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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
10	SOUTHERN DIVISION	
11	MEDIA TECHNOLOGIES LICENSING LLC,) SA CV 01-1198 AHS (ANx)
12	Plaintiff,))
13	V.) MEMORANDUM OPINION ON
14) ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS') MOTION TO STAY ACTION
15	THE UPPER DECK COMPANY, et al.,) PENDING PATENT) REEXAMINATIONS AFTER PTO
16	Defendants.) OFFICE ACTIONS REJECTED) ALL CLAIMS IN SUIT
17)
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19	I.	
20	PROCEDURAL HISTORY	
21	On June 30, 2006, defendants/counterclaimants The Upper	
22	Deck Company, The Upper Deck Company, LLC, and Upper Deck	
23	Distribution and Sales (collectively, "Upper Deck") filed a	
24	Motion to Dismiss Second Amended Complaint Without Prejudice or,	
25	in the Alternative, Stay Action Pending Patent Reexaminations	
26	("Motion to Stay"). Defendant Playoff Corporation filed a	
27	joinder in the Motion to Stay on July 5, 2006. Plaintiff filed	
28	opposition on July 10, 2006. Upper Deck filed a reply thereto on	

July 17, 2006. After consideration of the parties' papers and the arguments of counsel at a hearing held July 24, 2006, the Court granted Upper Deck's alternative motion and ordered all proceedings stayed.¹

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

II.

On October 4, 2004, defendants filed a petition for reexamination of plaintiff's patents Nos. 5,803,501 ("'501 Patent") and 6,142,532 ("'532 Patent") with the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("PTO"). Upper Deck filed a motion to stay this action pending patent reexamination on October 28, 2004. The Court denied the motion on December 2, 2004. At the time, the PTO had not ruled on defendants' petition for reexamination. On December 15, 2004, the PTO granted the petitions for reexamination of the '501 and '532 Patents. On December 29, 2004, Upper Deck and various other defendants filed a motion for reconsideration of the Court's order denying a stay of the case. The Court denied the motion for reconsideration on February 28, 2005.

On January 27, 2006, the PTO issued Office Actions rejecting all claims of the '501 and '532 Patents that plaintiff asserts in this action. Plaintiff has since submitted responses to the Office Actions, and the PTO has taken the matters under advisement.

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¹ By separate order, all pending motions were denied without prejudice, and the order of submission on the final pretrial conference along with the trial date were vacated.

III.

<u>DISCUSSION</u>

A. Reexamination of a Patent by the PTO

The primary purpose of the reexamination procedure is to eliminate trial of an issue or to facilitate trial of an issue by providing the district court with the expert view of the PTO when a claim survives a reexamination proceeding. ASCII Corp. v. STD Entm't USA, Inc., 844 F. Supp. 1378, 1380 (N.D. Cal. 1994). The decision to grant or deny a motion to stay proceedings during reexamination rests with the sound discretion of the court. Id. There exists a liberal policy in favor of granting motions to stay court proceedings pending the results of reexamination proceedings. Id. at 1381.

In determining whether to grant a stay, courts generally consider whether a stay would create undue prejudice or present a clear tactical disadvantage to the nonmoving party. <u>Id.</u> More specific factors to consider include: (1) the stage of the litigation, i.e., whether discovery is or will be almost complete and whether the matter is marked for trial; (2) whether a stay will simplify the issues in question and trial of the case; and (3) the delay in seeking reexamination and whether the petition was made with a dilatory purpose. <u>Id.</u>; <u>Middleton</u>, <u>Inc.</u> v. <u>Minn</u>. <u>Mining & Mfg. Co.</u>, No. 4:03-cv-40493, 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16812 at *11, *23, *26 (S.D. Iowa Aug. 24, 2004).

B. When the PTO Has Rejected All Claims in Suit, Good Cause Exists to Stay the Action Pending Reexamination

While there is no doubt that the litigation is at an advanced stage, a stay of the proceedings is likely to result in a

simplification of the issues for trial or obviate the need for a trial altogether. "Ordinarily, courts need not expend unnecessary judicial resources by attempting to resolve claims which may be amended, eliminated, or lucidly narrowed by the patent reexamination process and the expertise of its officers." Hewlett-Packard Co. v. Acuson Corp., No. C-93-0808 MHP, 1993 WL 149994 at *2 (N.D. Cal. May 5, 1993). In this case, where the PTO has issued a tentative rejection of all claims in prosecution,

[i]f these proceedings are not stayed, there is a substantial risk of expending substantial resources on trying the validity of patent claims that may ultimately be cancelled or amended by the PTO. A stay will allow both the parties to take advantage of the PTO's expert analysis of prior art and may limit or narrow remaining issues.

Tap Pharmaceutical Prods. Inc. v. Atrix Labs. Inc., 70 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1319, 1320 (N.D. Ill. 2004).

Further, although Upper Deck and the other defendants in this case delayed seeking a reexamination of the patents, the Court does not find that they brought the petition solely for a dilatory purpose. See Emhart Indus., Inc. v. Sankyo Seiki Mfg. Co., No. 85 C 7565, 1987 WL 6314 (N.D. Ill. Feb. 2, 1987) ("[P]laintiff has not alleged, nor is there any evidence to support a finding, that the defendant's request was made solely for the purpose of delaying the litigation. Rather, if defendant is 'guilty' of any 'crime,' it is of dragging its feet in filing its otherwise valid request for reexamination." (first and last emphasis added)); see also

<u>Middleton</u>, 2004 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 168123 at *30 ("[T]here is no evidence that [defendant] has moved for a stay *solely* for a dilatory purpose beyond [plaintiff's] argument to the contrary." (emphasis added)).

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Moreover, the PTO's grounds for rejecting plaintiff's claims are that the claims would be obvious to one skilled in the art and/or that the claims are anticipated by prior art. While the Court denied defendants' motion for summary judgment brought solely on grounds of anticipation, the cases brought to the Court's attention at the time placed the validity of plaintiff's claims into question - many of defendants' authorities rejected claims for obviousness as well as for anticipation. It is also of some significance to the Court's decision to stay proceedings that plaintiff has not stood on its claims as filed in the '532 Patent. Although it offered no amendments to the '501 Patent, plaintiff has offered amendments to the '532 Patent in response to the Office One inference drawn therefrom is that plaintiff agrees that the rejection is justified - but takes the position that the rejection can be overcome by re-drafting, which in turn will permit plaintiff to maintain its argument that the scope of the '532 prosecution remains unchanged, amendments notwithstanding. In sum, the Court's view is that the reexamination by the PTO is welladvised and a sound development for all parties to this suit.

At this point, the benefits of granting a stay of the case outweigh any prejudice caused by a stay. In fact, no prejudice to plaintiff's claim for money damages is apparent. As pointed out by defendants, and not contested by plaintiff, plaintiff is a holding company whose sole business is issuing

licenses under the patents. If plaintiff returns with valid claims 2 to pursue in this action, all delay will be measured by money 3 damages, which defendants are fully capable of paying. IV. 4 CONCLUSION 5 Because the Patent and Trademark Office has rejected in 6 7 its most recent Office Actions all of plaintiff's claims prosecuted in this action, because the prosecution history for the patents is 8 9 in flux, being further developed as this case approaches final claim construction, and because the expertise of the PTO with 10 respect to close questions of patentability is welcome, and for the 11 12 reasons previously discussed, the Court grants Upper Deck's 13 alternative motion and orders that all proceedings in this action 14 be stayed. The case is ordered administratively closed. IT IS SO ORDERED. 15 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk shall serve a copy 16 of this Order on counsel for all parties in this action. 17 DATED: July ____, 2006. 18 19 20 ALICEMARIE H. STOTLER CHIEF U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28