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19	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT					
20	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION					
21	OPENTV, INC., NAGRAVISION S.A., and NAGRA FRANCE S.A.S.	CASE NO. 5:15-cv-02008-EJD (NMC)				
22	Plaintiffs,	PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO				
23	·	DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO PRECLUDE RELIANCE ON CERTAIN INVENTION DATES				
24	V.	AND TO STRIKE CERTAIN ALLEGATIONS				
25	APPLE INC.,	Mag. Judge: Honorable Nathanael Cousins				
	Defendant.	Hearing Time: 1:00 p.m.				
26		Hearing Date: June 1, 2016 Courtroom: San Jose Courtroom 7				
27	REDACTED VERSION FOR PUBLIC FILING					
	REDACTED VERSION FOR LUBLIC FILING					



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10 11			1.	OpenTV's disclosures satisfy the requirements of Patent L.R. 3-1(f), namely disclosing <i>priority</i> , not conception, dates
12			2.	None of the cases Apple cites requires disclosure of conception dates in response to Patent L.R. 3-1(f)
13 14			3.	Apple had notice of the September 14, 1995 conception date for the '736 patent at least since OpenTV's Patent L.R. 3-2 production
15			4.	OpenTV expressly identified its claim of a June 2001 conception date for the '169 patent in its Patent L.R. 3-2(b) disclosures12
16 17			5.	Based on its diligent investigations, OpenTV timely informed Apple that it may rely on an earlier conception date for the '740 patent
18			6.	OpenTV has complied with its ongoing discovery obligations, providing relevant and responsive information to Apple through its interrogentary responses and discovery compunications.
19		D	A mm1a	Ites Not Suffered Any Projudice Reced on OpenTV's Disclosures and
20		B.		Has Not Suffered Any Prejudice Based on OpenTV's Disclosures and Very Responses
21			1.	Apple was on notice of OpenTV's conception date for the '736 patent and the '169 patent
22			2.	Apple overstates the alleged impact of OpenTV's conception dates on
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I. INTRODUCTION

Apple's motion is fundamentally flawed and should be denied. Apple's core dispute was considered and rejected a year ago by Judge Gilliam in *OpenTV*, *Inc. v. Apple Inc.*, No. C 14-1622-HSG. After reviewing the parties' briefs and hearing oral argument, Judge Gilliam held that Patent Local Rule 3-1(f) means what it says when it requires a party to state "priority dates," and it does not require a party to state "conception dates" as Apple argued then and now. Just as Judge Gilliam rejected Apple's position, this Court should do the same and deny Apple's motion.

In addition to being wrong on the basic premise of its motion, Apple raises two additional, equally faulty, and contrary, arguments. For two of the asserted patents, Apple argues OpenTV should not be able to rely on documents it *has not yet produced* to show a conception date earlier than that currently disclosed. And for the third asserted patent, Apple argues OpenTV should not be able to rely on documents it *has already produced* that show a conception date earlier than the priority date.

Apple's first argument is premature. OpenTV has repeatedly informed Apple that *if* OpenTV identifies and produces documents that disclose conception dates earlier than those disclosed by currently produced documents, OpenTV will file a motion seeking leave to supplement its Patent Local Rule production and explaining how good cause supports that motion. Apple would then have a full and fair opportunity to challenge that reliance and the issue would be ripe for the Court's review. Since none of this has yet occurred, Apple has jumped the gun with its current motion.

Apple's second argument seeks to penalize OpenTV for relying on an invention disclosure form to prove a conception date even though that form was (1) *filed* with the prosecution history of one of the asserted patents *and relied* upon during prosecution *to show a conception date* that antedated a reference cited by the Examiner, and (2) *timely produced* to Apple. Apple would have likely reviewed that prosecution history and invention disclosure form as part of its due diligence shortly after the complaint was filed. Apple cannot dispute it has been fully aware of the contents of the file history and their relevance to the conception of the claimed invention.

Apple also alleges it would suffer immeasurable prejudice if OpenTV is allowed to rely on

identified as a possible conception date in response to Apple's query (for a third patent). Apple's hyperbole aside, there is no prejudice based on the existing facts.

II. RELEVANT LEGAL AND FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Although Apple spent two pages of its brief explaining the legal background of Patent L.R. 3-1(f) and 3-2(b), Apple conspicuously omitted the fact that Apple raised and lost this issue a year ago in front of Judge Gilliam. A brief overview of the issues and facts from both cases is useful.

A. The Patent Local Rules

The Patent Local Rules require parties to disclose certain information on dates set forth in the procedural schedule. Patent L.R. 3-1(f) requires a patentee to disclose "For any patent that claims priority to an earlier application, the priority date to which each asserted claim allegedly is entitled." On the same date, Patent L.R. 3-2(b) requires the patentee to also produce "All documents evidencing the conception, reduction to practice, design, and development of each claimed invention, which were created on or before the date of application for the patent in suit or the priority date identified pursuant to Patent L.R. 3-1(f), whichever is earlier."

That is, under Patent L.R. 3-1(f), if a patentee relies on an earlier-filed application to establish a priority date, the patentee must identify its filing date. Under Patent L.R. 3-2(b), if a patentee has documents showing conception of the invention "created on or before . . . the priority date identified in Patent L.R. 3-1(f)," the patentee must produce those documents showing a conception date that pre-dates the priority date. Interpreting Patent L.R. 3-1(f) to require disclosure of conception dates would render the requirements of Patent L.R. 3-2(b) meaningless.

B. Judge Gilliam's Prior Ruling

On April 9, 2014, Plaintiffs OpenTV, Inc. and Nagravision S.A. filed a complaint for patent infringement against Apple Inc., which is captioned *OpenTV, Inc. v. Apple Inc.*, No. C 14-1622-HSG (N.D. Cal. 2014) (*Apple I*). *Apple I*, D.I. 1. That case is currently stayed. *Apple I*, D.I. 222, Sept. 24, 2015 Hearing Tr. at 16 (orally granting Apple's Motion to Stay (*see* D.I. 194, 207, 209)).

¹ For purposes of simplicity, the plaintiffs in both actions against Apple (*Apple I* and this case) are referred to herein as "OpenTV."



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