Document 269

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Page 1 of 3

tase 3:06-cv-01905-JSW

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27 28 disclaimed its '329 patent and moved to dismiss as moot Jacobsen's claims for declaratory relief with regard to that disclaimed patent. In the course of opposing that motion, Jacobsen filed first a "second sur-rebuttal" and then an "opposition," which is in effect a second motion for reconsideration of the order granting Russell's motion to strike and clearly intended to drag Russell back into this litigation. Document 243. That motion for reconsideration urges, among other things, that the award of sanctions against Jacobsen was made on the basis of "false" declarations by Russell and Katzer, which declarations stated that both declarants believed in good faith that the '329 patent was valid. Jacobsen now contends that said declarations were false and that KAMIND must be required to prove the patent valid or be forced to return the attorney fees awarded against Jacobsen.

Russell and KAMIND both filed replies to Jacobsen's motion for reconsideration, supported by declarations of Kevin Russell and Matthew Katzer stating that they believed in good faith that the '329 patent was valid and infringed, and that KAMIND disclaimed the patent to avoid paying the very large amount in attorney fees that would be necessary to establish its validity. Documents 253, 254, 256, 257.

Russell's reply also points out the legal errors and factual misrepresentations in Jacobsen's motion for reconsideration. Document 253. One such legal and factual error is Jacobsen's assertion that the Court's order awarding sanctions against him turned on defendant's good-faith belief that the '329 patent was valid, rather than whether they contemplated in good faith that litigation was likely-as it did. Document 253, 816-:159:12; see Document 111.

Jacobsen's motion to strike the Katzer and Russell declarations is based on the unspoken premise that before Katzer and Russell can claim they believed in the validity of the '329 patent they must conclusively prove it is valid.

## **ARGUMENT**

Jacobsen's motion to strike declarations illustrates the complete falsity of his position.

1	• Jacobsen asks the Court to presume the '329 patent is invalid because it was
2	disclaimed. No authority supports that demand.
3	• Jacobsen urges that Russell must prove the '329 patent is valid before he can assert
4	he believes it to be valid. No authority supports that demand.
5	• The declarations state KAMIND disclaimed the subject patent solely because of
6	the prohibitive expense of claim construction. Jacobsen's motion rests on the
7	premise he somehow has a right to subject KAMIND to that expense even after
8	disclaimer. No authority supports that premise. On the contrary, such disclaimer
9	by a defendant conclusively moots any claim Jacobsen may have for declaratory
10	relief. Benitek Australia, Inc. v. Nucleonics, Inc., 495 F.3d 1340, 1340; In re
11	Columbia University Patent Litigation, 373 F. Supp. 2d 35, 49 (D. Mass. 2004);
12	see Document 253, 7:3- 8:11.
13	• Jacobsen's attempt to bootstrap his claims on an alleged desire to reverse this
14	Court's order to pay attorney fees is contrary to the United States Constitution.
15	E.g. Diamond v. Charles, 476 U.S. 54, 69-71,106 S.Ct. 1697 (1986); please see
16	Document 253, 5:6-8:11.
17	Jacobsen piles one false premise on another, creating an increasingly bizarre structure.
18	This motion to strike, like the underlying motion for reconsideration, is total and
19	complete nonsense. For the reasons cited, it should be denied in all respects.
20	Respectfully submitted.
21	Dated: December 1, 2008 Law Offices of David M. Zeff
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23	By /s/ David M. Zeff, Attorneys For
24	Defendant Kevin Russell
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