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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**  
8 **AT SEATTLE**

9 ARENDI S.A.R.L.,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 HTC CORP. a/k/a HIGH TECH COMPUTER,  
CORP., HTC AMERICA, INC.,

13 Defendants.

Civil Action No. 2:18-cv-1725-BJR

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION**

14 **I. INTRODUCTION**

15 Plaintiff Arendi S.A.R.L. requests that this Court reconsider the November 17, 2019 order  
16 staying this case pending resolution of related cases in the District of Delaware. Dkt. Nos. 147,  
17 149. Defendants oppose the motion. Dkt. No. 156. Having reviewed the motion, the opposition  
18 thereto, the record of the case, and the relevant legal authorities, the Court will grant the motion  
19 for reconsideration. The reasoning for the Court's decision follows.  
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21 **II. BACKGROUND**

22 Plaintiff Arendi S.A.R.L. ("Arendi") initiated this case against Defendants HTC Corp.  
23 a/k/a High Tech Computer Corp. ("HTC"), a Taiwanese corporation, and HTC America, Inc.  
24 ("HTC America"), a wholly owned subsidiary of HTC that is incorporated under the laws of the  
25 State of Washington (collectively "Defendants"). Arendi alleges that Defendants have infringed  
26 and continue to infringe United States Patents No. 7,917,843 ("the '843 patent") and No.  
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1 8,306,993 (“the ‘993 patent”). This lawsuit is one of ten lawsuits Arendi filed against multiple  
2 technology entities in 2012 and 2013 in the District of Delaware. The cases were consolidated  
3 and assigned to the Honorable Chief Judge Leonard Stark. However, in November 2018,  
4 pursuant to a joint stipulation between Arendi and Defendants, the claims related to Defendants  
5 were transferred to this district. The other consolidated cases remain in the District of Delaware  
6 before Judge Stark.  
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8 Per the parties’ request, this Court scheduled a technology tutorial and claim construction  
9 hearing for September 16, 2019. Ten days before the scheduled hearing, the parties submitted a  
10 joint prehearing statement and amended claim chart in which they notified the Court that Judge  
11 Stark had recently construed six of the ten terms of the ‘843 and ‘993 patents that are also before  
12 this Court. *See* Dkt. No. 145.  
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14 The tutorial and claim construction hearing was held on September 16 as scheduled and  
15 during the hearing, this Court raised the possibility of transferring HTC—the Taiwanese  
16 corporation—back to the District of Delaware while retaining the portion of the case that relates  
17 to HTC America—the Washington corporation. Arendi did not object to the Court’s suggestion;  
18 Defendants objected, arguing that it would be prejudicial to HTC to rejoin the Delaware  
19 proceeding mid-litigation. Defendants instead requested that this Court stay the entire case before  
20 it pending resolution of the Delaware cases. The Court adopted Defendants’ suggestion and stayed  
21 this matter pending resolution of the Delaware cases. Dkt. No. 147.  
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23 Arendi now moves the Court to reconsider its decision. It requests that the stay be lifted as  
24 to HTC, the Taiwanese corporation, and that its claims against HTC be transferred to the District  
25 Court of Delaware. Dkt. No. 149. Arendi argues that lifting the stay and transferring the case to  
26 the District of Delaware is appropriate because its case against HTC is properly venued in the  
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1 District of Delaware and Arendi never would have consented to transfer it here only to have it  
2 stayed. Arendi also claims that HTC will not be prejudiced by rejoining the consolidated cases in  
3 Delaware because those cases are not significantly ahead of the schedule in this case. Lastly,  
4 Arendi argues that HTC recently underwent a “radical” business transformation and an indefinite  
5 stay “would all but ensure that witnesses familiar with the HTC products at issue in this case” will  
6 no longer be “employed by HTC when it finally comes time for depositions and trial.” Dkt. No.  
7 149 at 4-5.  
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9 Defendants counter that the parties entered into a stipulated agreement to transfer Arendi’s  
10 claims against both HTC and HTC America to this district and Arendi cannot now void that  
11 agreement. Defendants argue that transferring the claims against HTC back to the District of  
12 Delaware would be prejudicial to HTC because it would be denied the benefit of its bargain in  
13 agreeing to transfer both HTC American and HTC to this district, it would be required to litigate  
14 the same issues in two different districts, and it will not have the opportunity to present oral  
15 argument to Judge Stark on claim construction.  
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### 17 **III. STANDARD OF REVIEW**

18 A Court in this district may reconsider its prior decision pursuant to Local Rule 7(h)(1) if  
19 there is a showing of (a) manifest error in the prior ruling, or (b) facts or legal authority which  
20 could not have been brought to the attention of the court earlier, through reasonable diligence.  
21 *See Aronson v. Dog Eat Dog Films*, 738 F. Supp. 2d 1104, 1118 (W.D. Wash. 2010). Local Rule  
22 7(h) is the functional equivalent of a motion to alter or amend a judgment under Fed. R. Civ. P.  
23 59(e). *Id.* citing *Fuller v. M.G. Jewelry*, 950 F.2d 1437, 1442 (9th Cir. 1991). “While Rule 59(e)  
24 permits a district court to reconsider and amend a previous order, the rule offers an  
25 ‘extraordinary remedy, to be used sparingly in the interests of finality and conservation of  
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1 judicial resources.” *Carroll v. Nakatani*, 342 F.3d 934, 945 (9th Cir. 2003) (quoting 12 James  
2 Wm. Moore *et al.*, Moore’s Federal Practice § 59.30[4] (3d ed. 2000)). “Rule 59(e) amendments  
3 are appropriate if the district court ‘(1) is presented with newly discovered evidence, (2)  
4 committed clear error or the initial decision was manifestly unjust, or (3) if there is an  
5 intervening change in controlling law.” *Dixon v. Wallowa County*, 336 F.3d 1013, 1022 (9th  
6 Cir. 2003) (quoting *School Dist. No. 1J, Multnomah County v. ACandS, Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1255, 1263  
7 (9th Cir. 1993)).  
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#### 9 IV. DISCUSSION

10 In reaching the decision to stay the instant case pending resolution of the related  
11 consolidated cases in the District of Delaware, the Court was cognizant of the limited resources  
12 available to the judiciary and the need to expend those resources efficiently. It appeared to the  
13 Court not only a tremendous waste of resources to have this district court construe nearly  
14 identical terms in the same patents that are already before the esteemed Chief Judge of the  
15 District of Delaware, but also an extremely inefficient use of Arendi’s and Defendants’ own  
16 resources. The inefficiency was highlighted by the fact that Judge Stark issued a decision  
17 construing six of the ten claim terms this Court was asked to construe just two weeks before this  
18 Court was scheduled to hear arguments on those terms. In construing those claims, Judge Stark  
19 analyzed the same terms, specifications, prosecution history, and learned treatises this Court was  
20 asked to examine. This is the definition of inefficiency and that is why this Court *sua sponte*  
21 raised the notion of staying the instant case pending resolution of the cases in Delaware.  
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23 Furthermore, allowing the cases to proceed in parallel presents the risk of inconsistent rulings, a  
24 result to be especially avoided in patent cases. *See Markman v. Westview Instruments, Inc.*, 517  
25 U.S. 370, 390 (1996) (noting “the importance of uniformity in the treatment of a given patent”).  
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1 At the time, Arendi did not object to the Court’s proposal; however, Arendi also did not  
2 have an opportunity to prepare for the Court’s proposal. With the instant motion for  
3 reconsideration, Arendi has convinced this Court that it would be prejudicial to stay Arendi’s  
4 claims against both HTC and HTC America, and that the better course of action is to maintain  
5 the stay as to HTC America, but transfer Arendi’s claims against HTC back to Delaware where  
6 they are properly venued.<sup>1</sup>  
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8 Defendants argue that sending HTC back to Delaware would be “inefficient and  
9 prejudicial” because it would necessitate “separate trials, in different districts, with many of the  
10 same witnesses having to appear in both.” Dkt. No. 156 at 7. The Court disagrees with  
11 Defendants. First, the Court highly doubts that separate trials—if indeed two trials actually  
12 occurred—would be as duplicative as Defendants suggest given that claim construction and  
13 discovery can be easily imported from the related consolidated cases in Delaware to this Court.  
14 Second, allowing the cases in Delaware to proceed while the instant case is stayed helps ensure  
15 that inconsistent rulings are not reached between the two districts. *See Markman*, 517 U.S. at 391  
16 (quoting H.R. Rep. No. 97-312, pp. 20-23 (1981) (“increased uniformity would ‘strengthen the  
17 United States patent system in such a way as to foster technological growth and industrial  
18 innovation’”).  
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## 20 V. CONCLUSION

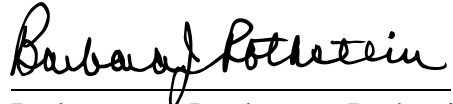
21 For the foregoing reasons, the Court GRANTS Arendi’s motion for reconsideration. The  
22 stay in this case is lifted and Arendi’s claims against HTC are transferred to Chief Judge Stark in  
23 the District of Delaware. The stay is reset as to Arendi’s claims against HTC America and the  
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26 <sup>1</sup> The Honorable Judge Stark has agreed to the case being returned to his district to be tried along  
27 with the related consolidated cases currently before him.

1 parties are instructed to provide a joint status report every six months until such time that the stay  
2 is lifted.

3 Dated this 18th day of November 2019.

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6 Barbara Jacobs Rothstein  
7 U.S. District Court Judge  
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