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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

SRC LABS, LLC, et al.,  
  
Plaintiffs,  
  
v.  
  
MICROSOFT CORPORATION,  
  
Defendant.

CASE NO. C18-0321JLR  
  
ORDER STAYING CASE  
PENDING *INTER PARTES*  
REVIEW PROCEEDINGS

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Before the court is Defendant Microsoft Corporation’s (“Microsoft”) motion to stay the above-captioned case pending *inter partes* review (“IPR”). (Mot. (Dkt. # 117).) Microsoft contends that their 10 pending petitions for IPR, which they filed with the Patent and Trademark Office (“PTO”) between August 24, 2018, and September 11, 2018, warrant such a stay. (*See generally id.*) Plaintiffs SRC Labs, LLC (“SRC”) and Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe (“SRMT”) (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) oppose the motion. (Resp. (Dkt. # 123).) Microsoft filed a reply. (Reply (Dkt. # 129).) The court has

1 considered the parties' submissions in support of and in opposition to the motion, the  
2 relevant portions of the record, and the applicable law. Being fully advised,<sup>1</sup> the court  
3 GRANTS Microsoft's motion, STAYS the case pending the PTO's decisions on  
4 Microsoft's 10 IPR petitions, VACATES all case deadlines that remain as of the date of  
5 this order, and ORDERS the parties to file a joint status report regarding the status of  
6 Microsoft's 10 IPR petitions upon receiving decisions on all 10 petitions from the PTO or  
7 on May 1, 2019, whichever occurs first.

## 8 II. BACKGROUND

9 Plaintiffs assert that Microsoft infringes upon United States Patent Nos. 6,076,152  
10 ("the '152 patent"), 6,247,110 ("the '110 patent"), 6,434,687 ("the '687 patent"),  
11 7,225,324 ("the '324 patent"), 7,421,524 ("the '524 patent"), and 7,620,800 ("the '800  
12 patent"). (*See generally* Am. Compl. (Dkt. # 103); *see also* '152 patent (Dkt. # 103-1);  
13 '110 patent (Dkt. # 103-2); '687 patent (Dkt. # 103-3); '324 patent (Dkt. # 103-4); '524  
14 patent (Dkt. # 103-5); '800 patent (Dkt. # 103-6).) Plaintiffs filed this case on October  
15 18, 2017, in the Eastern District of Virginia. (*See* Compl. (Dkt. # 1).) The Virginia  
16 district court transferred the case to this court on February 26, 2018. (*See* 2/26/18 Order  
17 (Dkt. # 50); *see also* 3/1/18 Letter (Dkt. # 52).)

18 In a separate action in this court, Plaintiffs asserted patent infringement claims  
19 against Amazon Web Services, Inc., Amazon.com, Inc., and VADATA, Inc. *See SRC*

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20  
21 <sup>1</sup> Plaintiffs request oral argument (*see* Resp. at 1), but the court concludes that oral  
22 argument would not be helpful to its disposition of this motion and denies Plaintiffs' request.  
*See* Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 7(b)(4).

1 *Labs, LLC v. Amazon Web Services, Inc.*, No. C18-0317JLR (W.D. Wash), Dkt. # 1.  
2 Three of the six patents-at-issue in the present case—the ’110 patent, the ’687 patent, and  
3 the ’800 patent—are also at issue in *SRC Labs, LLC v. Amazon Web Services, Inc.* See  
4 *id.*, Dkt. # 1 ¶ 1. Due to the overlapping patents, the parties in the two cases submitted  
5 coordinated discovery plans (*see, e.g.*, Discovery Plan (Dkt. # 91)), which the court  
6 modified and approved on May 22, 2018 (*see* Sched. Order (Dkt. # 94)). The court also  
7 consolidated the *Markman* hearing<sup>2</sup> and the *Markman*-related pretrial matters for the two  
8 cases, with the *Markman* hearing scheduled for December 20-21, 2018. (*See* 5/22/18  
9 Min. Order (Dkt. # 95) at 1-2; Sched. Order at 2.) In this case, certain deadlines had  
10 expired by the time Microsoft filed the present motion: disclosing preliminary  
11 infringement contentions and asserted claims, joining additional parties, disclosing  
12 preliminary invalidity contentions, providing expert witness reports on *Markman* issues,  
13 providing rebuttal expert reports on *Markman* issues, and exchanging preliminary claim  
14 charts. (Sched. Order at 1-2; *see also* 8/31/18 Order (Dkt. # 112); Dkt.)

15       Between August 24, 2018, and September 11, 2018, Microsoft filed 10 petitions  
16 for IPR with the PTO’s Patent Trial and Appeal Board (“PTAB”). (Mot. at 6.) In these  
17 10 petitions, Microsoft challenges all six of the patents-at-issue in this case, alleging 38  
18 separate grounds of invalidity based on 20 different prior art patents and publications.  
19 (*Id.*) The PTAB has issued notices establishing patent owner response deadlines for 4 of  
20 the 10 IPR petitions, covering the ’687, ’524, ’324, and ’800 patents. (Love Decl. (Dkt.

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<sup>2</sup> *Markman v. Westview Instruments, Inc.*, 517 U.S. 370, 391 (1996).

1 # 118), ¶¶ 10-13, Exs. H-K.) Microsoft claims that, in the ordinary course, it expects  
2 similar notices and response deadlines for the other six petitions to be issued soon. (Mot.  
3 at 6.) At the latest, the PTAB will determine whether to grant Microsoft’s first four  
4 petitions by March 2019. (*See id.*); *see also* 35 U.S.C. § 314(b) (requiring the PTAB to  
5 “determine whether to institute” an IPR “within 3 months after . . . receiving a  
6 preliminary response to the petition”). The PTAB should determine whether to grant  
7 Microsoft’s remaining six petitions by April 2019. *See* 35 U.S.C. § 314(b). When the  
8 PTAB grants a petition, it has one year to complete the review, but may extend the one-  
9 year period by up to six months for good cause. 35 U.S.C. § 316(a)(11); 37 C.F.R.  
10 § 42.100(c). Thus, if the PTAB grants all of Microsoft’s petitions and conducts an IPR  
11 trial on all of the patents, the IPR trials and decisions should conclude by March or April  
12 2020, but may be extended to October 2020. *Id.*; (*see also* Mot. at 6.)

13 On October 11, 2018, after confirming that Plaintiffs would not stipulate to a stay  
14 pending resolution of Microsoft’s IPR petitions (*see* Love Decl. ¶ 14, Ex. L), Microsoft  
15 moved to stay this case (*see* Mot.). That motion is now before the court.

### 16 III. ANALYSIS

17 The court has the authority to stay this case pending the outcome of an IPR  
18 petition. *See Ethicon, Inc. v. Quigg*, 849 F.2d 1422, 1426-27 (Fed. Cir. 1988); *Wre-Hol*  
19 *v. Pharos Sci. & Applications*, No. C09-1642MJP, 2010 WL 2985685, at \*2 (W.D. Wash.  
20 July 23, 2010); *DSS Tech. Mgmt., Inc. v. Apple, Inc.*, No. 14-cv-05330-HSG, 2015 WL  
21 1967878, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. May 1, 2015). To determine whether to grant such a stay, the  
22 court considers “(1) whether a stay will simplify the issues in question and the trial of the

1 case[s], (2) whether discovery is complete and whether . . . trial date[s] ha[ve] already  
2 been set, and (3) whether a stay will unduly prejudice or present a clear tactical  
3 disadvantage to the non-moving party.” *Pac. Bioscience Labs., Inc. v. Pretika Corp.*, 760  
4 F. Supp. 2d 1061, 1063 (W.D. Wash. 2011). The court applies this “three-factor  
5 framework from *Pacific Biosciences* regardless of whether an IPR petition is pending or  
6 has been granted.” *See Nat’l Prods., Inc. v. Akron Res., Inc.*, No. 15-1984JLR (W.D.  
7 Wash.), Dkt. # 66 at 6 (citations omitted). “The moving party bears the burden of  
8 demonstrating that a stay is appropriate.” *DSS Tech.*, 2015 WL 1967878, at \*2.

9 **A. Simplification of the Case**

10 The court first considers whether and to what extent staying these cases pending  
11 the outcome of the IPR petitions would simplify the issues and the trial in this case. *See*  
12 *Pac. Bioscience*, 760 F. Supp. 2d at 1063. Microsoft argues that, in light of the multiple  
13 IPR petitions, there is a significant chance that a stay pending the IPRs would simplify  
14 the issues. (Mot. at 8-10.) Microsoft relies heavily on PTO statistics to support its claim.  
15 (*See id.*) Plaintiffs argue that Microsoft’s motion is premature because the PTAB has not  
16 yet assigned each IPR petition to a panel, and has not yet instituted any of the IPRs.  
17 (Resp. at 7-9.) In addition, Plaintiffs assert that, even assuming the PTAB grants the IPR  
18 petitions, Microsoft’s invalidity claims in this case are different than its invalidity claims  
19 in the IPRs. (Resp. at 12-13.) Therefore, according to Plaintiffs, any decision the PTAB  
20 reaches will not simplify the issues here. (*Id.*) Lastly, Plaintiffs claim that this court is a  
21 more expeditious and efficient forum to try the patents-at-issue because trial is currently

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