### UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

### **BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD**

**Twilio Inc.** Petitioner

v.

TeleSign Corporation Patent Owner

Patent No. 9,300,792 (filed April 3, 2015, issued March 29, 2016)

Title: REGISTRATION, VERIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

Inter Partes Review No. IPR2016-01688

# PATENT OWNER'S RESPONSE

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	3(A). That references merely <i>could be</i> combined is insufficient to show obviousness based on those references	
	3(B). Hindsight is improper	
	3(C). Failure to articulate an adequate obviousness rationale is reversible error	
	3(D). In <i>inter partes</i> review, the Petitioner's burden to show obviousness never shifts to the Patent Owner and the Petition must be complete	
	3(E). In <i>inter partes</i> review, Patent Owner's evidence is not evaluated merely for its "knockdown" ability; rather, it is to be laid alongside Petitioner's and assessed in kind	
4.	Arguments herein are applicable to like elements in claims 1 and 10 14	
5.	Acknowledgment of the Board's claim construction of "notification event" 	
6.	Bennett does not teach the "notification event" limitations	
7.	First argument: The Petition fails to make out a prima facie case of obviousness because it does not show that the "action" limitations are taught in the prior art	
8.	Second argument: the Petition fails to make out a prima facie case of obviousness because it fails to show notification events "associated with actions that require user acknowledgement" is in the art of record	

9.	Third argument: The Petition fatally relies on Bennett alone to attempt to show the last element of claim 1, setting forth no argument at all that Campbell purportedly teaches "receiving, from the user, an acknowledgement of an action associated with the established notification
	event."
	9(A). Argument
	9(B). Petitioner is not allowed to make additional arguments outside of the Petition to support its <i>prima facie</i> case
	9(C). Additional arguments necessary to support Petitioner's prima face case not in the Petition may not be set forth
10.	Fourth Argument: Skilled artisans would not have been motivated to combine the teachings of Bennett and Campbell, and thus, Petitioner has failed to show that any notification-event limitation is taught
	10(A). Supplementing Bennett's code message with Campbell's contact instructions would expose users to security risks
	10(B). Bennett's disclosure of "other information" in the message does not refer to a "word-based notification" having contact instructions
	10(C). Additional reasons why Campbell is not properly combinable with Bennett
11.	Conclusion

# Patent Owner's Updated List of Exhibits:

Exhibit Number	Document
2001	BBC News Article, "Tinder accounts spammed by bots masquerading as singles", http://www.bbc.com/news/26850761, last accessed Nov. 29, 2016.
2002	Technology Review Article, "Fake Persuaders", https://www.technologyreview.com/s/535901/fake- persuaders/, last accessed Nov. 29, 2016.
2003	Certified copy of the file wrapper and contents of the application (14/678,815) leading to U.S. Patent No. 9,300,792.
2004	Decision denying institution for IPR2016-00451.
2005	Decision denying institution for IPR2016-00450.
2006	"Security Engineering" by Ross Anderson, Second Edition, 2008.
2007	Bruce Schneier, Crypto-gram, October 15, 2000.
2008	Declaration or Dr. Seth Nielson
2009	C.V. of Dr. Seth Nielson
2010	List of Materials Considered by Dr. Seth Nielson

## **EMPHASIS IN QUOTATIONS**

Unless otherwise indicated, any and all emphasis (italics, underlining, bolding) appearing in all quotations herein has been added. For readability (reducing parenthetical notices), this is not always indicated.

# "Teach" means "teach or suggest."

Patent Owner's usage of "teach" herein means "teach or suggest," which is generally abbreviated to just "teach" for readability.

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