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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

GABRIEL TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION, et al.,

v.

QUALCOMM, INCORPORATED, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 08cv1992 AJB (MDD)

ORDER DENYING MOTION TO COMPEL

[DOC. NO. 170]

Introduction

This particular discovery dispute has a long history. Plaintiffs have sued Defendants alleging, *inter alia*, that Defendants misappropriated Plaintiffs’ trade secrets and that the stolen trade secrets form the basis of several of Defendants’ patents. Over the course of this litigation two Magistrate Judges of this Court have ruled that Plaintiffs have failed to designate their trade secrets with sufficient particularity to justify compelling discovery from Defendants. (Doc. Nos. 146 and 160). The District Court has also commented on Plaintiffs seeming inability to describe its own technology adequately. (Doc. No. 121). This Court has provided Plaintiffs with multiple opportunities to designate any of their asserted trade secrets with sufficient particularity.

Currently before the Court is Plaintiffs’ motion to compel discovery filed on September 6, 2011. (Doc. No. 170). On September 29, 2011, the Court held a hearing on the motion. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Court directed the parties to file supplemental briefs with particular

1 emphasis upon the sufficiency of Trade Secret Designation #1. Briefs were submitted timely on
2 October 17, 2011. For the reasons set forth below, Plaintiffs' motion is DENIED.

3 Background

4 In August, 1999, SnapTrack,, and Locate Networks (Plaintiffs' predecessor-in-interest)
5 entered into a license agreement, whereby Locate obtained a license to use SnapTrack's GPS
6 software in exchange for licensing and royalty fees.

7 The agreement contemplated that the parties would jointly own work product developed in
8 connection with the agreement. Plaintiffs allege that SnapTrack and Defendant Krasner used the
9 relationship to steal and misappropriate Locate's intellectual property.

10 In March 2000, Qualcomm acquired SnapTrack for \$1 billion. Plaintiffs allege that
11 Defendant Krasner and SnapTrack passed along the improperly acquired intellectual property to
12 Qualcomm during the buyout. Plaintiffs further allege that Defendants used this technology to
13 obtain patents covering Locate's technology without properly attributing Locate as the inventors or
14 co-inventors.

15 In 2004, Locate transferred its assets to Plaintiff Trace Technologies, LLC, a pre-existing
16 entity created by Locate and Plaintiff Gabriel Technologies, Inc. Locate then sold its interest in
17 Trace to Gabriel and went out of business. In 2006, Qualcomm entered into a new licensing
18 agreement with Trace regarding Locate's technologies. Plaintiffs contend that the 2006 agreement
19 was tainted by Defendants' continuing unlawful use of Locate's intellectual property and by
20 Qualcomm's failure to disclose the terms of the original 1999 licensing agreement to Trace.
21 Plaintiffs contend that they learned of Defendants' wrongdoing when Defendants' patents were
22 published, and filed suit shortly after.

23 The initial Complaint was filed on October 24, 2008, alleging, among other claims, breach
24 of the 1999 and 2006 license agreements, interference with contract, patent claims,
25 misappropriation of trade secrets, and fraud. (Doc. No. 1). It was followed by a First Amended
26 Complaint on April 29, 2009. (Doc. No. 14). Defendants moved to dismiss the First Amended
27 Complaint and an Order granting in part and denying in part the motion was filed on September 3,
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1 2009. (Doc. No. 35). A Second Amended Complaint was filed on September 14, 2009. (Doc. No.
2 36). A Third Amended Complaint was filed on October 9, 2009, and was followed by a motion to
3 dismiss. (Doc. Nos. 40, 41). This prompted a Fourth Amended Complaint to be filed on January
4 11, 2010. (Doc. No. 53). The Fourth Amended Complaint was answered by the Defendants on
5 January 21, 2010. (Doc. No. 54).

6 On March 30, 2010, in a Scheduling Order issued by U. S. Magistrate Judge Louisa S.
7 Porter, Plaintiffs were ordered to identify the trade secrets at issue with reasonable particularity by
8 May 1, 2010. (Doc. No. 61). On April 23, 2010, Plaintiffs' motion to file a Fifth Amended
9 Complaint was denied. (Doc. No. 71). On July 2, 2010, Defendants moved for a bond under
10 California Code of Civil Procedure § 1030 to secure costs and fees. (Doc. No. 81). On September
11 20, 2010, U. S. District Judge Michael M. Anello granted the motion and ordered Plaintiffs to post
12 a bond of \$800,000 to secure fees and costs that may be due Defendants upon resolution of this
13 case. (Doc. No. 110). Notably, Judge Anello stated:

14 "Plaintiffs generalized descriptions of Locate technologies . . . is not
15 sufficient."

16 (Doc. No. 110 at 10). The cost bond was posted by Plaintiffs on December 16, 2010. (Doc. No.
17 121).

18 In early January, 2011, Plaintiffs served Defendant Qualcomm with requests for discovery
19 related to Plaintiffs' trade secret claims. Defendants refused to respond to these requests asserting
20 that discovery was barred because Plaintiffs had not sufficiently designated their trade secrets as
21 required under Judge Porter's March 30, 2010, Scheduling Order and California Code of Civil
22 Procedure § 2019.210. In response, Plaintiffs provided Defendants with brief descriptions of their
23 purported trade secrets, and submitted four expert declarations concluding that Plaintiffs' trade
24 secret designations were adequate. Defendants maintained that the designations remained
25 deficient.

26 On January 10, 2011, the Plaintiffs filed their first Motion to Compel Discovery. (Doc. No.
27 128). A hearing on the motion was held before Magistrate Judge Porter on February 14, 2011. Of
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1 particular interest, during the hearing, the Court inquired of Plaintiffs whether the trade secrets they
2 were claiming were conceptual. Specifically the Court asked:

3 “The question is, is it a conceptual or is it a process? Is it a product?
4 An algorithm? Is it some software that has gotten to that stage? Is it
5 work in progress? Or is it at the concept stage? That’s what I’m
6 trying to determine here.”

7 (Doc. No. 146 at 5). Counsel for Plaintiffs responded:

8 “Well, it has the solutions that are in the trade secret, were
9 implemented. They were actually processes. They were actually
10 built and tested so to the extent they weren’t simply ideas that were
11 not reduced to practice, if that’s where you’re going with that, no.”

12 (Id.).

13 During the balance of the hearing, Judge Porter questioned Plaintiffs in order to assist them
14 in identifying the processes that are their alleged trade secrets. Plaintiffs’ equivocations caused
15 Judge Porter to deny the motion to compel. (Id. at 39-40; Doc. No. 145). In her Order, Judge
16 Porter noted that it was Plaintiffs’ fifth iteration of its trade secret designations that were before the
17 Court. (Doc. No. 145 at 1). Judge Porter gave Plaintiffs until March 14, 2011, to designate their
18 trade secrets with sufficient particularity. In addition, Judge Porter allowed Plaintiffs to proceed
19 with discovery that was not reliant upon sufficient trade secret designations with respect to
20 Plaintiffs’ licensing agreement claims. (Id. at 2).

21 Plaintiffs’ sixth set of trade secret designations resulted in the filing of a joint motion to
22 resolve a discovery dispute on May 6, 2011. (Doc. No. 157). Following a conference with the
23 parties, the Court affirmed Judge Porter’s previous Order but in an agreement reached with the
24 parties, allowed for limited trade secret-related discovery. Specifically, the parties agreed to
25 designate up to two of Defendants’ patents named in Plaintiffs’ complaint and provide fact
26 discovery regarding the genesis of those patents. Prior to engaging in the discovery, Plaintiffs were
27 required to identify the specific trade secrets from their most recent designation that they believed
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1 were incorporated into these patents. This Court issued an Order memorializing the agreement on
2 May 10, 2011. (Doc. No. 160). Ultimately, one patent was selected and the discovery experiment
3 commenced.

4 On July 1, 2011, the parties filed a new joint motion for determination of discovery dispute
5 related to the trade secret documentary discovery. (Doc. No. 163). A hearing was held on that
6 motion on July 6, 2011. The crux of the dispute at that time was Defendants' assertion that
7 Plaintiffs were seeking discovery well beyond the genesis of the one patent at issue – in essence,
8 that Plaintiffs were seeking case-wide discovery in the guise of specific discovery for the source
9 material of the one patent. Following a lengthy hearing, the Court agreed Plaintiffs were seeking
10 far broader discovery than contemplated by the brokered agreement having not yet identified their
11 trade secrets with sufficient particularity. The Court terminated documentary discovery regarding
12 the single patent but permitted depositions to be taken of identified inventors and others reasonably
13 believed to be knowledgeable regarding the creation of the invention underlying the single patent.
14 In addition, the Court allowed Plaintiff to discover documents of Loc8.net a/k/a Locate Networks,
15 Inc., in the possession of the deponents. (Doc. No. 165).

16 Finally, the instant motion to compel was brought by Plaintiffs on September 6, 2011.
17 (Doc. No. 170). Plaintiffs produced a seventh version of its trade secret designations in
18 connection with this motion. A hearing was held on September 29, 2011. During the hearing, the
19 Court advised the parties that Trade Secret Designation #1 may be sufficiently specific if the
20 designation was intended to describe a unique approach to addressing location-based services
21 using asynchronous messaging in the context of a Global Position System and mobile devices as
22 described and limited in Trade Secret Designation #1 contained on page 2 and into page 3 of
23 Plaintiffs' Exhibit A. (Doc. No. 193 at 12-14). At the Court's invitation, the parties provided
24 additional briefing regarding the sufficiency of Trade Secret Designation #1. The briefs were
25 received on October 17, 2011.

26 Analysis

27 Plaintiffs contend that their current formulation of Trade Secret Designation #1 is sufficient
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1 and continue to assert that their designations of Trade Secrets #2 through #10 also are sufficient.
2 Regarding Trade Secret Designation #1, Plaintiffs now clearly state that the description appearing
3 on page 2 and including the diagram on the top of page 3 of its September 6, 2011 trade secret
4 designation was a new approach to the problem of handling the messaging for a location-based
5 asynchronous Global Positioning Satellite system and constitutes their trade secret. *See* Plaintiffs'
6 Brief following Discovery Conference September 29, 2011, at 3 ("As described in greater detail
7 below, the approach is particularly described on pages 2 and 3 of Plaintiff's September 6, 2011
8 Trade Secret Identification."). Defendants claim that the approach identified in the designation
9 remains deficient for failing to provide key aspects of the described approach.

10 Under California law, a "trade secret" means information, including a formula, pattern,
11 compilation, program, device, method, technique, or process, that:

- 12 1. Derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally
13 known to the public or to other persons who can obtain economic value from its
14 disclosure or use; and,
- 15 2. Is the subject of efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain its
16 secrecy.

17 Cal.Civ.Code § 3426.1(d). *See also* 18 U.S.C. § 1839(3). The California Code of Civil Procedure
18 § 2019.210 requires that a party alleging misappropriation of a trade secret must, before
19 commencing discovery relating to the trade secret, identify the trade secret with "reasonable
20 particularity."

21 Similarly, under federal law, in *Imax Corporation v. Cinema Technologies, Inc.*, 152 F.3d
22 1161, 1164-65, (9th Cir. 1998), the Ninth Circuit explained:

23 A plaintiff seeking relief for misappropriation of trade secrets "must
24 identify the trade secrets and carry the burden of showing that they
25 exist." . . . The plaintiff "should describe the subject matter of the
26 trade secret with sufficient particularity to separate it from matters of
27 general knowledge in the trade or of special knowledge of those

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1 persons . . . skilled in the trade.”

2 (Citations omitted).

3 Therefore, regarding Trade Secret Designation #1, the issues are:

- 4 1. Can an approach or framework to solving a problem and not the solution itself
5 constitute an actionable trade secret; and, if so,
- 6 2. Have Plaintiffs identified their approach with sufficient particularity to provide
7 reasonable notice of issues for trial and provide reasonable guidance in ascertaining
8 the scope of appropriate discovery? *See Mattel, Inc., v. MGA Entertainment, Inc.*,
9 782 F. Supp.2d 911, 968 (C.D.Cal. 2011), *citing Diodes, Inc., v. Franzen*, 260
10 Cal.App.2d 244, 252-253 (1968).

11 The law is less than clear regarding the circumstances under which an “approach” “idea” or
12 “design concept” can constitute a trade secret. In *Mattel*, in dealing with concepts for future lines
13 of dolls, the court noted that “concepts can have value independent from the product they
14 eventually inspire.” 782 F.Supp.2d at 962. And in *Intermedics, Inc., v. Ventritex, Inc.*, 804
15 F.Supp. 35 (N.D.Cal. 1992), the court appeared to accept as adequate trade secret designations of
16 concepts and design ideas for an implantable defibrillator. The designations did not include
17 mechanical details of how the design ideas are reduced to a working, functional part of the device.
18 *Id.* at 38.

19 On the other hand, in *Silvaco Data Systems, v. Intel Corporation*, 184 Cal.App.4th 210,
20 220-221, (2010), the court had a different notion regarding design concepts. The court expressed
21 the view that ideas are protected by patents; it is information that is protected by trade secret law.
22 In addressing the disputed designation before it, the court said that it “does not designate
23 *information* as such but rather describes various features, functions, and characteristics of the
24 design and operation of [the] products.” *Id.* (emphasis original). The description of the designation
25 provided by the court in *Silvaco* of the disputed trade secret bears some striking similarities to
26 Plaintiffs’ designation. The court rejected the attempt to characterize aspects of the underlying
27 design of a product as trade secrets saying:

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1 The design may constitute the *basis* for a trade secret, such that
2 *information concerning it* could be actionably misappropriated; but it
3 is the information - not the design itself - that must form the basis for
4 the cause of action.

5 *Id.*

6 Adopting the Court's tentative analysis expressed during the September 29, 2011 hearing,
7 Plaintiffs currently assert that their trade secret is an *approach* to solving the location issue,
8 although Plaintiffs have also claimed it is not the idea that is a trade secret but rather the process
9 that is the trade secret. (Doc. No. 146 at 5). The Court agrees that a unique approach to a problem
10 can constitute a process that is a protectable trade secret provided that the approach process is
11 sufficiently described. Accordingly, the Court finds that a sufficiently described procedural
12 approach or framework can constitute a trade secret.

13 However, the Court does not find Plaintiffs have described their procedural approach with
14 adequate specificity. Despite seven attempts, Plaintiffs have failed to put forth a designation that
15 provides reasonable notice of the issues for trial and assists the Court in defining the scope of
16 discovery. Stated most favorably to the Plaintiffs, Trade Secret Designation #1 brings a method to
17 solving the location problem by naming essential components and generally describing the
18 sequence of communications between the components.

19 Regarding the component pieces, Plaintiffs contend that the components and sub-
20 components are resident on one or more physical machines. This suggests that the components
21 may be hardware, firmware or software. Entirely lacking is any description of the configuration or
22 essential programming of these components and sub-components. This alone condemns the
23 designation to intolerable vagueness. It cannot be a trade secret that a system must contain
24 components and sub-components; the nature of these components, and not just a name and
25 function, must be described clearly to be actionable.

26 In addition, Plaintiffs also have failed to sufficiently describe the nature of the
27 communications between the components. Plaintiff states that most of the components must
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1 communicate asynchronously and that the system “arbitrate” these asynchronous messages. The
2 designation, however, does not define its terms. Plaintiffs have not claimed a means of
3 asynchronous communication as a trade secret. Further, a system may "arbitrate" messages in a
4 variety of ways. The need for the system to arbitrate or manage messages cannot be a trade secret.
5 Without more detail regarding how these components need to communicate and how the system
6 must manage the flow, Plaintiffs' designation is fatally flawed. This is not to say that Plaintiffs had
7 to provide minute detail - by its nature a procedural framework is incomplete - but enough detail
8 must be present to demonstrate the uniqueness of the framework. A sufficient designation would
9 have been like that in *Intermedics, supra*, where all that was left was for engineers to create the
10 mechanical parts. Here, the Court agrees with Defendants that the description could not have been
11 handed to a group of engineers and programmers who would have known what to build.

12 In the end, the Court is left with the same view as the court in *Silvaco* that Plaintiffs have
13 not provided sufficient information regarding the uniqueness of its procedural approach to provide
14 any meaningful way to limit discovery.


15 The Court also reaffirms its finding that designations #2 through #10 are insufficient, as
16 they contain even less information and more ambiguous terms.

17 Conclusion

18 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs’ motion to compel is DENIED.

19 IT IS SO ORDERED:

20 DATED: December 12, 2011

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24 Hon. Mitchell D. Dembin
25 U.S. Magistrate Judge
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