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United States District Court  
Central District of California

MIOTOX LLC,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
ALLERGAN, INC.,  
Defendants.

Case № 2:14-cv-08723-ODW(PJWx)

**ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF’S  
MOTION TO DISMISS FOR LACK  
OF SUBJECT MATTER  
JURISDICTION AND FAILURE TO  
STATE A CLAIM [27]**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Plaintiff Miotox LLC (“Miotox”) filed a Complaint for breach of contract against Defendant Allergan, Inc. (“Allergan”) for failure to make adequate royalty payments under a license agreement. Allergan counterclaimed for patent invalidity, non-infringement, and patent misuse. Miotox now moves to dismiss Allergan’s patent-related declaratory judgment counterclaims for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, and further moves to dismiss Allergan’s patent misuse counterclaim for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. For the reasons discussed below, the Court **DENIES** Plaintiff’s Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction and Failure to State a Claim.<sup>1</sup> (ECF No. 27.)

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<sup>1</sup> After carefully considering the papers filed in support of and in opposition to the Motion, the Court deems the matter appropriate for decision without oral argument. Fed. R. Civ. P. 78; L.R. 7-15.

## II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

1  
2 In 1992, Dr. William J. Binder (“Dr. Binder”) developed a novel therapy for the  
3 treatment of migraine headaches. (ECF No. 1-2 [“Compl.”] ¶ 8.) His method calls for  
4 the administration of presynaptic neurotoxins, such as botulinum toxin A (“Botox®”),  
5 to areas like the face, neck, and back to reduce or prevent the pain associated with  
6 migraine headaches. (*Id.*) Dr. Binder filed patent applications, and on February 3,  
7 1998, U.S. Patent No. 5,714,468 (“the ’468 Patent”) entitled “Method For Reduction  
8 of Migraine Headache Pain” was issued to him. (*Id.*) The ’468 Patent expired on  
9 May 9, 2014. (*Id.*)

10 Dr. Binder formed Miotech, Inc. (now Miotox) in 1994 to promote his  
11 inventions and continue the development of novel methods of treatment using Botox®  
12 (hereafter, “Botox”). (*Id.* at ¶ 9.) Dr. Binder’s continued research and development  
13 efforts have led to additional novel migraine headache therapies. Dr. Binder filed  
14 several patent applications in 2012 including:

- 15 1. U.S. Patent No. 8,420,106, Extramuscular Treatment of Traumatic-  
16 Induced Migraine Headache (“the ’106 Patent”);
- 17 2. U.S. Patent No. 8,617,569, Treatment of Migraine Headache With  
18 Diffusion of Toxin in Non-Muscle Related Foraminal Sites (“the ’569  
19 Patent”);
- 20 3. U.S. Patent No. 8,883,143. Treatment of Traumatic-Induced Migraine  
21 Headache (“the ’143 Patent”).

22 (*Id.* at ¶ 30.)

23 Allergan and Miotech entered into an option agreement on July 31, 1997,  
24 giving Allergan the option to acquire an exclusive license to Miotech’s patents  
25 relating to the treatment of migraine headaches using a botulinum toxin or other  
26 neurotoxins. (*Id.* at ¶ 10.) Miotech assigned its patent rights to Plaintiff Miotox on  
27 October 23, 1998. On October 30, 1998, Allergan exercised its option and entered  
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1 into the License Agreement with Miotex. (*Id.* at ¶ 11.) The parties later amended the  
2 License Agreement to substitute Miotex as the correct licensor. (*Id.* at ¶ 12.)

3 Under the License Agreement, Allergan agreed to pay royalties of “Net Sales”  
4 in exchange for a license to the Licensed Patents. (*Id.* at ¶ 16.) The following are the  
5 relevant terms of the License Agreement and their corresponding definitions:

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Net Sales	The actual selling price of Licensed Product sold by LICENSEE, its Affiliate, or any sublicensee to others in countries in which Licensed Patents have been granted for the Licensed Use . . .
Licensed Product	Any medical product containing Botulinum Toxin or other toxin made, used, or sold by LICENSEE, its Affiliate, or any sublicensee thereof whose use is covered by a Valid Patent Claim.
Valid Patent Claim	A bona fide, unexpired claim in the Licensed Patents for the Licensed Use which has not been held invalid by a final decision of a court or other governmental agency.
Licensed Use	The use of Licensed Products for the treatment of migraine headache[s].

18 (ECF No. 27, Carter Decl., Ex. A.)

19 At the time the parties entered into the License Agreement, the sole patent  
20 covered by the Agreement was the '468 Patent. On November 21, 2013, less than six  
21 months before the expiration of the '468 Patent, Miotex contacted Allergan about  
22 amending the list of Licensed Patents included as Schedule 1 to the License  
23 Agreement. (Mot. 7.) Miotex presented a list of four patents and one patent  
24 application, which included the '106 Patent, '569 Patent, and '143 Patent that were  
25 filed in 2012. (Mot. 6.) In addition to these patents and patent applications, Miotex's  
26 complaint listed additional patent applications filed in 2013 (together, the “New  
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1 Patents”).<sup>2</sup> (Compl. ¶ 30.) Before agreeing to the amendment, Allergan wished to  
2 verify the parties understanding with respect to the royalty provision in light of the  
3 ’468 Patent expiring. (Opp’n 3.) Allergan conveyed that once the ’468 Patent expired  
4 on May 9, 2014, Allergan would only owe royalties on sales that resulted in Botox  
5 being used for one of the methods covered by a valid claim of the New Patents.  
6 (Compl. ¶ 33.) Miotox disagreed and interpreted the Agreement to require Allergan to  
7 pay royalties on all sales of Botox relating to the treatment of migraine headaches,  
8 despite the ’468 Patent’s expiration. (*Id.* at ¶ 34–36.)

9 On October 8, 2014, Miotox filed claims for breach of contract, unjust  
10 enrichment, and other related claims in the Superior Court of California, County of  
11 Los Angeles. (*See generally id.*) Allergan removed the case to this Court and  
12 counterclaimed for declaratory judgment of non-infringement of the ’106 Patent, non-  
13 infringement of the ’143 Patent, invalidity of the ’569 Patent, and unenforceability of  
14 all the New Patents due to patent misuse. (ECF No. 6.) On December 29, 2014,  
15 Miotox moved to dismiss all of Allergan’s counterclaims for lack of subject matter  
16 jurisdiction and to dismiss Allergan’s patent misuse counterclaim for failure to state a  
17 claim upon which relief can be granted. (ECF No. 27.) Allergan opposed and Miotox  
18 replied. (ECF Nos. 28, 30.) That Motion is now before the Court for consideration.

### 19 III. LEGAL STANDARD

#### 20 A. Rule 12(b)(1)

21 Pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the court  
22 may dismiss a complaint when it lacks subject matter jurisdiction. In patent suits,  
23 Federal Circuit precedent governs the determination of whether the court has subject  
24 matter jurisdiction. *See Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. v. Norton Co.*, 929 F.2d 670,  
25 672 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

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28 <sup>2</sup> Allergan does not challenge U.S. Patent No. 8,491,917; U.S. Patent No. 8,722,060; and Patent  
Application PCT/US2013/00131.

1           The Declaratory Judgment Act provides that “[i]n an actual case or controversy  
2 within its jurisdiction . . . any Court of the United States . . . may declare the rights  
3 and other legal relations of any interested party facing such declaration.” 28 U.S.C. §  
4 2201(a). Accordingly, “the Declaratory Judgment Act requires an actual case or  
5 controversy between the parties before a federal court can constitutionally assume  
6 jurisdiction.” *Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. v. Releasomers, Inc.*, 824 F.2d 953, 955  
7 (Fed. Cir. 1987) (citing *Aetna Life Ins. Co. v. Haworth*, 300 U.S. 227, 239–41 (1937)).

8           The phrase “actual case or controversy” as used in the Act “refers to the same  
9 ‘Cases’ and ‘Controversies’ that are justiciable under Article III” of the Constitution.  
10 *MedImmune, Inc. v. Genentech, Inc.*, 549 U.S. 118, 127 (2007). This jurisdictional  
11 inquiry is concerned with the facts that exist when the plaintiff originally filed its  
12 complaint, and if there was not a case or controversy at the time of filing, subsequent  
13 events cannot make subject matter jurisdiction proper. *See Innovative Therapies, Inc.*  
14 *v. Kinetic Concepts, Inc.*, 599 F.3d 1377, 1384 (Fed. Cir. 2010). Thus, the burden is  
15 on the party claiming declaratory judgment jurisdiction to establish that such  
16 jurisdiction existed at the time the claim for declaratory relief was filed. *King Pharm.,*  
17 *Inc. v. Eon Labs, Inc.*, 616 F.3d 1267, 1282 (Fed. Cir. 2010); *Benitec Austl., Ltd. v.*  
18 *Nucleonics, Inc.*, 495 F.3d 1340, 1344 (Fed. Cir. 2007).

19           In considering whether there exists a case or controversy, courts must determine  
20 “whether the facts alleged, under all the circumstances, show that there is a substantial  
21 controversy, between parties having adverse legal interests, of sufficient immediacy  
22 and reality to warrant the issuance of a declaratory judgment.” *MedImmune*, 549 U.S.  
23 at 127 (quoting *Maryland Cas. Co. v. Pac. Coal & Oil Co.*, 312 U.S. 270, 273  
24 (1941)); *see also Teva Pharms. USA, Inc. v. Novartis Pharms. Corp.*, 482 F.3d 1330,  
25 1337 (Fed. Cir. 2007). The dispute must be “definite and concrete, touching the legal  
26 relations of parties having adverse legal interests,” such that the dispute is “real and  
27 substantial” and “admi[ts] of specific relief through a decree of a conclusive character,  
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1 as distinguished from an opinion advising what the law would be upon a hypothetical  
2 state of facts.” *MedImmune*, 549 U.S. at 127.

3 The Federal Circuit has emphasized that “there is . . . no facile, all-purpose  
4 standard” for determining whether an Article III controversy exists. *Cat Tech, LLC v.*  
5 *TubeMaster, Inc.*, 528 F.3d 871, 879 (Fed. Cir. 2008); *see also Maryland Cas. Co.*,  
6 312 U.S. at 273. For this reason, the court must calibrate its analysis to the facts of  
7 this particular case to determine whether “all the circumstances” demonstrate a case or  
8 controversy. *See MedImmune*, 549 U.S. at 127.

9 **B. Rule 12(b)(6)**

10 A court may dismiss a complaint under Rule 12(b)(6) for lack of a cognizable  
11 legal theory or insufficient facts pleaded to support an otherwise cognizable legal  
12 theory. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990). To  
13 survive a dismissal motion, a complaint need only satisfy the minimal notice pleading  
14 requirements of Rule 8(a)(2)—a short and plain statement of the claim. *Porter v.*  
15 *Jones*, 319 F.3d 483, 494 (9th Cir. 2003). The factual “allegations must be enough to  
16 raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550  
17 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). That is, the complaint must “contain sufficient factual matter,  
18 accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Ashcroft v.*  
19 *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009).

20 The determination whether a complaint satisfies the plausibility standard is a  
21 “context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial  
22 experience and common sense.” *Id.* at 679. A court is generally limited to the  
23 pleadings and must construe all “factual allegations set forth in the complaint . . . as  
24 true and . . . in the light most favorable” to the plaintiff. *Lee v. City of L.A.*, 250 F.3d  
25 668, 688 (9th Cir. 2001). But a court need not blindly accept conclusory allegations,  
26 unwarranted deductions of fact, and unreasonable inferences. *Sprewell v. Golden*  
27 *State Warriors*, 266 F.3d 979, 988 (9th Cir. 2001).

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1 As a general rule, a court should freely give leave to amend a complaint that has  
2 been dismissed. Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a). But a court may deny leave to amend when  
3 “the court determines that the allegation of other facts consistent with the challenged  
4 pleading could not possibly cure the deficiency.” *Schreiber Distrib. Co. v. Serv-Well*  
5 *Furniture Co.*, 806 F.2d 1393, 1401 (9th Cir.1986); *see Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d  
6 1122, 1127 (9th Cir. 2000).

#### 7 IV. DISCUSSION

8 Miotox argues that (1) Allergan’s counterclaims of non-infringement and  
9 invalidity do not present an actual controversy and would not resolve the parties’  
10 dispute over Allergan’s royalty obligation; and (2) Allergan’s counterclaim of patent  
11 misuse fails to adequately plead each element of patent misuse. The Court will  
12 address each of these arguments in turn.

##### 13 A. Declaratory Judgment

14 Miotox makes a factual attack on the Court’s jurisdiction over Allergan’s  
15 declaratory judgment counterclaims. A 12(b)(1) motion to dismiss for lack of subject  
16 matter jurisdiction can be based on a facial attack or a factual attack. *Leite v. Crane*  
17 *Co.*, 749 F.3d 1117, 1121–22 (9th Cir. 2014). A factual attack is raised when the  
18 moving party introduces evidence to controvert factual allegations made in the  
19 complaint. *Id.* When the moving party brings a factual attack, the court can make  
20 findings on any disputed factual allegations. *Id.* The party opposing the motion to  
21 dismiss “bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that each of  
22 the requirements for subject-matter jurisdiction has been met.” *Id.*

23 Allergan and Miotox have an ongoing dispute regarding the interpretation of the  
24 royalty provision in the License Agreement. The crux of the dispute is which Botox  
25 sales are royalty-bearing. Miotox argues that the License Agreement is part of a  
26 broader, integrated agreement that provides Allergan exclusive patent rights, know-  
27 how, clinical data, and improvements on the use of Botox (or other toxins) for the  
28 treatment of migraine headaches. (Mot. 12.) In exchange for this broad grant of

1 rights, Allergan agreed to pay royalties based on the Net Sales of the Licensed Product  
2 for the Licensed Use and not tied in any way to Allergan’s actual practice of the  
3 Licensed Patents. (*Id.*)

4       What Miotox overlooks is that the language of the License Agreement defines  
5 “Licensed Product” as being dependent on the practice the Licensed Patents: “any  
6 medical product containing Botulinum Toxin or other toxin made, used, or sold by  
7 LICENSEE . . . whose use is *covered by a Valid Patent Claim.*” (Carter Decl., Ex. A  
8 at 6 (emphasis added).) This is relevant because royalties are determined by the Net  
9 Sales, which is defined in part by a “Licensed Product.” (*Id.* at 3.) Therefore, the  
10 Court agrees with Allergan’s interpretation that since the royalties are tied to sales of  
11 products covered by Miotox patents, this dispute cannot be resolved without deciding  
12 (1) which of the unexpired Miotox patents are valid and (2) the scope of Botox use  
13 covered by the patents. (*Id.* at 8.) *See Powertech Tech. Inc. v. Tessera, Inc.*, 660 F.3d  
14 1301, 1309–10 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (“Here, we simply hold that the dispute . . . as to  
15 whether the license agreement requires royalty payments to be tied to valid patent  
16 coverage [] is sufficient to support declaratory judgment jurisdiction.”).

17       Further, the cases Miotox relies upon that granted motions to dismiss  
18 declaratory judgment claims of invalidity and non-infringement under Rule 12(b)(1)  
19 are distinguishable from this case. Specifically, in *Verance Corp. v. Digimarc Corp.*,  
20 the court held that there was “no provision in the License Agreement making  
21 Verance’s payment obligations contingent on the validity or infringement of any  
22 Digimarc’s patents.” No. 10-831, 2011 WL 2182119, at \*6 (D. Del. June 2, 2011).  
23 But, the license agreement in *Verance* required the licensee to pay royalties for  
24 “Licensed Products and Services” that were defined as specific products made by the  
25 licensee, with no reference to the licensor’s patents. *Id.* In contrast, “Licensed  
26 Product” in this case is explicitly defined to be products whose “use is covered by a  
27 valid, unexpired claim.” (Opp’n 10.) Regardless of Miotox’s insistence that the  
28 License Agreement covers a “broad grant of rights,” the actual language of the



1 Agreement supports Allergan’s position that royalties are tied to the practice of the  
2 Licensed Patents.

3 Miotox also argues that because Allergan has not challenged the validity or  
4 infringement of *all* the New Patents, Allergan’s declaratory judgment counterclaims  
5 are not yet ripe for adjudication. That is, resolution of the declaratory judgment  
6 counterclaims will not resolve Allergan’s royalty obligations. Once again the Court  
7 disagrees. Allergan does not challenge the remaining two New Patents; therefore if  
8 Allergan prevails on its invalidity and non-infringement claims with respect to the  
9 ’569, ’106, and ’143 Patents, the royalty amount would be based upon the sales of  
10 Botox (or other toxins) covered by a claim in one of those two patents. (Opp’n 11.)  
11 Miotox argues that royalties from a license agreement do not need to be based on the  
12 actual use of a patent, but can be dictated by the convenience of the parties. (Mot.  
13 12.) The Court agrees with Miotox that parties can contract different conditions on  
14 royalty payments, but as explained above, the language of the License Agreement in  
15 this case does not support such an agreement.

16 Lastly, Miotox argues that because it brought a breach of contract action rather  
17 than an infringement action against Allergan, there is no immediate and real  
18 controversy sufficient to establish declaratory judgment jurisdiction. “[A] specific  
19 threat of infringement litigation by the patentee is not required to establish  
20 jurisdiction, and a declaratory judgment action cannot be defeated simply by the  
21 stratagem of a correspondence that avoids magic words such as ‘litigation’ or  
22 ‘infringement.’” *ABB Inc. v. Cooper Indus., LLC*, 635 F.3d 1345, 1348 (Fed. Cir.  
23 2011) (internal quotations and citations omitted). Despite Miotox’s attempt to  
24 characterize the controversy as solely a dispute about contract interpretation, a  
25 controversy exists to support declaratory judgment jurisdiction because determining  
26 the invalidity and infringement of the ’569, ’106, and ’143 Patents is necessary to  
27 resolve the dispute as to the amount of royalties due. Further, the argument that  
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1 Miotox has not triggered the termination clause and therefore cannot bring an  
2 infringement action is unavailing. The termination clause states in relevant part that:

3  
4 This Agreement may be terminated by one party giving  
5 notice to the other parties of its intent to terminate, while  
6 stating with specificity the grounds therefor, in the event that  
7 a party fails to perform or otherwise breaches any material  
8 obligations hereunder. The party so notified shall have sixty  
9 (60) days after receipt of the notice to cure the breach or  
10 seek legal redress.

11 (Carter Decl., Ex. A at 15.) While it is unclear whether Miotox’s complaint would  
12 constitute as notice to terminate, Miotox at any time can provide Allergan notice to  
13 terminate and after sixty days bring an action for patent infringement. Clearly,  
14 Miotox feels that Allergan has failed to perform its obligations under the License  
15 Agreement, otherwise it would have not brought the breach of contract action in the  
16 first place. The fact that Miotox *could* bring an infringement action is what is  
17 relevant, not whether Miotox has actually brought an infringement action.  
18 Therefore, there is sufficient immediacy and reality of an infringement action against  
19 Allergan.

20 Accordingly, the Court finds that the controversy between Allergan and Miotox  
21 regarding the ’569, ’106, and ’143 Patents is of “sufficient immediacy and reality to  
22 warrant the issuance of a declaratory judgment.” *MedImmune*, 549 U.S. at 127.

## 23 **B. Patent Misuse**

24 Patent misuse requires “that the alleged infringer show that the patentee has  
25 impermissibly broadened the ‘physical or temporal’ scope of the patent grant with  
26 anticompetitive effect.” *Windsurfing Int’l. Inc. C. AMF, Inc.*, 782 F.2d. 995, 1001  
27 (Fed. Cir. 1986) (quoting *Blonder-Tongue Lab., Inc. v. Univ. of Ill. Found.*, 402 U.S.  
28 313, 343 (1971)). “Patent misuse is viewed as a broader wrong than antitrust  
violation because of the economic power that may be derived from the patentee’s right

1 to exclude.” *C.R. Bard v. M3 Systems*, 157 F.3d 1340, 1372 (Fed. Cir. 1998).  
2 Accordingly, “misuse may arise when the conditions of antitrust violation are not  
3 met.” Under FRCP 8(a), the complainant is required to “give a short and plain  
4 statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Patent misuse  
5 counterclaims are judged under the standard of FRCP 8(a). *See Matsushita Elec.*  
6 *Indus. Co. v. CMC Magnetics Corp.*, No. C 06-04538 WHA, 2006 WL 3290413, at \*2  
7 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 13, 2006).

8 In *Zenith Radio Corp. v. Hazeltine Research, Inc.*, the Supreme Court found  
9 that activity similarly alleged in this case constitutes patent misuse:

10  
11 We also think patent misuse inheres in a patentee’s  
12 insistence on a percentage-of-sales royalty, regardless of  
13 use, and his rejection of licensee proposals to pay only for  
14 actual use. Unquestionably, a licensee must pay if he uses  
15 the patent. Equally, however, he may insist upon paying  
16 only for use, and not on the basis of total sales, including  
17 products in which he may use a competing patent or in  
18 which no patented ideas are used at all. There is nothing in  
19 the right granted the patentee to keep others from using,  
20 selling, or manufacturing his invention which empowers him  
21 to insist on payment not only for use but also for producing  
22 products which do not employ his discoveries at all.

23 395 U.S. 100, 139 (1969). Allergan has alleged that Miotox is seeking royalties on  
24 all sales of Botox for the treatment of migraine headaches even though the original  
25 ’468 Patent has expired. (ECF No. 6, Countercl. ¶¶ 38–41.) The ’468 Patent covered  
26 the broad treatment of migraine headaches using Botox. Miotox demands that  
27 Allergan pay the same royalties now, after the expiration of the ’468 Patent, as it did  
28 previously, regardless of the scope of the New Patents, which are narrower. *Id.*  
Under the patent misuse principles articulated in *Zenith*, the Court finds that Allergan  
has adequately stated a claim for relief.

1 **C. Request to Stay Allergan’s Counterclaims**

2 Miotox has requested this Court, in the alternative, to stay Allergan’s  
3 counterclaims pending the resolution of the Miotox’s breach of contract claim. (Mot.  
4 25.) Allergan argues that there is a high likelihood that Allergan’s counterclaims will  
5 have to be decided regardless of how the Court interprets the contract and therefore it  
6 would be inefficient to bifurcate this action. (Opp’n 24.) If Allergan’s interpretation  
7 is correct, then Allergan’s non-infringement and invalidity counterclaims must be  
8 decided in order to resolve Allergan’s royalty obligation. (*Id.* 23.) If Miotox’s  
9 interpretation is correct, resolution of Allergan’s patent misuse counterclaim will be  
10 necessary to determine if Miotox may legally demand the royalties it has thus far  
11 insisted upon. (*Id.*)

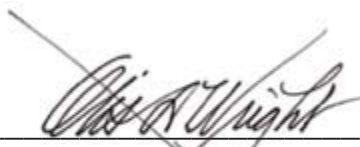
12 Consistent with the Scheduling Conference hearing held on May 4, 2015, the  
13 Court will issue a separate case management order setting out a schedule for early  
14 summary judgment on the contract interpretation issue and related discovery.

15 **V. CONCLUSION**

16 For the reasons discussed above, the Court **DENIES** Plaintiff’s Motion to  
17 Dismiss for Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction and Failure to State a Claim. (ECF  
18 No. 27.)

19  
20 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

21  
22 May 5, 2015

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26 **OTIS D. WRIGHT, II**  
27 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**  
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