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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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                 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
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                          MARSHALL DIVISION
    INTELLECTUAL VENTURES I LLC
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                                 ) (
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                                        CIVIL ACTION NO.
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                                  ) (
                                        2:17-CV-577-JRG
 7
   VS.
                                  ) (
                                       MARSHALL, TEXAS
 8
                                  ) (
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   T-MOBILE USA, INC., ET AL.
                                        JANUARY 3, 2019
                                  ) (
                                  ) (
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                                        10:11 A.M.
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                          PRE-TRIAL HEARING
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             BEFORE THE HONORABLE JUDGE RODNEY GILSTRAP
13
                 UNITED STATES CHIEF DISTRICT JUDGE
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15
   APPEARANCES:
16
   FOR THE PLAINTIFF: (See Attorney Attendance Sheet docketed
                        in minutes of this hearing.)
17
   FOR THE DEFENDANTS: (See Attorney Attendance Sheet docketed
18
                        in minutes of this hearing.)
19
20
   COURT REPORTER:
                       Shelly Holmes, CSR, TCRR
                       Official Reporter
21
                       United States District Court
                       Eastern District of Texas
                       Marshall Division
22
                       100 E. Houston Street
                       Marshall, Texas 75670
23
                       (903) 923-7464
24
    (Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript
25
   produced on a CAT system.)
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resource involves the publisher putting a mylar jacket on the reference and then sending it to the library. And these sorts of delays simply don't result in a two-year delay, which is what we have here between the reference being received by the library and its availability.

And so even if we take IV's theoretical possibilities to their logical conclusion, there's simply no basis for a reasonable juror to conclude that any delay between the date on the MARC record and the item's publicity availability results in the reference post-dating the patent.

It's additionally not the case that Dr. Hall-Ellis analyzed the incorrect MARC records. There is only one MARC record for the reference in its different forms, and that ensures that the reference is authoritative. And, though, it can be updated, Dr. Hall-Ellis testified that this enter date that shows July 8th, 1997, upon which she relies is machine automated and cannot be changed or updated.

And, finally, the bias that IV -- alleged bias that IV refers to with respect to Dr. Hall-Ellis, the PTAB testimony they refer to are simply written declarations which don't fall within the scope of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26, and hence was not included in her report.

And, finally, Dr. Hall-Ellis testified that she



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didn't know the priority dates for the patents in
investigating these records. And so she didn't know in
finding that Dyson was cataloged and indexed no later than
July 8th, 1997, that in so finding that meant that -- that
Dyson would be prior art.
        THE COURT: All right. Anything further?
        MS. BUTLER: Nothing further, Your Honor.
        THE COURT:
                    All right. Thank you, Ms. Butler.
        The Court's persuaded that the copyright date is
adequate to establish publication during the year of the
copyright, which is indisputably in advance of the priority
dates these would be used in connection with.
        Given that there's no contravening declaration
from an expert by the Plaintiffs, I'm inclined to accept on
its face the statements by Defendants' declarant that these
were publicly available in a library prior to the time they
were placed online by the IEEE.
        The fact that these may be part and parcel of a
conference as opposed to a serial publication is of no
import in the Court's view. They are clearly IEEE
publications.
        There is indicia of reliability here that doesn't
exist in different context or situations with other
publications or publishers.
        The arguments by Plaintiff that Defendants'
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declarant is not reliable, while they may be -- while they 1 may be persuasive, if you can defeat this motion for 2 summary judgment without offering contravening summary 3 4 judgment evidence, no competing declaration, and merely say the Defendants' declarant might not be believed, then I 5 don't think you could ever grant a summary judgment motion. 6 7 I'm going to grant the motion. I think on -- on 8 balance, there's no reason why these should not be treated as prior art. They've been addressed by the experts. We've got competing opinions from the experts about their 10 effect. The Court's going to grant the motion with regard 11 12 to these prior art references. Okay. That brings us to Defendants' Daubert 13 motion regarding Williams. 14 That's Document 209. that's what we'll take up next. 15 16 Let me hear from the Defendants, please. 17 MR. BECKER: Your Honor, may I approach with 18 copies of the slides? 19 THE COURT: You may. Counsel, we've got four more 20 of these motions, including this one, and then we've got to 21 get to motions in limine. Let's see if we can't -- I've 22 tried to give everybody a lot of latitude on how much 23 argument they want to present. But let's see if we can't 24 pick up the pace a little bit. 25 Go ahead, counsel.



MR. BECKER: Thank you, Your Honor. My name is

Jeff Becker for Defendants Ericsson and T-Mobile. I'm here
to -- I'm going to be arguing Defendants' Daubert motion to
strike portions of IV's validity report which is Docket

209, and this relates to the exclusion of certain claim
construction opinions which are present in that -- in that
report which were never disclosed through the claim
construction process in this case.

If you'd please go to Slide 2.

So these terms -- there's four terms that I'd like to talk about, and I'll try to get through them quickly.

There's no dispute that there was no claim construction offered by IV for any of these terms during the claim construction process that took place in this case.

"Packet" was a term that was involved in several disputed claim terms. Neither party proposed a specific construction for that term.

And then the term "packet-centric" was not addressed during claim construction.

"Reservation algorithm," not addressed except through a -- I guess collaterally through some means-plus-function terms that were addressed in a patent that has been -- since been found invalid.

And then the "scheduling" term which is recited by



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