

1 In response, plaintiff has indicated that the parties have reached a settlement pursuant
2 to which plaintiff has agreed to dismiss all of its claims with prejudice. *See* Byer Decl. at
3 Ex. A ¶ 5(b) (docket no. 15). *But see* Proposed Order at ¶ 2 (docket no. 14-1) (reflecting a
4 dismissal *without* prejudice). In the Settlement Agreement, defendant “consents” to this
5 Court’s subject-matter and personal jurisdiction, but to date, defendant has not appeared in
6 this action.¹ *Id.* at ¶ 5(a). *But see Morongo Band of Mission Indians v. Cal. State Bd. of*
7 *Equalization*, 858 F.2d 1376, 1380 (9th Cir. 1988) (“The parties have no power to confer
8 [subject-matter] jurisdiction on the district court by agreement or consent.”). The Settlement
9 Agreement further reflects that defendant sold less than 100 “Accused Products,” generating
10 less than \$1,000 in revenue, and that defendant has “no remaining inventory of the Accused
11 Product.” Byer Decl. at Ex. A ¶ 6 (docket no. 15). In the Settlement Agreement, defendant
12 agrees that, until the expiration of the “Patents-in-Suit,” it will “cease all activities relating to
13 the Accused Products or otherwise infringing the Patents-in-Suit, including but not limited to
14 making, using, selling, offering to sell, or assisting or encouraging any third-parties to market
15 or sell the Accused Products.” *Id.* at ¶ 4.

16 In light of the parties’ settlement, the Court declines to enter plaintiffs’ proposed
17 permanent injunction. Whether to grant or deny permanent injunctive relief “rests within the
18 equitable discretion of the district courts.” *eBay Inc. v. MercExchange, L.L.C.*, 547 U.S. 388,
19 394 (2006). A permanent injunction does not necessarily follow from a determination that a
20 patent has been infringed. *Innogenetics, N.V. v. Abbott Labs.*, 512 F.3d 1363, 1379 (Fed. Cir.
21 2008). Rather, a patent-infringement plaintiff seeking a permanent injunction must

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23 ¹ In connection with plaintiff’s motion for entry of a permanent injunction, plaintiff has provided a
24 declaration from Paul A. Goldberger, an attorney who is not admitted to the Bar of this Court and
25 who has not been granted pro hac vice status. In his declaration, Mr. Goldberger indicates that
26 defendant does not intend to retain local counsel or resist entry of an injunction. Goldberger Decl.
at ¶ 2 (docket no. 16). The Court does not accept Mr. Goldberger’s declaration as a representation on
behalf of defendant. Because defendant is a corporation, it may not appear pro se, and
Mr. Goldberger is not authorized to appear as an attorney in this Court. *See* Local Rule GR 2(g)(4);
see also Local Rule GR 2(d).

1 demonstrate: (i) it has suffered an irreparable injury; (ii) remedies available at law, such as
2 monetary damages, are inadequate to compensate for that injury; (iii) considering the balance
3 of hardships between the parties, a remedy in equity is warranted; and (iv) the public interest
4 would not be disserved by a permanent injunction. *eBay*, 547 U.S. at 391. Given the
5 warranties and covenants set forth in the Settlement Agreement, including the representation
6 that defendant has no remaining inventory of Accused Products and that defendant agrees not
7 to engage in any infringing activities, the Court is satisfied that plaintiff has not and cannot
8 establish the irreparable injury necessary to warrant a permanent injunction. *See, e.g.*,
9 *Accentra Inc. v. Staples, Inc.*, -- F. Supp. 2d --, 2011 WL 7563039 at *27-*30 (C.D. Cal.
10 Dec. 19, 2011) (refusing to grant a permanent injunction, finding “very little risk” of
11 continued infringement).

12 The Court also has serious doubts about whether venue is proper and, for this
13 additional reason, is reluctant to enter any injunction or judgment in this case. *See* 28 U.S.C.
14 § 1400(b) (action for patent infringement “may be brought in the judicial district where the
15 defendant resides, or where the defendant has committed acts of infringement and has a
16 regular and established place of business”); *Amba Mktg. Sys., Inc. v. Jobar Int’l, Inc.*, 551
17 F.2d 784, 790 n.9 (9th Cir. 1977) (indicating that the patent venue statute is “mandatory and
18 exclusive,” and would have warranted dismissal of the action even if personal jurisdiction
19 over defendant existed). The Court therefore ORDERS as follows:

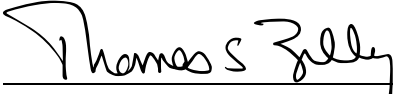
- 20 (1) Plaintiff’s motion for entry of a permanent injunction, docket no. 14, is
21 DENIED; and
- 22 (2) The parties having entered into a settlement of the claims in this matter, and no
23 issue remaining for the Court’s determination, this case is DISMISSED with
24 prejudice and without costs.

25 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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The Clerk is directed to send a copy of this Order to all counsel of record and to Paul
Goldberger, Goldberger & Dubin PC, at 401 Broadway, Suite 306, New York NY 10013.

DATED this 14th day of June, 2012.


Thomas S. Zilly
United States District Judge