

United States District Court
Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.,
Plaintiffs,
v.
SAFRAN GROUP, S.A., et al.,
Defendants.

Case No. 15-CV-00746-LHK
**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS’
MOTION TO DISMISS THIRD
AMENDED COMPLAINT WITH
PREJUDICE**
Re: Dkt. No. 85

Relators Vincent Hascoet (“Hascoet”) and Philippe Desbois (“Desbois”) (collectively “Relators”), on behalf of the United States of America and the State of California, sued Safran Group, S.A. (“Safran Global”), Morpho, S.A. a.k.a. Safran Identity & Security, S.A. (“Safran Security”), and Safran U.S.A., Inc. (“Safran USA”) (collectively, “Defendants”) for violation of the federal False Claims Act (“FCA”), 31 U.S.C. § 3729 *et seq.*, and the California False Claims Act (“California FCA”), Cal. Gov’t Code § 12651 *et seq.* Before the Court is Defendant Safran Security’s Motion to Dismiss the Third Amended Complaint. ECF No. 85 (“Mot.”). Having considered the submissions of the parties, the relevant law, and the record in this case, the Court GRANTS Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss the Third Amended Complaint with prejudice.

1 Safran Global does business in California and the rest of the United States through several other
2 subsidiaries: Defendant Safran USA, Defendant Safran Security, nonparty MorphoTrak, LLC
3 (“MorphoTrak”), and nonparty MorphoTrust USA, LLC (“MorphoTrust”). *Id.* ¶ 10. Safran USA
4 is a Delaware corporation that is 97.5% owned by Safran Global and 2.5% owned by Safran
5 Security. *Id.* Safran Security is a French corporation and, until May 2016, was named “Morpho.”
6 *Id.* ¶ 13. Safran Security is 75% owned by Safran Global and 25% owned by Safran USA. *Id.*
7 MorphoTrak is a Delaware corporation that was formed in April 2009 and is headquartered near
8 Washington, D.C. *Id.* ¶¶ 10, 15. MorphoTrak is wholly owned by Safran USA. *Id.* ¶ 15.
9 MorphoTrust is also a Delaware corporation, *id.* ¶ 10, and it is also wholly owned by Safran USA,
10 *id.* ¶ 14.

11 **2. Relators’ Relationship with Defendants**

12 Relators allege that they were employees of Defendants and entities related to Defendants.
13 *Id.* ¶ 4 (“Both are former employees [of] entities of [Safran Global].”). Relator Desbois is a
14 French national who lives in Russia. *Id.* ¶ 6. Desbois worked for Defendants or entities related to
15 Defendants from November 2007 to September 2014. *Id.* Specifically, Desbois first was the
16 Chief Financial Officer in the Russian branch of Safran Global. *Id.* Later, Desbois served as the
17 Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) of “Morpho Russia.” *Id.* Desbois’ job at “Morpho Russia”
18 ended in September 2014. It is unclear from the TAC whether Desbois quit or was terminated.

19 Relator Hascoet is also a French national who lives in Russia. *Id.* ¶ 7. From July 23, 2012
20 to May 31, 2014, Hascoet was the Deputy Director of the Russian branch of PowerJet. *Id.*
21 PowerJet was a “joint venture” between Snecma and another company named “NPO Saturn.” *Id.*
22 Relators provide no further detail about PowerJet or NPO Saturn. Relators allege that Hascoet
23 wrote a “comprehensive report” for Snecma in which Hascoet outlined “myriad acts of bribery,
24 unlawful gifts, bogus transactions, tax evasion, and false certifications of compliance with laws.”
25 *Id.* The TAC does not specify whether these actions in the report occurred at PowerJet alone or
26 occurred as part of Safran Global’s operations more generally. Relators allege that Hascoet’s
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1 employment was terminated due to his “complaints and reports about these compliance issues.”
2 *Id.*

3 During Relators’ tenures at Defendants and entities related to Defendants, Hascoet and
4 Desbois “engaged in extensive professional communications with one another regarding
5 compliance issues,” including the issues that are the focus of the instant suit. *Id.* Allegedly,
6 “Desbois and Hascoet also closely collaborated in regard to communicating with the United States
7 Securities & Exchange Commission (“SEC”) regarding Defendants’ serious issues of
8 noncompliance.” *Id.*

9 **3. Defendants’ Alleged Wrongdoings**

10 Based on this alleged insider information, Relators make three allegations as the basis of
11 their FCA and California FCA claims. First, Relators allege that Defendants sold fingerprint
12 identification products created by Safran Security to the United States and California. *Id.* ¶ 14.
13 Relators allege that “Defendants falsely claimed that the algorithms technology used in such
14 [Safran Security] fingerprint identification technology was, and is, *French* technology,” when in
15 fact it was “prohibited *Russian* technology.” *Id.* ¶ 16. Second, Relators allege that Defendants
16 expressly or impliedly certified that Defendants had complied with the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15
17 U.S.C. §§ 1–7, when in fact it had an agreement with a Russian company called Papillon not to
18 compete in each other’s markets. Third, Relators allege that Defendants expressly or impliedly
19 certified that they had complied with the Trade Act, 19 U.S.C. §§ 2501–581, even though
20 Defendants were allegedly in violation of the Trade Act.

21 **a. The Fingerprint Identification Product Sale Allegations**

22 First, Relators allege a scheme wherein Defendants sold Russian fingerprint identification
23 products to the United States and California, but misrepresented to the United States and
24 California that these fingerprint identification products were French technology.

25 Specifically, Relators allege that Sagem, a subsidiary of Safran Global, entered a secret
26 technology licensing agreement on July 2, 2008, with Papillon Software and Papillon Technology
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1 for Fingerprint and Palmprint Recognition, dba Papillon ZAO (“Papillon”). Pursuant to this
2 agreement, Papillon licensed its fingerprint identification technology to Sagem. *Id.* ¶¶ 16, 18.
3 Papillon is a Russian corporation formed by Russian ex-military personnel. *Id.* ¶ 17. In exchange
4 for the use of the technology, Sagem paid Papillon 3,795,000 Euros plus yearly fees. *Id.* ¶ 18.
5 Relators allege that Jean-Paul Jainsky, who was Sagem’s CEO at the time but who is now
6 employed at Safran Global in an unspecified role, was involved in making and concealing the
7 Papillon licensing agreement. *Id.* ¶ 18. Relators also allege that current Safran Global CEO
8 Philippe Petitcolin participated in concealing the Papillon licensing agreement. *Id.*

9 Relators allege that the Papillon licensing agreement states that the technology that was
10 licensed to Sagem was Russian technology. TAC ¶ 20. In support of this allegation, Relators
11 quote the definitions section of the agreement, which provides, “Papillon Technology means
12 Russian and foreign Patents, Patent applications, and Copyrights, and the know-how, computer
13 software, technical, and operational information in each case which are owned by or licensed to
14 Licensor, and falling within the Licensed field.” *Id.* The Papillon fingerprint identification
15 technology was five times more efficient than Sagem’s own fingerprint identification algorithms.
16 *Id.* ¶ 18. Safran Security incorporated the Papillon technology into its fingerprint identification
17 product. *Id.* ¶ 19. Specifically, Relators allege that at some point between 2007 and 2010, a
18 Safran Security project manager named Frank Barret and his team of software engineers received
19 “five Papillon algorithms from Russia” from Safran Global’s top management and that Barret and
20 his team incorporated the Papillon algorithms into Safran Security’s fingerprint identification
21 software. *Id.*

22 Relators allege several sales of the fingerprint identification products by Safran Global
23 subsidiaries to government entities. First, Relators contend that Barret “knew about the Russian
24 origin of the algorithms, and he participated in the sale of such [fingerprint identification] products
25 containing these algorithms to U.S. agencies and California agencies.” *Id.* The TAC does not
26 provide any details on the sales in which Barret allegedly participated.

1 Second, Relators allege that on or about September 9, 2009, Lockheed Martin awarded
2 MorphoTrak a contract to provide fingerprint identification technology for the FBI’s Next
3 Generation Identification system. *Id.* ¶ 23. MorphoTrak in turn awarded Bio-Key International
4 Inc. a contract for “building a fingerprint biometric identity solution on the fusion of Bio-[K]ey
5 and MorphoTrak algorithms as part of the contract awarded by Lockheed Martin[] to
6 MorphoTrak.” *Id.* ¶ 25. The Next Generation Identification system improvements became
7 operational in May 2013. *Id.* ¶ 28.

8 MorphoTrak President and CEO Daniel Vassy allegedly obtained the Lockheed Martin
9 contract “based on knowingly false representations by Jean-Paul Jainsky and other Safran [Global]
10 top management, to Mr. Vassy” that the fingerprint identification technology was French
11 technology. *Id.* Relators allege that Jainsky, along with Morpho France¹ Senior Vice President
12 for Corporate Sales Development Francois Perrachon and Antoine Grenier, “who was in charge of
13 all legal aspects,” made numerous visits to the United States and were “instrumental” in the
14 negotiation of the Lockheed Martin contract. *Id.* ¶ 24. Relators contend that Jainsky, Perrachon,
15 and Grenier “were fully aware of the Russian origin of the algorithms they were selling,” but
16 knowingly and fraudulently concealed the origin information from the United States Government
17 and the State of California. *Id.*

18 Third, Relators allege that in September 2009, Safran Global, “by and through its agents
19 and subsidiaries, including specifically” MorphoTrust, executed a U.S. General Services
20 Administration (“GSA”) Technology Schedule 70 contract. TAC ¶ 29. The TAC does not detail
21 what technology was offered pursuant to the Schedule 70 contract.

22 Fourth, Relators allege that on December 4, 2012, MorphoTrust CEO Robert A. Eckel
23 signed a blanket purchase agreement (“BPA”) with the U.S. Department of Justice for purchases
24 of JABS fingerprint and palm print identification equipment. TAC ¶ 29. This BPA was made
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26 _____
27 ¹ The TAC identifies Morpho France as a subsidiary of the “Safran Defendants,” but does not
28 further specify the ownership of Morpho France. TAC ¶ 24.

1 pursuant to GSA Schedule Contract No. GS-35F-0904P. TAC ¶ 29. The TAC does not specify
2 whether this equipment included software, hardware, or both.

3 Relators contend that both the Schedule 70 contract and the BPA impose “DOJ Security
4 Requirements” that include “elaborate pre-screening and investigation duties and security
5 certifications related to the systems (e.g., extensive background checks for all contractors used,
6 use of foreign nationals only from countries that are allied with the United States, and complete
7 prohibition against use of non-U.S. citizens in the development, operation, management, or
8 maintenance of DOJ IT systems unless a rare high-level waiver has been granted).” TAC ¶ 29.
9 The Schedule 70 contract and BPA allegedly contain a certification that MorphoTrak required all
10 subcontractors to adhere to all security requirements of the contracts. *Id.* According to Relators,
11 because Eckel did not disclose MorphoTrak’s alleged subcontractor relationship with Papillon,
12 Eckel’s certification was knowingly false. *Id.*

13 **b. The Antitrust Allegations**

14 Second, Relators allege that Defendants and Papillon reached an agreement where they
15 would “divide up the world market for fingerprint identification products, and would not compete
16 in each other’s market.” *Id.* ¶ 31. Defendants had the “exclusive rights to sell in the United
17 States, most of Western Europe, the U.A.E., and some other Middle Eastern countries.” *Id.* ¶¶ 2,
18 31. Papillon, in turn, had exclusive rights to sell in Russia, Turkey, China, Taiwan, Kazakhstan,
19 Mongolia, Poland, Tajikistan, Albania, and other Asian markets. *Id.* ¶ 2. Relator Desbois
20 contends that “higher management” informed him of this agreement while he was CEO of Morpho
21 Russia. *Id.* ¶ 6. Relators allege that this agreement violated the Federal Acquisition Regulation
22 and the Sherman Antitrust Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1–7. TAC ¶ 32. This violation allegedly rendered
23 Defendants’ claims for payment false because Defendants had made written representations to the
24 United States and California that certified compliance with the Federal Acquisition Regulations
25 and the Sherman Antitrust Act. *Id.*

1 **c. The Trade Agreement Allegations**

2 Third, Relators allege that Defendants’ personnel handling government sales “routinely
3 and regularly falsely certified, in writing,” that Defendants were in compliance with the Trade Act,
4 19 U.S.C. §§ 2501–2581. Relators contend that products are only Trade Act compliant if they are
5 made in the United States or one of the designated countries listed in the Code of Federal
6 Regulations, 48 C.F.R. 25.003. TAC ¶ 34. Russia is not one of the designated countries, which
7 allegedly renders Defendants’ representations false.

8 **B. Procedural History**

9 On February 17, 2015, Relators filed this case under seal in this Court. ECF No. 1. On
10 April 19, 2016, the United States declined to intervene. ECF No. 5. On July 29, 2016, California
11 also declined to intervene. ECF No. 13. On August 5, 2016, this case was unsealed. ECF No. 14.

12 On August 10, 2016, Relators filed a first amended complaint. ECF No. 16. On October
13 25, 2016, Relators filed a second amended complaint (“SAC”). ECF No. 38.

14 On November 8, 2016, Safran USA filed a motion to dismiss the SAC, ECF No. 45, in
15 which Safran USA made three arguments. First, Safran USA argued that Relators had failed to
16 plead a claim with sufficient particularity under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 9(b). Second,
17 Safran USA argued that Relators had failed to sufficiently allege scienter under Federal Rule of
18 Civil Procedure 8(a). Third, Safran USA argued that Relators had failed to show that they are the
19 “original source” of the allegations against Safran USA. Relators opposed the motion to dismiss
20 on November 22, 2016. ECF No. 45. Safran USA filed a reply on November 29, 2016. ECF No.
21 46.

22 On January 19, 2017, this Court dismissed the SAC without prejudice. ECF No. 54.
23 Specifically, the Court held that Relators had failed to plead a claim with sufficient particularity,
24 as required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 9(b). ECF No. 54. The Court ordered that if
25 Relators chose to file an amended complaint, they must do so within twenty-one days.
26 Accordingly, the deadline for Relators to file an amended complaint was February 9, 2017. The
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1 Court noted that “[f]ailure to meet the twenty-one day deadline to file an amended complaint or
2 failure to cure the deficiencies identified in this Order will result in a dismissal with prejudice of
3 Relators’ deficient claims and deficient prayer for damages.” *Id.* at 24. The Court also ordered
4 that “Relators may not add new causes of action or parties without leave of the Court or stipulation
5 of the parties.” *Id.*

6 On February 10, 2017, the day after the deadline for Relators to file a third amended
7 complaint, Defendants filed a Notice of Relators’ Non-Filing of Third Amended Complaint and
8 requested that the Court dismiss the SAC with prejudice and without leave to amend. ECF No.
9 59. That same day, Relators filed a third amended complaint. ECF No. 60. Relators also filed an
10 Ex Parte Application Pursuant to FRCP 60(b)(1) for Relief From January 19, 2017 Order Granting
11 Relators 21 Days to File Third Amended Complaint, Where Relators’ Counsel Mistakenly
12 Calendared the Due Date as February 10 and Thus E-Filed Such Third Amended Complaint One
13 Day Late. ECF No. 61(“Ex Parte Application”).

14 Defendants filed an opposition to Relators’ Ex Parte Application on February 10, 2017.
15 ECF No. 64. In Defendants’ opposition, Defendants argued that Relators had acknowledged the
16 correct deadline to file a TAC in a separate filing to the Court on February 1, 2017, and so
17 Relators should not be permitted to file the TAC late. In addition, Defendants argued that new
18 parties had been added to the late-filed TAC, namely, MorphoTrak and MorphoTrust. Defendants
19 argued that Relators’ addition of the new Defendants without Court order was in violation of the
20 Court’s January 19, 2017, order granting Safran USA’s motion to dismiss. ECF No. 64.

21 On February 12, 2017, Relators filed a reply to Defendants’ opposition. ECF No. 65.
22 Defendants filed a sur-reply on February 14, 2017. ECF No. 67.

23 On February 17, 2017, the Court granted Relators’ Ex Parte Application and allowed
24 Relators to file the TAC past the February 9, 2017 deadline. ECF No. 68. However, the Court did
25 not allow Relators to add new defendants to the TAC. Rather, the Court noted that new parties
26 could only be added to the TAC by leave of Court, which Relators had not requested. ECF No.

1 68.

2 On February 28, 2017, Relators filed a Motion for Leave to File a Fourth Amended
3 Complaint, which sought leave of Court to add MorphoTrak and MorphoTrust as defendants.
4 ECF Nos. 73, 78. On March 14, 2017, Defendants filed an opposition, ECF No. 79. On March
5 20, 2017, Relators filed a reply. ECF No. 80.

6 On May 9, 2017, the Court denied Relators' Motion for Leave to File Fourth Amended
7 Complaint and struck MorphoTrust and MorphoTrak as defendants from the TAC. ECF No. 83.
8 On May 12, 2017, Relators filed a revised TAC removing MorphoTrust and MorphoTrak as
9 defendants. ECF No. 84.

10 On May 26, 2017, Defendants filed a Motion to Dismiss the Third Amended Complaint.
11 ECF No. 85 ("Mot."). Defendants argue that the TAC suffers from the same three deficiencies as
12 the SAC: (1) failure to plead a claim with sufficient particularity under Federal Rule of Civil
13 Procedure 9(b); (2) failure to sufficiently allege scienter under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
14 8(a); and (3) failure to show that Relators are the "original source" of the allegations against
15 Defendants. See Mot. at 1-2. Defendants also filed a request for judicial notice. Relators filed an
16 opposition on June 9, 2017, ECF No. 86 ("Opp'n"), and Defendants filed a reply on June 16,
17 2017, ECF No. 90 ("Reply"). Defendants also filed evidentiary objections to the declarations that
18 Relators filed in support of their opposition. ECF No. 91.

19 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

20 **A. Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6)**

21 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), a defendant may move to dismiss an
22 action for failure to allege "enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face." *Bell*
23 *Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). "A claim has facial plausibility when the
24 plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the
25 defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged. The plausibility standard is not akin to a
26 'probability requirement,' but it asks for more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted
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1 unlawfully.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (internal citations omitted). For
2 purposes of ruling on a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, the Court “accept[s] factual allegations in the
3 complaint as true and construe[s] the pleadings in the light most favorable to the nonmoving
4 party.” *Manzarek v. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.*, 519 F.3d 1025, 1031 (9th Cir. 2008).

5 Nonetheless, the Court is not required to “assume the truth of legal conclusions merely
6 because they are cast in the form of factual allegations.” *Fayer v. Vaughn*, 649 F.3d 1061, 1064
7 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *W. Mining Council v. Watt*, 643 F.2d 618, 624 (9th Cir. 1981)). Mere
8 “conclusory allegations of law and unwarranted inferences are insufficient to defeat a motion to
9 dismiss.” *Adams v. Johnson*, 355 F.3d 1179, 1183 (9th Cir. 2004); accord *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678.
10 Furthermore, “a plaintiff may plead [him]self out of court” if he “plead[s] facts which establish
11 that he cannot prevail on his . . . claim.” *Weisbuch v. Cty. of Los Angeles*, 119 F.3d 778, 783 n.1
12 (9th Cir. 1997) (quoting *Warzon v. Drew*, 60 F.3d 1234, 1239 (7th Cir. 1995)).

13 **B. Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 9(b)**

14 “When an entire complaint . . . is grounded in fraud and its allegations fail to satisfy the
15 heightened pleading requirements of Rule 9(b), a district court may dismiss the complaint”
16 *Vess v. Ciba-Geigy Corp. USA*, 317 F.3d 1097, 1107 (9th Cir. 2003). The Ninth Circuit has
17 recognized that “it is established law in this and other circuits that such dismissals are
18 appropriate,” even though “there is no explicit basis in the text of the federal rules for the
19 dismissal of a complaint for failure to satisfy 9(b).” *Id.* A motion to dismiss a complaint “under
20 Rule 9(b) for failure to plead with particularity is the functional equivalent of a motion to dismiss
21 under Rule 12(b)(6) for failure to state a claim.” *Id.*

22 **C. Leave to Amend**

23 Under Rule 15(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, leave to amend “shall be freely
24 granted when justice so requires,” bearing in mind “the underlying purpose of Rule 15 to facilitate
25 decision on the merits, rather than on the pleadings or technicalities.” *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d
26 1122, 1127 (9th Cir. 2000) (en banc) (ellipses omitted). Generally, leave to amend shall be denied
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1 only if allowing amendment would unduly prejudice the opposing party, cause undue delay, or be
2 futile, or if the moving party has acted in bad faith. *Leadsinger, Inc. v. BMG Music Publ'g*, 512
3 F.3d 522, 532 (9th Cir. 2008).

4 **III. DISCUSSION**

5 **A. Defendants' Request for Judicial Notice**

6 In support of the instant motion, Defendants request judicial notice of fifteen documents,
7 including (1) rulings issued by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (the "Customs Rulings"), (2)
8 various brochures, press releases, websites, and news articles; and (3) Frank Barret's LinkedIn
9 profile. ECF No. 85-4. Relators did not file an opposition to the request for judicial notice, but
10 Relators did file declarations in opposition to the instant motion in which they commented on
11 some of Defendants' requests for judicial notice. ECF Nos. 87, 88. Safran Security in turn filed
12 evidentiary objections to Relators' declarations, ECF No. 91, and Safran Global and Safran USA
13 joined Safran Security's objections, ECF No. 92.

14 The Court may take judicial notice of matters that are either "generally known within the
15 trial court's territorial jurisdiction" or "can be accurately and readily determined from sources
16 whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned." Fed. R. Evid. 201(b). Public records,
17 including judgments and other publicly filed documents, are proper subjects of judicial notice.
18 *See, e.g., United States v. Black*, 482 F.3d 1035, 1041 (9th Cir. 2007) ("[Courts] may take notice
19 of proceedings in other courts, both within and without the federal judicial system, if those
20 proceedings have a direct relation to matters at issue."). However, to the extent any facts in
21 documents subject to judicial notice are subject to reasonable dispute, the Court will not take
22 judicial notice of those facts. *See Lee v. City of Los Angeles*, 250 F.3d 668, 689 (9th Cir. 2001)
23 ("A court may take judicial notice of matters of public record . . . But a court may not take judicial
24 notice of a fact that is subject to reasonable dispute.") (internal quotation marks omitted),
25 *overruled on other grounds by Galbraith v. Cty. of Santa Clara*, 307 F.3d 1119 (9th Cir. 2002).

26 Defendants request judicial notice of Customs Ruling HQ H268858 (Feb. 12, 2016) and
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1 Customs Ruling HQ H243606 (Dec. 4, 2013), which determine the country of origin of software
2 products unrelated to those at issue in the instant case. *See* ECF No. 85-4 at 1, Exhibits B-C.
3 Such rulings are the official records of decisions made by the Customs Service. *Cf. United States*
4 *v. Mead Corp.*, 533 U.S. 218, 222-23 (2001) (generally describing Customs ruling letters); 19
5 C.F.R. § 177.9 (“A ruling letter issued by the Customs Service under the provisions of this part
6 represents the official position of the Customs Service with respect to the particular transaction or
7 issue described therein . . .”). Judicial notice of such public records is appropriate. *See United*
8 *States v. 14.02 Acres of Land More or Less in Fresno Cty.*, 547 F.3d 943, 955 (9th Cir. 2008)
9 (“Judicial notice is appropriate for records and reports of administrative bodies.” (internal
10 quotation marks omitted)); *Minor v. FedEx Office & Print Servs., Inc.*, 78 F. Supp. 3d 1021, 1027-
11 28 (N.D. Cal. 2015) (applying *14.02 Acres of Land* to grant judicial notice of administrative
12 agency records). Relators do not object to judicial notice of the Customs Rulings. Accordingly,
13 the Court GRANTS Defendants’ request for judicial notice of the Customs Rulings.

14 Defendants also request judicial notice of twelve documents that include brochures for
15 Defendants and their subsidiaries, articles and press releases about Defendants’ subsidiaries and
16 the FBI’s Next Generation Identification project, a record of the contract transaction for the DOJ’s
17 BPA for fingerprint scanners, and a list of Trade Act “Designated Countries” from the website
18 “FEDSched.” ECF No. 85-4 at 1-3, Exhibits A, D-N. A Court may only take judicial notice of
19 publications to “indicate what was in the public realm at the time, not whether the contents of
20 those articles were in fact true.” *Von Saher v. Norton Simon Museum of Art at Pasadena*, 592
21 F.3d 954, 960 (9th Cir. 2010); *see also Heliotrope Gen., Inc. v. Ford Motor Co.*, 189 F.3d 971,
22 981 n.18 (9th Cir.1999) (“When considering a motion for judgment on the pleadings, this court
23 may consider facts that ‘are contained in materials of which the court may take judicial notice.’
24 We take judicial notice that the market was aware of the information contained in news articles
25 submitted by the defendants”). Defendants offer these documents “to show that Relators are not
26 the ‘original source’ of the information in their TAC.” ECF No. 85-4 at 5. Defendants state that

1 these documents “are not being offered for the truth of the matter asserted therein.” *Id.* Courts in
 2 FCA cases regularly grant judicial notice of websites and news reports for the purpose of
 3 determining whether the fraud alleged in the complaint had already been publicly disclosed. *See,*
 4 *e.g., United States ex rel. Hong v. Newport Sensors, Inc.,* SACV 13-1164-JLS, 2016 WL 8929246,
 5 at *3 (C.D. Cal. 2016); *United States ex rel. Carter v. Bridgepoint Educ., Inc.,* No. 10-CV-1401,
 6 2015 WL 4892259, at *3-6 & n.2 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 17, 2015). Accordingly, the Court GRANTS
 7 Defendants’ request for judicial notice of the documents identified as Exhibits A and D-N in ECF
 8 Number 85-4. The Court only considers these documents as evidence of what information is
 9 available in the public realm. The Court does not consider the documents for the truth of the
 10 matters asserted therein.² *See Von Saher, 592 F.3d at 960; Brodsky v. Yahoo! Inc., 630 F. Supp.*
 11 *2d 1104, 111 (N.D. Cal. 2009)* (taking judicial notice of the existence of press releases and news
 12 articles but not the truth of their contents).

13 Finally, Defendants request judicial notice of Frank Barret’s LinkedIn profile. ECF No.
 14 85-4 at 3; Exhibit O. Relators declare that they personally and carefully read Barret’s LinkedIn
 15 profile as late as 2016. ECF No. 87 ¶ 4(c); ECF No. 88 ¶ 4(c). They contend in their declarations
 16 that Barret’s LinkedIn profile has been altered since 2016 to remove previous references to
 17 Barret’s work integrating the Papillon algorithms into Safran Security’s fingerprint identification
 18 software.³ *Id.* The Court finds that Relators’ declarations raise a reasonable dispute as to the
 19 reliability of the substance of Barret’s LinkedIn profile. As a result, the Court DECLINES to take
 20 judicial notice of Barret’s LinkedIn profile. *See Lee, 250 F.3d at 689.*

22 ² Relators contend in their declarations that Defendants’ references to some of these judicially
 23 noticeable documents are misleading. *See* ECF No. 87 ¶ 4(a)-(b); ECF No. 88 ¶ 4(a)-(b). The
 24 Court does not construe these arguments as objections to whether the documents are judicially
 25 noticeable, but rather as arguments about the legal significance of the documents.

26 ³ Defendants object to Relators’ statement that Barret’s LinkedIn profile has been altered based on
 27 Federal Rules of Evidence 401, 402, 602, and 1002. *See* ECF No. 91, Objection No. 9. The Court
 28 finds that Relators’ statement is relevant to determining whether judicial notice of Barret’s
 LinkedIn profile is appropriate. The Court also finds that Relators’ declaration that they
 personally reviewed Barret’s profile in 2016 sufficiently establishes a foundation for their
 statements. Defendants’ objections are OVERRULED. Defendants’ other objections to Relators’
 declarations, *see* ECF No. 91, are OVERRULED as moot.

1 (a)(2) (creating liability where a person “[k]nowingly presents or causes to be presented a false or
2 fraudulent claim for payment or approval” or “[k]nowingly makes, uses, or causes to be made or
3 used a false record or statement material to a false or fraudulent claim”). Where, as here, the
4 statutory provisions of the federal FCA and California FCA are the same, courts apply the same
5 analysis to federal and California FCA claims. *Fassberg Const. Co. v. Hous. Auth. of City of L.A.*,
6 152 Cal. App. 4th 720, 735 (2007) (as modified) (holding that federal case law is used to interpret
7 the California FCA because “[t]he California False Claims Act is patterned after the federal False
8 Claims Act”); *see also Stoner v. Santa Clara Cty. Office of Educ.*, 400 F. App’x 185, 186 (9th Cir.
9 2010) (finding the issues to be decided in a federal FCA and California FCA case to be identical).

10 The term “claim” in the FCA context means “any request or demand, whether under a
11 contract or otherwise, for money or property.” 31 U.S.C. § 3729(b)(2); *see also* Cal. Gov. Code
12 § 12650(b)(1). The “archetypal” FCA case involves situations where the “claim for payment is
13 itself literally false or fraudulent.” *United States ex rel. Hendow v. Univ. of Phoenix*, 461 F.3d
14 1166, 1170 (9th Cir. 2006). However, courts have recognized two other theories under which an
15 FCA action can be brought: “(1) false certification (either express or implied) [or] (2) promissory
16 fraud.” *Hendow*, 461 F.3d at 1171; *see also Universal Health Services, Inc. v. United States ex*
17 *rel. Escobar*, 136 S. Ct. 1989, 1999 (2016) (recognizing validity of implied false certification
18 theory); *S.F. Unified Sch. Dist. ex rel. Contreras v. Laidlaw Transit, Inc.*, 182 Cal. App. 4th 438,
19 450 (2010) (as modified) (applying federal false certification theory to California FCA cases).
20 Under a “false certification” theory, a defendant can be held liable under the FCA where the
21 defendant “falsely certifies compliance with a statute or regulation as a condition to government
22 payment.” *Hendow*, 461 F.3d at 1171. Under the “promissory fraud” theory, also called the
23 “fraud-in-the-inducement” theory, “liability will attach to each claim submitted to the government
24 under a contract, when the contract or extension of government benefit was originally obtained
25 through false statements or fraudulent conduct.” *Id.* at 1173.

26 Under either the false certification theory or the promissory fraud theory of liability, the
27

1 Ninth Circuit has held that the elements are the same. *Id.* The essential elements of FCA liability
 2 under § 3729 (a)(1)(A) or (a)(1)(B)—and thus the elements of liability under the identical
 3 provisions of the California FCA—are “(1) a false statement or fraudulent course of conduct, (2)
 4 made with scienter, (3) that was material, causing (4) the government to pay out money or forfeit
 5 moneys due.” *Hendow*, 461 F.3d at 1174. Notably, “the [FCA] attaches liability, not to the
 6 underlying fraudulent activity or to the government’s wrongful payment, but to the ‘claim for
 7 payment,’” that is, the fraudulent actions that “cause” the government to make a payment. *United*
 8 *States v. Rivera*, 55 F.3d 703, 709 (1st Cir. 1995).

9 Relators’ fifth cause of action is brought under California Government Code
 10 § 12651(a)(8). That provision holds that a beneficiary of a claim who “subsequently discovers the
 11 falsity of the claim, and fails to disclose the false claim to the state or the political subdivision
 12 within a reasonable time after discovery of the false claim” is liable under the California FCA. *Id.*
 13 Relators bring their cause of action under § 12651(a)(8) in the alternative to Relators’ first four
 14 causes of action. Specifically, Relators bring Count Five in case “the finder of fact determines that
 15 any [of] Defendants’ submission of the above-referenced false claims to the State of California
 16 was inadvertent, rather than knowing.” TAC ¶ 53.

17 The elements of a claim under § 12651(a)(8) are identical to the elements of a claim under
 18 the other federal and California FCA provisions, except that a Relator does not have to allege
 19 scienter at the time the defendant submitted a claim to the government. *See E. Bay Mun. Util.*
 20 *Dist. v. Balfour Beatty Infrastructure, Inc.*, 2013 WL 6698897, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 19, 2013)
 21 (analyzing claim under § 12651(a)(8) identically to claims under § 12651(a)(1) and (a)(2) for the
 22 purposes of Rule 9(b)). However, as discussed further below, the Court need not reach the issue
 23 of scienter to resolve the instant motion to dismiss. Thus, for purposes of the instant motion to
 24 dismiss, the analysis of Claims One through Four are identical to the analysis of Claim Five.

25 The Court next turns to the requirements of Rule 9(b) in the FCA context and then
 26 addresses whether Relators have pled with particularity the elements of an FCA cause of action

1 under Rule 9(b).

2 **2. The Rule 9(b) Standard in FCA Cases**

3 Claims sounding in fraud, including claims under the FCA, are subject to the heightened
4 pleading requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 9(b). *Bly-Magee v. California*, 236 F.3d
5 1014, 1018 (9th Cir. 2001). Under the federal rules, a plaintiff alleging fraud “must state with
6 particularity the circumstances constituting fraud.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b). To satisfy this standard,
7 the allegations must be “specific enough to give defendants notice of the particular misconduct
8 which is alleged to constitute the fraud charged so that they can defend against the charge and not
9 just deny that they have done anything wrong.” *Semegen v. Weidner*, 780 F.2d 727, 731 (9th Cir.
10 1985). Thus, claims sounding in fraud must allege “an account of the time, place, and specific
11 content of the false representations as well as the identities of the parties to the
12 misrepresentations.” *Swartz v. KPMG LLP*, 476 F.3d 756, 764 (9th Cir. 2007). In other words,
13 “[a]llegations of fraud must be accompanied by ‘the who, what, when, where, and how’ of the
14 misconduct charged.” *Vess*, 317 F. 3d at 1106 (citation omitted). When there are multiple
15 defendants in a case, “Rule 9(b) does not allow a complaint to merely lump multiple defendants
16 together but ‘require[s] plaintiffs to differentiate their allegations when suing more than one
17 defendant . . . and inform each defendant separately of the allegations surrounding his alleged
18 participation in the fraud.’” *Swartz*, 476 F.3d at 764–65 (citation omitted).

19 Although a certain level of detail is required, the Ninth Circuit has specified that a plaintiff
20 need not “identify representative examples of false claims to support every allegation.” *Ebeid ex*
21 *rel. U.S. v. Lungwitz*, 616 F.3d 993, 998 (9th Cir. 2010). Regardless, the Ninth Circuit has
22 specified that the requirements of Rule 9(b)—the who, what, where, when, and how—have not
23 been relaxed when analyzing claims made pursuant to the FCA. *Id.* at 999 (“[The Plaintiff] argues
24 that the traditional pleading standards for fraud under Rule 9(b) should be relaxed here We
25 are not persuaded.”). Accordingly, an FCA plaintiff must allege, at the very least, “particular
26 details of a scheme to submit false claims paired with reliable indicia that lead to a strong
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1 inference that [false] claims were actually submitted.” *Id.* (citation omitted). Specific
2 representative examples of false claims are one, but not the only way, to satisfy Rule 9(b) in the
3 FCA context. *Id.*

4 **3. Sufficiency of Relators’ Allegations Under Rule 9(b)**

5 The Court next turns to whether Relators here have sufficiently alleged an FCA claim
6 against Defendants. As discussed above, Relators must plead “(1) a false statement or fraudulent
7 course of conduct, (2) made with scienter, (3) that was material, causing (4) the government to pay
8 out money or forfeit moneys due.” *Hendow*, 461 F.3d at 1174 (9th Cir. 2006). With the exception
9 of element 2, scienter, these elements must be pled with particularity under Rule 9(b). For the
10 reasons discussed below, the Court concludes that the TAC still suffers from the same
11 fundamental flaws that led to the dismissal of the SAC. Namely, the TAC fails to plead specific
12 facts connecting Defendant Safran USA to the alleged fraud, and the TAC fails to allege sufficient
13 details of the fraud.

14 **a. The Allegations Against Safran USA and Impermissible Lumping**

15 First, the Court discusses whether adequate factual allegations have been made to connect
16 Defendant Safran USA to the fraudulent conduct at issue in the instant lawsuit. As the Court
17 explained in its order dismissing Relators’ SAC, a relator alleging an FCA claim must provide an
18 adequate factual basis connecting the relator’s FCA claim to the particular defendant. *United*
19 *States ex rel. Swoben v. United Healthcare Insurance Co.*, 848 F.3d 1161, 1181-82 (9th Cir. 2016)
20 (finding that, even though some details were provided of a fraudulent scheme, there were
21 insufficient facts connecting some defendants to those fraudulent actions). In dismissing Relators’
22 SAC, the Court noted that Relators’ SAC devoted only one paragraph to generally describing
23 Safran USA’s operations in the United States. SAC ¶ 10. The SAC’s other allegations were
24 directed against Defendants collectively. *Id.* ¶¶ 10-25. Accordingly, this Court held that Relators’
25 allegations in the SAC were insufficient to satisfy Rule 9(b) because Relators failed to specifically
26 link Safran USA to the alleged fraud. Rather, the allegations in the SAC “impermissibly lump[ed]

1 actually submitted.” *Ebeid*, 616 F.3d at 999. As discussed above, Relators identify three
 2 misrepresentations that allegedly render Defendants’ claims false: (1) the failure to identify Russia
 3 as the origin of parts of the fingerprint identification software; (2) the express or implied
 4 certification that Defendants complied with the FAR and Sherman Act; and (3) the express or
 5 implied certification that Defendants complied with the Trade Act. The Court addresses each
 6 alleged misrepresentation in turn.

7 **i. Concealing the Russian Origin of the Fingerprint Identification
 Software**

8 The Court first considers whether Relators have pled the “particular details of a scheme to
 9 submit false claims” with sufficient particularity under Rule 9(b). The Court then turns to whether
 10 Relators have sufficiently pled “reliable indicia that lead to a strong inference that [false] claims
 11 were submitted.” With regard to the scheme to submit false claims, Relators allege that on July 2,
 12 2008, Sagem, a Safran Global subsidiary, entered into a secret licensing agreement with Russian
 13 company Papillon. TAC ¶ 18. In exchange for the use of Papillon’s fingerprint identification
 14 technology, Sagem paid Papillon 3,795,000 Euros plus a yearly fee. *Id.* Sagem’s then-CEO Jean-
 15 Paul Jainsky oversaw the licensing agreement and participated in concealing the agreement from
 16 employees of Safran Global, its subsidiaries, and its customers. *Id.* ¶¶ 18-19. Current Safran
 17 Global CEO Philippe Petitcolin also participated in concealing the alleged Russian origin⁵ of the
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19 ⁵ The Court notes that it is far from clear that the fingerprint identification technology ultimately
 20 sold by Defendants or their subsidiaries would legally qualify as Russian-origin technology. *See*
 21 *United States ex rel. Sandager v. Dell Marketing, L.P.*, 872 F. Supp. 2d 801, 804-05 (D. Minn.
 22 2012) (observing that the Trade Act “requires that the products sold to the Government be made or
 23 ‘substantially transformed’ in the United States or certain designated countries,” where 19 U.S.C.
 24 § 2518(4)(B) defines “substantially transformed” as meaning that the product was “transformed
 25 into a new and different article of commerce with a name, character, or use distinct from that of
 26 the article or articles from which it was so transformed”); Defendants’ Request for Judicial Notice
 27 Exhibits B-C (raising the possibility that U.S. Customs and Border Protection would consider the
 fingerprint identification technology to originate in France under the “substantial transformation”
 test); TAC ¶ 20 (defining the technology licensed by Papillon to Sagem as “Russian **and foreign**
 Patents, Patent applications, and Copyrights . . .”) (emphasis added); TAC ¶ 25 (alleging that
 MorphoTrak awarded a subcontract to Bio-Key International to “build[] a fingerprint biometric
 identity solution **on the fusion of Bio-[K]ey and MorphoTrak algorithms** as part of the contract
 awarded by Lockheed Martin”) (emphasis added). However, on a motion to dismiss, the Court
 must presume “all factual allegations of the complaint to be true” and “draw all reasonable
 inferences in favor of” Relators. *Knevelbaard Dairies v. Kraft Foods, Inc.*, 232 F.3d 979, 984 (9th

1 fingerprint identification technology. *Id.* The Papillon technology was incorporated into Safran
2 Security’s fingerprint identification products in France at some point between 2007 and 2010 by a
3 team of software engineers led by Frank Barret. *Id.* ¶ 19. Barret knew about the origin of the
4 algorithms. *Id.* Jainsky, Petitcolin, Barret, and other unnamed senior Safran Global officials did
5 not disclose to its U.S. or California customers the alleged Russian origin of its fingerprint
6 identification technology. *Id.* ¶¶ 2, 9, 16, 18-19, 23-24, 29.

7 The Court concludes that Relators have sufficiently pled the “who, what, when, where, and
8 how” of the general misconduct that Relators allege underpins Defendants’ false claims. Unlike
9 their allegations against Safran USA, Relators’ allegations sufficiently identify individuals at
10 Safran Global and Safran Security who are alleged to have participated in the underlying
11 fraudulent conduct. The Court next analyzes whether Relators have sufficiently pled “reliable
12 indicia that lead to a strong inference that [false] claims were actually submitted.” *Ebeid*, 616
13 F.3d at 999. The Court also considers whether Relators sufficiently allege whether Defendants
14 were involved in the submission of any false claims.

15 In the TAC, Relators include details of roughly four sales or contracts that they allege are
16 fraudulent for failure to disclose the alleged Russian origin of the fingerprint identification
17 software: (1) Frank Barret’s participation in unspecified sales of fingerprint identification
18 products, TAC ¶ 19; (2) MorphoTrak’s 2009 contract with Lockheed Martin related to the FBI’s
19 Next Generation Identification system, TAC ¶¶23-28; (3) MorphoTrust’s 2009 Schedule 70
20 contract with GSA, TAC ¶ 29; and (4) MorphoTrust’s 2012 BPA with the U.S. Department of
21 Justice, TAC ¶ 29. The Court addresses each in turn.

22 **a. Frank Barret’s Participation in Unspecified Sales**

23 Relators allege that Barret participated in the sale of fingerprint identification products to
24 unspecified U.S. and California agencies while he was employed with Safran Security. Safran

25
26 Cir. 2000) (internal quotation marks omitted). As a result, the Court assumes for the purposes of
27 deciding Defendants’ motion to dismiss that the fingerprint identification technology at issue
would be considered Russian in origin.

1 Global managers allegedly fraudulently concealed the alleged Russian origin of the technology
2 during these sales. TAC ¶ 19. However, the TAC does not give any specifics on these alleged
3 sales. The TAC does not detail which company sold what products, to which customers, or when.
4 The TAC’s conclusory allegation that Barret participated in the sale of fingerprint identification
5 products to unspecified U.S. and California customers does not constitute a “reliable [indicator]
6 that lead to a strong inference that [false] claims were actually submitted.” *Ebeid*, 616 F.3d at
7 999; *see also Swoben*, 848 F.3d at 1182 (holding that general allegations of fraud did not supply
8 the type of reliable indicia required by *Ebeid*).

9 **b. The Lockheed Martin Contract**

10 Relators next allege that on September 9, 2009, nonparty MorphoTrak obtained a contract
11 from Lockheed Martin to provide fingerprint identification technology for the FBI’s Next
12 Generation Identification system. TAC ¶ 23. In turn, MorphoTrak awarded a subcontract to Bio-
13 Key International to “build[] a fingerprint biometric identity solution on the fusion of Bio-[K]ey
14 and MorphoTrak algorithms as part of the contract awarded by Lockheed Martin[.]” *Id.* ¶ 25.
15 Relators allege that the MorphoTrak technology began to be deployed at the FBI in March 2011,
16 *id.* ¶ 27, and that the Next Generation Identification system became operational in May 2013, *id.*
17 ¶ 28.

18 The Court finds that the details of the Lockheed Martin contract, together with specific
19 allegations of when the MorphoTrak technology was deployed at the FBI, constitute “reliable
20 indicia that lead to a strong inference that [false] claims were actually submitted.”⁶ *Ebeid*, 616
21 F.3d at 999. However, the Court nonetheless concludes that Relators’ claims fail to sufficiently
22 allege that any Defendants were involved in or caused the submission of any MorphoTrak claims.
23 As the Court already held in its order dismissing the SAC, *see* ECF No. 54 at 15-16, a parent-
24 subsidiary relationship alone is not enough to impute FCA liability from one company to another.

25 _____
26 ⁶ That MorphoTrak apparently submitted claims to Lockheed Martin, rather than directly to the
27 Government, does not make a difference to the Court’s analysis here. *See United States v.*
28 *Honeywell Int’l Inc.*, 798 F. Supp. 2d 12, 19 (D.D.C. 2011).

1 See *United States v. Bestfoods*, 524 U.S. 51, 61 (1998); *Katzir’s Floor & Home Design*, 394 F.3d
 2 at 1149; *Pecanic*, 2013 WL 774177, at *4-5. Significantly, the TAC does not allege that Safran
 3 Global or Safran Security—as opposed to MorphoTrak—submitted or caused to be submitted any
 4 false claims. MorphoTrak is not a party in this litigation; rather, it is only a subsidiary of
 5 Defendant Safran USA. In addition, although the TAC alleges that several specific employees
 6 made “numerous trips” to the United States in the months leading up to the Lockheed Martin
 7 contract award, and that these employees were “instrumental” in the contract’s negotiation, the
 8 TAC does not allege that these employees worked for Safran Global or Safran Security at the time
 9 of the contract negotiation. TAC ¶ 24. Instead, the TAC alleges that one of them worked for
 10 Sagem and the others worked for “Safran Defendants’ Morpho France subsidiary.” *Id.* As such,
 11 the TAC fails to sufficiently plead that any Defendants submitted or caused to be submitted any
 12 false claims related to the Lockheed Martin contract.

13 **c. The Schedule 70 Contract and DOJ BPA**

14 Finally, Relators identify two other contracts that could conceivably provide reliable
 15 indicia that false claims were actually submitted: the GSA Schedule 70 contract and the DOJ
 16 BPA. The Court analyzes them in turn. As background helpful in understanding these contracts,
 17 “[f]ederal agencies are able to purchase commercial supplies . . . through an on-line shopping
 18 service called GSA Advantage[.]” *Sandager*, 872 F.Supp. 2d at 804. “When a vendor is qualified
 19 to sell products [through GSA Advantage], the GSA agrees to a long-term government-wide
 20 contract to allow the products to be sold through GSA Advantage[.]. The contracts are referred to
 21 as ‘Schedule Contracts.’” *Id.*

22 Here, Relators allege that non-party MorphoTrust, via its CEO Robert Eckel, signed a
 23 GSA Schedule 70 contract on or about September 9, 2009. TAC ¶ 29. However, Relators do not
 24 specify what products MorphoTrust offered for sale via its Schedule 70 contract.⁷ Moreover,
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26 ⁷ If anything, the TAC suggests that MorphoTrust sells *hardware*, see TAC ¶ 14, which would
 27 make the alleged Russian origin of the fingerprint identification *software* irrelevant to the
 28 MorphoTrust contracts.

1 Relators do not allege that MorphoTrust actually made any sales pursuant to its Schedule 70
2 contract. Significantly, other courts have held that, where a relator failed to allege that any
3 purchases were actually made pursuant to a GSA Schedule Contract, a relator failed to plead
4 “reliable indicia that the claims were actually submitted.” *See United States ex rel. Folliard v.*
5 *Hewlett-Packard Co.*, 272 F.R.D. 31, 34-35 (D.D.C. 2011). Accordingly, because Relators fail to
6 plead that MorphoTrust actually sold specified products pursuant to its Schedule 70 contract,
7 Relators have failed to state a claim. *See United States ex rel. Folliard v. CDW Technology Servs.,*
8 *Inc.*, 722 F. Supp. 2d 20, 36 (D.D.C. 2010) (holding that because the relator did not “specifically
9 allege that the government purchased the 11 products mislisted on the GSA website . . . the Court
10 cannot make the inferential leap that claims were actually submitted for these items” (internal
11 quotation marks omitted)).

12 A similar analysis applies to MorphoTrust’s BPA with the U.S. Department of Justice
13 (“DOJ”). A BPA is “a simplified method of fulfilling repetitive needs for supplies or services by
14 establishing ‘charge’ accounts with qualified sources of supply.” *United States v. Russell*, 990
15 F.3d 1265, at *1 (9th Cir. 1993) (unpublished). Relators allege that non-party MorphoTrust
16 executed a BPA with the DOJ in December 2012 “for purchases of JABS fingerprint and palm
17 print identification equipment that the Government at the time expressly estimated would exceed
18 \$8 billion over the life of the agreement.” TAC ¶ 29. However, Relators fail to allege that the
19 DOJ actually made any purchases under the BPA. Accordingly, the fact that MorphoTrust
20 executed a BPA with DOJ does not constitute a reliable indicator that false claims were actually
21 submitted.

22 Moreover, even if the existence of the DOJ BPA were a reliable indicator that false claims
23 had been submitted, Relators’ allegations would still fail because they do not adequately allege a
24 connection between Safran Global or Safran Security and the potential claims that may have been
25 submitted pursuant to the DOJ BPA with MorphoTrust. As with the Lockheed Martin contract
26 discussed above, a parent-subsidary relationship alone is not enough to impute FCA liability from
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1 one company to another. *See Bestfoods*, 524 U.S. at 61; *Katzir’s Floor & Home Design*, 394 F.3d
2 at 1149; *Pecanic*, 2013 WL 774177, at *4-5. Relators do not allege that Safran Global or Safran
3 Security played any role in obtaining the BPA or in submitting any possible claims related to the
4 BPA.

5 In sum, the Court concludes that Relators’ allegations that Defendants fraudulently
6 concealed the Russian origin of Defendants’ fingerprint identification technology fail to satisfy
7 Rule 9(b)’s heightened pleading standard. Specifically, Relators failed to sufficiently allege that
8 Safran Global or Safran Security submitted or caused to be submitted any false claims for
9 payment. Even where relators sufficiently plead a fraudulent scheme, the failure to allege a
10 sufficient factual basis connecting the defendants to the scheme render the allegations deficient
11 under Rule 9(b). *See Swoben*, 848 F.3d at 1182.

12 **ii. The Antitrust Violations**

13 The Court next addresses whether Relators have sufficiently stated a claim based on the
14 Defendants’ alleged antitrust violations. As set forth above, to adequately allege fraud under Rule
15 9(b), a Plaintiff must allege the “who”—the individual that has allegedly made the
16 misrepresentation. Specifically, “[w]here fraud has allegedly been perpetrated by a corporation, a
17 plaintiff must allege the names of the employees or agents who purportedly made the statements
18 or omissions that give rise to the claim, or at a minimum identify them by title and/or job
19 responsibility.” *United States ex rel. Modglin v. DJO Glob. Inc.*, 114 F. Supp. 3d 993, 1016 (C.D.
20 Cal. 2015).

21 In its order dismissing the SAC, the Court held that the SAC’s allegations of false
22 certification of compliance with antitrust laws did not satisfy Rule 9(b) because Relators did not
23 adequately allege the “who, when, or where” of the fraudulent certifications. ECF No. 54 at 18-
24 21. Specifically, the SAC alleged only that Defendants and Papillon agreed to divide the market
25 for fingerprint identification products and to refrain from competing in each other’s territory.
26 SAC ¶ 2. Relators also alleged that Relator Desbois learned of this agreement during his tenure as
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1 CEO of Morpho Russia. *Id.* ¶ 6. Defendants allegedly certified in writing that they were
2 compliant with the “‘full and open competition’ requirement attendant to Part B, Subchapter 6, of
3 the Federal Acquisition Regulation, including, but not limited to, compliance with the Sherman
4 Antitrust Act.” *Id.* ¶ 23. The Court found these allegations inadequate because Relators did not
5 specify who made the false certifications, when the false certifications were made, or in what
6 context the false certifications were made.

7 Significantly, the TAC pleads no new facts about the alleged anti-competitive agreements
8 or related alleged false certifications. *See* TAC ¶¶ 2, 6, 30-33. As a result, the TAC’s antitrust
9 theory of falsity fails to satisfy Rule 9(b) for the same reasons that led to the SAC’s dismissal.
10 Generally alleging that Defendants made written representations certifying compliance with
11 antitrust laws without specifying who made the certifications, when, or in what circumstances is
12 not specific enough under Rule 9(b). *See Modglin*, 114 F. Supp. 3d at 1016; *Ryan v. Microsoft*
13 *Corp.*, 147 F. Supp. 3d 868, 887-88 (N.D. Cal. 2015) (finding that allegations of fraud did not
14 satisfy Rule 9(b) in part because the Plaintiff did not provide sufficient detail on when the alleged
15 misrepresentations were made); *Glen Holly Entm’t, Inc. v. Tektronix, Inc.*, 100 F. Supp. 2d 1086,
16 1094 (C.D. Cal. 1999) (same).

17 **iii. The Trade Act Violations**

18 Finally, the Court addresses whether Relators have sufficiently stated a claim based on the
19 Defendants’ alleged Trade Act violations. Relators’ Trade Act theory suffers a similar fate as
20 Relators’ antitrust theory. The SAC alleged that, in general, a product is Trade Act-compliant if it
21 is made in the United States or a “Designated Country” as set forth in the list in FAR 25.003.
22 TAC ¶ 25. The Russian Federation was not a Designated Country, but “Defendants, via
23 Defendants’ personnel handling government sales, routinely and regularly falsely certified, in
24 writing,” that they had complied with the Trade Act. *Id.* The Court held that the SAC’s
25 allegations of false certification of compliance with the Trade Act did not satisfy Rule 9(b)
26 because the allegations did not identify what individuals or job titles committed the false
27 certifications, as required by *Modglin*. ECF No. 54 at 19. Moreover, the SAC did not identify

1 when such false certifications occurred. *Id.* at 19-20. The TAC pleads no additional facts about
2 the alleged violations of the Trade Act or the related alleged false certifications. *See* TAC ¶¶ 2,
3 34. As such, the TAC’s Trade Act theory of falsity fails to satisfy Rule 9(b). *See Modglin*, 114 F.
4 Supp. 3d at 1016; *Ryan*, 147 F. Supp. 3d at 887-88.

5 **4. Denial of Leave to Amend**

6 The Court thus concludes that Relators have failed to plead any claim against any
7 Defendant with the particularity that Rule 9(b) requires. The Court therefore GRANTS
8 Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss the Third Amended Complaint. *See Vess*, 317 F.3d at 1107. In
9 addition, because Relators “fail[ed] to cure deficiencies by amendments previously allowed,” the
10 Court finds that further amendments would be futile and dismisses the TAC with prejudice.
11 *Carvalho v. Equifax Info. Servs., LLC*, 629 F.3d 876, 892-93 (9th Cir. 2010). In its order
12 dismissing the SAC, the Court notified Relators that “failure to cure the deficiencies identified in
13 this Order will result in a dismissal with prejudice.” ECF No. 54 at 24. Despite this warning, the
14 TAC did not allege any new facts related to Defendant Safran USA or the alleged false
15 certifications related to the antitrust or Trade Act theories of falsity, as the Court details above.

16 Furthermore, as the Court has previously noted in its order staying discovery, ECF No. 56,
17 and its order denying leave to file a fourth amended complaint, ECF No. 83, “[q]ui tam suits are
18 meant to encourage insiders privy to a fraud on the government to blow the whistle on the crime.”
19 *Bly-Magee*, 236 F.3d at 1019. As insiders, Relators “should be able to comply with Rule 9(b)”
20 based on their insider knowledge. However, in the instant suit, based on the judicially noticed
21 documents, the TAC’s new factual allegations related to Defendants’ concealment of the Russian
22 origin of their fingerprint identification technology appear to be derived almost exclusively from
23 publicly available information. *See* ECF No. 85-4, Exhibits A-N. This reliance on publicly
24 available information after multiple amendments of the complaint suggests that Relators are not,
25 in fact, “insiders privy to a fraud on the government” and thus cannot allege fraud with the
26 requisite specificity. This also confirms that further amendment would be futile. *See Carvalho*,

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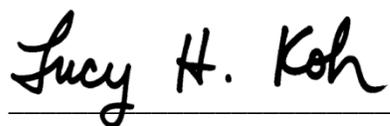
629 F.3d at 892-93.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court GRANTS Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss the TAC with prejudice.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: August 25, 2017



LUCY H. KOH
United States District Judge