




28 U.S.C. § 1659(a). First, the civil action before the District Court must “involv[e] parties that are also parties to a proceeding before the [ITC].” (*Id.*) Second, the claims for which the stay is requested must “involve[] the same issues” as those before the ITC. (*Id.*) Third, the stay must be requested by a respondent before the ITC within thirty days of being named as a respondent before the ITC, or within thirty days of the District Court action being filed, whichever is later. (*Id.*)

The Court finds that all three requirements for a statutory stay have been met. First, the ITC Action and the above-captioned matter involve the same parties because AGIS is the complainant in the ITC Action and Xiaomi is named as a respondent. (*Id.* at 1–2.) Second, all patents-in-suit—U.S. Patent Nos. 8,213,970, 9,445,251, 9,467,838, 9,749,829, and 9,820,123—are the subject of AGIS’s infringement allegations in the ITC Action. (*Id.* at 1.) Third, Xiaomi is a respondent in the ITC Action and has filed its Motion within thirty days of the ITC’s institution of an investigation. (*Id.* at 2–3.) The statutory requirements for a stay having been met, the Court finds that the Motion should be and hereby is **GRANTED**.

Accordingly, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1659, it is **ORDERED** that all action in the above-captioned matter is **STAYED** until further Order of this Court. It is further **ORDERED** that the parties file a joint notice in this case with attached supporting copies of any dispositive or partially dispositive action by the ITC.

**So ORDERED and SIGNED this 18th day of January, 2023.**

  
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RODNEY GILSTRAP  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE