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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

GEOVECTOR CORPORATION,
Plaintiff,
v.
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO. LTD., et
al.,
Defendants.

Case No. [16-cv-02463-WHO](#)

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO
DISMISS IN PART**

Dkt. No. 14

INTRODUCTION

At its core, this case is about the ownership of augmented reality technology. Plaintiff GeoVector Corporation (“GeoVector”) asserts that Samsung’s Galaxy smart phones and tablets infringe several of GeoVector’s patents in the augmented reality field, and so it has filed suit against defendants Samsung International, Inc. (“SII”), Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. (“SEC”), Samsung Electronics America, Inc. (“SEA”), Samsung Telecommunications America, LLC (“STA”), and Samsung Research America, Inc., (“SRA”), (collectively “Samsung”). First Amended Complaint (“FAC”) ¶¶ 65-66. Samsung has not moved to dismiss the patent infringement claims. But GeoVector also contends that that Samsung misappropriated its trade secrets and confidential information, *id.* ¶ 123, appropriated GeoVector’s augmented reality invention and represented that it was Samsung’s own innovation, *id.* ¶¶ 132-133, and engaged in racketeering behavior by inducing GeoVector to disclose the details of its augmented reality technology for the purposes of stealing and appropriating it, *id.* ¶ 160. Samsung moves to dismiss those claims. I heard oral argument on October 19, 2016.

Samsung’s motion is GRANTED with leave to amend. The statute of limitations has run on the misappropriation claim; GeoVector’s intellectual property is not the proper subject of a Lanham Act claim; GeoVector has failed to meet RICO’s distinctness requirement; declaratory

1 relief is neither available nor necessary in a patent infringement action; and, STA is a defunct
2 entity merged into SEA.

3 **BACKGROUND**

4 GeoVector is a California corporation founded in 1987 by inventor and computer scientist
5 John Ellenby, later joined by his sons Thomas and Peter Ellenby. FAC ¶ 25. In 1990, John,
6 Thomas, and Peter Ellenby conceptualized an augmented reality device that “utilized data as to the
7 device’s position and orientation to display relevant information to the user” and which they
8 believed had applications for navigation, video gaming, tourism, and advertising. *Id.* ¶¶ 27-28.
9 Between 1993 and 2007, GeoVector applied for, and was awarded, 17 patents for augmented
10 reality technologies. *Id.* ¶ 33. In 1998, GeoVector created the Little Guy prototype – “a hand-held
11 pointing device that would use the same basic technology covered by the previously issued
12 patents, but instead of viewing a super-imposed image, it would provide the user with relevant
13 information about whatever location it was pointed at.” *Id.* ¶¶ 45-46.

14 In December 2002, GeoVector met with Samsung for the first time and produced a
15 confidential slide deck proposing that GeoVector technology could be incorporated into
16 Samsung’s handsets. *Id.* ¶ 56. The parties met a second time on July 19, 2006, in San Francisco,
17 to discuss the possibility of integrating GeoVector technologies into Samsung’s mobile devices.
18 *Id.* ¶ 57. In August, 2006 GeoVector sent a confidential briefing to Samsung and on August 16,
19 2006, met with Samsung at its Headquarters in Seoul, South Korea, and produced a confidential
20 set of slides detailing how “GeoVector enabled devices make existing location based contents
21 more accessible through pointing as well as create a whole new genre of pointing enabled
22 applications (with patent technology).” *Id.* ¶¶ 58-59. GeoVector and STA entered into a mutual
23 nondisclosure agreement on February 12, 2008. *Id.* ¶ 62.

24 GeoVector sent Samsung three different licensing and partnership proposals, the first on
25 August 23, 2006, the second in September 2006, and a final proposal on April 8, 2008. *Id.* ¶¶ 60-
26 63. Samsung did not accept any of GeoVector’s proposals and never reached any licensing or
27 partnership agreement with GeoVector. *Id.* ¶ 64.

28 Between 2009 and 2013, Samsung sold smartphones and tablets that GeoVector alleges

1 infringe its patent-in-suit and incorporate GeoVector’s trade secrets and augmented reality
2 technologies. *Id.* ¶ 65. GeoVector sent notice letters to Samsung on April 16, 2013 and demand
3 letters on April 29, 2013 “notifying them of infringement with proof of infringement claim charts,
4 detailing each infringement.” *Id.* ¶¶ 75-76. GeoVector filed this lawsuit on May 5, 2016.

5 **LEGAL STANDARD**

6 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), a district court must dismiss a complaint
7 if it fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. To survive a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to
8 dismiss, the plaintiff must allege “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its
9 face.” *See Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 556 (2007). A claim is facially plausible
10 when the plaintiff pleads facts that “allow the court to draw the reasonable inference that the
11 defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *See Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009)
12 (citation omitted). There must be “more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted
13 unlawfully.” *Id.* While courts do not require “heightened fact pleading of specifics,” a plaintiff
14 must allege facts sufficient to “raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” *See Twombly*,
15 550 U.S. at 555, 570.

16 In deciding whether the plaintiff has stated a claim upon which relief can be granted, the
17 Court accepts the plaintiff’s allegations as true and draws all reasonable inferences in favor of the
18 plaintiff. *See Usher v. City of Los Angeles*, 828 F.2d 556, 561 (9th Cir. 1987). However, the court
19 is not required to accept as true “allegations that are merely conclusory, unwarranted deductions of
20 fact, or unreasonable inferences.” *See In re Gilead Scis. Sec. Litig.*, 536 F.3d 1049, 1055 (9th Cir.
21 2008).

22 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 9(b) imposes a heightened pleading standard where a
23 complaint alleges fraud or mistake. Under FRCP 9(b), to state a claim for fraud, a party must
24 plead with particularity the circumstances constituting the fraud, and the allegations must be
25 specific enough to give defendants notice of the particular misconduct . . . so that they can defend
26 against the charge and not just deny that they have done anything wrong.” *See Kearns v. Ford*
27 *Motor Co.*, 567 F.3d 1120, 1124 (9th Cir.2009) (citation omitted). “Averments of fraud must be
28 accompanied by the who, what, when, where, and how of the misconduct charged. *Vess v. Ciba-*

1 *Geigy Corp.*, 317 F.3d 1097, 1106 (9th Cir. 2003) (citation omitted).

2 If the court dismisses the complaint, it “should grant leave to amend even if no request to
3 amend the pleading was made, unless it determines that the pleading could not possibly be cured
4 by the allegation of other facts.” *See Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127 (9th Cir. 2000). In
5 making this determination, the court should consider factors such as “the presence or absence of
6 undue delay, bad faith, dilatory motive, repeated failure to cure deficiencies by previous
7 amendments, undue prejudice to the opposing party and futility of the proposed amendment.” *See*
8 *Moore v. Kayport Package Express*, 885 F.2d 531, 538 (9th Cir.1989).

9 **DISCUSSION**

10 **I. MISAPPROPRIATION CLAIM**

11 Samsung moves to dismiss GeoVector’s misappropriation claim because (1) the claim is
12 barred by the statute of limitations and (2) GeoVector has failed to allege sufficient facts to
13 establish a “trade secret.” Mot. at 17. Because I conclude that the statute of limitations bars this
14 claim, I do not address Samsung’s second argument.

15 A California Uniform Trade Secrets Act (“CUTSA”) claim for misappropriation “must be
16 brought within three years after the misappropriation is discovered or by the exercise of reasonable
17 diligence should have been discovered. For the purposes of this section, a continuing
18 misappropriation constitutes a single claim.” Cal Civ. Code § 3426.6.

19 GeoVector alleges that Samsung misappropriated its confidential information and trade
20 secrets, which Samsung obtained through confidential meetings with GeoVector between 2000
21 and 2008, “to create its own competing products using GeoVector’s augmented reality and
22 pointing search technologies.” FAC ¶ 123. It contends that Samsung began selling technology
23 incorporating its confidential trade secrets in 2009. *Id.* ¶¶ 65-66. It notes that on April 16, 2013, it
24 began sending notice and demand letters to Samsung asserting that Samsung’s products infringed
25 GeoVector’s patented augmented reality technology. *Id.* ¶¶ 75-76.

26 Samsung contends that the statute of limitations has run on GeoVector’s CUTSA claim
27 because it “(1) knew or should have known of Defendants’ alleged incorporation of [the] allegedly
28 confidential information into their patents and products by 2009, and (2) had actual knowledge no

1 later than April 2013.” Mot. at 18. GeoVector does not dispute these facts but argues that the
2 statute of limitations was tolled because Samsung “lulled and continued to lull Plaintiff into the
3 view that they would eventually obtain appropriate assignments, licenses, or other permission or
4 authorizations from Plaintiff.” FAC ¶ 125.

5 The doctrine of equitable estoppel applies to toll a statute of limitations when “a plaintiff
6 who knows of his cause of action reasonably relies on the defendant’s statements or conduct in
7 failing to bring suit.” *Stitt v. Williams*, 919 F.2d 516, 522 (9th Cir. 1990). Equitable estoppel is
8 not appropriate if the party claiming estoppel fails to establish that their reliance was “reasonable.”
9 *Id.*

10 In its opposition, GeoVector contends that Samsung lulled it into not filing suit by falsely
11 leading it to believe that Samsung would enter a commercial relationship with GeoVector.
12 Opposition (“Oppo.”) at 6 (Dkt. No. 26). However, it cites only the negotiations between
13 GeoVector and Samsung that took place between 2002 and 2008 as evidence of this misleading
14 behavior. FAC ¶¶ 55-64. It has not alleged that Samsung made any representations after 2008 or
15 otherwise gave GeoVector reason to believe it intended to license GeoVector’s technology. Since
16 GeoVector did not file its case until May 5, 2016, for its claim to survive under the doctrine of
17 equitable estoppel it must be able to successfully argue that it reasonably relied on Samsung’s
18 2008 representations up until May 5, 2013, three years before it filed suit. GeoVector has failed to
19 make this case.

20 GeoVector does not specify when or why it stopped relying on Samsung’s representations
21 about a licensing agreement, noting only in its opposition that “GeoVector only recently learned
22 the falsity of these representations and promptly brought this action.” Oppo. at 6. At oral
23 argument, counsel for GeoVector explained that GeoVector did not realize Samsung had
24 misappropriated its trade secrets until one of Samsung’s augmented reality patents, referencing
25 GeoVector’s patents as prior art, was published. But this fact is not alleged in its complaint, and
26 GeoVector has still failed to explain why its behavior was reasonable, as required for equitable
27 tolling to apply. As written, GeoVector’s complaint indicates that GeoVector should have realized
28 that Samsung had no intention of licensing GeoVector’s technology and instead consistently

1 behaved as though the augmented reality technology was its own starting in 2009 by (1) selling
2 numerous products containing augmented reality features; (2) filing patent applications and
3 obtaining patents for augmented reality technology; and (3) continuing these activities, even in the
4 face of GeoVector’s notice and demand letters regarding infringement. FAC ¶¶ 65, 75-77, 84. In
5 the face of this conduct, and with no representations from Samsung during this time regarding a
6 potential agreement, it was not reasonable for GeoVector to continue to rely on Samsung’s
7 representations from 2008.

8 Further, GeoVector’s allegations indicate that it doubted Samsung would enter an
9 agreement by at least April 2013, because it sent notice and demand letters to Samsung alerting
10 them to their infringement of GeoVector’s technologies. *Id.* ¶¶ 75-76. It is doubtful that
11 GeoVector would have sent these demand letters to Samsung if it still believed that Samsung
12 intended to enter a licensing agreement. GeoVector does not allege that Samsung acknowledged
13 or responded to these letters, attempted to dissuade GeoVector from bringing a lawsuit, or, after
14 receiving these letters, attempted to assure GeoVector that it still intended to reach an agreement.
15 GeoVector does not explain why it nevertheless waited more than three years, after sending the
16 letters, to initiate this lawsuit. GeoVector has failed to allege facts demonstrating that it
17 reasonably relied on Samsung’s representations up until “recently” to justify applying equitable
18 estoppel to its CUTSA claim. As pleaded, this claim is barred by the statute of limitations.

19 **II. LANHAM ACT CLAIM**

20 Samsung moves to dismiss the Lanham Act claim on the grounds that (1) the Lanham Act
21 does not prohibit copying of ideas; and (2) GeoVector’s claims are barred by the statute of
22 limitations.

23 The Lanham Act created “a federal remedy against a person who used in commerce either
24 ‘a false designation of origin, or any false description or representation’ in connection with ‘any
25 goods or services.’ ” *Dastar Corp. v. Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp.*, 539 U.S. 23, 28 n.1
26 (2003). GeoVector alleges that Samsung violated the Lanham Act because “Samsung, without
27 attribution and without a license or any other permission, made a bodily appropriation of
28 GeoVector’s augmented reality invention and wrongfully claimed that Samsung itself had

1 originated that invention. As a result, Samsung mis-designated the origin of the augmented reality
2 inventions because GeoVector, and not Samsung, originated those inventions.” FAC ¶ 132
3 (internal citation omitted).

4 GeoVector’s Lanham Act claim is based on Samsung’s alleged appropriation of
5 GeoVector’s augmented reality ideas to create and sell its own augmented reality technology. But
6 the Lanham Act does not prohibit conduct of this kind; it applies only to the appropriation of
7 tangible goods, not intellectual property. *Dastar*, 539 U.S. at 37. In *Dastar*, the Court considered
8 whether the Lanham Act “prevents the unaccredited copying of a work” and specifically, whether
9 the phrase “origin of goods” in the Act could connote “the person or entity that originated the
10 ideas that ‘goods’ embody or contain.” 539 U.S. at 25, 32. It concluded that “the phrase refers to
11 the producer of the tangible goods that are offered for sale, and not to the author of any idea,
12 concept, or communication embodied in those goods.” *Id.* at 37. The Court noted that “[t]o hold
13 otherwise would be akin to finding that § 43(a) created a species of perpetual patent and copyright,
14 which Congress may not do.” *Id.*

15 GeoVector’s Lanham Act claim is precisely the type the *Dastar* court rejected. Because
16 GeoVector alleges only that Samsung appropriated its ideas and innovations, and not its tangible
17 goods, it has failed to state a valid Latham Act claim.

18 **III. RICO ACT CLAIM**

19 Samsung moves to dismiss the RICO claim on three bases: (1) GeoVector has failed to
20 allege a distinct RICO enterprise and person and has not alleged RICO conduct; (2) it has failed to
21 allege a pattern of racketeering activity; and (3) its RICO claim is barred by the statute of
22 limitations. Because I conclude that GeoVector has failed to meet RICO’s distinctness
23 requirement, I do not address Samsung’s other arguments.

24 **A. Distinctive enterprise and person**

25 Samsung argues that GeoVector’s RICO claim must be dismissed because it has failed to
26 plead a distinct RICO enterprise and person. “[T]o establish liability under § 1962(c) one must
27 allege and prove the existence of two distinct entities: (1) a ‘person’; and (2) an ‘enterprise’ that is
28 not simply the same ‘person’ referred to by a different name.” *Cedric Kushner Promotions, Ltd.*

1 v. *King*, 533 U.S. 158, 161 (2001).

2 GeoVector alleges that the Samsung defendants, together, form a RICO enterprise, while
 3 each defendant, individually, is a RICO person. With regards to the RICO enterprise, GeoVector
 4 alleges that “[t]he Samsung Defendants, and each of them, are a RICO enterprise based out of
 5 Korea and operating in the United States and around the world, because they form a cohesive
 6 organization engaged in a pattern of criminal conduct with a myriad of legal entities.” FAC ¶ 156.
 7 With regards to the RICO person, GeoVector alleges “[d]efendants, and each of them, have
 8 wrongfully and unlawfully been employed by, or associated with, an enterprise engaged in . . . a
 9 pattern of racketeering activity.” *Id.* ¶ 153. These allegations are insufficient to meet RICO’s
 10 distinctness requirement.

11 A plaintiff cannot meet RICO’s distinctness requirement by alleging that a RICO
 12 enterprise is comprised of entities within a corporate family and that those individual corporate
 13 entities are the RICO persons. *Chagby v. Target Corp.*, 358 F. App’x 805, 808 (9th Cir. 2009)
 14 (theory that “an enterprise existed between Target Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiaries
 15 fails to meet the distinctiveness requirement of civil RICO claims”); *Ice Cream Distribs. Of*
 16 *Evansville, LLC v. Dreyer’s Grand Ice Cream, Inc.*, No. 09-cv-5815-CW, 2010 WL 3619884, *5
 17 (“a § 1962(c) claim could not be based on a RICO enterprise comprised of a corporation, a
 18 wholly-owned subsidiary and an employee of that corporate family if these entities were also
 19 plead as the RICO persons”); *In re Toyota Motor Corp.*, 785 F. Supp. 2d 883, 922 (C.D. Cal.
 20 2011) (plaintiffs failed to state a RICO claim where they alleged that “the corporate family of
 21 Toyota Defendants constitute both the ‘person’ and the ‘enterprise’ for the purpose of RICO”). As
 22 the court noted in *In re Toyota Motor Corp.*, this outcome “comports with the purpose of RICO”
 23 which “seeks ‘to prevent a person from using a corporation for criminal purposes . . . the person
 24 and the tool[] are different entities, not the same.’ ” 785 F. Supp. 2d at 922 (quoting *Cedric*
 25 *Kushner Promotions*, 533 U.S. at 162). Where plaintiffs “allege that the person and the tool are
 26 the same entities . . . Plaintiffs have not met the distinctness requirement.” *Id.*

27 GeoVector contends, in opposition, that multiple corporations can form a RICO enterprise.
 28 *Oppo.* at 18. It cites *United States v. Kirk*, 844 F.2d 660, 664 (9th Cir. 1988), in which the Ninth

1 Circuit concluded that evidence of “several lawful entities existing separately from the
2 racketeering activities” was sufficient to demonstrate the existence of a RICO enterprise. But this
3 argument and case do not address the distinctness issue that Samsung has identified. In *Kirk*, there
4 was a clear distinction between the RICO person, who was the individual defendant Kirk, and the
5 RICO enterprise, which was made up of the corporate entities identified. *Id.* There are no
6 comparable facts here as GeoVector has alleged that the Samsung entities both form the RICO
7 enterprise and are RICO persons and has not identified another distinct RICO person. This fails to
8 meet RICO’s distinctness requirement. GeoVector has failed to state a claim under § 1962(c).

9 **IV. DECLARATORY RELIEF CLAIM**

10 GeoVector brings a claim for declaratory relief and requests that this court (1) “declare that
11 U.S. Patent Nos. ‘138, ‘536 and ‘936, and each of them, are valid and enforceable” and (2)
12 “declare that Samsung has never been granted any license under any of the patents validly issued
13 to, and properly and exclusively owned by GeoVector.” FAC ¶ 145-146.

14 GeoVector’s first request is improper because “a declaratory judgment of patent validity
15 . . . is not a viable cause of action.” *Semiconductor Energy Lab. Co. v. Nagata*, 706 F.3d 1365,
16 1370 (Fed. Cir. 2013). As Judge Grewel explained in *XimpleWare, Inc., v. Versata Software, Inc.*,
17 a patent holder does not have an affirmative right to affirm the validity of a patent as “[p]atents are
18 presumed valid under 35 U.S.C. § 282.” No. 13-cv-05161-PSG, 2014 WL 6687219, *9 (N.D. Cal.
19 Nov. 25, 2014).

20 Just as in *XimpleWare*, GeoVector has failed to meet the statutory requirements for a
21 declaratory judgment because it has not identified an “actual controversy” that existed at the time
22 it filed its complaint. In its opposition, GeoVector argues that there is an actual controversy
23 between the parties because “Samsung refuses to accept the validity of GeoVector’s patents.”
24 *Oppo.* at 12. But Samsung’s purported refusal to accept the validity of GeoVector’s patents is not
25 an “actual controversy” within the meaning of Article III – GeoVector already has the right to
26 enforce its patents under patent law and Samsung’s attitude toward its patents is not otherwise
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1 actionable. *Matthews Int'l Corp. v. Biosafe Eng'g, LLC*, 695 F.3d 1322, 1328 (Fed. Cir. 2012).¹

2 **V. STA DEFENDANT**

3 Samsung moves to dismiss defendant STA because that entity no longer exists and
4 defendant SEA is its successor in liability. GeoVector objects to this dismissal, arguing that
5 Samsung has not adequately demonstrated that SEA will be liable for STA. *Oppo*. at 19. It notes
6 that STA was dissolved shortly after Apple Inc. sued Samsung for patent infringement and that
7 Samsung has offered no explanation or business justification for the dissolution. It hypothesizes
8 that Samsung is attempting to avoid liability through corporate restructuring. *Id.* at 19-20.
9 GeoVector also argues that, under Delaware law, a dissolved corporation may be sued for three
10 years following dissolution, and that its lawsuit against STA is valid because it was brought well
11 within this three year period. *Oppo*. at 18.

12 GeoVector relies on section 278 of the Delaware Code, which addresses the continuation
13 of a dissolved corporation for purposes of suit and winding up. 8 Del. C. § 278 (2016). However,
14 STA was not dissolved – it is defunct because it merged into SEA. *Mot.* at 4. Section 259, which
15 addresses the status, rights, and liabilities of constituent and surviving corporations following
16 merger, better addresses the facts here. 8 Del. C. § 259 (2016). This section explains that once a
17 constituent corporation has merged with a surviving corporation, “all debts, liabilities and duties
18 of the respective constituent corporations shall thenceforth attach to said surviving or resulting
19 corporation, and may be enforced against it to the same extent as if said debts, liabilities and duties
20 had been incurred or contracted by it.” *Id.* This section confirms, as Samsung has represented,
21 that SEA is the successor in liability for claims against STA and is the proper party to defend
22 claims against STA.

23
24 ¹ In defense of its claims for declaratory relief, GeoVector attempts to distinguish *XimpleWare* by
25 arguing that (1) in *XimpleWare* declaratory relief was only sought with regards to patent validity,
26 whereas here GeoVector seeks declaratory relief on several issues; and (2) in *XimpleWare* the
27 defendants expressly stated they were not challenging the validity of the patents whereas here
28 Samsung has not said it will not challenge validity. *Oppo*. at 13. These arguments misstate and
mischaracterize the facts of *XimpleWare*, where plaintiffs sought declaratory relief on three
separate issues, not just validity, and defendants did challenge the validity of the patents.
XimpleWare, 2014 WL 6687219 at *9; Reply at 15. I would have assumed that GeoVector’s
counsel knew this, since he also represented the plaintiff in *XimpleWare*.

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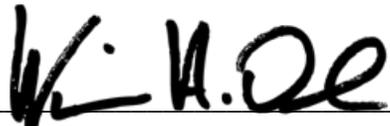
Although GeoVector argues that Samsung has merged STA and SEA in an attempt to avoid liability, and notes that this merger occurred shortly after Apple Inc. sued Samsung, it has not alleged any facts that indicate that this restructuring has allowed Samsung to avoid legal liabilities or has prevented any plaintiffs from collecting on judgments. Further, while GeoVector is unsatisfied with Samsung's representations on this point, Delaware law is clear that SEA, as the surviving corporation of the SEA-STA merger, is the successor in liability for all claims against STA. Because SEA is STA's successor in liability, it is the proper party to defend claims against STA. Defendant STA is dismissed.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons outlined above, Samsung's motion to dismiss the misappropriation, Lanham Act, RICO and declaratory relief claims, as well as defendant STA, is GRANTED. GeoVector will have 20 days leave to amend.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: November 10, 2016



WILLIAM H. ORRICK
United States District Judge