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11	UNITED STATES D	ISTRICT COURT
12	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
13		
14	DOCUMENT SECURITY SYSTEMS,	Case No. 2:17-cv-6050-JVS-JCG
15	INC., a New York corporation,	
16	Plaintiff,	DEFENDANT LITE-ON, INC.'S REPLY IN SUPPORT OF ITS
17	VS.	MOTION TO DISMISS
18		PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT UNDER RULE 12(B)(6)
	LITE-ON, INC., a California corporation, and LITE-ON TECHNOLOGY	Date: February 5, 2018
19	CORPORATION, a Taiwanese	Time: 1:30 p.m.
20	corporation,	Courtroom: 10C
21	Defendants.	Judge: Honorable James V. Selna
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Defendant Lite-On, Inc. ("Lite-On") respectfully submits this reply brief in support of its Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's Complaint Under Rule 12(B)(6) (Dkt. 42, "Motion") and in response to Plaintiff Document Security Systems, Inc.'s ("DSS's") Opposition (Dkt. 43, "Opp.").

INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff's Opposition fails to rebut the showing in Lite-On's Motion to Dismiss that the allegations of willful patent infringement in the First Amended Complaint (Dkt. 36, "FAC") are legally deficient. These claims lack any factual support and Plaintiff has failed to cure any of the deficiencies in its original Complaint. Accordingly, Plaintiff's claims for willful infringement in the FAC should be dismissed pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

ARGUMENT

- I. PLAINTIFF DOES NOT ADEQUATELY PLEAD WILLFUL INFRINGEMENT.
 - A. Plaintiff Merely Alleges that Lite-On has Acted "Egregiously" by Continuing its Previous Activities, Which is Insufficient as a Matter of Law.

As an initial matter, Plaintiff argues in its Opposition that Lite-On confuses the standard for <u>proving</u> willful infringement with the standard for <u>pleading</u> willful infringement. (Opp. at 6). This is false. As shown in the opening Motion (at 6-7), a willful infringement claim is required to meet the factual and plausibility pleading requirements just like any other claim, and is therefore "subject to a motion to dismiss." *Novitaz, Inc. v. inMarket Media, LLC*, No. 16-cv-6795, 2017 WL 2311407, at *5 (N.D. Cal. May 26, 2017).

Here, the FAC simply restates the unexceptional assertion from the original Complaint that Plaintiff sued Lite-On, and that Lite-On continued to do what it did before the suit. (Motion at 8-10.) Plaintiff has alleged no facts—because there are none—to articulate how this could be an "egregious case[] of misconduct beyond typical infringement." *Halo Elecs., Inc. v. Pulse Elecs., Inc.*, 136 S. Ct. 1923, 1935



(2016). The bare assertion in the FAC that Lite-On allegedly knew about the patents-in-suit before this suit was filed is insufficient to save a willfulness claim from a motion to dismiss. *See, e.g., Emazing Lights, LLC v. De Oca*, No. 15-cv-1561, 2016 WL 7507765, at *2 (C.D. Cal. June 20, 2016) (dismissing willfulness claim, even though plaintiff had provided defendants a written "cease and desist" letter, because the complaint failed to include any "plausible allegation" that defendants acted egregiously).

Likewise, the unsupported allegations in the FAC that Lite-On has acted "egregiously" by continuing to infringe after purportedly learning of the patents-insuit is insufficient for a willfulness claim as matter of law. *See, e.g., XpertUniverse, Inc. v. Cisco Sys., Inc.*, No. 17-cv-03848-RS, 2017 WL 4551519, *6 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 11, 2017) (dismissing willfulness claim, explaining that, "[a]lthough XpertUniverse has alleged knowledge and continued infringement, it needs to do more to show that Cisco has engaged in 'egregious cases of misconduct beyond typical infringement' that could possibly warrant enhanced damages.") (quoting *Halo*, 136 S. Ct. at 1935); *Finjan, Inc. v. Cisco Sys. Inc.*, No. 17-CV-00072-BLF, 2017 WL 2462423, at *5 (N.D. Cal. June 7, 2017) (dismissing a willfulness claim premised on continued infringement because it contained "no specific factual allegations . . . that would suggest [the defendant's] behavior was 'egregious'").

B. Plaintiff Fails to Address its Concession in the Original Complaint that it Did Not Have a Plausible Willful Infringement Claim Against Lite-On.

Plaintiff further argues in its Opposition that it did not concede in the original Complaint that it did not have any facts to support a willfulness claim against Lite-On. (Opp. at 11-12.) Plaintiff is plainly wrong, as this Court has previously found. The original Complaint expressly contained such a concession. For each patent-in-suit, the original Complaint attempted to "reserve[] the right to request a finding" of willful

infringement "[t]o the extent facts learned in discovery" might support such a claim in the future:

To the extent facts learned in discovery show that Defendants' infringement of the [] Patent is or has been willful and/or egregious, or to the extent that Defendants' actions subsequent to the filing of this Complaint—such as their behavior as litigants or their failure to take remedial actions—render their infringement egregious, DSS reserves the right to request such a finding at time of trial.

(Motion at 3.) Thus, in granting Defendants OSRAM's and Seoul Semiconductor's motions to dismiss Plaintiff's similar willfulness claims, this Court found that "DSS concedes at this time, it cannot plead facts sufficient to state a plausible claim for willful infringement," which made the claim deficient according to the standards of *Iqbal* and *Twombly*. (Case No. 17-5184, Dkt. 44-1 at 17; Case No. 17-981, Dkt. No. 36-1 at 9-10).

Despite this, Plaintiff argues that it "did not intend this paragraph to be a concession" and that by removing this language from the FAC, it has corrected the problem. (Opp. at 11-12.) However, Plaintiff cannot erase its previous pleading with a wave of the hand. Plaintiff rightly recognized that it did not have any facts to support a claim for willful infringement against Lite-On in its first Complaint, and this Court relied upon that express concession in dismissing the claim. Instead of addressing its concession that further discovery was needed to plead willfulness and this Court's ruling to that effect, DSS simply removed the concession in the FAC. Plaintiff has added nothing in the FAC to support a willfulness claim. Thus, Plaintiff's willful infringement claim is still hollow and should be dismissed.

C. The FAC Does Not Introduce New Allegations to Support its Claims for Willful Infringement.

Finally, Plaintiff argues in its Opposition that the FAC "adds considerable detail" to the willful infringement claims compared with Plaintiff's original Complaint. (Opp. at 12.) This is not the case. As shown in detail in Lite-On's



opening Motion (at 8-9), the original Complaint and the FAC are substantively the same, and Plaintiff did not add any actual factual allegations to the FAC. This is not surprising, as Plaintiff could not have added anything of substance. When Plaintiff filed its FAC on November 16, 2017 (Dkt. 36), no discovery had been conducted on the willfulness issue and only two days had passed between the Court's Order directing Plaintiff to file an amended complaint (Dkt. 35) and Plaintiff's filing of the FAC.

Given the near-identical wording in the original Complaint and the FAC, it is simply not true that the FAC "add[ed] considerable detail regarding Defendants' willful infringement of the '771, '087, and '486 patents," as Plaintiff argues. (Opp. at 12.) Just as in the original Complaint, the FAC alleges no facts to support a plausible inference that Lite-On has acted egregiously and is liable for willful infringement. (*See, e.g.*, Case No. 17-981, Dkt. No. 36-1 (this Court's Order dismissing Plaintiff DSS's similar willfulness allegations in the Seoul Semiconductor case) (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555).)

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons and those provided in Lite-On's opening Motion (Dkt. 42), Defendant Lite-On respectfully requests that this Court grant Lite-On's Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's Complaint under Rule 12(B)(6).

Dated: January 22, 2018

Respectfully submitted,

VINSON & ELKINS L.L.P.

By: <u>/s/ Christopher Kao</u> Christopher Kao

Attorneys for Defendant Lite-On, Inc.



DOCKET

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