

United States District Court  
For the Northern District of California

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

EBAY INC. and MICROSOFT CORPORATION,  
Plaintiffs,  
v.  
PARTSRIVER, INC., and KELORA SYSTEMS,  
LLC,  
Defendants.

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No. C 10-4947 CW  
ORDER GRANTING IN  
PART AND DENYING IN  
PART PARTSRIVER, INC.  
AND KELORA SYSTEMS  
LLC'S MOTION TO  
DISMISS  
(Docket No. 17)

EBAY INC.,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
PARTSRIVER, INC., and KELORA SYSTEMS,  
LLC,  
Defendants.

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No. C 10-5106 CW  
ORDER GRANTING  
PARTSRIVER, INC.'S  
MOTION TO DISMISS  
(Docket No. 22)

MICROSOFT CORPORATION,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
PARTSRIVER, INC., and KELORA SYSTEMS,  
LLC,  
Defendants.

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No. C 10-5108 CW  
ORDER GRANTING  
PARTSRIVER, INC.'S  
MOTION TO DISMISS  
(Docket No. 19)

In these related cases, Plaintiffs eBay Inc. and Microsoft Corporation seek declaratory judgments of non-infringement and invalidity of U.S. Patent No. 6,275,821 ('821 patent). Defendants PartsRiver, Inc., and Kelora Systems, LLC, move to dismiss Case No.

1 C 10-4947 CW (4947 action) in its entirety for lack of subject  
2 matter jurisdiction. PartsRiver, on its own, moves to dismiss the  
3 claims against it in Case Nos. C 10-5106 CW (5106 action) and 10-  
4 5108 CW (5108 action). eBay and Microsoft oppose the motions. The  
5 motions were heard on March 17, 2011. Having considered oral  
6 argument and the papers submitted by the parties, the Court GRANTS  
7 in part and DENIES in part PartsRiver and Kelora's motion to  
8 dismiss the 4947 action and GRANTS PartsRiver's motions to dismiss  
9 the claims brought against it in the 5106 and 5108 actions.

10 BACKGROUND

11 The three above-captioned cases and Shopzilla, Inc. v. Kelora  
12 Systems, LLC, Case No. C 11-0502 CW (0502 action), are related to  
13 PartsRiver, Inc. v. Shopzilla, Inc., Case No. C 09-0811 CW.

14 However, PartsRiver is not named as a defendant in the 0502 action.

15 In PartsRiver, eBay, Microsoft and Shopzilla, Inc.,  
16 counterclaimed for declarations of non-infringement and invalidity  
17 with regard to claims 1 and 2 of the '821 patent. The Court held  
18 that the claims were invalid based on the on-sale bar, 35 U.S.C.  
19 § 102(b). During the pendency of its appeal of the Court's  
20 judgment, PartsRiver proposed amendments to claims 1 and 2 in ex  
21 parte re-examination proceedings in the U.S. Patent and Trademark  
22 Office (PTO).

23 On November 2, 2010, the day before the Federal Circuit was to  
24 hold oral argument on PartsRiver's appeal, the PTO re-published the  
25 '821 patent, reflecting PartsRiver's amendments to claims 1 and 2.  
26 PartsRiver then moved to dismiss its appeal, asserting that the  
27 appeal was moot because the claims this Court held to be invalid no

1 longer existed. The Federal Circuit granted PartsRiver's motion on  
2 November 8, 2010, but left it to this Court to determine whether  
3 vacatur was appropriate.

4 eBay and Microsoft filed the 4947 action on November 2, 2010,  
5 seeking declarations that they do not infringe amended claims 1 and  
6 2 of the '821 patent and that these claims are invalid. eBay and  
7 Microsoft also seek a declaration that amended claims 1 and 2 are  
8 not legally identical to the scope of any of the original claims of  
9 the '821 patent. Originally, PartsRiver was the only named  
10 Defendant. On December 21, 2010, Plaintiffs filed an amended  
11 complaint to add Kelora Systems, LLC, as a Defendant.

12 On November 10, 2010, eBay filed the 5106 action, which  
13 involves the same claims brought in the 4947 action. However, at  
14 the time it filed the 5106 action, eBay asserted its claims against  
15 PartsRiver and Kelora. The same day, Microsoft filed the 5108  
16 action, which also involves the same claims brought in the 4947  
17 action. Microsoft named PartsRiver and Kelora as Defendants in its  
18 complaint in the 5108 action. In the 5106 and 5108 actions, Kelora  
19 has answered eBay's and Microsoft's respective complaints and has  
20 counterclaimed for infringement of the '821 patent.

21 PartsRiver disavows any ownership or rights to the '821  
22 patent. It points to a patent assignment, effective October 11,  
23 2010, which transferred ownership of the '821 patent, among others,  
24 from PartsRiver to Kelora. The assignment states,

25 [PartsRiver] hereby irrevocably assigns, transfers and  
26 sells, and confirms the assignment, transfer and sale, to  
27 [Kelora] all of [PartsRiver's] rights, title and interest  
in and to the Patents, including without limitation all  
inventions claimed or disclosed therein, any patents that

1 may issue from such patent applications, any foreign  
2 counterparts, patents, or patent applications to which  
3 any of the Patents claims priority, divisionals,  
4 continuations in whole or in part, substitutes,  
5 reexaminations, reissues or extensions, the right to  
6 claim priority to any of the preceding, all claims for  
7 damages or equitable remedies by reason of past  
8 infringements of any of the Patents, and the right to sue  
9 for and collect damages and seek all other remedies as  
10 may be available.

11 Hansen Decl., Ex. A, at 0635. The patents were transferred  
12 pursuant to the patent assignment and a "Contribution Agreement"  
13 and "for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00) and  
14 other good and valuable consideration." Id.

#### 15 LEGAL STANDARD

16 Subject matter jurisdiction is a threshold issue which goes to  
17 the power of the court to hear the case. Federal subject matter  
18 jurisdiction must exist at the time the action is commenced. GAF  
19 Building Materials Corp. v. Elk Corp. of Dallas, 90 F.3d 479, 483  
20 (Fed. Cir. 1996). To sustain subject matter jurisdiction in the  
21 declaratory judgment context, an "actual controversy" must exist.  
22 Janssen Pharmaceutica, N.V. v. Apotex, Inc., 540 F.3d 1353, 1359  
23 (Fed. Cir. 2008). When such a controversy is lacking, dismissal is  
24 appropriate under Rule 12(b)(1) because the district court lacks  
25 subject matter jurisdiction over the claim. Fed. R. Civ. P.  
26 12(b)(1).

#### 27 DISCUSSION

28 The Declaratory Judgment Act permits a federal court to  
"declare the rights and other legal relations" of parties to "a  
case of actual controversy." 28 U.S.C. § 2201. The "actual  
controversy" requirement of the Act is the same as the "case or

1 controversy" requirement of Article III of the United States  
2 Constitution. Teva Pharm. USA, Inc. v. Novartis Pharm. Corp., 482  
3 F.3d 1330, 1337 (Fed. Cir. 2007). Exercise of declaratory judgment  
4 jurisdiction is discretionary. Cat Tech LLC v. TubeMaster, Inc.,  
5 528 F.3d 871, 883 (Fed. Cir. 2008).

6       Once jurisdiction is challenged, the "burden is on the party  
7 claiming declaratory judgment jurisdiction to establish that such  
8 jurisdiction existed at the time the claim for declaratory relief  
9 was filed and that it has continued since." Benitec Australia,  
10 Ltd. v. Nucleonics, Inc., 495 F.3d 1340, 1344 (Fed. Cir. 2007). In  
11 cases implicating federal question jurisdiction, when "a plaintiff  
12 files a complaint in federal court and then voluntarily amends the  
13 complaint, courts look to the amended complaint to determine  
14 jurisdiction." Rockwell Int'l Corp. v. United States, 549 U.S.  
15 457, 473 (2007); see also Connectu LLC v. Zuckerberg, 522 F.3d 82,  
16 91 (1st Cir. 2008). Although "later events may not create  
17 jurisdiction where none existed at the time of filing, the proper  
18 focus in determining jurisdiction are the facts existing at the  
19 time the complaint under consideration was filed." Prasco, LLC v.  
20 Medicis Pharm. Corp., 537 F.3d 1329, 1337 (Fed. Cir. 2008)  
21 (citation and quotation and editing marks omitted; emphasis in  
22 original).

23       PartsRiver's motions to dismiss for lack of subject matter  
24 jurisdiction are both based on the same argument: because it no  
25 longer has any rights to the '821 patent, it lacks standing to  
26 bring an infringement suit against eBay and Microsoft and,  
27 therefore, eBay and Microsoft cannot maintain their declaratory  
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1 judgment actions regarding the '821 patent against it. PartsRiver  
2 proffers the October 11, 2010 patent assignment, which transfers  
3 all rights to the '821 patent to Kelora.

4 eBay and Microsoft do not have an actual controversy with  
5 PartsRiver. They offer no evidence suggesting that PartsRiver may,  
6 notwithstanding the assignment, bring a patent infringement action  
7 based on the '821 patent. Further, eBay and Microsoft have not  
8 justified their request for jurisdictional discovery into the  
9 relationship between PartsRiver and Kelora. Even if the two  
10 entities were connected, such a link would not enable PartsRiver to  
11 sue for infringement of the '821 patent. PartsRiver has  
12 repudiated, through its representations before the PTO and this  
13 Court, any rights to the '821 patent, including the right to bring  
14 an infringement lawsuit. Accordingly, the Court grants  
15 PartsRiver's motions to dismiss the claims against it in the 5106  
16 and 5108 actions. In addition, PartsRiver and Kelora's motion to  
17 dismiss in the 4947 action must be granted, to the extent it seeks  
18 dismissal of the claims against PartsRiver in that case.

19 PartsRiver and Kelora's motion, however, also seeks dismissal  
20 of the 4947 action in its entirety. They assert that, because  
21 PartsRiver was the only Defendant named in the original complaint,  
22 the Court lacked subject matter jurisdiction over that action at  
23 the time it was filed. However, eBay and Microsoft amended their  
24 complaint to name Kelora as a Defendant, with which they had an  
25 actual controversy at the time they initiated the 4947 action.  
26 Subject matter jurisdiction "'depends on the state of things at the  
27 time of the action brought.'" Rockwell, 549 U.S. at 473 (quoting  
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1 Mullan v. Torrance, 9 Wheat. 537, 539 (1824)). As the Rockwell  
2 Court noted, "The state of things and the originally alleged state  
3 of things are not synonymous." 549 U.S. at 473. Neither  
4 PartsRiver nor Kelora dispute that eBay and Microsoft had an actual  
5 controversy with Kelora at the time the 4947 action was filed.  
6 Thus, that eBay and Microsoft named Kelora in their Amended  
7 Complaint and not in their original pleading does not require  
8 dismissal of the 4947 action for lack of subject matter  
9 jurisdiction. See id. 549 U.S. at 473.

10 PartsRiver and Kelora cite Schreiber Foods, Inc. v. Beatrice  
11 Cheese, Inc., 402 F.3d 1198 (Fed. Cir. 2005), and Enzo APA & Son,  
12 Inc. v. Geapag A.G., 134 F.3d 1090 (Fed. Cir. 1998), neither of  
13 which addressed the issue here. Schreiber was a coercive action  
14 brought by the patentee, not a declaratory judgment action. 402  
15 F.3d at 1200-01. Thus, the inquiry there was whether the plaintiff  
16 patentee had a right to sue for infringement at the time the  
17 lawsuit was filed. Id. at 1203. In Enzo, the Federal Circuit  
18 determined that the declaratory judgment defendant lacked standing  
19 to sue for patent infringement at the time the action was filed.  
20 134 F.3d at 1094. Because the actual patentee was never joined,  
21 the court concluded that the court lacked jurisdiction over the  
22 declaratory judgment action. Id. ("Having found Geapag to be  
23 without standing for failing to join the patentee, it follows that  
24 the court lacks jurisdiction over Enzo's declaratory judgment  
25 claims under Fed. R. Civ. P. 19 for nonjoinder."). Here, eBay and  
26 Microsoft had an actual controversy concerning the '821 patent at  
27 the time they filed the 4947 action and they have named Kelora, the  
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1 current holder of the '821 patent, as a Defendant.

2 Accordingly, PartsRiver and Kelora's motion is denied, to the  
3 extent that they seek dismissal of the 4947 action in its entirety.

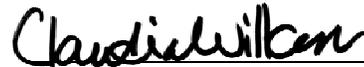
4 CONCLUSION

5 For the foregoing reasons, the Court GRANTS in part and DENIES  
6 in part PartsRiver and Kelora's motion to dismiss the 4947 action  
7 (Case No. C 10-4947 CW, Docket No. 17). eBay and Microsoft's  
8 claims against PartsRiver in the 4947 action are dismissed for lack  
9 of subject matter jurisdiction. However, the 4947 action is not  
10 dismissed in its entirety; the claims against Kelora remain. The  
11 Court GRANTS PartsRiver's motions to dismiss the claims against it  
12 in the 5106 (Case No. C 10-5106 CW, Docket No. 22) and 5108 actions  
13 (Case No. C 10-5108 CW, Docket No. 19). eBay's and Microsoft's  
14 claims against PartsRiver in the 5106 and 5108 actions are  
15 dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

16 Within fourteen days of the date of this Order, Kelora shall  
17 answer eBay and Microsoft's complaint in the 4947 action.

18 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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20 Dated: 4/21/2011



CLAUDIA WILKEN  
United States District Judge

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