n identification  
7     of each claim of each patent or pending patent being asserted and the target’s product,  
8     service, process, or technology to which that claim relates”; (5) “[f]actual allegations and  
9     an analysis setting forth in detail the person’s theory of each claim identified”; and (6) an  
10    identification of all pending or completed judicial and administrative proceedings related  
11    to such patent. § 100.197(2)(a). Such a notification must not include false, misleading,  
12    or deceptive information. § 100.197(2)(b).

13            This statute, passed in 2014, has not yet been subject to judicial interpretation, and  
14    the parties disagree as to its scope. Plaintiff argues that the statute does not apply to its  
15    demand letter because the letter did not set forth any patent claim or demand payment for  
16    such a claim. Doc. 18 at 5. Defendant contends that the statute does not require “an  
17    overt statement that a patent right is being enforced or asserted,” and that a reference to a  
18    potential patent claim is sufficient to bring a communication within the statute’s purview.  
19    Doc. 21 at 5.

20            Plaintiff has the better argument. The statute does not apply to every  
21    communication that refers to possible patent violations; it applies to communications that  
22    seek “to enforce or assert [patent] rights.” Thus, the statute applies to communications  
23    that “state positively” a patent claim, or attempt “[t]o invoke or enforce” a patent claim,  
24    or attempt “to compel a person to pay damages” or provide other relief to discharge such  
25    a claim. *See* Black’s Law Dictionary (10th ed. 2014) (defining “assert” as “[t]o state  
26    positively” or “[t]o invoke or enforce a legal right”); *id.* (defining “enforce” as “[t]o give  
27    force or effect to (a law, etc.)” or “to compel a person to pay damages for not complying  
28    with (a contract)”).

1           This reading is reinforced by § 100.197’s purpose. The statute was designed to  
2 combat “patent trolling,” Doc. 18-1 at 15, the practice of “assert[ing] patents against  
3 numerous potential infringers, relying on the high cost of threatened litigation to extract  
4 quick settlements.” Paul R. Gugliuzza, *Patent Trolls and Preemption*, 101 Va. L. Rev.  
5 1579, 1581 (2015). This purpose is served by applying the statute to communications  
6 seeking to pressure the recipient into settling a patent claim, but it provides no basis for  
7 applying the statute to communications that do not seek settlement of a patent claim.

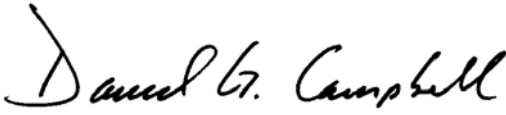
8           This reading is reinforced by the language of paragraph 2(A). This provision  
9 requires a patent notification letter to identify, among other things, “each claim . . . *being*  
10 *asserted*” and the “[f]actual allegations and an analysis” underlying these claims.  
11 § 100.197(2)(a) (emphasis added). This language presupposes that the author of the  
12 patent notification has developed, and is asserting, a legal theory of patent infringement.  
13 It is unclear how a person could satisfy these requirements if he had concerns about  
14 possible patent infringement but was unsure whether these concerns gave rise to a legally  
15 cognizable claim. This suggests that § 100.197 was not intended to apply to  
16 communications that simply express concerns about possible infringement, but stop short  
17 of asserting a claim or demanding relief.

18           Plaintiff’s demand letter did not “state positively” that Plaintiff had any right to  
19 enforce its patents against Defendant. It stated only that Plaintiff was “looking into” the  
20 existence of such a right. Doc. 6-1 at 5. Nor did the letter seek to compel Defendant to  
21 pay damages or provide other relief related to any patent claim. *Id.* The Court concludes  
22 that it was not an attempt to enforce or assert patent rights within the meaning of  
23 § 100.197.

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**IT IS ORDERED** that Plaintiff's motion to dismiss Defendant's counterclaim (Doc. 18) is **granted**.

Dated this 25th day of July, 2016.



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David G. Campbell  
United States District Judge