

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

3
4 U.S. ETHERNET INNOVATIONS, LLC,

No. C 10-3724 CW

5 Plaintiff,

ORDER DENYING
MOTION FOR LEAVE
TO FILE A MOTION
FOR PARTIAL
RECONSIDERATION
(Docket No. 882)

6 v.

7 ACER, Inc., et al.,

8 Defendants.
9 _____/

10
11 Plaintiff U.S. Ethernet Innovations, LLC (USEI) moves for
12 leave to file a motion for partial reconsideration of the Court's
13 August 16th, 2013 Order (Docket No. 867) granting in part and
14 denying in part Defendants' motion for partial summary judgment
15 regarding marking. Docket No. 882. In the alternative, USEI
16 moves the Court to certify the order for interlocutory appeal.
17 Intervenor Defendant Intel opposes USEI's motion. Docket No. 888.
18 Having considered the papers submitted by the parties, the Court
19 DENIES USEI's motion for leave to file a motion for partial
20 reconsideration and denies the request to certify the order for
21 interlocutory appeal.
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23 I. Leave to File a Motion for Reconsideration

24 Civil Local Rule 7-9(a) provides, "No party may
25 notice a motion for reconsideration without first obtaining leave
26 of Court to file the motion." A request for leave to file a
27 motion for reconsideration may only be granted if the moving party
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1 shows: (1) that "at the time of the motion for leave, a material
2 difference in fact or law exists from that which was presented to
3 the Court before entry of the interlocutory order for which
4 reconsideration is sought"; (2) "the emergence of new material
5 facts or change of law occurring after the time of such order"; or
6 (3) "a manifest failure by the Court to consider material facts or
7 dispositive legal arguments which were presented to the Court
8 before such interlocutory order." Civil L.R. 7-9(b).
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10 USEI bases its motion on IBM's sale of its personal computing
11 business to Lenovo in May 2005. USEI contends that Lenovo took
12 over sales of the licensed, unmarked personal computers and,
13 accordingly, Lenovo's sales of infringing products cannot be
14 imputed to 3Com or USEI. USEI claims that "as of mid-2005,
15 unlicensed Lenovo - not IBM - was selling the laptop and desktop
16 products that make up the vast majority of the allegedly unmarked,
17 licensed products relied upon by Defendants to support their
18 motion." Pl's Mot. at 1. USEI further contends that IBM sold
19 fewer than 4,000 products incorporating accused Intel components
20 after mid-2005. Pl's Mot. at 3.
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22 The Court finds that USEI's motion for leave fails to
23 articulate any new material facts or any change of law after the
24 order was issued. Civil L.R. 7-9(b). Lenovo's acquisition of
25 part of IBM's computer business in 2005 was widely publicized, and
26 USEI's recent decision to sue Lenovo for patent infringement does
27 not render the underlying fact of the sale new. USEI either knew
28

1 or should have known with reasonable diligence of Lenovo's
2 acquisition well before the Court's order, and USEI has not
3 offered any explanation for why it could not have discovered the
4 acquisition earlier. See Turner v. City and County of San
5 Francisco, 892 F. Supp. 2d 1188, 1220 (N.D. Cal. 2012) (denying
6 motion for leave under Local Rule 7-9(b) where plaintiff offered
7 no explanation for why he could not have discovered "new"
8 information in opposition to defendant's motion to dismiss).
9

10 USEI asserts that the IBM sales relied upon by Defendants and
11 the Court were actually sales by Lenovo and were not licensed
12 under 3Com's cross-license with IBM. Pl's Mot. at 5. However,
13 the Court's August 16th, 2013 Order rested its findings on the
14 fact that, between 2004 and 2009, IBM purchased more than twenty-
15 five million Intel components for more than \$350 million. Order
16 at 6 (citing Declaration of Thomas Insley ¶ 2, Ex. A). The Court
17 noted that the "vast majority" of the components that IBM
18 purchased from Intel were incorporated into IBM products that it
19 subsequently sold to customers. Order at 6. Accordingly, USEI
20 has not demonstrated that the Lenovo sale is material to this
21 Court's finding.
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23 Because USEI has not shown the emergence of any new material
24 facts or law after this Court issued its order, it has not shown
25 grounds for leave to file a motion for reconsideration under Local
26 Rule 7-9(b)(2).
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1 II. Interlocutory Appeal

2 Pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b), the district court may
3 certify appeal of an interlocutory order if (1) the order involves
4 a controlling question of law, (2) appealing the order may
5 materially advance the ultimate termination of the litigation, and
6 (3) there is substantial ground for difference of opinion as to
7 the question of law. The Court should construe the requirements
8 for certification strictly, and grant a motion for certification
9 only when exceptional circumstances warrant such action. Coopers
10 & Lybrand v. Livesay, 437 U.S. 463, 475 (1978).

12 USEI posits that a substantial ground for difference of
13 opinion as to whether a broad, portfolio-wide cross-license, that
14 does not identify specific products or specific patents, triggers
15 a marking requirement for every patent within either party's
16 portfolio. The Court's August 16th, 2013 Order explained that the
17 law is settled as to whether sales of a patented article on a
18 cross-license agreement must be marked. Order at 18-19. The
19 Court reasoned that the terms of 35 U.S.C. § 287(a) do not contain
20 any express terms of exemption. The Court further observed that
21 the Federal Circuit has noted with approval the principle that
22 marking obligations apply when a patentee authorizes sales of
23 patented products, no matter what particular form the
24 authorization takes. See Amsted v. Buckeye, 24 F.3d 178, 185, n.2
25 (Fed. Cir. 1994).
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The Court thus concludes that there is no substantial ground for difference of opinion as to the question of law. An interlocutory appeal would accomplish nothing but delay.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, this Court DENIES USEI's request for leave to file a motion for reconsideration and denies the request for certification for interlocutory appeal.

This order terminates Docket No. 882.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: 11/21/2013


CLAUDIA WILKEN
United States District Judge