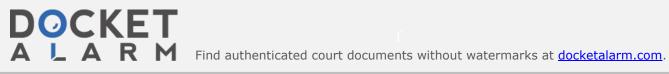
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17		
18	THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
19	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
20	BELL NORTHERN RESEARCH,	Case No. 3:18-cv-02864-CAB-BLM
21	LLC,	DEFENDANTS LG
22	Plaintiff,	ELECTRONICS INC., LG
23	v.	ELECTRONICS U.S.A., INC., AND LG ELECTRONICS MOBILE
		RESEARCH U.S.A., LLC'S
24	LG ELECTRONICS INC., LG ELECTRONICS U.S.A., INC., and LG	AMENDED INVALIDITY
25	ELECTRONICS O.S.A., INC., and EC	CONTENTIONS AND PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS
26	RESEARCH U.S.A., LLC,	PURSUANT TO PATENT LOCAL
27	D-f14-	<b>RULES 3.3 AND 3.6(b)</b>
28	Defendants.	



Pursuant to S.D. Cal. Patent Local Rules 3.3 and 3.6(b), and the Rules and Orders of this Court, Defendants LG Electronics Inc. ("LGE"), LG Electronics U.S.A., Inc. ("LGEUS"), and LG Electronics Mobile Research U.S.A., LLC ("LGMR") (collectively, "Defendants" or "LG") hereby serve their Amended Invalidity Contentions ("Invalidity Contentions") on Plaintiff Bell Northern Research, LLC ("Plaintiff" or "BNR") in support of LG's allegations of invalidity of United States Patent Nos. 7,945,285 ("the '285 Patent"); 6,549,792 ("the '792 Patent"); 8,416,862 ("the '862 Patent"); 7,957,450 ("the '450 Patent"); 8,792,432 ("the '432 Patent"); and 7,039,435 ("the '435 Patent") (collectively, the "Asserted Patents").

Pursuant to the parties' stipulation and the Court's order, BNR's allegations of infringement with respect to United States Patent Nos. 7,990,842 ("the '842 Patent") and 6,941,156 ("the '156 Patent") have been dismissed with prejudice, and LG's allegations that the '842 and '156 Patents are invalid have been dismissed without prejudice. (*See* Dkt. No. 73.) Solely for that reason, LG has removed its invalidity contentions with respect to the '842 and '156 Patents.

#### I. INTRODUCTION AND RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

These Invalidity Contentions are based on information currently available to Defendants. Defendants' investigation and analysis of prior art is ongoing, and they reserve the right to supplement or modify these Invalidity Contentions in a manner consistent with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Court's rules.

Defendants' Invalidity Contentions do not constitute an admission that any current, past, or future version of the accused products infringe the Asserted Patents either literally or under the doctrine of equivalents. In many instances, Defendants have relied on the broad claim constructions of the Asserted Claims that Plaintiff has (1) implicitly adopted in its Disclosure of Asserted Claims and Infringement Contentions ("Infringement Contentions") and amendments or supplements thereto, to the extent any construction can be inferred from Plaintiff's Infringement Contentions,



and/or (2) explicitly adopted in its claim constructions disclosed pursuant to Patent Local Rules 4.1 and 4.2. Such reliance should not be taken to mean that Defendants understand, or are adopting or agreeing with, Plaintiff's apparent constructions. Defendants expressly do not do so and reserve their right to contest them.

Defendants' Invalidity Contentions are made in addition to and/or in the alternative to Defendants' non-infringement positions, and should not be interpreted to rely upon, or in any way affect, the non-infringement arguments Defendants intend to assert in this case.

Although citations are made to exemplary passages in the prior art, Defendants reserve the right to rely upon additional passages that also may be applicable, or that may become applicable in light of any judicially ordered claim construction, changes in Plaintiff's infringement contentions, Plaintiff's validity contentions, and/or information obtained during remaining discovery. Where Defendants cite and rely on a U.S. patent, Defendants necessarily cite, rely upon, and incorporate by reference as additional prior art each and every foreign priority patent (and the applications for those foreign priority patents) cited in the identified U.S. patent.

In these Invalidity Contentions (in either this cover pleading or in the Invalidity Claim Charts attached as exhibits hereto), reference to "one of ordinary skill," "skilled artisan," or any other similar term refers to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the alleged invention, as laid out in 35 U.S.C. § 103, for whichever particular Asserted Patent is being discussed.

These Invalidity Contentions are based on information currently available to Defendants. Defendants' investigation and analysis is ongoing, and Defendants reserve the right to supplement or modify these Invalidity Contentions in a manner consistent with Patent Local Rule 3.6, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and the Court's rules. Because Defendants' investigation regarding the invalidity of the Asserted Patents is ongoing, certain defenses, including, for example, non-patentable



subject matter under 35 U.S.C. §101, knowledge or use by others under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a), public use and/or on-sale bar under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), derivation or prior inventorship under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(f)/(g), inequitable conduct, unenforceability, and estoppel, etc. may only become apparent as additional information becomes available. Defendants have not yet had the opportunity to conduct sufficient fact discovery regarding their unenforceability defenses. To the extent that during discovery any evidence is produced that supports a contention that any Asserted Patent is unenforceable due to inequitable conduct during prosecution or for any other reason, Defendants reserve all rights to amend and/or supplement their Invalidity Contentions to include such unenforceability contentions.<sup>2</sup>

In particular, and without limitation, Defendants reserve the right to identify other art or to supplement their disclosures or contentions for at least the following reasons:

- (i) Defendants' position on the invalidity of particular claims will depend on any claim construction from the Court, any findings as to the priority date of the Asserted Claims, any findings as to the level of skill attributable to a person of ordinary skill in the art, and/or positions that Plaintiff or expert witness(es) may take concerning claim construction, infringement, and/or invalidity.
- (ii) Defendants have not yet completed discovery from Plaintiff. Depositions of the persons involved in the drafting and prosecution of the Asserted Patents, and of the named inventors, for instance, will likely reveal information that affects the disclosures and contentions herein.
- Defendants have not yet completed discovery from third parties who have information concerning the prior art cited herein, and possibly additional prior art. Such discovery may also reveal information that affects the disclosures and



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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Defendants note that Patent Local Rule 3.3 does not require the disclosure of contentions under 35 U.S.C. § 101 in a party's Invalidity Contentions.

<sup>2</sup> Defendants note that Patent Local Rule 3.3 does not require the disclosure of unenforceability contentions in a party's Invalidity Contentions.

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contentions herein.

(iv) If Plaintiff modifies any assertion or contention in its Infringement Contentions, or presents any new assertion or contention relevant to these Invalidity Contentions, Defendants reserve the right to supplement or otherwise amend these Invalidity Contentions.

Defendants' claim charts cite to particular teachings and disclosures of the prior art as applied to features of the Asserted Claims. However, persons having ordinary skill in the art generally view an item of prior art in the context of other publications, literature, products, and their own experience and understanding. As such, the cited portions in Defendants' claim charts are exemplary only. Where Defendants cite to a particular figure in a reference, the citation should be understood to encompass the caption and description of the figure and any text relating to the figure. Similarly, where Defendants cite to particular text referring to a figure, the citation should be understood to include the figure and caption as well. Furthermore, Defendants reserve the right to rely on uncited portions of the prior art references and on other publications and expert testimony as aids in understanding and interpreting the cited portions, as providing context thereto, as additional evidence that the prior art discloses a claim limitation or the invention as a whole, as evidence of the state of the art at a particular time, and/or as evidence of the obviousness factor of contemporaneous development by others. Defendants further reserve the right to rely on uncited portions of the prior art references, other publications, and testimony, including expert testimony, to establish bases for combination of prior art references that render the Asserted Claims obvious. Defendants also reserve the right to rely upon any documentary or testimonial evidence of the existence of any systems that embodied or practiced the disclosures found in the accompanying invalidity charts, for example as discussed in the prior art references cited herein, as such systems may qualify as prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 102(g). To the extent that any claim term or judicially ordered claim construction invokes the printed matter doctrine, Defendants also reserve the right to



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