

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ACTIVEVIDEO NETWORKS, INC.,

No. C-13-1980 EMC

Plaintiff,

v.

**ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S
MOTION TO DISMISS**

TRANS VIDEO ELECTRONICS, LTD.,

(Docket No. 8)Defendant.

Plaintiff ActiveVideo Networks, Inc. (“AV”) initiated this lawsuit against Trans Video Electronics, Ltd. (“TVE”), asserting claims for declaratory relief. More specifically, AV seeks a declaration that it does not infringe on two TVE patents, *i.e.*, the ‘936 patent and the ‘801 patent, and further seeks a declaration that the two patents are invalid. Currently pending before the Court is TVE’s motion to dismiss. In the motion, TVE challenges both subject matter jurisdiction and personal jurisdiction. According to TVE, subject matter jurisdiction is lacking because the letter TVE sent to AV, which prompted AV to file suit, was not enough to give rise to a case or controversy. As for personal jurisdiction, TVE argues that it is lacking because it has insufficient contacts with the forum, particularly in the last few years.

Having considered the parties’ briefs and accompanying submissions, the Court hereby **DENIES** TVE’s motion in its entirety.

I. DISCUSSION

A. Subject Matter Jurisdiction

1. Legal Standard

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1) provides that a defendant may move for a dismissal based on a lack of subject matter jurisdiction. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1). A party can make either a facial or a factual attack on subject matter jurisdiction. *See Wolfe v. Strankman*, 392 F.3d 358, 362 (9th Cir. 2004).¹ While TVE initially made a facial attack in its motion, it has now effectively made a factual attack on subject matter jurisdiction, in particular, through its submission of a covenant not to sue. Where a factual motion to dismiss is made and only written materials are submitted for the court’s consideration, a plaintiff need only establish a prima facie case of jurisdiction. *See Societe de Conditionnement en Aluminium v. Hunter Eng’g Co.*, 655 F.2d 938, 942 (9th Cir. 1985); *cf. AFTG-TG, LLC v. Nuvoton Tech. Corp.*, 689 F.3d 1358, 1360 (Fed. Cir. 2012) (with respect to personal jurisdiction, stating that “[b]ecause the district court relied on the complaint and written submissions without holding an evidentiary hearing, [plaintiff] is required to allege only a prima facie showing that the defendants are subject to personal jurisdiction in Wyoming”).

2. Declaratory Judgment Act

In the instant case, AV has filed a claim for declaratory relief. The Declaratory Judgment Act provides that, “[i]n a case of actual controversy within its jurisdiction, . . . any court of the United States, upon the filing of an appropriate pleading, may declare the rights and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaration, whether or not further relief is or could be sought.” 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a). “The phrase ‘a case of actual controversy’ in the Act refers to the

¹ “For procedural matters that are not unique to patent issues, [a court] appl[ies] the . . . law of the regional circuit” and not the Federal Circuit. *In re Regents of the Univ. of Cal.*, 101 F.3d 1386, 1390 n.2 (Fed. Cir. 1996); *see also In re Deutsche Bank Trust Co. Ams.*, 605 F.3d 1373, 1377 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (stating that “[w]e have generally deferred to regional circuit law when the issue involves an interpretation of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure” – unless, *e.g.*, a “determination implicates an issue of substantive law”); *Research Corp. Techs. v. Microsoft Corp.*, 536 F.3d 1247, 1255 (Fed. Cir. 2008) (stating that “[t]he Federal Circuit applies its own law with respect to issues of substantive patent law and certain procedural issues pertaining to patent law, but applies the law of our sister circuits to non-patent issues”). In any event, there is nothing to indicate that the Federal Circuit law on Rule 12(b)(1) facial or factual attacks materially differs from that in the Ninth Circuit. *See, e.g., Cedars-Sinai Med. Ctr. v. Watkins*, 11 F.3d 1573, 1583-84 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

1 types of ‘cases’ and ‘controversies’ that are justiciable under Article III of the Constitution.”
2 *Association for Molecular Pathology v. U.S. Patent & Trademark Office*, 689 F.3d 1303, 1318 (Fed.
3 Cir. 2012), *rev’d in part on other grounds by Association for Molecular Pathology v. Myriad*
4 *Genetics, Inc.*, 133 S. Ct. 2107 (2013). Thus, in a declaratory judgment case, if there is no case or
5 controversy, there can be neither a claim for declaratory relief nor Article III subject matter
6 jurisdiction. *See SanDisk Corp. v. ST Microelecs., Inc.*, 480 F.3d 1372, 1378 (Fed. Cir. 2007)
7 (stating that, because “[t]he ‘actual controversy’ requirement of the Declaratory Judgment Act is
8 rooted in Article III of the Constitution, . . . our jurisdiction extends only to matters that are Article
9 III cases or controversies”).

10 In *MedImmune, Inc. v. Genentech*, 549 U.S. 118 (2007), the Supreme Court examined – in
11 the context of a patent license dispute – the Article III case or controversy requirement as it relates
12 to the Declaratory Judgment Act. It explained that all that the declaratory judgment plaintiff must
13 do to show a case or controversy is prove that the facts alleged, “‘*under all the circumstances*, show
14 that there is a substantial controversy, between parties having adverse legal interests, of sufficient
15 immediacy and reality to warrant the issuance of a declaratory judgment.” *Id.* at 127 (emphasis
16 added). This controversy must be “‘definite and concrete, touching the legal relations of parties
17 having adverse legal interests,’” such that the dispute is “‘real and substantial’” and “‘admi[ts] of
18 specific relief through a decree of a conclusive character, as distinguished from an opinion advising
19 what the law would be upon a hypothetical state of facts.’”² *Id.* In adopting this test, the Supreme
20 Court notably rejected the “reasonable apprehension of imminent suit” test that the Federal Circuit
21 had been using at that time. *See id.* at 132 n.11. In post-*MedImmune* cases, the Federal Circuit
22 conceded that its former test was a more stringent – and thus harder – standard to meet than that
23 articulated in *MedImmune*. *See ABB Inc. v. Cooper Indus., LLC*, 635 F.3d 1345, 1348 (Fed. Cir.
24 2011) (noting that “*MedImmune* rejected our prior, more stringent standard insofar as it included a
25 requirement of a ‘reasonable apprehension of imminent suit’”).

26
27 _____
28 ² The Federal Circuit has noted that “*MedImmune* may have lowered the bar for determining
declaratory judgment jurisdiction in all patent cases.” *Hewlett-Packard Co. v. Acceleron LLC*, 587
F.3d 1358, 1361 (Fed. Cir. 2009).

1 Since *MedImmune*, the Federal Circuit³ has noted that, in the context of patent disputes, an
2 actual controversy requires “an injury in fact traceable to the patentee,” which exists only if the
3 plaintiff has alleged “both (1) an affirmative act by the patentee related to the enforcement of his
4 patent rights and (2) meaningful preparation to conduct potentially infringing activity.” *Association*
5 *for Molecular Pathology*, 689 F.3d at 1318. Here, there is no dispute regarding the second factor
6 because AV already makes the products that are being accused of infringing. *See* Compl., Ex. C
7 (letter). Accordingly, the only question for the Court is whether TVE has sufficiently engaged in an
8 affirmative act or acts related to the enforcement of its patent rights.

9 3. Affirmative Act

10 The Federal Circuit has indicated that, for an affirmative act, “more is required than ‘a
11 communication from a patent owner to another party, merely identifying its patent and the other’s
12 product line.’ [But] [h]ow much more is required is determined on a case-by-case analysis.” *3M*,
13 673 F.3d at 1378-79.

14 In *Cepheid v. Roche Molecular Sys., Inc.*, No. C-12-4411 EMC, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 7446
15 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 17, 2013), this Court took note of factors that have typically been considered by
16 courts in making this determination:

- 17 1. the strength of any threatening language in communications between the parties;
- 18 2. the depth and extent of infringement analysis conducted by the patent holder;
- 19 3. whether the patent holder imposed a deadline to respond;
- 20 4. any prior litigation between the parties;
- 21 5. the patent holder’s history of enforcing the patent at issue;
- 22 6. whether the patent holder’s threats have induced the alleged infringer to change its behavior;

23
24 ³ In resolving the pending motion, this Court is bound not only by Supreme Court precedent
25 such as *MedImmune* above but also by Federal Circuit precedent (as opposed to Ninth Circuit
26 precedent). The Federal Circuit has expressly held that “[w]hether an actual case or controversy
27 exists so that a district court may entertain an action for a declaratory judgment of non-infringement
28 and/or invalidity is governed by Federal Circuit law.” *3M Co. v. Avery Dennison Corp.*, 673 F.3d
1372, 1377 (Fed. Cir. 2012); *see also Microchip Tech. Inc. v. Chamberlain Group*, 441 F.3d 936,
940 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (stating that “Federal Circuit law governs . . . as to whether an actual
controversy exists under the Declaratory Judgment Act when the underlying merits of an action
involve patent infringement and/or validity”).

- 1 7. the number of times the patent holder has contacted the alleged infringer;
- 2 8. whether the patent holder is simply a holding company with no source of income other than
- 3 enforcing patent rights;
- 4 9. whether the patentee refused to give assurance it will not enforce its patent;
- 5 10. whether the patent holder has identified a specific patent and specific infringing products;
- 6 11. the extent of the patent holder's familiarity with the product prior to suit;
- 7 12. the length of time that transpired after the patent holder asserted infringement; and
- 8 13. whether communications initiated by the declaratory judgment plaintiff have the appearance
- 9 of an attempt to create a controversy in anticipation of filing suit.

10 *See id.* at *18-20.

11 Notably, the Federal Circuit has commented on many of the above factors. For example,

12 with respect to the first factor above, the court has emphasized that there need not be an *explicit*

13 threat to sue for infringement or an *explicit* demand to acquire a license. This is because

14 [t]he purpose of a declaratory judgment action cannot be defeated

15 simply by the stratagem of a correspondence that avoids the magic

16 words such as "litigation" or "infringement." . . . But it is implausible

17 (especially after *MedImmune* and several post-*MedImmune* decisions

from this court) to expect that a competent lawyer drafting such

correspondence for a patent owner would identify specific claims,

present claim charts, and explicitly allege infringement.

18 *Hewlett-Packard*, 587 F.3d at 1362; *see also 3M*, 673 F.3d at 1379 (noting that the declaratory

19 judgment defendant "*effectively charged* [the declaratory judgment plaintiff] with infringement")

20 (emphasis added). And "[o]f course, if 'a party has actually been charged with infringement of the

21 patent, there is, *necessarily*, a case or controversy adequate to support [declaratory judgment]

22 jurisdiction.'" *Hewlett-Packard*, 587 F.3d at 1362 (emphasis in original).

23 As for the third factor above, the Federal Circuit has noted that the fact that the patentee does

24 not impose a deadline to respond to its communication is not dispositive. "While a patentee's

25 imposition of a deadline is a circumstance to consider . . . , [the Federal Circuit has] found that

26 declaratory judgment jurisdiction existed in cases in which the patentee's communications did not

27 impose strict deadlines." *3M*, 673 F.3d at 1380. In *3M* itself, the court noted that "it would make

28 little sense if a deadline to respond were imposed on *3M* [the alleged infringer]" because it had

1 already denied infringement and “it was [the patent holder] Avery’s turn to act – [and] it represented
2 that claim charts were forthcoming.” *Id.* The court added that, by stating that it would send claim
3 charts, “Avery perhaps signaled its intent to escalate the dispute.” *Id.*

4 For the ninth factor above, the Federal Circuit has also noted that a patentee’s failure to give
5 assurances that it will not enforce its patent is not dispositive. *See Prasco, LLC v. Medicis Pharm.*
6 *Corp.*, 537 F.3d 1329, 1341 (Fed. Cir. 2008) (stating that “[a] patentee has no obligation to spend the
7 time and money to test a competitors’ product nor to make a definitive determination, at the time and
8 place of the competitors’ choosing, that it will never bring an infringement suit”). However, the
9 Federal Circuit has noted that even a statement that the patentee has no plan to sue does not
10 necessarily eliminate a case or controversy. In *SanDisk*, for example, the court gave such a
11 statement little weight because the patentee had

12 engaged in a course of conduct that shows a preparedness and
13 willingness to enforce its patent rights despite [that one] statement.
14 Having approached [the alleged infringer] SanDisk, having made a
15 studied and considered determination of infringement by SanDisk,
16 having communicated that determination to SanDisk, and then saying
17 that it does not intend to sue, [the patent holder] ST is engaging in the
18 kinds of “extra-judicial patent enforcement with
19 scare-the-customer-and-run tactics” that the Declaratory Judgment Act
20 was intended to obviate.

21 *SanDisk*, 480 F.3d at 1383.

22 Finally, it is worth noting that one factor that the Federal Circuit has explicitly rejected as a
23 consideration is

24 whether [the patentee] had conducted an adequate investigation or
25 whether it subjectively believed [the other party] was infringing. “The
26 test [for declaratory judgment jurisdiction in patent cases], however
27 stated, is *objective*” “Indeed, it is the objective words and actions
28 of the patentee that are controlling.” Thus, conduct that can be
reasonably inferred as demonstrating intent to enforce a patent can
create declaratory judgment jurisdiction.

Hewlett-Packard, 587 F.3d at 1363 (emphasis in original).

4. Examples of Affirmative Acts

Before analyzing whether TVE has engaged in adequate affirmative acts to give rise to a case
or controversy, the Court takes into account several Federal Circuit cases where the Federal Circuit
did find sufficient affirmative acts.

- 1 • *Association for Molecular Pathology*, 689 F.3d at 1303. Here, the patent holder Myriad sent
2 the alleged infringer Dr. Ostrer a letter stating that “that Myriad was aware that Ostrer was
3 either currently providing, or was interested in initiating, BRCA1 diagnostic testing services
4 and that Myriad, as holder of U.S. patents covering the BRCA1 gene and diagnostic testing
5 of BRCA1, was making available to his institution, NYU Medical Center, a limited
6 collaborative license. The collaborative license required NYU to make a payment to Myriad
7 for each non-research BRCA test performed.” *Id.* at 1320. In short, “Myriad [was]
8 demand[ing] a royalty under its patents from Dr. Ostrer” *Id.* At the same time, Dr.
9 Ostrer was aware of the fact that Myriad was asserting its patent rights against other
10 similarly situated parties, including in patent infringement suits. *See id.* Based on these
11 facts, the Federal Circuit upheld declaratory judgment jurisdiction over the case.
- 12 • *Hewlett-Packard*, 587 F.3d at 1358. Here, the patent holder Accelaron sent a letter to the
13 alleged infringer HP in which it identified the patent at issue and described the patent as
14 relating to a specific product line belonging to HP. Accelaron asked HP not to file suit but
15 also imposed a two-week deadline for HP to respond. Subsequently, Accelaron sent a
16 second letter, in which it again imposed a two-week deadline and “insisted that if HP did not
17 respond to its original letter by the deadline, it would understand that HP did not ‘have
18 anything to say about the merits of this patent, or its relevance to [HP’s] Blade Server
19 products.’” *Id.* at 1362-63 (emphasis omitted). On appeal to the Federal Circuit, Accelaron
20 argued a case or controversy does not obtain simply because a patent owner “contact[s]
21 another party to suggest incorporating the patented technology into the other party’s product,
22 or to attempt to sell the patent to the other party.” *Id.* at 1363. The Federal Circuit was not
23 convinced because, while those scenarios do occur – “perhaps quite frequently” – “we doubt
24 that in those situations, the patent owners would assert a patent as ‘relevant’ to the other
25 party’s specific product line, impose such a short deadline for a response, and insist the other
26 party not file suit.” The court “also agree[d] with the district court that ‘the receipt of such
27 correspondence from a non-competitor patent holding company . . . may invoke a different
28 reaction than would a meet-and-discuss inquiry by a competitor, presumably with intellectual

1 property of its own to place on the bargaining table.” *Id.* “The facts of this case, when
2 viewed objectively and in totality, show that Acceleron took the affirmative step of twice
3 contacting HP directly, making an implied assertion of its rights under the ‘021 patent
4 against HP’s Blade Server products, and HP disagreed [as evidenced by its decision to file
5 suit for declaratory relief]. Therefore, we hold that there is declaratory judgment jurisdiction
6 arising from a ‘definite and concrete’ dispute between HP and Acceleron” *Id.* at 1364.
7 • *3M*, 673 F.3d at 1372. Here, the patent holder Avery contacted the alleged infringer 3M and
8 “expressly stated that a specific product, the Diamond Grade DG 3, ‘may infringe’ the . . .
9 patents [at issue] and that ‘licenses are available.’” *Id.* at 1379. During a subsequent
10 telephone call, 3M rejected the license offer. During that same call, Avery informed 3M that
11 it had analyzed the Diamond Grade DG 3 with regard to the . . . patents [at issue] and that
12 Avery would provide 3M with claim charts.” *Id.* The Federal Circuit held that these
13 communications between the parties were sufficient to give rise to a case or controversy. *See*
14 *id.*
15 • *Micron Tech., Inc. v. Mosaid Techs., Inc.*, 518 F.3d 897 (Fed. Cir. 2008). Here, the Federal
16 Circuit held that there was a case or controversy because, “after receiving several threats
17 itself [in the form of four letters suggesting that Micron, the alleged infringer, should license
18 the technology of MOSAID, the patent holder], Micron watched MOSAID sue each of the
19 other leading DRAM manufacturers.” *Id.* at 901. The court added that “threatening letters
20 and behavioral observations are not Micron’s only evidence about the authenticity of this
21 dispute. MOSAID’s recent public statements and annual reports also confirm its intent to
22 continue an aggressive litigation strategy.” *Id.*

23 5. Analysis in Instant Case

24 a. The Letter

25 Given the above standards and cases, there would clearly a case or controversy in the instant
26 case if the Court were to consider solely the letter that TVE sent to AV on or about April 11, 2013.

27 The letter states as follows:
28

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

Our firm represents Trans Video Electronics Ltd. (“TVE”), who is the owner of the above-referenced ‘936 Patent and ‘801 Patent.

We have reviewed the available information for the following ActiveVideo products: **CloudTV H5 products and affiliated services.**

Based on publicly-available information, we believe that at least these products **require a license** under the ‘936 Patent and/or the ‘801 Patent. The ‘936 Patent and the ‘801 Patent cover systems and methods for operating, running, and/or otherwise using content delivery networks for distribution of video content.

TVE values its intellectual property and **cannot permit infringement of its patents to continue.** TVE is, however, willing to consider quickly and amicably resolving this matter through a business arrangement. TVE has other patents in the same family as the ‘936 Patent and the ‘801 Patent that may also be relevant to [company’s][⁴] products. We are currently willing to consider licensing this product and TVE’s patent portfolio in any agreement we reach.

Please note that TVE has initiated and is currently litigating multiple patent infringement cases asserting the ‘936 Patent and the ‘801 Patent against numerous video content distributors, network back-end suppliers, and other companies that routinely use content delivery networks for distribution of video content in the course of doing business.

Additionally, TVE has already entered into licensing agreements with some of the leading technology companies operating in the video content-delivery network space, including Apple, DirecTV and EchoStar. The licensees of TVE’s patents have recognized the technological advancements embodied in the ‘936 Patent and the ‘801 Patent and negotiated terms for continuing to use TVE’s patented technology in their day-to-day operations **without incurring any unnecessary expenses associated with other forms of resolving such an issue.**

To help expedite your review and substantive response, provided on the enclosed DVD are the following:

- Copies of TVE’s ‘936 Patent and the ‘801 Patent; and
- Copies of the prosecution histories for the ‘936 Patent and the ‘801 Patent.

Your prompt written response within 30 days of receipt of this correspondence would be greatly appreciated. We also propose meeting with you to discuss resolution of this matter. Please contact me directly to arrange for either an in-person meeting or a follow-up discussion.

⁴ The letter sent to AV specifically referred to “[company’s],” which indicates that the letter was based on a form letter used by TVE.

1 Compl., Ex. C (letter) (emphasis added).

2 While the letter does not, as TVE points out, contain an explicit threat to sue for
3 infringement, as noted above, an explicit threat is not necessary. Indeed, there need not be any kind
4 of threat. So long as there is an actual charge of infringement, *Hewlett-Packard*, 587 F.3d at 1362
5 (stating that, “if ‘a party has actually been charged with infringement of the patent, there is,
6 necessarily, a case or controversy adequate to support [declaratory judgment] jurisdiction’”)
7 (emphasis in original), or even an effective charge of infringement, *see 3M*, 673 F.3d at 1379 (noting
8 that the declaratory judgment defendant “effectively charged [the declaratory judgment plaintiff]
9 with infringement”), that is enough to give rise to a case or controversy, particularly where a specific
10 infringing product is identified by the patentee. Here, at very least, there was an effective charge of
11 infringement by TVE with respect to AV’s CloudTV H5 products and affiliated services. In the
12 letter, TVE states that “we believe that at least [these] products *require a license* under the ‘936
13 Patent and/or the ‘801 Patent.” Compl., Ex. C (letter) (emphasis added). Clearly there would be no
14 need for a license if the AV products did not practice the patented technology.⁵ Furthermore, there
15 is all but an explicit charge of infringement when TVE states in the letter that it “values its
16 intellectual property and cannot permit infringement of its patents to continue.” Compl., Ex. C
17 (letter). This same statement also implies a threat to sue based on AV’s infringement – even more
18 so when combined with the subsequent statements that (1) “TVE has initiated and is currently
19 litigating multiple patent infringement cases asserting the ‘936 Patent and the ‘801 Patent against
20 numerous” other companies and that (2) a response within thirty days is desired. Compl., Ex. C
21 (letter). In light of all of the above statements, TVE’s contention that “[t]he only clear message in
22 [its] letter was that it wished to talk with ActiveVideo about a business deal,” Mot. at 11, borders on
23 the frivolous.

24

25

26 ⁵ In its reply brief, TVE tries to take away from the force of the above statement by asserting
27 that it simply reached out to AV “to gain a more detailed understanding” of its product – “[i]n fact,
28 at the time the Letter was sent, TVE did not have actual access to the CloudTV product or have
enough information on CloudTV to satisfy the threshold prefiling investigation required by Rule 11
of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.” Reply at 2. The clear message of the letter, however, is a
demand for a license agreement, not a request for more information.

1 None of TVE’s other arguments is persuasive either. For example, TVE suggests that one
2 letter is not enough to establish a case or controversy, but Federal Circuit has never held such.
3 Rather, the Federal Circuit cases indicate that it is the content of a letter that matters. For instance,
4 in *Association of Molecular Pathology*, the facts consisted of (1) a single letter from the patent
5 holder basically demanding a royalty for a license and (2) knowledge on the part of the alleged
6 infringer that the patent holder had initiated patent infringement lawsuits against others. Based on
7 these facts – which are essentially much the same as the facts in the instant case – the Federal Circuit
8 determined that there was subject matter jurisdiction.

9 TVE also puts significance on the fact that, in its letter, it never specified that any adverse
10 consequences would flow if AV failed to comply with the thirty-day deadline. But similar to above,
11 there is no Federal Circuit authority holding that a demand for a response within a certain deadline
12 must be accompanied by a threat of adverse consequences before it can be given any weight.
13 Indeed, the fact that a deadline is imposed in and of itself implies a threat of adverse consequences.
14 And in any event, adverse consequences here were clearly put into play by the fact that TVE
15 referenced, in its letter, the multiple patent infringement lawsuits that it was already litigating. That
16 inference is strengthened by TVE’s reference to the alternative to negotiating a license – the
17 incurrence of “unnecessary expenses associated with *other* forms of resolving an issue.” Compl.,
18 Ex. C (letter) (emphasis added).

19 In its papers, TVE makes the further point that there has been no history of litigation or
20 contact between the parties. While that may be true, that is hardly dispositive and no case so holds.
21 That fact does not detract from the content of the letter. Nor does it detract from the fact that TVE
22 has engaged – as it admits in the letter – in multiple patent infringement lawsuits against other
23 parties.

24 As for TVE’s repeated argument that AV “only imagines that TVE was on the verge of filing
25 suit” and that nothing “could reasonably indicate that a patent infringement suit was imminent,”
26 Mot. at 8, that argument is unavailing because it places stock on the “reasonable apprehension of
27 imminent suit” test which the Supreme Court explicitly rejected in *MedImmune*.

28

1 Finally, the primary cases on which TVE relies are either distinguishable and/or actually lend
2 support to AV's position. For instance:

- 3 • In *Applera Corp. v. Michigan Diagnostics, LLC*, 594 F. Supp. 2d 150 (D. Mass. 2009), the
4 district court found no jurisdiction because of the specific content of the letters that the
5 parties had exchanged: "The correspondence between the parties itself bespeaks the lack of
6 any specific dispute: 'it would certainly be most beneficial if you could provide us with your
7 evaluation to see where, if any, there is disagreement between us. This would quite clearly
8 facilitate the resolution of any potential problem'; 'Once we know [which claims of which
9 patents Applied Biosystems believes are infringed], we can certainly be in a better position to
10 evaluate your position.'" *Id.* at 160.
- 11 • In *Prasco*, the Federal Circuit did take note that a patentee "can cause . . . injury . . . by
12 creating a reasonable apprehension of an infringement suit," *Prasco*, 537 F.3d at 1339
13 (emphasis added), but it did not hold that there must be such apprehension before there can
14 be a case or controversy. Indeed, such a holding would be contrary to *MedImmune*, the
15 Supreme Court case that preceded *Prasco*.
- 16 • In *ABB*, the Federal Circuit found that there was a case or controversy because the patent
17 holder advised the alleged infringers that they had no rights under a license and stated that it
18 would act vigorously to protect or defend its rights. *See ABB*, 635 F.3d at 1348. Here, TVE
19 basically gave the same warning to AV that it would vigorously protect or defend its rights
20 by stating that "TVE values its intellectual property and cannot permit infringement of its
21 patents to continue." Compl., Ex. C (letter). The fact that TVE then stated that it was
22 "willing to consider quickly and amicably resolving this matter through a business
23 arrangement" is not enough to moot out a case or controversy, particularly when it made a
24 thinly veiled reference to the costly alternative method of resolving an issue. *See* Compl.,
25 Ex. C (letter). Even if TVE's statement could be interpreted as suggesting it does not intend
26 to sue (at least not yet), a statement by the patentee that it has no plan to sue does not
27 necessarily eliminate a case or controversy. In *SanDisk*, in fact, the Federal Circuit gave
28 such a statement little weight because "[h]aving approached [the alleged infringer] SanDisk,

1 having made a studied and considered determination of infringement by SanDisk, having
2 communicated that determination to SanDisk, and then saying that it does not intend to sue,
3 [the patent holder] ST is engaging in the kinds of ‘extra-judicial patent enforcement with
4 scare-the-customer-and-run tactics’ that the Declaratory Judgment Act was intended to
5 obviate.” *SanDisk*, 480 F.3d at 1383.

6 • In *Innovative Therapies, Inc. v. Kinetic Concepts, Inc.*, 599 F.3d 1377 (Fed. Cir. 2010), the
7 Federal Circuit did indicate that, where an alleged infringer manufactures a controversy, that
8 cannot give rise to a case or controversy for purposes of the Declaratory Judgment Act. But
9 the facts in *Innovative* are far different from those in the case at hand. For example, in
10 *Innovative*, the alleged infringer initiated conversations with the patent holder, not the other
11 way around, and even then the communications were with employees of the patent holder
12 who did not hold decision making positions and who had not seen and made any evaluation
13 of infringement. *See id.* at 1381; *see also 3M*, 673 F.3d at 1381 (highlighting these facts in
14 *Innovative*).

15 b. Covenant Not to Sue

16 The only question remaining for the Court is whether there is subject matter jurisdiction now
17 that TVE has submitted a covenant not to sue. The most recent covenant not to sue offered by TVE
18 reads as follows:

19 TVE unconditionally agrees not to sue ActiveVideo as to any claim of
20 the Patents-in-Suit based upon ActiveVideo’s use, manufacture,
21 development, design, marketing, licensing, distributing, offering for
22 sale, or selling the CloudTV H5 product, and related services, as it
exists today or as it has existed in the past. This covenant is personal
in nature and cannot be transferred.

23 Docket No. 43 (Ex. D) (Djurovich Decl. ¶ 4). AV contends that the above covenant not to sue is
24 insufficient to divest this Court of subject matter jurisdiction; AV asserts that a covenant would be
25 adequate only if along the lines of the following:

26 TransVideo Electronics, Ltd. unconditionally agrees not to sue
27 ActiveVideo Networks, Inc. or its customers now or in the future for
28 infringement of any claim of the Patents-in-Suit, based upon the
manufacture, development, design, marketing, licensing, distribution,
use, offer for sale, sale or importation of any current or prior

1 ActiveVideo product or service related to ActiveVideo’s CloudTV™
2 H5 platform, its components, and its application.

3 Docket No. 43 (Ex. C) (letter).

4 There are several differences between the two covenants submitted by the parties. For
5 example, AV’s covenant refers to importation while TVE’s does not. Also, TVE’s covenant is
6 restricted to the CloudTV H5 product and related services; AV’s covenant seems broader, extending
7 to any AV product or service related to the CloudTV H5 platform, its components, and its
8 application. However, the critical difference between the two covenants is whether AV’s *customers*
9 are protected from suit for infringement. Under TVE’s covenant, AV’s customers are not protected;
10 under AV’s covenant, its customers are.

11 As to this issue, the Court first takes note of the Federal Circuit’s decision in *Microchip*
12 *Technology Inc. v. Chamberlain Group*, 441 F.3d 936 (Fed. Cir. 2006).⁶ In *Microchip*, the
13 declaratory plaintiff had all but admitted that it had no reasonable apprehension that it would be sued
14 for infringement (direct or indirect). *See, e.g., id.* at 942-43 (noting that general counsel for
15 declaratory plaintiff had admitted in her deposition that there was a “patent peace” with respect to
16 the patents at issue, that declaratory plaintiff failed to identify “a single legal claim that it believes
17 [declaratory defendant] could have brought against it in the absence of [the] declaratory judgment
18 action,” and that “[declaratory defendant] has contended, and [declaratory plaintiff] has not
19 sufficiently rebutted that contention, that Microchip has never been accused of infringing the
20 patents-in-suit”). The declaratory plaintiff was simply concerned that its customers might be sued
21 for infringement (direct), although apparently its “customers could only infringe the patents-in-suit
22 by using [the declaratory plaintiff’s] microprocessors in combination with other components not
23 supplied by [the declaratory plaintiff].” *Id.* at 939-40. The Federal Circuit held that, without the
24 declaratory plaintiff and defendant having adverse legal interests (*e.g.*, the plaintiff was subject to an
25 infringement suit itself or the plaintiff had an obligation to indemnify its customers), there was no
26

27 ⁶ Although *Microchip* is a pre-*MedImmune* case, its basic principles have essentially been
28 reaffirmed by the Federal Circuit in a post-*MedImmune* case. *See Creative Compounds, LLC v.*
Starmark Labs., 651 F.3d 1303, 1316 (Fed. Cir. 2011).

1 subject matter jurisdiction. The declaratory plaintiff’s economic interest in clarifying its customers’
2 rights was not enough. *See id.* at 943.

3 The Court further takes note of *Arris Group, Inc. v. British Telecommunications PLC*, 639
4 F.3d 1368 (Fed. Cir. 2011), where the Federal Circuit stated:

5 We have recognized that, where a patent holder accuses
6 customers of direct infringement based on the sale or use of a
7 supplier’s equipment, the supplier has standing to commence a
8 declaratory judgment action if (a) the supplier is obligated to
9 indemnify its customers from infringement liability, or (b) there is a
controversy between the patentee and the supplier as to the supplier’s
liability for induced or contributory infringement based on the alleged
acts of direct infringement by its customers.

10 *Id.* at 1375. *See Arkema Inc. v. Honeywell Int’l*, 706 F.3d 1351, 1357 (Fed. Cir. Feb. 2013)
11 (clarifying that “*Arris* did not set forth an overarching test for a supplier’s standing to seek a
12 declaratory judgment regarding its potential indirect infringement liability; rather, it identified
13 circumstances that have been held sufficient (rather than necessary) for declaratory judgment
14 jurisdiction”) (emphasis omitted).

15 In the case at bar, it appears that AV’s customers could be direct infringers simply by using
16 AV’s Cloud TV H5 products/services. However, as TVE has given up any claim of indirect
17 infringement (or even direct) against AV, AV would only have an adverse legal interest vis-a-vis
18 TVE if AV was obligated to indemnify its customers – *e.g.*, under an indemnity agreement or by
19 law. *See, e.g., Arris Group, Inc.*, 639 F.3d at 1375; *Visto Corp. v. Sproqit Techs., Inc.*, No. C-04-
20 0651 EMC, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 96173, at *15-16 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 4, 2006) (rejecting argument
21 that covenant not to sue was insufficient because it did not extend to, *e.g.*, customers; noting that
22 accused infringer had not provided any evidence that it had an indemnification agreement with any
23 customer); *Barnhardt Mfg. Co. v. Illinois Tool Works, Inc.*, No. 3:08-CV-617-W, 2010 U.S. Dist.
24 LEXIS 37729, at *16-17 (W.D.N.C. Apr. 16, 2010) (examining whether declaratory plaintiff would
25 be required to indemnify its customers under case law and statutory law).

26 AV has submitted evidence that it has indemnity obligations with at least thirteen customers.
27 *See* Docket No. 43 (Sereda Decl. ¶¶ 4-5). It has also submitted evidence that it often indemnifies its
28 customers pursuant to customer agreements. *See* Docket No. 29 (Sereda Decl. ¶ 6). While TVE has

1 challenged the evidence (*e.g.*, disputing the interpretation of an indemnification provision and
2 exceptions thereto⁷), at this juncture, the Court is satisfied that AV has made out a prima facie case
3 of subject matter jurisdiction.

4 At the hearing, TVE argued that indemnity obligations on the part of AV still would not be
5 enough to give rise to a case or controversy in the absence of some indication that TVE has
6 threatened AV’s customers or has asserted that AV’s customers infringe. *See Visto*, 2006 U.S. Dist.
7 LEXIS 96173, at *15-16 (noting that there was no evidence that “Visto has made any threats to
8 Sproqit’s customers”); *Bendix Commer. Vehicle, LLC v. Haldex Brake Prods. Corp.*, No. 1:09 CV
9 176, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 82894, at *11 (N.D. Ohio Aug. 13, 2010) (noting that there was no
10 “history of suing customers”). But here TVE’s letter of April 11, 2013, does contain an implicit
11 assertion that AV’s customers infringe. As noted above, TVE states in its letter:

12 Please note that TVE has initiated and is currently litigating
13 multiple patent infringement cases asserting the ‘936 Patent and the
14 ‘801 Patent against numerous video content *distributors*, network
15 back-end *suppliers*, and *other companies* that routinely use content
16 delivery networks for distribution of video content in the course of
17 doing business.

18 Additionally, TVE has already entered into licensing
19 agreements with some of the leading technology companies operating
20 in the video content-delivery network space, including Apple,
21 DirecTV and EchoStar.

22 Compl., Ex. C (letter) (emphasis added).

23 Furthermore, TVE steadfastly refuses to include AV’s customers in its covenant not to sue,
24 yet has failed to explain why it has chosen to do so if it has no plans to sue. While, as noted above,
25 this fact alone is not dispositive, it is a relevant factor. The Court therefore concludes that AV has
26 established a prima facie case of subject matter jurisdiction.⁸

27 ⁷ In the parties’ joint letter, TVE, in making its argument, appears to have left out a
28 significant phrase from the provision on exceptions to indemnification.

⁸ To the extent TVE has asked the Court, in the alternative, to decline to exercise jurisdiction
over the declaratory judgment claims – more specifically, on the basis that AV’s actions are
“contrived” and an “over-reaction” to TVE’s letter, Mot. at 12, that request for relief is also denied.
Given the content of TVE’s letter of April 11, 2013, any claim of manufacturing a controversy on
the part of AV is weak.

1 B. Personal Jurisdiction

2 1. Legal Standard

3 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(2) provides that a defendant may move for a dismissal
4 based on a lack of personal jurisdiction. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(2). Where a court considers only
5 written materials (*i.e.*, there is no full evidentiary hearing), a plaintiff need only make a prima facie
6 showing of jurisdictional facts in order to overcome a defendant’s motion to dismiss. *See Data Disc,*
7 *Inc. v. Systems Tech. Assocs., Inc.*, 557 F.2d 1280, 1285 (9th Cir. 1977). In deciding whether, in the
8 instant case, this Court has personal jurisdiction over TVE, it must look to Federal Circuit, and not
9 Ninth Circuit, precedent because patent law is implicated. *See Brecknridge Pharm., Inc. v.*
10 *Metabolite Labs., Inc.*, 444 F.3d 1356, 1361 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (stating that “[t]he issue of personal
11 jurisdiction in a declaratory action for non-infringement is ‘intimately related to patent law’ and thus
12 governed by Federal Circuit law regarding due process”).

13 2. Specific Jurisdiction

14 In the instant case, AV does not make any assertion that TVE is subject to general
15 jurisdiction in this forum. Rather, its only contention is that there is specific jurisdiction over TVE.
16 In support of this contention, AV points to the following facts: (1) TVE sent the letter accusing AV
17 of infringement to AV in San Jose, California; (2) TVE has litigated multiple cases (a total of six) in
18 this District regarding the very same or related patents; and (3) TVE has entered into licensing
19 agreements with other companies located in this District (*i.e.*, Apple and DirecTV).

20 Under Federal Circuit law, it is clear that “the sending of an infringement letter, without
21 more, is insufficient to satisfy the requirements of due process when exercising jurisdiction over an
22 out-of-state patentee.” *Inamed Corp. v. Kuzmak*, 249 F.3d 1356, 1361 (Fed. Cir. 2001). This is
23 because, “[a]s a matter of patent law policy, . . . ‘principles of fair play and substantial justice afford
24 a patentee sufficient latitude to inform others of its patent rights without subjecting itself to
25 jurisdiction in a foreign forum.” *Radio Sys. Corp. v. Accession, Inc.*, 638 F.3d 785, 789 (Fed. Cir.
26 2011).

27 But “certain other patent enforcement actions, taken in conjunction with the issuance of
28 cease-and-desist letters, are sufficient to support specific jurisdiction over a patentee in a foreign

1 forum.” *Id.* This principle was most clearly articulated in the Federal Circuit’s decision *Avocent*
2 *Huntsville Corp. v. Aten International Co.*, 552 F.3d 1324 (Fed. Cir. 2008). In *Avocent*, the Federal
3 Circuit noted that, “[f]or the exercise of personal jurisdiction to comport with fair play and
4 substantial justice, there must be other activities directed at the forum and related to the cause of
5 action besides the letters threatening an infringement suit.” *Id.* at 1333 (internal quotation marks
6 omitted). Notably, those other activities need not be directed at the declaratory judgment plaintiff
7 who is a resident of the forum. *See id.* at 1334. But those activities must

8 relate to the enforcement or the defense of the validity of the relevant
9 patents. Examples of these “other activities” include initiating judicial
10 or extrajudicial patent enforcement within the forum, or entering into
11 an exclusive license agreement or other undertaking which imposes
enforcement obligations with a party residing or regularly doing
business in the forum.

12 *Id.* The *Avocent* court noted, however, that,

13 [w]hile exclusive licensing agreements and other undertakings that
14 impose enforcement obligations on a patentee or its licensee reflect the
kind of “other activities” that support specific personal jurisdiction in
15 a declaratory judgment action, the defendant patentee’s own
commercialization activity does not. What the patentee makes, uses,
16 offers to sell, sells, or imports is of no real relevance to the
enforcement or defense of a patent, because “the federal patent laws
do not create any affirmative right to make, use, or sell anything.”
17 “The franchise which the patent grants, consists altogether in the right
to exclude every one from making, using, or vending the thing
18 patented, without the permission of the patentee. This is all that he
obtains by the patent.”

19
20 *Id.* at 1335. *See, e.g., Radio Sys.*, 638 F.3d at 790 (noting that “Mr. Sullivan’s correspondence with
21 Radio Systems was focused on generating a market for the Wedgit, not on enforcing or defending
22 the ‘141 patent”).

23 In the instant case, it is clear that TVE has engaged in judicial patent enforcement (with
24 respect to the patents at issue or a related patent) in this District multiple times. As reflected in the
25 parties’ papers, it has initiated six patent infringement lawsuits in the District. TVE tries to argue
26 that these lawsuits should not be given much, if any weight, because they are too old – the last case
27
28

1 concluded in November 2011, and “no new cases [have been] initiated for almost four years.”⁹ Mot.
2 at 17. Thus, according to TVE, “[t]he pattern of [its] recent litigation demonstrates that TVE’s
3 venues for enforcement have shifted away from this District to the point that these contacts are no
4 longer relevant to the specific personal jurisdiction analysis for ActiveVideo’s purported cause of
5 action.” Mot. at 17. But this argument lacks merit, particularly in light of the fact that (as AV
6 points out) the case that concluded in November 2011 – *i.e.*, the TVE/Sony action that this Court
7 inherited from Judge Patel – did not really conclude in November 2011 because TVE took an appeal
8 to the Federal Circuit and then filed a petition with the Supreme Court which was ultimately denied
9 in January 2013. Thus, through at least January 2013, TVE sought to litigate in this District one of
10 the same patents at issue in the instant case.¹⁰ Accordingly, TVE’s claim that its enforcement efforts
11 have shifted away from the Northern District of California are problematic.

12 As for TVE’s licensing agreements with forum residents Apple and DirecTV, they are also
13 part of the calculus. While there is nothing to indicate that those licenses were exclusive licenses,
14 and while a patent holder’s commercialization activity does not count as patent enforcement activity,
15 here, TVE admits that the licenses resulted from *patent infringement suits* that TVE brought against
16 the respective companies, not part of the regular business of commercialization. *See* Mot. at 16.
17 Thus, the licenses are related to patent *enforcement* activity.

18 TVE fairly points out that the Apple lawsuit was not brought in this forum but rather was
19 brought in the District of the District of Columbia. According to TVE, because the lawsuit was
20 brought in a different forum, the license that resulted from the lawsuit should not count, even if the
21 licensee (Apple) is a resident of the forum. *See* Mot. at 17 (citing *CommVault Sys., Inc. v. PB&J*
22 *Software*, No. C-13-1332 MMC, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 89168 (N.D. Cal. June 25, 2013)). This
23 argument is not without some force – although the Court takes note that *CommVault* did not address

24
25 ⁹ TVE’s chart in its opening brief shows that the six cases were initiated from August 2006
26 through July 2009. *See* Mot. at 2. The alleged termination dates for the six cases are from June
2007 through November 2011. *See* Mot. at 2.

27 ¹⁰ In its reply brief, TVE argues that its “appeals activity at the U.S. Supreme Court and the
28 U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit cannot be imputed to this District.” Reply at 11. This
argument misses the point – *i.e.*, TVE was asking in effect for permission to continue litigation in
this District.

1 that specific situation. Rather, in *CommVault*, Judge Chesney simply made note that a suit against a
2 forum resident (California) in a different forum (Texas) should not be part of the calculus in
3 determining whether there is personal jurisdiction within the forum (California) in that suit.
4 *CommVault* did not address whether such a suit might inform the overall calculus of whether the
5 patentee has engaged in affirmative acts of enforcement in the forum.

6 Even if the Apple licensing agreement should not count for the reason articulated by TVE,
7 that does not negate the fact that there was a licensing agreement with DirecTV, a forum resident,
8 that resulted from a lawsuit in this District, and not a different forum. To the extent TVE tries to
9 argue that the DirecTV license should still be disregarded because the license has nothing to do with
10 AV, *see* Mot. at 16 (noting that the “licenses are not directed at ActiveVideo” and “are unrelated to
11 ActiveVideo’s activities”), that argument is without merit. As noted above, the Federal Circuit has
12 specifically noted that “other activities” in the forum do not have to concern the declaratory
13 plaintiff/forum resident in order to determine jurisdiction. *See Avocent*, 552 F.3d at 1334 (stating
14 that, “[w]hile ‘the plaintiff need not be the forum resident toward whom any, much less all, of the
15 defendant’s relevant activities were purposefully directed,’ we have consistently required the
16 defendant to have engaged in ‘other activities’ that relate to the enforcement or the defense of the
17 validity of the relevant patents”).

18 3. Fundamentally Unfair

19 Finally, TVE contends that, even if the Court finds that there are sufficient minimum
20 contacts based on its patent enforcement activity in this District, the Court must still evaluate
21 “whether assertion of personal jurisdiction [would be] reasonable and fair.” *See Inamed*, 249 F.3d
22 at 1360; *see also International Shoe Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310, 316 (1945) (stating that “due
23 process requires only that in order to subject a defendant to a judgment *in personam*, if he be not
24 present within the territory of the forum, he have certain minimum contacts with it such that the
25 maintenance of the suit does not offend ‘traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice’”).
26 On this factor, the burden lies within TVE, as the declaratory judgment defendant, to convince the
27 Court that the exercise of personal jurisdiction over it is not reasonable and fair. *See Inamed*, 249
28 F.3d at 1363. More specifically, TVE has the burden of “‘present[ing] a *compelling* case that the

1 presence of some other considerations would render jurisdiction unreasonable. Most such
2 considerations usually may be accommodated through means short of finding jurisdiction
3 unconstitutional. For example, . . . a defendant claiming substantial inconvenience may seek a
4 change of venue.” *Id.* (emphasis added).

5 In addressing the “reasonableness” of exercising jurisdiction,
6 the Supreme Court has stated that the inquiry would depend on an
7 evaluation of several factors: (1) the burden on the defendant, (2) the
8 interests of the forum State, (3) the plaintiff’s interest in obtaining
9 relief, (4) the interstate judicial system’s interest in obtaining the most
10 efficient resolution of controversies, and (5) the shared interest of the
11 several States in furthering fundamental substantive social policies.

12 *Id.* The Federal Circuit has noted that “cases where a defendant may defeat otherwise constitutional
13 personal jurisdiction should be ‘limited to the rare situation in which the plaintiff’s interest and the
14 state’s interest in adjudicating the dispute in the forum are so attenuated that they are *clearly*
15 outweighed by the burden of subjecting the defendant to litigation within the forum.” *Id.* (emphasis
16 added). *See, e.g., id.* at 1364 (stating that, “[g]iven California’s substantial interest in ‘providing its
17 residents with a convenient forum for redressing injuries inflicted by out-of-state actors,’ and
18 [declaratory judgment plaintiff] Inamed’s obvious interest in being able to obtain relief in such
19 convenient forum, we conclude that [declaratory judgment defendant] Dr. Kuzmak’s has failed to
20 present ‘a compelling case’ that the exercise of jurisdiction would be unreasonable”).

21 In the instant case, TVE has not met its burden of making a compelling case of
22 unreasonableness. For example, TVE argues that factor (1) above weighs in its favor because it is a
23 small D.C.-based company and is already litigating five separate matters in the District of Delaware
24 regarding the patents at issue. (The Delaware cases were initiated from December 2012 to January
25 2013.) *See* Mot. at 2-3, 18. But, as noted above, the Federal Circuit has indicated that “a defendant
26 claiming substantial inconvenience may seek a change of venue.” *Inamed*, 249 F.3d at 1363.
27 Furthermore, TVE’s argument rings hollow given its extensive history of enforcement litigation in
28 this District noted above.

As for factors (2), (3), and (5), TVE contends that any interest on the part of California or
AV is limited because the Court has before it what is, in essence, a premature business dispute. *See*
Mot. at 19. But as discussed above, based on the letter of April 11, 2013, that TVE sent to AV

1 alone, there is clearly a case or controversy. Furthermore, AV has a substantial relationship with
2 this forum given that its principal place of business is in California. For that reason as well,
3 California has an interest in adjudicating this dispute.

4 Finally, as to factor (4) above, TVE contends that it would be a burden for both this court
5 and the court in Delaware to address the same patents. *See* Mot. at 1; Reply at 14. But this Court
6 has already addressed at least one patent previously (the '801 patent), and other courts in this
7 District have also addressed one of the patents or related patents. Moreover, it is not uncommon for
8 the same patents to be litigated in different fora, even at the same time. Finally, even though the
9 Delaware court would be addressing the same patents, that does not mean, *e.g.*, that the same claim
10 terms would be construed as there are different defendants in those cases.

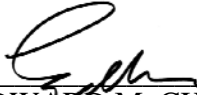
11 **II. CONCLUSION**

12 For the foregoing reasons, the Court denies TVE's motion to dismiss based on lack of subject
13 matter jurisdiction and personal jurisdiction.

14 This order disposes of Docket No. 8.

15
16 IT IS SO ORDERED.

17
18 Dated: September 30, 2013

19 
20 _____
21 EDWARD M. CHEN
22 United States District Judge
23
24
25
26
27
28