1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Mark Holscher (SBN 139582) mark.holscher@kirkland.com Michael Shipley (SBN 233674) michael.shipley@kirkland.com KIRKLAND & ELLIS LLP 555 South Flower Street Los Angeles, CA 90071 Telephone: (213) 680-8400  Attorneys for Third Parties Europlay Capital Advisors, LLC and Claria Innovations, LLC  [Additional Counsel on Signature Page]	
11	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
12	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
13	SAN JOSE DIVISION	
14	IN RE: PERSONAL WEB	Case No.: 5:18-md-02834-BLF
15	TECHNOLOGIES, LLC ET AL., PATENT LITIGATION,	Case No.: 5:18-cy-00767-BLF
16	AMAZON.COM, INC., and AMAZON WEB SERVICES, INC.,	
17	Plaintiffs	Case No.: 5:18-cv-05619-BLF
18	V.	SECURED CREDITORS'
19	PERSONALWEB TECHNOLOGIES, LLC and LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, LLC,	ADMINISTRATIVE MOTION FOR LIMITED INTERVENTION FOR THE PURPOSE OF
20	Defendants.	OPPOSING FURTHER SUPPLEMENTAL FEE REQUEST
21	PERSONALWEB TECHNOLOGIES,	(dkt. # 880)
22	LLC, and LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS, LLC,	
23	Plaintiffs,	
24	V.	
25	TWITCH INTERACTIVE, INC.,	
26	Defendant.	
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Non-party movants Europlay Capital Advisors LLC, Claria Innovations LLC, Brilliant Digital Entertainment Inc., and Monto Holdings Pty. Ltd. ("Movants") respectfully bring this administrative motion to request permission to intervene for the limited purpose of opposing Amazon's motion to supplement its \$5.4 million attorney fee judgment against Plaintiff PersonalWeb Technologies LLC, with an additional \$3.1 million in fees for post-judgment collection activities. *See* dkt. ## 873-75 (declarations); 880 (motion); 882 (briefing schedule).

\* \* \*

In its related alter ego cross-complaint filed in L.A Superior Court, Amazon alleges that Europlay, BDE, and Monto "own approximately 98% of PersonalWeb." Shipley Decl. Ex. 1 (Cross-Complaint) ¶ 41. They, along with Claria, also hold about \$19 million in secured debt to PersonalWeb. See id. ¶¶ 8–14. In this Court, Amazon has spent months taking extensive and expensive third-party judgment debtor discovery, for the ostensible purpose of proving that Movants are jointly and severally liable for a \$5.4 million attorneys' fees award the Court granted to Amazon because they are PersonalWeb's alter egos. Amazon demands that relief in its state-court pleading. See id. ¶ 1 ("[T]he Court should analyze whether [Movants] are in fact alter egos of PersonalWeb and liable for the \$5.4 million judgment entered against it in Amazon's favor.") Amazon now seeks an order from this Court adding more than \$3.1 million in costs and fees to that judgment, ostensibly for costs of collection. See Dkt. # 880 (the "Fee Motion"). The Motion is set to be heard on October 5, 2023. Dkt. # 882. PersonalWeb's opposition is due on July 14, 2023. Amazon's reply is due on September 15, 2023. Id.

Given Amazon's pending state court alter ego complaint, Movants' interests are clearly implicated by the Fee Motion. On May 9, 2023, Movants first asked Amazon to consent to their intervention for the limited purpose of being heard on the Fee Motion. Shipley Decl. Ex. 2. Amazon stonewalled that request, before ultimately taking the position—six weeks later—that it would consent to Movants intervention only if



Movants agreed to various discovery and substantive demands unrelated to the Fee Motion. *Id.* Amazon also declined to agree to an orderly briefing schedule, insisting that Movants brief intervention and the Fee Motion at the same time. *Id.* Movants now seek limited intervention to have an opportunity to be heard on the merits of the Fee Motion.

## **ARGUMENT**

Movants make this request by administrative motion because there not enough time between the filing of the Motion and the hearing date for Movants to bring a noticed motion for limited intervention and to oppose the substance of the Motion. *See* N.D. Cal. L.R. 7-11. Courts of this district have considered the merits of administrative motions for intervention when intervention is sought not "for the purpose of litigating any claims on the merits," but instead for leave to be heard on a discrete issue. *See Apple, Inc. v. Samsung Elecs. Co.*, 2013 WL 3958232, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. July 29, 2013). If the Court is of the contrary view that intervention *must* be sought by noticed motion, Movants request in the alternative a briefing schedule on intervention that would nonetheless permit them to timely oppose the Fee Motion.

Indeed, unless the Court permits Movants to intervene, the Fee Motion may face no effective opposition. PersonalWeb is under the control of a state court appointed Receiver. *See* Decl. of Todd Gregorian, dkt. # 873, ¶ 7. The Receiver acts as a neutral officer of the Court for the benefit of all with interests in the receivership property, including both Movants and Amazon. Cal. R. Ct. 3.1179(a). The Receiver's conduct is subject "to the control of the appointing court and not of the parties to the action." *Seccombe v. Dionne*, 3 Cal. App. 2d 731, 736 (1935). It is undisputed that the PersonalWeb estate cannot satisfy even the un-enhanced \$5.4 million fee award. Shipley Decl. Ex. 3 & ¶ 4 (receiver's most recent status report). PersonalWeb thus lacks both means and incentive to challenge the Fee Motion. Yet, it is essentially inevitable that, if the Fee Motion is granted, Amazon will seek to enforce the full \$8.5 million against Movants in its state court alter ego claim. It is thus imperative that the Court permit

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This Court does not have subject matter jurisdiction to entertain an alter ego claim against Movants. "I Albsent an independent basis for federal jurisdiction—a new defendant may not be joined in a



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Movants to intervene, on a limited basis, to oppose the Fee Motion. For that purpose, Movants satisfy the standards for both mandatory and permissive intervention.

Intervention as of Right: A "party seeking to intervene as of right [under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 24(a)], must meet four requirements: (1) the applicant must timely move to intervene; (2) the applicant must have a significantly protectable interest relating to the property or transaction that is the subject of the action; (3) the applicant must be situated such that the disposition of the action may impair or impede the party's ability to protect that interest; and (4) the applicant's interest must not be adequately represented by existing parties." *Arakaki v. Cayetano*, 324 F.3d 1078, 1083 (9th Cir. 2003) (cleaned up).<sup>2</sup> Each element is met here.

First, Movants' motion is timely. *See United States v. State of Wash.*, 86 F.3d 1499, 1503 (9th Cir. 1996). Movants could not object to the Fee Motion until it was made. Following Amazon's ultimate decision not to consent to intervention, Movants acted with alacrity. There is no prejudice to Amazon.

Second, Movants have an interest in disputing additional fees. Amazon already sued Movants in state court to enforce the fee award against them. If the Fee Motion is granted, Movants' potential joint and several liability in the state court proceedings will increase by upwards of \$3.1 million. When "the specter of joint and several liability hang[s] over" a perspective intervenor's relationship with a defendant, the intervenor merits a "place at the table because any liability assessed to Defendant may have a direct impact on" the intervenor. *See Hinkle v. Phillips 66 Co.*, 2020 WL 10352346, at \*4

supplementary proceeding to pierce the corporate veil." *Thomas, Head & Greisen Emps. Trust v. Buster*, 95 F.3d 1449, 1454 (9th Cir. 1996); *see also Sandlin v. Corp. Int'rs Inc.*, 972 F.2d 1212, 1216 (10th Cir. 1992); *U.S.I. Props. Corp. v. M.D. Const. Co.*, 230 F.3d 489, 498 (1st Cir. 2000). The alter ego issues must thus be resolved in state court.

<sup>2</sup> Rule 24(c) also requires an intervention motion to be "accompanied by a pleading setting forth the claim or defense for which intervention is sought." But the Ninth Circuit has "approved intervention motions without a pleading where the court was otherwise apprised of the grounds for the motion." *Beckman Indus., Inc. v. Int'l Ins. Co.*, 966 F.2d 470, 474 (9th Cir. 1992). That is particularly true when, like here, intervention is sought to be heard on a limited issue not controlled by the pleadings. *See id.* 

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(W.D. Tex. Nov. 13, 2020); *United States v. TDC Mgmt. Corp.*, 2012 WL 13075866, at \*4 (D.D.C. July 30, 2012). That is an adequate interest in the subject matter of the Fee Motion to merit protection.

Third, the disposition of the Fee Motion will impair Movants' ability to protect their interests. Movants do and will vigorously contest in the state court action that they are PersonalWeb's alter egos. But they expect Amazon to argue that Movants cannot contest the *amount* the award in the state court proceedings because they cannot collaterally attack a federal judgment. Protecting Movants' interest and even basic notions of due process require Movants to be heard on the Fee Motion in this Court, now.

Finally, Movants' interests cannot be adequately represented by PersonalWeb. PersonalWeb is essentially insolvent and under the control of its Receiver. It does not have, and will likely never have, assets sufficient to satisfy the \$5.4 million judgment, much less an enhanced award of \$8.5 million. Shipley Decl. Ex. 3 & ¶ 4. PersonalWeb (and the Receiver) thus have little motive to vigorously contest the Motion's enhanced demand. Indeed, Movants understand that absent an infusion of additional cash into the receivership, PersonalWeb likely can't even pay its attorneys to adequately defend against the motion. *Id.* ¶ 5. In similar contexts, courts recognize that an insolvent judgment debtor cannot adequately represent the interests of parties alleged to be its alter egos. See NEC Elecs. Inc. v. Hurt, 208 Cal. App. 3d 772, 780 (1989) (alleged alter ego's interests did not align with principally liable company that was "on the verge of bankruptcy" because company had no "occasion to conduct the litigation with a diligence corresponding to the risk of personal liability that was involved" for the alleged alter ego); Katzir's Floor & Home Design, Inc. v. M-MLS.com, 394 F.3d 1143, 1149 (9th Cir. 2004) (alleged alter ego's interests were not "protected in the underlying action" when principal defendant "was on the verge of dissolution").

Limited mandatory intervention for the purpose of opposing the Motion is thus appropriate.



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