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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

ENTROPIC COMMUNICATIONS,
LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

COX COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
COXCOM, LLC; and
COX COMMUNICATIONS
CALIFORNIA, LLC,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:23-cv-01049-JWH-KES
[Lead Case]

**ORDER CONDITIONALLY
GRANTING COMCAST'S
MOTION TO STAY [ECF
No. 345]**

ENTROPIC COMMUNICATIONS,
LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

COMCAST CORPORATION;
COMCAST CABLE
COMMUNICATIONS, LLC; and
COMCAST CABLE
COMMUNICATIONS
MANAGEMENTS, LLC,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:23-cv-01050-JWH-KES
[Consolidated]

1 Before the Court is the motion of Defendants Comcast Cable
2 Communications, LLC; Comcast Cable Communications Management, LLC;
3 and Comcast Corporation (collectively, “Comcast”) to the stay the case filed by
4 Plaintiff Entropic Communications LLC (“Entropic”) pending *inter partes*
5 review (“IPR”) before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Patent Trial and
6 Appeal Board (the “PTAB”).¹ Defendants Cox Communications, Inc.;
7 CoxCom, LLC; and Cox Communications California, LLC (collectively,
8 “Cox”) indicate that they do not oppose Comcast’s Motion and request that, to
9 the extent that the Court enters a stay, these cases be stayed as a whole.²
10 Entropic opposed Comcast’s Motion and responded to Cox’s statement of non-
11 opposition.³ Counterdefendants MaxLinear, Inc. and MaxLinear
12 Communications LLC (jointly, “MaxLinear”) also opposed Comcast’s
13 Motion.⁴ Comcast replied.⁵

14 The Court concludes that this matter is appropriate for resolution without
15 a hearing. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 78; L.R. 7-15. After considering the papers filed in
16 support and in opposition, the Court **GRANTS** Comcast’s instant Motion—
17 subject to Cox’s agreement to be bound—for the reasons set forth below.
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22 ¹ Comcast’s Mot. to Stay (the “Motion”) [ECF No. 345].

23 ² Cox’s Statement of Non-Opp’n to the Motion [ECF No. 346].

24 ³ Entropic’s Opp’n to the Motion [ECF No. 349]; Entropic’s Response to
25 Cox [ECF No. 348].

26 ⁴ MaxLinear’s Opp’n to the Motion [ECF No. 347]. MaxLinear is a
27 counterdefendant in other patent cases filed by Entropic that are pending before
this Court.

28 ⁵ Comcast’s Reply in Supp. of the Motion (the “Reply”) [ECF No. 351].

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I. BACKGROUND

In February 2023, Entropic filed complaints commencing patent infringement actions against Cox and Comcast.⁶ Those matters are now consolidated.⁷ Specifically, Entropic alleges that Defendants infringe U.S. Patent Nos. 8,223,775 (the “’775 Patent”); 8,284,690 (the “’690 Patent”); 8,792,008 (the “’008 Patent”); 9,210,362 (the “’362 Patent”); 9,825,826 (the “’826 Patent”); 10,135,682 (the “’682 Patent”); 11,381,866 (the “’866 Patent”); 11,399,206 (the “’206 Patent”); 11,785,275 (the “’275 Patent”); and 9,866,438 (the “’438 Patent”).⁸

Comcast moves for a stay pending the resolution of several petitions for IPR filed by Comcast. The following table lists the status of each patent in suit:

Patent	Challenges	Status
’775 Patent	IPR2024-00446 (Claims 1-20)	review instituted
’690 Patent	IPR2024-00430 (Claims 1-24)	review instituted
’008 Patent	IPR2024-00441 (Claims 1-18)	review instituted
’362 Patent	IPR2024-00432 (Claims 1-20); IPR2024-00433 (Claims 1-20); IPR2024-00434 (Claims 1-20)	review instituted as to IPR2024-00432 only
’826 Patent	IPR2024-00442 (Claims 1-18)	review instituted
’682 Patent	IPR2024-00578 (Claims 1-4, 6, 8, & 9)	institution denied
’866 Patent	IPR2024-00435 (Claims 1-82); IPR2024-00436 (Claims 1-82); IPR2024-00437 (Claims 1-82)	review instituted as to IPR2024-00435 only

⁶ See Compls. [ECF No. 1 in Case Nos. 2:23-cv-01049 and 2:23-cv-01050].

⁷ See Order Granting Joint Stip. to Consolidate Cases [ECF No. 95].

⁸ Second Amended Complaint [ECF No. 128 in Case No. 2:23-cv-01049] ¶ 1. Entropic also filed a motion to supplement its Second Amended Complaint to assert U.S. Patent No. 9,866,438 (the “’438 Patent”) [ECF No. 143]. That motion is pending.

Patent	Challenges	Status
'206 Patent	IPR2024-00438 (Claims 1-76); IPR2024-00439 (Claims 1-76); IPR2024-00440 (Claims 1-76)	review instituted as to IPR2024-00438 only
'275 Patent	not challenged	
'438 Patent	not challenged	not yet asserted in any operative pleading

II. LEGAL STANDARDS

A district court has broad discretion to stay a case in the interest of judicial economy and to ensure the orderly and efficient management of litigation. *See Clinton v. Jones*, 520 U.S. 681, 706 (1997); *see also Landis v. North American Co.*, 299 U.S. 248, 254 (1936) (“The power to stay proceedings is incidental to the power inherent in every court to control the disposition of the cases on its docket with economy of time and effort for itself, for counsel, and for litigants.”). A district court may find the entry of a stay to be efficient and fair. *See Leyva v. Certified Grocers of California, Ltd.*, 593 F.2d 857, 863 (9th Cir. 1979).

Three factors guide the consideration of whether to stay a patent case pending an IPR: “(1) whether discovery is complete and whether a trial date has been set; (2) whether a stay will simplify the issues in question and trial of the case; and (3) whether a stay would unduly prejudice or present a clear tactical disadvantage to the nonmoving party.” *Aten Int’l Co., Ltd v. Emine Tech. Co., Ltd.*, 2010 WL 1462110, at *6 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 12, 2010) (quoting *Telemac Corp. v. Teledigital, Inc.*, 450 F. Supp. 2d 1107, 1111 (N.D. Cal. 2006)). The inquiry, however, is not limited to those factors: “the totality of the circumstances governs.” *Allergan Inc. v. Cayman Chem. Co.*, 2009 WL 8591844, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 9, 2009) (citation omitted). “The moving party bears the burden of

1 demonstrating that a stay is appropriate.” *Finjan, Inc. v. Symantec Corp.*, 139
2 F. Supp. 3d 1032, 1035 (N.D. Cal. 2015) (internal citations omitted).

3 III. ANALYSIS

4 A. Stage of Litigation

5 The stage of the litigation is assessed at the time that a motion for stay is
6 filed. *See VirtualAgility Inc. v. Salesforce.com, Inc.*, 759 F.3d 1307, 1317 (Fed. Cir.
7 2014). This case is at an early stage.

8 Discovery is in its early stages. Although the parties have exchanged
9 documents, the parties have not taken any depositions nor started expert
10 discovery. *See Locata LBS, LLC v. Yellowpages.com, LLC*, 2014 WL 8103949, at
11 *2-*3 (C.D. Cal. July 11, 2014) (the case was in its early stages when neither
12 party had requested nor taken any depositions and expert discovery had not yet
13 commenced); *see also Pi-Net Int’l, Inc. v. Hertz Corp.*, 2013 WL 7158011, at *2
14 (C.D. Cal. June 5, 2013). Also, discovery is not complete, and no trial date has
15 been set. *See Universal Elecs., Inc. v. Universal Remote Control, Inc.*, 943
16 F. Supp. 2d 1028, 1031 (C.D. Cal. 2013) (considering “whether discovery is
17 complete and whether a trial date has been set”) (internal quotations and
18 citations omitted).

19 Although discovery is in the early stages, the parties and the Court have
20 invested a significant amount of resources in claim construction proceedings.
21 The Court conducted a claim construction hearing in July 2024.⁹ The parties
22 filed opening and responsive claim construction briefs before the hearing and
23 supplemental briefing after the hearing.¹⁰ The claim construction order has not
24 yet issued. Despite those significant efforts, there is still “more work ahead of
25 the parties and the Court than behind.” *Polaris PowerLED Techs., LLC v. LG*
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27 ⁹ Minutes of Claim Construction Hearing [ECF No. 337].

28 ¹⁰ Claim Construction Briefing [ECF Nos. 325, 332, & 333].

1 *Elecs., Inc.*, 2020 WL 6064964, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 26, 2020) (internal
2 citations and quotations omitted). For this reason, courts in this district often
3 find cases in the early stages despite significant claim construction progress.
4 *See, e.g., RJ Tech. LLC v. Apple Inc.*, 2023 WL 8188475, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 4,
5 2023) (“Even though a trial date has been set and this Court issued its Claim
6 Construction Order, the Court finds that this factor weighs in favor of a stay”
7 because “fact discovery is not yet complete and expert discovery has not yet
8 begun.”).

9 The parties have also filed many procedural and pleading-stage motions,
10 and the Court has invested significant resources in resolving those motions, but
11 none of those motions has significantly advanced the stage of the litigation. *See*
12 *Universal Elecs.*, 943 F. Supp. 2d at 1031 (“[T]he Court’s expenditure of
13 resources is an important factor in evaluating the stage of the proceedings.”).
14 Moreover, the Court and parties have significant substantive work ahead,
15 including completing discovery, potentially adjudicating summary judgment
16 motions, and conducting trial. *See PowerLED*, 2020 WL 6064964, at *2.

17 For the foregoing reasons, this factor favors a stay.

18 **B. Simplification of the Issues**

19 “There is a ‘near uniform line of authority [reflecting the principle that]
20 after the PTAB has instituted review proceedings, the parallel district court
21 litigation ordinarily should be stayed.’” *Versata Software, Inc. v. Configit A/S*,
22 2022 WL 3598158, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 27, 2022) (citing *NFC Tech. LLC v.*
23 *HTC America, Inc.*, 2015 WL 1069111, at *6–*7 (E.D. Tex. Mar. 11, 2015)). In
24 this case the PTAB instituted review of the petitions challenging seven out of 10
25 patents.¹¹ Those petitions thus challenge most of the claims that are asserted or
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28 ¹¹ *See supra* Part II.

1 will be asserted in this action, and a stay will likely offer at least some
2 simplification.

3 Moreover, simplification is likely even though the PTAB will not address
4 all of the claims of all of the asserted patents. *See Versata Software*, 2022 WL
5 3598158, at *3 (citing *British Telecom. PLC v. IAC/InteractiveCorp*, 2019 WL
6 4740156, at *7 (D. Del. Sept. 27, 2019)) (finding that a stay was appropriate
7 even when the PTAB instituted review on fewer than all asserted patent claims).
8 The PTAB denied institution of the petition challenging seven claims of the
9 '682 Patent, Comcast did not challenge the '275 Patent, and Comcast has not
10 yet challenged the '438 Patent, so the parties may need to litigate those claims.¹²
11 But the petitions pertaining to the other seven patents challenge 258 claims in
12 total.¹³ The scope of that review far outweighs the claims that the PTAB will not
13 address.

14 The Court also declines to sever the '682 and '438 Patents at this stage.
15 Entropic has not filed a separate motion to sever these patents. Further, beyond
16 complicating the proceedings, many facts weigh against severance of those two
17 patents. For example, all patent claims in this case arise from MaxLinear's sale
18 of patents to Entropic, the patents relate to the same technology, at least at a
19 high level, and trial of the patent claims will involve overlapping witnesses and
20 documentary proof.

21 In the event that the PTAB invalidates any challenged patent claim, some
22 simplification is guaranteed because that decision will eliminate that claim. *See*
23 *Core Optical Techs., LLC v. Fujitsu Network Commc'ns, Inc.*, 2016 WL 7507760,
24 at *2 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 12, 2016) ("If the PTAB cancels or narrows a portion of
25 the asserted claims, the scope of this litigation may be significantly reduced.").

27 ¹² *Id.*

28 ¹³ *Id.*

1 Proceeding with further litigation and finalizing a claim construction ruling now
2 may involve work that ultimately proves unnecessary.

3 Simplification is also possible even if the PTAB does not invalidate any
4 claims. *See, e.g., Realtime Data*, 2017 WL 3453295, at *2 (finding that a stay
5 provides “a richer prosecution history upon which to base necessary claim
6 construction determinations”); *Core Optical Techs.*, 2016 WL 7507760, at *2
7 (“Even if no patent claim is eliminated, the intrinsic record developed during
8 the IPR may inform on issues like claim construction.”). To the extent that any
9 asserted patent claim remains after the completion of IPR proceedings, the
10 estoppel provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 315(e)(2) will apply with respect to Comcast
11 and will prevent the assertion of waived invalidity arguments. The Court
12 further conditions the stay upon Cox’s agreement to be bound to the estoppel
13 provisions. To the extent that Cox does not agree to be bound, Cox is
14 **DIRECTED** to file a notice so indicating.

15 For those reasons, this factor favors a stay.

16 **C. The Risk of Undue Prejudice**

17 When considering prejudice or a clear tactical disadvantage to the
18 patentee, a court considers: “(1) the timing of the petition for review; (2) the
19 timing of the request for the stay; (3) the status of the review proceedings; and
20 (4) the relationship of the parties.” *TeleSign Corp. v. Twilio, Inc.*, 2016 WL
21 6821111, at *4 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 9, 2016) (quoting *E. Digital Corp. v. Dropcam,*
22 *Inc.*, 2016 WL 658033, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 18, 2016)). “Courts have
23 repeatedly found no undue prejudice unless the patentee makes a specific
24 showing of prejudice beyond the delay necessarily inherent in any stay.”
25 *PersonalWeb Techs., LLC v. Apple Inc.*, 69 F. Supp. 3d 1022, 1029 (N.D. Cal.
26 2014); *see also Wonderland Nurserygoods Co.*, 2015 WL 1809309, at *4 (“The
27 general prejudice of having to wait for resolution is not a persuasive reason to
28 deny the motion for stay.”).

1 First, the timing of the petitions and the stay request are not prejudicial.
2 Entropic filed this action in February 2023, and Comcast timely filed its
3 petitions within the statutory period. *See* 35 U.S.C. § 315(b). Comcast first
4 moved for a stay in September 2024, at a time when the PTAB would soon
5 finish rendering institution decisions on all pending IPR requests. In view of
6 both the complexity here and the Court’s preference not to grant stays before
7 the PTAB institutes review, this timeline does not suggest any prejudice.

8 Second, the status of the review proceedings does not, standing alone,
9 pose undue prejudice. Here, the PTAB should issue its final written decision in
10 the three instituted proceedings within 18 months of their institution dates. *See*
11 35 U.S.C. § 316(a)(11). Although 18 months is a substantial period of time in the
12 life of a patent case, it is also a finite, statutory period. *See id.* “Protracted delay
13 is always a risk inherent in granting a stay . . . [and the] general prejudice of
14 having to wait for resolution is not a persuasive reason to deny the motion for
15 stay.” *Wonderland Nurserygoods Co.*, 2015 WL 1809309, at *4 (quoting *Sorensen*
16 *ex rel. Sorensen Research and Development Trust v. Black & Decker Corp.*, 2007
17 WL 2696590, at *4 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 10, 2007)).

18 Third, the relationship of the parties favors a stay. Entropic is a non-
19 practicing entity, and it would not risk losing sales to alleged infringers during a
20 stay. *See Cannarella v. Volvo Car USA LLC*, 2016 WL 9450451, at *14 (C.D.
21 Cal. Dec. 12, 2016); *Evolutionary Intelligence LLC v. Yelp Inc.*, 2013 WL 6672451,
22 at *8 (N.D. Cal. 2013). A stay likely would not prejudice Entropic, a licensor,
23 because monetary damages provide adequate redress for infringement. *See id.*
24 Additionally, there is no risk of irreparable harm because Entropic does not
25 practice the invention. *See id.*

26 Finally, the Court does not find any gamesmanship here. Entropic argues
27 that Cox acted improperly by requesting that the Court stay the whole action, as
28 opposed to only Case No. 2:23-cv-01050, even though Cox chose not to file its

1 own, separate stay motion. The Court need not review two separate stay
2 motions to decide whether staying the entire action here is appropriate. Because
3 all of the consolidated cases involve the same set of asserted patents, and
4 because the PTAB considers only questions of validity under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102
5 and 103 for those patents during IPR proceedings, the Court finds that its
6 analysis of the three discretionary factors would not vary greatly for each
7 individual Defendant. For this reason, too, the parties' arguments concerning
8 the Vendor Support Agreement issue, which pertains only to Comcast, are
9 unpersuasive.¹⁴ The simplification factor focuses on patent validity based upon
10 the prior art, which is a separate issue.

11 Further, the Court approaches Comcast's request in a way that mitigates
12 prejudice. First, the Court analyzed the propriety of a stay separately for Case
13 Nos. 23-cv-01043 and 23-cv-01049, which involve different asserted patents.
14 *See Document Sec. Sys., Inc. v. Nichia Corp.*, 2020 WL 4529613, at *2 (C.D. Cal.
15 June 15, 2020) ("the results in a different case regarding different unrelated
16 patents and prior art says nothing of the likelihood of simplification" in another
17 case). Second, the Court conditions the stay upon Cox's agreement to be bound
18 to the estoppel provisions applicable to Comcast under 35 U.S.C. § 315(e)(2).

19 Because the Court finds little, if any, risk of undue prejudice to Entropic,
20 the Court declines to balance the parties' competing interests. Accordingly, this
21 factor favors a stay.

22 IV. DISPOSITION

23 On balance, considering the totality of the circumstances, a stay is
24 appropriate. Thus, the Court hereby **ORDERS** as follows:
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27 ¹⁴ See generally Order re Motion to Dismiss under Rules 12(b)(10 and
28 12(b)(6) [ECF No. 175 in Case No. 23-cv-01043].

1 1. Comcast's instant Motion [ECF No. 345] is **CONDITIONALLY**
2 **GRANTED.**

3 2. This action is **STAYED** pending the resolution of the instituted
4 IPR proceedings identified above, subject to Cox's agreement to be bound. Any
5 party may make a motion at any time to modify or vacate the stay, for good cause
6 shown.

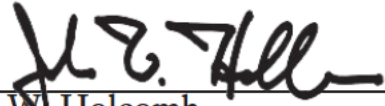
7 3. The stay is **CONDITIONED** upon Cox's agreement to be bound
8 to the estoppel provisions applicable to Comcast under 35 U.S.C. § 315(e)(2). If
9 Cox does *not* agree to be bound, then Cox is **DIRECTED** to file no later than
10 February 21, 2025, a notice so indicating. If Cox *does* agree to be bound, it need
11 not take any further action.

12 4. The parties are **DIRECTED** to file no later than May 16, 2025, and
13 every 90 days thereafter, a Joint Report regarding the posture of the IPR
14 proceedings.

15 5. Within 10 days of the issuance of final written decisions in the
16 pending IPRs, the parties are **DIRECTED** file a Joint Report providing their
17 collective or respective positions regarding the propriety of lifting the stay.

18 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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20 Dated: February 13, 2025



John W. Holcomb
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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