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15 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
16 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
17 SAN JOSE DIVISION

18 UNILOC 2017 LLC,

19 Plaintiff,

20 v.

21 GOOGLE LLC,

22 Defendant.

Case Nos.: 4:20-cv-04355-YGR
4:20-cv-05330-YGR; 4:20-cv-05333-YGR;
4:20-cv-05334-YGR; 4:20-cv-05339-YGR;
4:20-cv-05340-YGR; 4:20-cv-05341-YGR
4:20-cv-05342-YGR; 4:20-cv-05343-YGR
4:20-cv-05344-YGR; 4:20-cv-05345-YGR
4:20-cv-05346-YGR

**JOINT CASE MANAGEMENT
STATEMENT & [PROPOSED] ORDER**

1 Uniloc 2017 LLC (“Uniloc”) and Google LLC (“Google”), the parties to the above-
2 captioned actions, jointly submit this JOINT CASE MANAGEMENT STATEMENT &
3 PROPOSED ORDER pursuant to the Standing Order for All Judges of the Northern District of
4 California and Civil Local Rule 16-9.

5 The above-captioned actions were all originally filed in the Eastern District of Texas in
6 two waves, the first in November 2018 and the second between late December 2018 and early
7 January 2019. Claim construction orders issued in the Wave 1 cases and claim construction
8 briefing completed in the Wave 2 cases. Following the Federal Circuit’s order in *In re Google*
9 *LLC*, Case No. 2019-126, 2020 WL 728165 (Fed. Cir. Feb. 13, 2020), the Eastern District of
10 Texas stayed the Wave 2 cases to allow the parties to further address the question of transferring
11 the cases, but left the Wave 1 cases to continue. In June 2020, the Eastern District of Texas
12 ordered all of the cases transferred to this District.

13 This Court related the above-captioned actions in August 2020 and instructed the parties
14 to submit a comprehensive Case Management Conference Statement for all of the cases.

15 **1. Jurisdiction & Service**

16 *The basis for the court’s subject matter jurisdiction over plaintiff’s claims and defendant’s*
17 *counterclaims, whether any issues exist regarding personal jurisdiction or venue, whether any*
18 *parties remain to be served, and, if any parties remain to be served, a proposed deadline for*
19 *service.*

20 This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 1338(a).
21 There are no disputes regarding venue, and no parties that remain to be served.

22 **2. Facts**

23 *A brief chronology of the facts and a statement of the principal factual issues in dispute.*

24 **A. Plaintiff’s Statement**

25 As noted above, these twelve cases between Uniloc and Google were all originally filed
26 in the Eastern District of Texas in two waves, the first in November 2018 and the second
27 between late December 2018 and early January 2019. As Google acknowledged, “each case []
28 asserts different patents and generally implicates different accused technologies” -4355

Case, Dkt No. 325 (Google’s Motion to Relate) at 2. This bears repeating: Google itself admitted that the cases are unrelated and have different accused technologies. Indeed, none of the patents are “related” in the patent sense.

Cases				
Wave	N.D. Cal. Case No. ¹	E.D. Tex. Case No.	U.S. Patent No. ²	Title
1	-4355	-504	8,949,954	Customer notification program alerting customer-specified network address of unauthorized access attempts to customer account
	-5330	-491	6,473,114	Method and system for indicating change of speaker in a videoconference application
	-5333	-492	6,952,450	Unequal error protection of video based on motion vector characteristics
	-5334	-496	6,349,154	Method and Arrangement for creating a high-resolution still picture
	-5339	-499	8,194,632	Method for establishing network connections between stationary terminals and remote devices through mobile devices
	-5340	-501	6,452,515	Video encoder and decoder
	-5341	-502	8,407,609	System and method for providing and tracking the provision of audio and visual presentations via computer network
2	-5342	-548	6,253,201	Scalable solution for image retrieval
	-5343	-550	6,628,712	Seamless switching of MPEG video streams
	-5344	-551	7,012,960	Method of transcoding and transcoding device with embedded filters
	-5345	-552	9,564,952	Near field authentication through communication of enclosed content sound waves
	-5346	-553	6,366,908	Keyfact-based text retrieval system, keyfact-based text index method, and retrieval method

¹ For ease of reference, the cases are referred to by their non-placeholder digits, such as “the -4355 Case” instead of “Case No. 4:20-cv-04355-YRG.” The -4355 Case had been the “-504 Case,” *i.e.*, Case No. 2:18-cv-504-JRG-RSP, in the Eastern District of Texas.

² For ease of reference, the patents are hereafter referred to by their last three digits.

1 Additional information about each of the cases, patents, accused products and IPRs may be
2 found in the Table at Appendix 1, and Uniloc’s summary of the individual actions in Appendix
3 2.

4 All of the Wave 1 and Wave 2 cases had discovery set to close on March 30, 2020;
5 opening expert reports were also due on March 30, 2020; and jury selection was set to
6 commence on August 17, 2020. But, the COVID-19 pandemic and a variety of discovery
7 disputes forced the parties to pass the March 30, 2020, discovery and expert report deadlines
8 without actually finishing discovery and serving expert reports in the Wave 1 cases. On March
9 16, 2020, Uniloc filed in each of the Wave 1 cases an emergency motion to modify the
10 scheduling order as a result of COVID-19. *See, e.g.,* -493 Case, Dkt. No. 205.^{3,4} On March 19,
11 2020, the Eastern District of Texas held an informal telephone conference with counsel for both
12 sides regarding Uniloc’s emergency motion. *See* -493 Case, Dkt. No. 209. At the conference,
13 the parties agreed there was outstanding discovery to complete after March 30, 2020. The
14 Eastern District of Texas directed the parties to exchange, by close of business on March 20,
15 2020, a list of all remaining discovery the parties sought. *Id.* The parties filed a joint notice on
16 March 26, 2020. *See* -493 Case, Dkt. No. 216. Both parties’ proposals acknowledged the need
17 to conduct depositions, source code review, and expert discovery after March 30, 2010. *Id.* On
18 March 27, 2020, the Eastern District of Texas entered an order that applied to all Wave 1 cases,
19 directing the parties to file “non-deposition” discovery motions by April 1, 2020 and deposition-
20 related discovery motions by April 15, 2020. -493 Case, Dkt. No. 218. Both parties filed
21 motions to compel written discovery on April 1, 2020. The Eastern District of Texas held
22 hearings and issued rulings on those motions. Uniloc does not know if Google produced all
23 documents it intended to produce, to comply with the Eastern District’s rulings, before transfer.

24
25 ³ As will be discussed below, the Wave 2 cases were already stayed at this point.

26 ⁴ The Eastern District of Texas issued its orders regarding the emergency motion only in
27 the -493 Case—a Wave 1 case that was not transferred to this Court—but stated that the orders
28 applied to all Wave 1 cases. As such, the filings and orders of the Eastern District of Texas
related to this motion are attached to this Statement as exhibits.

1 During hearings on some of Uniloc’s motions to compel, Google made representations that it
2 had made a reasonable search for certain documents and produced them. The Eastern District
3 accepted some of these representations with the caveat that Uniloc could test the veracity of
4 these representations through depositions.

5 On April 15, both parties filed motions for protective orders to limit deposition topics and
6 the number of hours Rule 30(b)(6) witnesses would be deposed. The motions for protective
7 order were filed by both parties in response to Rule 30(b)(6) deposition notices previously
8 served. On April 20, 2020, the Eastern District of Texas began holding hearings on the parties’
9 motions for protective orders relating to the Rule 30(b)(6) notices. *See* -493 Case, Dkt. Nos.
10 248, 253, 254. During those hearings, the Eastern District of Texas ruled on objections to
11 deposition topics and the number of hours the parties would be allowed to depose certain
12 30(b)(6) witnesses. It also indicated that Uniloc would be allowed to have in-person depositions
13 of Google’s witnesses, either during discovery or as trial-depositions. Prior to transfer, the
14 parties were in the process of scheduling and conducting depositions (consistent with the Eastern
15 District’s rulings on the motions for protective orders) and conducting source code review.
16 While it was understood that a new expert report deadline would be set, the cases were
17 transferred before a new deadline was set.

18 Google (and others) petitioned for *inter partes* review (“IPR”) of most, but not all, of the
19 patents. Some of these IPRs have been instituted, other petitions are pending and several have
20 been denied. The parties agreed to stay most of the cases in which IPRs were thus far instituted.
21 In addition, in one case the parties stipulated to summary judgment of invalidity based upon the
22 Eastern District of Texas’s claim construction. Specific information about IPRs and the status of
23 each case may be found in the table in Appendix 1, and the summaries of each case in Appendix
24 2.

25 Google now asks the Court to stay *all* of the cases because *some* of the cases are subject
26 to pending IPR petitions, a position it eschewed in the Eastern District of Texas. Google’s new
27 tactic is improper for several reasons. First, of course, each patent is its own, separate property
28 right. Second, each case is its own, separate case. Third, as Google admitted, the patents are

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