## JS 44 CAND Rev. 12 11)

## CIVIL COVER SHEET

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

the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)  I. (a) PLAINTIFFS  BE IN, INC., a New York corporation			DEFENDANTS GOOGLE, INC., a California corporation; RICHARD			
			ROBINSON, an individual, and Does 1 through 3, inclusive			
(b) County of Residence	of First Listed Plaintiff New	w York County	County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Santa Clara County			
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)			(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)  NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES. USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.			
Joseph E. Addiego DAVIS WRIGHT 505 Montgomery San Francisco, CA	TREMAINE LLP Street, Suite 800	No No	Attorneys (If Known)			
II. BASIS OF JURISDIC		ne Box Only)	III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRI	NCIPAL PARTIES	(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff)	
1 U.S. Government Plaintiff (U.S. Government Not a Party)		(For Diversity Cases Only)  PTF DEF Citizen of This State  PTF DEF 1 Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State				
2 U.S. Government Defendant	4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship	of Parties in Item III)	Citizen of Another State	2 Incorporated and Prin of Business In An	cipal Place 5 5	
			Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	3 Foreign Nation	6 6	
IV. NATURE OF SUIT	Place an "X" in One Box Only) TOR	TS	FORFEITUREPENALTY	BANKRUPICY	OTHER STATUTES	
110 Insurance	PERSONAL INJURY	PERSONAL INJURY	625 Drug Related Seizure	422 Appeal 28 USC 158	375 False Claims Act	
120 Marine	310 Airplane	365 Personal Injury -	of Property 21 USC 881	423 Withdrawal	400 State Reapportionment	
130 Miller Act	315 Airplane Product	Product Liability	690 Other	28 USC 157	410 Antitrust	
140 Negotiable Instrument	Liability	267 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical		PROPERTY RIGHTS	430 Banks and Banking	
150 Recovery of Overpayment	320 Assault, Libel & Slander	Personal Injury Product Liability		\$20 Copyrights	450 Commerce	
& Enforcement of Judgment	330 Federal Employers'	368 Asbestos Personal		830 Patent	460 Deportation	
151 Medicare Act	Liability	Injury Product		840 Trademark	470 Racketeer Influenced and	
152 Recovery of Defaulted	340 Marine	Liability	LABOR	SOCIAL SECURITY	Corrupt Organizations	
Student Loans (Excl. Veterans)	345 Marine Product	PERSONAL PROPERTY		861 HIA (1395ff)	480 Consumer Credit	
153 Recovery of Overpayment	Liability	370 Other Fraud	Act	862 Black Lung (923)	490 Cable Sat TV	
of Veteran's Benefits	350 Motor Vehicle	371 Truth in Lending	720 Labor Mgmt. Relations	863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))	850 Securities/Commodities	
160 Stockholders' Suits	355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability	380 Other Personal	740 Railway Labor Act	864 SSID Title XVI	Exchange	
190 Other Contract	360 Other Personal	Property Damage	751 Family and Medical Leave Act	865 RSI (405(g))	890 Other Statutory Actions	
195 Contract Product Liability	lnjury	385 Property Damage	790 Other Labor Litigation		891 Agricultural Acts	
196 Franchise	362 Personal Injury -	Product Liability	791 Empl. Ret. Inc.		893 Environmental Matters	
REAL PROPERTY	Med. Malpractice CIVIL RIGHTS	PRISONER PETITION	The same of the sa	FEDERAL TAX SUITS	895 Freedom of Information	
210 Land Condemnation	440 Other Civil Rights	510 Motions to Vacate		870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff	896 Arbitration	
220 Foreclosure	441 Voting	Sentence		or Defendant)	899 Administrative Procedure	
230 Rent Lease & Ejectment	442 Employment	Habeas Corpus:		871 IRS—Third Party	Act/Review or Appeal of	
240 Torts to Land	443 Housing/	530 General	IMMIGRATION	26 USC 7609	Agency Decision	
245 Tort Product Liability	Accommodations	535 Death Penalty	462 Naturalization Application		950 Constitutionality of State Statutes	
	445 Amer. w Disabilities -	540 Mandamus & Othe	463 Habeas Corpus -		State Statutes	
290 All Other Real Property	Employment	550 Civil Rights	Alien Detainee (Prisoner Petition)			
	446 Amer. w Disabilities -	555 Prison Condition	465 Other Immigration			
	Other  448 Education	560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of	Actions			
V. ORIGIN (Place a	n "X" in One Box Only)	Confinement	Trans	sferred from		
N 1 Original 2 Re	emoved from 3	Remanded from [Appellate Court	4 Reinstated or 5 anoth Reopened (specif	ner district 6 Multidistr Litigation		
			are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statute			
VI. CAUSE OF ACTION		Copyright Act of 1976, 17 U.S.C. §101 et seq., and the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1051 et seq.				
	Brief description of ca		infringement, misappropria	ation of trade secrets, civi	l conspiracy	
VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:		IS A CLASS ACTIO			if demanded in complaint:	
VIII. RELATED CASE(S		JUDGE		DOCKET NUMBER		
	GNMENT (Civil L.R. 3			A		
(Place an "X" in One Box Or	Times and the same	SAN FRANCISCO	D/OAKLAND SAI	N JOSE EUREF	ζA	
June 28, 2012		Hoil	EALLE			
No. 4 (1978)		CLOS LAVIDE OF	n immonium onnoone			

individuals to join a video chat by webcam, and share online media such as videos in a dedicated video chat room. Be In has won awards and accolades for its innovation and creativity in developing the CamUp platform.

- 3. Google is a large, multinational corporation providing Internet-related products and services including its ubiquitous search engine, and its recently released social media platform, Google+.
- 4. Representatives from Be In met with Richard Robinson ("Mr. Robinson"), Google's Head of Business Markets (UK), in London in May 2011, to discuss the possibility of a business collaboration between Google and Be In. At this meeting, and after Google agreed to prevent any unauthorized use or disclosure of confidential information provided from Be In to Google, Be In provided a live demonstration of its CamUp product, and proposed that a "Watch with your friends" button be embedded within all YouTube¹ pages, allowing users to initiate a CamUp session directly from YouTube. The "Watch with your friends" button had not been launched, shared, or released to the public at any time prior to this May 2011 meeting. Mr. Robinson requested and was provided documents including Be In's business and marketing strategy for monetizing the CamUp product and "Watch with your friends" button.
- 5. At no time during or after the May 2011 meeting did Mr. Robinson indicate that Google was independently developing a product or feature that was identical to CamUp. Nor did he indicate that Google had independently determined to embed a "Watch with your friends" button for any of its products or services on YouTube pages. To the contrary, he expressed great interest in Be In's CamUp product and business and marketing strategy.
- 6. After this meeting, Mr. Robinson failed to respond to several follow-up correspondences from Be In. Also subsequent to the meeting, Be In noted a dramatic spike in user traffic to the CamUp site, in particular from Mountain View, California, where Google is headquartered. Many of these visitors stayed on the site longer than the typical user.
- 7. In or around June 2011, Google released Google+, which includes a feature called Hangouts, a video chat platform similar in look and feel to CamUp. Google also embedded a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Google owns YouTube.

Hangouts "Watch with your friends" button on its YouTube pages, virtually identical in text and overall appearance to the CamUp button that Be In proposed to Google at the May 2011 London meeting.

- 8. Plaintiff asserts the following claims against Google, Mr. Robinson, and/or John Does Nos. 1-3: (1) infringement of CamUp's trade dress in violation of Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a); (2) infringement of copyright in the audiovisual elements of the CamUp website, in violation of the Copyright Act of 1976, 17 U.S.C. § 501; (3) misappropriation of Plaintiff's trade secrets in particular, the "Watch with your friends" button, placement of the button, and business plan for monetizing the CamUp feature on YouTube in violation of the California Uniform Trade Secrets Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 3426 et seq.; and (4) civil conspiracy among Google and others within the Google organization (to be identified) to misappropriate Plaintiff's trade secrets.
- 9. Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer irreparable harm, loss and/or damages in an amount in excess of \$75,000.00.
- 10. By this action, Plaintiff seeks all monetary damages to which it is entitled, including actual and punitive damages and lost profits, and also seeks to enjoin the Google+ Hangout platform as a result of its infringement of CamUp's trade dress and copyright.

#### **PARTIES**

- 11. Be In is a New York corporation, with its principal place of business in New York City, New York. Be In is the creator of CamUp, an online portal where users can upload and embed videos, photos and songs and share these media in real time with multiple users that are able to access this media in a virtual video chat.
- 12. Google is a Delaware corporation, with its principal place of business in Mountain View, California. Google markets Google+, which includes a feature called Hangouts, which purports to serve a similar function as CamUp.
- Upon information and belief, Richard Robinson is Google UK's Head of Business
   Markets and is a resident of the United Kingdom.
  - 14. Upon information and belief, John Doe #1 is an employee or representative of

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

Google or any affiliated entity, and participated in the conspiracy to misappropriate Be In's trade secrets.

- Upon information and belief, John Doe #2 is an employee or representative of Google or any affiliated entity, and participated in the conspiracy to misappropriate Be In's trade secrets.
- Upon information and belief, John Doe #3 is an employee or representative of Google or any affiliated entity, and participated in the conspiracy to misappropriate Be In's trade secrets.

#### JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 17. This Court has jurisdiction to hear this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 by virtue of the federal questions presented under the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1051 et seq., and the Copyright Act of 1976, 17 U.S.C. §101 et seq.
- 18. This Court also has jurisdiction to hear this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332 by virtue of the diversity of the parties, and because the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.00.
- 19. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), because Google's principal place of business is Mountain View, California, located within this judicial district, and transacts business in this district.

### INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

Pursuant to Civil L.R. 3-2(c), this action should be assigned to the San Jose district because this action arises in Santa Clara County. See also Civil L.R. 3-2(e).

#### **FACTS**

- 21. In 2009, Be In developed the first version of their online social media platform, called GigIn. GigIn allowed six individuals to simultaneously collaborate in a virtual music studio through webcam or chat.
- 22. In 2010, the second version of the platform was introduced, this time allowing up to ten individuals to connect and view the same media.
- 23. In 2011, the latest version of the platform was introduced to the public under the name CamUp. Following a period of private Beta testing, CamUp was officially unveiled in

3

4

5

8

9

10

11

12

13

15

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

March 2011, at the South By Southwest Festival in Austin, Texas ("SXSW") and made available at www.camup.com.

- 24. At all relevant times, CamUp has had a copyright notice on its website stating "© [year] CamUp - Project Your World. Product of BE IN Inc. All Rights Reserved."
- 25. While at SXSW, representatives from Google, including Marissa Mayer, Vice President of Consumer Products and Local Services, and several Google engineers, visited Be In's booth to learn more about the CamUp product.
- 26. In April 2011, Be In won the 2011 MIPTV Connected Creativity Ventures startup competition and was voted by a panel of top venture capitalists as the best and most innovative startup of the year.
- 27. On May 11, 2011, Joseph D'Anna, Co-founder and CEO of Be In, and Nik Miskov, VP of Business Development of Be In, met with Mr. Robinson of Google in London to discuss the CamUp product and possibilities for a business collaboration between Be ln and Google. In advance of this meeting, Be In and Google Ireland executed a non-disclosure agreement.
- 28. During the meeting, Be In shared its confidential trade secrets regarding plans and strategies for potential applications of CamUp in certain business sectors. Mr. D'Anna identified YouTube as the most logical area where partnership between the two companies could be achieved.
- At this meeting, Be In presented its idea to have a CamUp "Watch with your friends" button appear at the bottom of all YouTube pages with text that read "Watch with your friends on CamUp." This button would allow users to initiate an instant CamUp session from the YouTube page itself. Be In also shared its proprietary business plan and strategy for monetizing the integration of CamUp with YouTube.
- 30. At the meeting, Mr. Robinson was extremely enthusiastic about the CamUp product, and expressed interest in determining how best to integrate CamUp with Google Docs, as well as possible collaboration in the education space. Mr. Robinson also indicated that he would put Be In in touch with individuals from YouTube to explore further possibility of using the technology on its platform.

- 32. Subsequent to the May 2011 meeting, Be In noted a dramatic spike in user traffic to the CamUp site, in particular from individuals located in Mountain View, California, where Google is headquartered. These unique site visits averaged almost 40 minutes per visit, much longer than the typical visit from a CamUp user, which is on average 1-4 minutes. Also, the traffic from these locations was direct, as opposed to having been directed from a search engine or via links from other websites. Upon information and belief, these CamUp website visits were from Google employees who logged on with the intent of studying the CamUp site prior to their improper launch of Google+ and the Hangouts feature.
- 33. In or around June, 2011, Google launched Google+, a social networking platform that represents Google's attempt to compete with Facebook. Google+ includes a feature called Hangouts, which allow users to video chat with up to nine people.
- 34. In addition, Google added a feature where a user can click on the "Watch with your friends" button on any YouTube page.
- 35. At the time that Google introduced Hangouts, it embedded a Hangouts "Watch with your friends" button under YouTube videos that was an identical copy of the CamUp button proposed only one month earlier by Be In at the May 2011 London meeting. Below are screen shots showing the similarities between CamUp's mocked-up proposal for a "Watch with your friends" button included in YouTube and Google's Hangouts "Watch with your friends" button on YouTube<sup>2</sup>:

The screen shot of the YouTube video with the Hangouts "Watch with your friends" button was captured shortly after the release of Google+. Google has since altered its "Watch with your friends" button to remove the identical language that Be In proposed during the May 2011 meeting.

CamUp "Watch with your friends" Button as Proposed to Google During the May 2011 London Meeting:

1.4

DAVIS WRIGHT TREMAINE LLP



Google's "Watch with your friends" Button as Introduced in Google+ Hangouts in June 2011:



2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

- 36. The mocked up screen shots included identical language. Be In's proposed CamUp button states "Watch with your friends on CamUp," whereas Google's Hangouts button stated "Watch with your friends. Start a Google+ Hangout."
- The Google+ Hangouts feature also includes several elements of Be In's proprietary trade dress. Hangouts attempts to replicate the overall look and feel of the CamUp platform, specifically the inclusion of several video chat screens directly underneath a main screen containing video or other media.

## FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION: MISAPPROPRIATION OF TRADE SECRETS

- Be In incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 37 as if fully set forth herein.
- 39. Be In's idea to include a CamUp "Watch with your friends" button under each YouTube video, and the business plan and strategy for implementing and monetizing these spontaneous video chats, are trade secrets under the California Uniform Trade Secrets Act, Cal. Civ. Code § 3426, et seq. ("CUTSA"), in that these trade secrets are information that derive independent economic value to Be In, and are the subject of reasonable efforts to maintain their secrecy. See Cal. Civ. Code § 3426.
- 40. Google and Mr. Robinson have acquired, disclosed, or used Plaintiff's trade secrets through improper means by utilizing Be In's idea to include a CamUp "Watch with your friends" button under each YouTube video, as well as utilizing Be In's business plan and strategy for implementing and monetizing these video chats.
- 41. Defendants' actions have damaged Plaintiff by denying Plaintiff any revenue from the implementation of CamUp through the YouTube site. In addition, Google's profits from utilizing its Hangouts feature through YouTube should be disgorged. Plaintiff has suffered and continues to suffer irreparable harm, loss and/or damages in an amount in excess of \$75,000.00.

## SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION: CIVIL CONSPIRACY

- Be In incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 41 as if fully set forth herein.
- Google, Mr. Robinson, and John Does Nos. 1-3 formed and operated a conspiracy to misappropriate Plaintiff's trade secrets. Plaintiff provided its trade secrets to Mr. Robinson who, upon information and belief, transmitted or communicated these trade secrets to Google and John

1

2

8

9

10

7

111213

14

151617

18 19

20

2122

2324

2526

2728

Does Nos. 1-3.

- 44. Google, Mr. Robinson, and John Does Nos. 1-3 in fact misappropriated Plaintiff's trade secrets in furtherance of this conspiracy.
- 45. By virtue of the Defendants' unlawful and intentional acts in furtherance of a conspiracy to misappropriate Plaintiff's trade secrets, Plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, irreparable injury and damages in an amount in excess of \$75,000.00.

### THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION: COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

- 46. Be In incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 45 as if fully set forth herein.
- 47. Plaintiff has maintained rights in its copyrighted CamUp product since its introduction in March 2011.
- 48. Plaintiff submitted an application to the United States Copyright Office for registration of copyright, comprising, *inter alia*, the CamUp web video chat platform, on June 22, 2012. The copyright office assigned the application as No. 1-779959021.
- 49. On information and belief, Google had access to and willfully copied Be In's CamUp web video chat platform in its Google+ Hangouts feature.
- 50. As a result of this instance of copyright infringement, Plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, irreparable injury and damages in an amount in excess of \$75,000.00.

## FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION: FEDERAL UNFAIR COMPETITION; TRADE DRESS INFRINGEMENT

- 51. Be In incorporates by reference paragraphs 1 through 50 as if fully set forth herein.
- 52. Plaintiff has enforceable rights in its proprietary trade dress. This trade dress includes the following non-functional elements of the CamUp website and social media platform that, as a whole, are protectible: (1) large window containing media typically video, but it could also contain music and pictures; and (2) placement of logos on top left; (3) similar white and gray color palette; and (4) several windows underneath the large window of media that contain webcam images of participants in the video web-chat.
- 53. On information and belief, Google knowingly created and is deliberately using screens in its Google+ Hangouts platform that are confusingly similar to CamUp with willful and

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

callous disregard to Plaintiff's rights to enforce its trade dress.

- 54. The Google+ Hangouts platform is confusingly similar to the trade dress of the CamUp website, and is likely to cause confusion or mistake, or to deceive users as to affiliation, connection, or association.
- 55. Google has knowingly and willfully copied Plaintiff's source-identifying trade dress of the elements of the CamUp platform described above.
- 56. These acts constitute unfair competition in violation of Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a).
- 57. Upon information and belief, unless enjoined by an Order of this Court, Google will continue to use screens that it knowingly and intentionally copied from Plaintiff's CamUp platform, and will knowingly and intentionally continue to copy additional screens from CamUp in future versions of Google+ Hangouts.
- 58. By virtue of Google's intentional and unlawful conduct, Plaintiff has suffered, and continues to suffer, irreparable injury and damage to its business reputation and goodwill. By reason of this intentional and unlawful conduct, Google has caused, is causing, and, unless such acts and practices are enjoined by the Court, will continue to cause irreparable harm and damages to Plaintiff in an amount in excess of \$75,000.00, and for which Plaintiff is entitled to injunctive relief and monetary damages.

### PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court grant judgment against Google and Mr. Robinson on the counts detailed above and issue the following relief:

- Preliminary injunction prohibiting Google from using its Hangouts button on YouTube videos:
- Permanent injunction prohibiting Google from using its Hangouts button on YouTube videos;
- 3. Preliminary injunction prohibiting Google from utilizing or maintaining its Hangouts feature on Google+;
  - 4. Permanent injunction prohibiting Google from utilizing or maintaining its Hangouts

feature on Google+;

# DAVIS WRIGHT TREMAINE LLP

## **DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff Be In, Inc. hereby demands a trial by jury of all issues so triable pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

DATED this 28th day of June 2012.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVIS WRIGHT TREMAINE LLP

y: S DY

oseph E. Addiego III

CLIFFORD CHANCE US LLP

William E. Wallace III (Pro Hac Vice application pending) Ian A. Taronji (Pro Hac Vice application pending)

Attorneys for Plaintiff BE IN, INC, a New York Corporation