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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

IGT, a Nevada Corporation,
Plaintiff,
v.
ALLIANCE GAMING CORPORATION, a
Nevada Corporation; BALLY GAMING
INTERNATIONAL, INC., a Delaware
Corporation; and BALLY GAMING, INC., a
Nevada Corporation d/b/a BALLY GAMING
SYSTEMS,
Defendants.

2:04-cv-01676-RCJ-RJJ

ORDER

Currently before the Court are the following motions: Plaintiff IGT’s Motion for District Judge to Reconsider Order Denying IGT’s Motion for Summary Judgment on Defendants’ Counterclaims (#1001); Defendants Alliance Gaming Corporation, Bally Gaming Inc., and Bally Gaming International, Inc.’s Motions for Summary Judgment of Invalidity of ‘891 Patent (#1002) and Summary Judgment as to the Invalidity of ‘985 Patent (#1005). All motions have been opposed. Additionally, Defendants filed a Motion to Strike or in the alternative Leave to File Sur-Reply (#1037) in response to the pleadings filed regarding IGT’s motion for reconsideration.

BACKGROUND

IGT is a global company specializing in the design, development, manufacturing, distribution, and sales of computerized gaming machines and system products. Bally, one of IGT’s chief competitors, is a diversified, worldwide gaming company that designs, manufactures, operates, and distributes gaming machines and computerized monitoring systems for gaming machines, owns and operates a significant installed base of gaming machines, and owns and operates a casino.

1 On December 12, 2004, Plaintiff IGT filed with this Court a Complaint (#1) for patent
2 infringement against Defendants Alliance Gaming Corporation, Bally Gaming International, Inc., and
3 Bally Gaming Inc. (collectively referred to herein as "Bally"). In its Complaint, IGT alleged six separate
4 infringement counts for six different patents: Patent No. 6,827,646 ("646 patent"); Patent No. 5,848,932
5 ("932 patent"); Patent No. 5,788,573 ("573 patent"); Patent No. 5,722,891 ("891 patent"); Patent No.
6 6,712,698 ("698 patent"); and Patent No. 6,722,985 ("985 patent"). On January 21, 2005, Bally filed
7 its Answer and numerous counterclaims, including: (1) declaratory judgment of noninfringement,
8 invalidity, and unenforceability of the '646 Patent, '932 Patent, '573 Patent, '891 Patent, '698 Patent,
9 and '985 Patent; (2) monopolization and attempted monopolization of the gaming machine and wheel
10 game markets in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 2 and Nevada law; (3) violation of the Lanham Act; (4)
11 "Walker Process" violation; (5) violation of Nev. Rev. Stat. 598A.210; and (6) intentional interference
12 with prospective business advantage.

13 On October 16, 2008, the Court issued two Orders granting and denying various motions for
14 summary judgment. The Court found that IGT's patents '646 and '573 were invalid, and that Bally had
15 not infringed IGT's '646, '573, and '891 patents. (Order (#948)). The Court denied IGT's motion for
16 summary judgment as to Bally's antitrust and Lanham Act claims. Id. The Court further found that
17 IGT's '698 patent was invalid and that Bally had not infringed the '698 patent. (Order (#947)). IGT's
18 '985 patent was not declared invalid and the Court noted two issues which remained in the case: (1)
19 whether the '985 patent is invalid as obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103, and (2) whether the Mcc iVIEW's
20 with player tracking devices infringe upon the '985 patent. Id.

21 Following this Court's issuance of the foregoing Orders, the Court issued a stay as to all
22 remaining proceedings and certified counts I through IV of the Complaint for appeal. The United States
23 Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit affirmed the Court's Orders on October 22, 2009. (#983).
24 Subsequently, Bally moved the Court to lift the stay in the proceedings in order to proceed to trial on the
25 remaining issues before the Court. At oral argument on the motion to lift the stay, the Court indicated
26 that it intended to revisit whether there were matters for trial on the remaining issues in the case which
27 were previously raised in the motions for summary judgment (#998). The parties were invited to file
28 any additional briefs or renewed motions for summary judgment, if they wished to do so. Id.

1 Following the Court's hearing, IGT filed a motion to reconsider the Court's order denying
2 summary judgment on Bally's remaining counterclaims, and Bally's filed renewed motions for summary
3 judgment as to the invalidity of IGT's '891 and '985 patents.

4 DISCUSSION

5 **I. IGT's Motion for District Judge to Reconsider Order Denying IGT's Motions for 6 Summary Judgment on Defendants' Counterclaims (#1001)**

7 IGT brings a motion to reconsider this Court's orders denying IGT summary judgment on
8 Bally's antitrust counterclaims. (#1001). According to IGT, the Court should reconsider its prior
9 orders because the undisputed evidence and controlling case law justify summary judgment in its
10 favor on the counterclaims. IGT provides a compelling argument that the Court should reconsider its
11 prior rulings on the ground that "wheel games" do not constitute an antitrust relevant market. In
12 response, Bally states that the Court should not reconsider its prior rulings because there has been no
13 change in the applicable law or facts, and Bally has provided sufficient evidence to raise a triable
14 issue of fact regarding its claims.

15 **A. Discretion to Reconsider Prior Orders**

16 "An order denying a motion for summary judgment is generally interlocutory and 'subject to
17 reconsideration at any time.'" Preaseau v. Prudential Ins. Co., 591 F.2d 74, 79-80 (9th Cir.
18 1979)(internal citation omitted). A denial on a motion for summary judgment does not become "the
19 law of the case." Dessar v. Bank of Am. Nat. Trust and Sav. Ass'n, 353 F.2d 468, 470 (9th Cir.
20 1965); see also Noel v. Hall, 568 F.3d 743, 747 n.6 (9th Cir. 2009)("the district court did not abuse
21 its discretion here in departing from its earlier decision"). Thus, a trial court has broad discretion to
22 revisit motions it previously denied: "It is within the plenary power of the court to review its
23 interlocutory orders to afford such relief from them as justice requires." Wanamaker v. Columbian
24 Rope Co., 907 F.Supp. 522, 527 (N.D.N.Y. 1995).

25 In this matter, the Court exercises its discretion and reconsiders the orders previously entered
26 denying IGT summary judgment on the antitrust and Lanham Act counterclaims asserted against it.
27 As will be discussed in the following, the Court finds that there are no genuine issues of material fact
28 for trial, and summary judgment is appropriate.

1 **B. Sherman Act and Related Claims**

2 IGT argues that proof of a relevant market is required for all of Bally's antitrust
3 counterclaims. According to IGT, Bally argues that the relevant market in this case is for wheel slot
4 machines, as distinct from square slot machines or tower slot machines. IGT argues that wheel slot
5 machines, or wheel games, do not constitute a distinct relevant market for purposes of antitrust
6 litigation. IGT asserts that the classification of a relevant "wheel game" market is legally deficient
7 because it excludes reasonably interchangeable products. Because Bally has failed to provide
8 sufficient evidence to establish a relevant market, IGT states that Bally's antitrust counterclaims
9 must be dismissed.

10 In response, Bally argues that there is substantial evidence that wheel games are a relevant
11 market. According to Bally, wheel games constitute a separate and distinct relevant market from
12 non-wheel games because competition from Bally in this market forced IGT to lower its prices for
13 wheel games. In addition, Bally argues that game players, IGT and casinos all view wheel games as
14 a separate economic entity from other slot machines. Bally asserts that "[s]ome game players" have
15 a preference for wheel games over non-wheel games, and that casinos allocate a specific percentage
16 of their floor space to wheel games. Finally, Bally states that the existence of some competition
17 between wheel and non-wheel games does not prevent wheel games from being a relevant market.

18 In the Court's Order (#948) initially denying IGT's motion for summary judgment on this
19 claim, the Court held that Bally's provided evidence that there are genuine issues of fact on the issue
20 of whether wheel games are a distinct relevant antitrust market. (Order (#948) at 67). Upon
21 reconsideration of this ruling, the Court now finds that IGT is entitled to summary judgment on
22 Bally's counterclaims because wheel games do not, on their own, constitute a relevant antitrust
23 market.

24 In order to state a valid claim under the Sherman Act, a plaintiff must allege that the
25 defendant has market power within a "relevant market." Newcal Indus., Inc. v. Ikon Office Solution,
26 513 F.3d 1038, 1044 (9th Cir. 2008). "That is, the plaintiff must allege both that a 'relevant market'
27 exists and that the defendant has power within that market." Id. Absence of a relevant market
28 necessarily disposes of antitrust claims. See e.g. Spectrum Sports, Inc. v. McQuillan, 506 U.S. 447.

1 113 S.Ct. 884 (1993).

2 The relevant market “one must study to determine when a producer has monopoly power will
3 vary with the part of commerce under consideration.” United States v. E.I. dupont de Nemours &
4 Co., 351 U.S. 377, 404, 76 S.Ct. 994 (1956). A relevant market “is composed of products that have
5 reasonable interchangeability for the purposes for which they are produced - price, use and qualities
6 considered.” Id. The relevant market “must be a product market.”¹ Newcal Industries, 513 F.3d at
7 1045. “The consumers do not define the boundaries of the market; the products or producers do.”
8 Id. (citing Brown Shoe v. United States, 370 U.S. 294, 325, 82 S.Ct. 1502 (1962)).

9 The relevant market “must encompass the product at issue as well as all economic substitutes
10 for the product.” Id. As the Supreme Court has instructed, “[t]he outer boundaries of a product
11 market are determined by the reasonable interchangeability of use or the cross-elasticity of demand
12 between the product itself and substitutes for it.” Id. (quoting Brown Shoe, 370 U.S. at 325, 82 S.Ct.
13 1502). Although the general market must include all economic substitutes, “it is legally permissible
14 to premise antitrust allegations on a submarket.” Id. “That is, an antitrust claim may, under certain
15 circumstances, allege restraints of trade within or monopolization of a small part of the general
16 market of substitutable products.” Id. In order to establish the existence of a legally cognizable
17 submarket, the plaintiff must show that the alleged submarket is economically distinct from the
18 general product market. Id. In Brown Shoe, the Supreme Court listed several “practical indicia” of
19 an economically distinct submarket: “industry or public recognition of the submarket as a separate
20 economic entity, the product’s peculiar characteristics and uses, unique production facilities, distinct
21 customers, distinct prices, sensitivity to price changes, and specialized vendors.” 370 U.S. at 325, 82
22 S.Ct. 1502.

23 In this matter, on reconsideration of its prior ruling, the Court finds that “wheel games,” on
24 their own, do not constitute an antitrust relevant market. Upon review of the evidence submitted and
25 the arguments of both parties, it is not proper to divide the relevant market between wheel games and
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27 ¹ As noted by the Ninth Circuit in Newcal, antitrust law requires allegations of both a product
28 market and geographic market, 513 F.3d at 1045. The geographic market is not at issue in this matter.
Rather, the Court must determine whether “wheel games” create a viable product market.

1 non-wheel games in the slot machine context. As noted by IGT, such a differentiation is based solely
2 on the shape of the machine. The shape of a machine is an improper classification for purposes of
3 determining a relevant market because it does not relate to the characteristics, functions and uses of
4 the machine. In this regard, a game similar to a wheel game, except with a square shape rather than a
5 circular shape, would be in a separate relevant product market, even if the machines performed
6 functionally the same.

7 Second, the Court must abide by the rule that the relevant market must encompass the
8 product at issue as well as all economic substitutes for the product. As noted by IGT, it is undisputed
9 that the relevant functionality of gaming machines is revenue generation. The evidence provided
10 shows that casinos choose between gaming options, including gaming machines, based on their net
11 revenue potential and performance - not by their shape. In this matter, economic substitutes for the
12 Wheel of Fortune game include gaming machines of different shapes and sizes. For instance,
13 WMS's Monopoly game machine competes against wheel games. (#1027 at 10 n. 3). Thus, the
14 Court finds that creating a relevant market based on wheel games is inappropriate. It would be more
15 appropriate to consider gaming machines that generate revenue, regardless of their shape, because
16 gaming machines that fail to generate substantial profit will not survive against gaming machines
17 that do. Conversely, gaming machines that generate comparable amounts of revenue will compete
18 with each other, whether the gaming machines are wheel bonus, reel bonus, tower bonus or no
19 bonus.

20 As noted in the foregoing, a relevant market is composed of products that have reasonable
21 interchangeability for the purposes for which they are produced - price, use and qualities considered.
22 In this matter, the relevant market is significantly broader than "wheel games" because there is ample
23 evidence that non-wheel games compete with wheel games. Bally concedes that there is "some
24 competition between wheel and non-wheel games" but asserts that such competition does not
25 prevent wheel games from being a relevant market. However, the Court finds this argument without
26 merit. As noted in the foregoing, it is undisputed that casinos mix and match products to maximize
27 floor-space revenue generation. By limiting the relevant market to "wheel games," the Court would
28 not be including all reasonably interchangeable products in the market. As noted by IGT, the

1 evidence shows that wheel games compete with all gaming machines. Because all gaming machines
2 compete, wheel games are not an economically distinct relevant market.

3 Thus, based on the foregoing, the Court finds that, in reconsideration of its previous orders,
4 “wheel games,” on their own, do not constitute a relevant market for purposes of antitrust litigation.
5 Because wheel games do not constitute a relevant market, IGT is entitled to summary judgment on
6 the antitrust counterclaims asserted against it.

7 **C. Lanham Act**

8 In addition to the foregoing, the Court also reconsiders its orders denying summary judgment
9 on Bally’s Lanham Act claim. The elements of a claim under § 43(a) of the Lanham Act are that: (1)
10 the defendant made a false or misleading statement of fact in commercial advertising or promotion
11 about the plaintiff’s goods or services; (2) the statement actually deceives or is likely to deceive a
12 substantial segment of the intended audience; (3) the deception is material in that it is likely to
13 influence purchasing decisions; (4) the defendant caused the statement to enter interstate commerce;
14 and (5) the statement results in actual or probable injury to the plaintiff. See Zenith Elec. Corp. v.
15 Exzec, Inc., 182 F. 3d 1340, 1348 (Fed. Cir. 1999).

16 The Court initially held that Bally had created issues of fact as to whether IGT made a false
17 statement of material fact regarding the lawsuit, whether the disputed IGT statements actually
18 deceived or had a tendency to deceive the public, and whether IGT’s statements injured Bally.
19 (Order (#387)). However, upon reconsideration, the Court finds that there is no question of fact on
20 the issue of whether Bally suffered injury due to IGT’s statements and therefore grants IGT summary
21 judgment on this claim.

22 To raise a question of fact, Bally stated that at least one of its customers, Multimedia Games,
23 allegedly backed out of an order with Bally as a result of the pending IGT litigation. (Order (#387)
24 at 25). IGT countered by introducing evidence implying that Bally actually breached the contract
25 with Multimedia Games and cancelled the contract unilaterally. Id. In this regard, IGT provided
26 evidence that the decision to end the relationship with Multimedia Games was mutual, and was
27 motivated by other business decisions. (=1001 at 19).

28 Although the cause of the termination of the relationship because Bally and Multimedia

1 Games is in dispute, the Court finds that there is still no genuine issue of fact for trial on this claim.
2 In this regard, the Court finds that Bally has failed to provide evidence that Multimedia Games based
3 its alleged decision to terminate its relationship with Bally (or terminate an order through Bally) on
4 the press release issued by IGT. In this regard, Bally provided evidence that Multimedia Games did
5 not want to order certain products from Bally because of “too much legal baggage with IGT wheel
6 patent.” Although this evidence shows that Multimedia Games may have been concerned with the
7 litigation involved in this matter, it does not connect Multimedia Games’ decision to the actual press
8 release at issue in Bally’s Lanham Act claim. As noted, to recover under the Lanham Act, Bally
9 must show that the “statement” not only deceived the intended audience, but also that the
10 “statement” resulted in injury to Bally. Thus, the alleged lost sale between Bally and Multimedia
11 Games must flow from the false or misleading “statement” made by IGT - specifically the press
12 release at issue. However, Bally has provided no evidence that it lost the sale to Multimedia Games
13 specifically because of the press release.

14 Finally, in addition to the evidence supporting IGT’s claim that its press release did not end
15 the relationship between Bally and Multimedia Games, Bally’s does not refute that its sales have
16 been increasing since the issuance of the IGT press release.

17 Thus, based on the record before the Court, the Court finds that its previous orders denying
18 summary judgment on Bally’s Lanham Act claim were in error. Summary judgment is appropriate
19 on this claim because Bally has failed to show that it was actually or potentially injured by the IGT
20 press release.

21 **D. Conclusion**

22 Based on the foregoing, the Court finds that summary judgment on Bally’s antitrust and
23 Lanham Act counterclaims is warranted. Upon reconsideration, the Court finds that there is no
24 genuine issue of fact for trial, and IGT is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.²

25 **II. Bally’s Motion for Summary Judgment as to the ‘985 Patent (#1005)**

26 Bally moves for summary judgment of invalidity of U.S. Patent No. 6,722,985 for lack of
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28 ² In addition to the foregoing, Bally filed a Motion to Strike (#1037) seeking to strike arguments raised for the first time in IGT’s reply brief. That motion is GRANTED.

1 enablement. (Mot. for Summary Judgment (#1005)). According to Bally, there is no need for trial
2 on the issue of whether the Bally Mcc iVIEWS infringe U.S. Patent No. 6,722,985 (“the ‘985
3 patent”) as the Court has already concluded that the patent is invalid. (#1006 at 3).

4 On November 16, 2007, IGT moved the Court for summary judgment on the issue of whether
5 the ‘985 patent was infringed and valid. Bally opposed the motion and argued that the ‘985 patent
6 was invalid for lack of enablement. In the summary judgment order, the Court agreed with Bally,
7 concluding that the ‘985 patent was not enabled, but, because Bally did not affirmatively move for
8 summary judgment on that issue, the Court merely denied IGT’s motion for summary judgment
9 rather than declaring the ‘985 patent invalid as a matter of law. See (Order (#947) at 41). Now,
10 Bally moves for summary judgment on the invalidity of the ‘985 patent for lack of enablement on the
11 grounds of the Court’s previous holding.

12 In response, IGT argues that summary judgment should not be granted in Bally’s favor
13 because there has been no finding of invalidity due to lack of enablement by the Court. (Opp.
14 (#1014) at 3). IGT argues that Bally mischaracterizes the Court’s prior ruling because that order did
15 not hold that the ‘985 patent was invalid, but merely denied IGT’s motion for summary judgment on
16 the issue of validity. Id. Rather, IGT states that summary judgment should be granted on its behalf
17 because the ‘985 patent is enabled and valid.

18 Under the Patent Act, each issued patent claim is presumptively valid. Mkt. Biosciences
19 Corp. v. Nutrinova, Inc., 579 F.3d 1363, 1378 (Fed. Cir. 2009). 35 U.S.C. § 112 provides:

20 The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the
21 manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact
22 terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is
most nearly connected, to make and use the same, and shall set forth the best mode
contemplated by the inventor for carrying out his invention.

23 The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and
distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

24 35 U.S.C. § 112. A lack of enablement is grounds for a patent to be declared invalid. AK Steel
25 Corp. v. Sollac and Ugine, 344 F.3d 1234, 1245 (Fed. Cir. 2003)(affirming judgment of invalidity of
26 patent claims on the grounds that they were not enabled).

27 A patent is enabled when the specification sufficiently describes the manner and process of
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1 making and using the invention so as to enable a person of skill in the art to make and use the full
2 scope of the invention without experimentation. AK Steel Corp., 344 F.3d at 1244. “Whether undue
3 experimentation is needed is not a single, simple factual determination, but rather is a conclusion
4 reached by weighing many factual considerations.” Warner-Lambert Co. v. Teva Pharm. USA, Inc.,
5 413 F.3d 1326, 1337 (quoting In re Wands, 858 F.2d 731, 737 (Fed. Cir. 1988)).

6 In the Court’s prior order, the Court concluded that the ‘985 patent “is not enabled.” (Order
7 (#947 at 41)). That ruling was found on a motion for summary judgment filed by IGT that the ‘985
8 patent was infringed and valid. Bally opposed IGT’s motion and argued that the ‘985 patent was
9 invalid for lack of enablement. Notably, Bally did not move for summary judgment, at that time, on
10 its lack of enablement claim as to ‘985.

11 The ‘985 patent is titled “Universal Player Tracking System” and, according to the
12 specification, “the player tracking units, 230, 235, 240, of the present invention, may be configured
13 to communicate with the three types of player tracking servers above, as well as many other types of
14 player tracking servers without replacing the player tracking hardware.” (Mot. for Summary
15 Judgment (#1006) at 3). Thus, the ‘985 patent purports to disclose a player tracking unit that can
16 communicate with different types of player tracking servers merely “by reconfiguring software” - i.e.
17 “without replacing the player tracking hardware.” Id.

18 As noted in the foregoing, following the briefing and hearing on IGT’s motion for summary
19 judgment on this issue, the Court denied the motion and concluded that the ‘985 patent was not
20 enabled. In this regard, the Court found that the specification would not enable a person of skill in
21 the art to practice the “memory arranged” element of the asserted claims without undue
22 experimentation. The “memory arranged” element is as follows:

23 a memory arranged to store a plurality of different communication protocols allowing
24 the logic device to communicate with a plurality of different types of gaming
25 machines using different communication protocols to communicate with the player
tracking unit and a plurality of different types of player tracking servers using
different communication protocols to communicate with the player tracking unit

26 Id. The Court recognized that this element requires that the player tracking unit be able to
27 communicate with different types of gaming machines and player tracking servers using
28 “communication protocols.” Id. The Court further recognized that the parties had stipulated that

1 “communication protocols” means “a set of rules that enable the transfer of information between
2 devices.” Id. The Court found that these “rules” require electrical and hardware layers, as well as
3 software. Id. The Court provided the following analysis:

4 IGT’s expert witness agreed that electrical and hardware layers are part of the “rules
5 that enable the transfer of information between devices.” See, e.g., Opp. Delk Decl.,
6 Ex. 2 at 172: 16-22, 230: 8-231:15, 232:23-233:8. IGT’s attempt to limit the
7 communication protocol’s definition to software only runs contrary to its own expert
8 witness’ concession that the physical and electrical layers are also a necessary part of
9 the reconfiguration. Id. It is undisputed that if two devices attempting to
10 communicate do not follow the same electrical and hardware rules, they will be
11 unable to do so. See, e.g., Opp. Delk Decl., Ex. 2 at 172: 16-22, 230: 8-231: 15,
12 232:23-233:8. Without teaching how to reconfigure the software and hardware so
13 that the player tracking unit connected to the server could communicate with the
14 server, the ‘985 patent is not enabled.

15 Id.

16 It appears from IGT’s opposition to Bally’s motion for summary judgment on this issue that
17 it is seeking reconsideration of this Court’s prior ruling. However, the Court will not reconsider its
18 ruling that patent ‘985 is not enabled. Rather, the Court adopts the foregoing analysis and finds that
19 the ‘985 patent is invalid as not enabled.

20 Based on the foregoing, Bally’s motion for summary judgment of invalidity of U.S. Patent
21 No. 6,722,985 for lack of enablement is granted.

22 **III. Bally’s Motion for Summary Judgment as to the ‘891 Patent (#1002)**

23 Bally has also moved for summary judgment on its claim of invalidity of U.S. Patent No.
24 5,722,891. (Mot. for Summary Judgment (#1002)). On October 16, 2008, the Court granted Bally’s
25 motion for summary judgment of noninfringement of the ‘891 patent, finding that the only games
26 accused by IGT of infringing that patent lacked all three of the ‘891 claim limitations in dispute -
27 “specific reel,” “bonus game,” and “normal wins, specific wins, and bonus wins” - regardless of
28 whether analyzed literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. (Order (#948) at pp. 20-26).

Although the Court found that Bally did not infringe IGT’s ‘891 patent, Bally now requests that this
Court retain jurisdiction over Bally’s declaratory judgment counterclaim for invalidity of the ‘891
patent and grant Bally’s motion for summary judgment on this counterclaim.

IGT filed an opposition stating that Bally’s counterclaim alleging invalidity of the ‘891 patent
is moot following the Court’s order finding noninfringement on that patent. IGT argues that any

1 determination on the invalidity counterclaim would be a “completely unnecessary advisory ruling.”
2 (Opp. to Mot. for Summary Judgment (#1016) at 2). In addition, IGT states that if the Court finds
3 that the validity of the ‘891 patent is not moot, IGT agrees to grant Bally “a reasonable license or
4 covenant not to sue on the ‘891 patent for any and all future conduct, since IGT agrees with the
5 Court that no issues should remain to be tried in this case.” Id. at 4.

6 Here, the Court finds that although the counterclaim relating to the invalidity of ‘891 is not
7 moot, the Court lacks jurisdiction to decide the issue based on IGT’s covenant not to sue. In Liquid
8 Dynamics Corp. v. Vaughn Co., Inc., the Federal Circuit held that “[a] district judge faced with an
9 invalidity counterclaim challenging a patent that it concludes was not infringed may either hear the
10 claim or dismiss it without prejudice, subject to review only for abuse of discretion.” 355 F.3d 1361,
11 1371 (Fed. Cir. 2004). In this matter, based on the time and expense already extended by the parties,
12 the Court would normally exercise its discretion and decide the invalidity counterclaim. However,
13 because IGT has offered a covenant not to sue Bally for infringement of that patent, the Court is
14 divested of subject matter jurisdiction over this counterclaim.³

15 In Dow Jones & Co. v. Blaise Ltd., the Federal Circuit held that a patent owners’ offer of a
16 covenant not to sue divested the court of subject matter jurisdiction over the suit for declaratory
17 judgment of invalidity of the patent. 606 F.3d 1338, 1345-49 (Fed. Cir. 2010). In that case, the court
18 found that because Blaise’s covenant not to sue avowed that Blaise would not sue Dow Jones for any
19 acts of infringement of its ‘530 patent, the covenant “therefore extinguished any current or future
20 case or controversy between the parties, and divested the district court of subject matter jurisdiction.”
21 Id. at 1348. That court noted the extensive discovery and litigation history of the case. However, it
22 held that “[s]ubject matter jurisdiction is a threshold requirement for a court’s power to exercise
23 jurisdiction over a case, and no amount of ‘prudential reasons’ or perceived increases in efficiency,
24 however sound, can empower a federal court to hear a case where there is no extant case or

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26 ³ In its Opposition, IGT offers a covenant not to sue Bally “for patent infringement under the ‘891
27 patent arising from activities and/or products occurring on or before the date the Federal Circuit
28 summarily affirmed this Court’s orders granting summary judgment of noninfringement - October 22,
2009.” (Opp. (#1016) at 4). IGT further offers that if the ‘891 validity issue is not held to be moot but
all other issues are resolved through the current briefing process, (which they are), IGT offers Bally a
“covenant not to sue on the ‘891 patent for any and all future conduct.” Id.

1 controversy.” Id.

2 Subject matter jurisdiction in a declaratory judgment suit depends upon the existence of “a
3 substantial controversy, between the parties having adverse legal interests, of sufficient immediacy
4 and reality to warrant the issuance of a declaratory judgment,” and the plaintiff bears the burden of
5 proving the existence of such a controversy throughout the litigation. Id. (quoting Madwoman, Inc.
6 v. Genentech, Inc., 549 U.S. 118, 127, 127 S.Ct. 764, 166 L.Ed.2d 604 (2007)(internal quotations
7 and citations omitted)). According to the Supreme Court, “[T]he question in each case is whether
8 the facts alleged, under all the circumstances, show that there is a substantial controversy, between
9 parties having adverse legal interests, of sufficient immediacy and reality to warrant the issuance of a
10 declaratory judgment.” Id. (quoting Madwoman, 549 U.S. at 127, 127 S.Ct. 764).

11 Based on the Federal Circuit’s holding in Blaise, the Court finds that the covenant not to sue
12 offered by IGT extinguishes the controversy between Bally and IGT and divests this Court of subject
13 matter jurisdiction. Because IGT has offered not to sue for patent infringement under the ‘891
14 patent, Bally has failed to show, under the circumstances, that there is a substantial controversy
15 between the parties, of sufficient immediacy and reality to warrant the issuance of a declaratory
16 judgment. Thus, this claim is dismissed.

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CONCLUSION

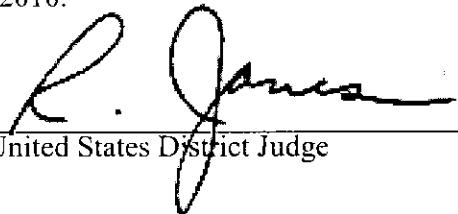
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2 For the foregoing reasons, IT IS ORDERED that IGT's Motion for District Judge to Reconsider
3 Order (#1001) is GRANTED.

4 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment of Invalidity of
5 '891 Patent (#1002) is DENIED. That claim is dismissed based on the grounds of lack of subject matter
6 jurisdiction.

7 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment of Invalidity of
8 '985 Patent (#1005) is GRANTED.

9 The Clerk of the Court shall enter Judgment accordingly.

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11 DATED: This 29th day of November, 2010.

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14 United States District Judge

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