

EXHIBIT A

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
TEXARKANA DIVISION**

MAXELL, LTD.,

Plaintiff,

v.

APPLE INC.,

Defendant.

§
§
§
§
§
§
§
§
§
§

CIVIL ACTION NO. 5:19-CV-00036-RWS



ORDER

Before the Court is Defendant Apple’s Sealed Motion to Strike and Renewed Motion for Partial Summary Judgment (Docket No. 664) and Plaintiff Maxell’s Sealed Response (Docket No. 667). The Court heard argument on the motion on Friday, March 19, 2021. Docket No. 677. For the reasons set forth below, Apple’s motion is **GRANTED**.

I. Background

On May 7, 2020, Maxell served the initial report of its damages expert, Carla Mulhern, that used the “start dates” for damages-related sales as follows: July 1, 2013, for the ’317, ’999, ’498 and ’493 patents and May 17, 2018, for the ’438 and ’794 patents. Docket No. 667 at 1. Later, on June 23, 2020, Maxell served Ms. Mulhern’s supplemental disclosures, which contemplated notice dates of December 3, 2013, for the ’317 patent and May 17, 2018, for the other five patents. *Id.* at 2. The dates in Ms. Mulhern’s supplemental disclosures were based on Apple’s position regarding notice dates and mirrored the dates used by Apple’s damages expert Lance Gunderson. *Id.*

In June 2020, Apple moved for partial summary judgment limiting Maxell’s claim for damages for the ’317, ’999, ’498 and ’493 patents for lack of notice under 35 U.S.C. § 287(a).

Docket No. 368. In that motion, Apple argued that Maxell's (and thus Ms. Mulhern's) July 1, 2013 start date for damages was based on [REDACTED] that could not, as a matter of law, provide actual notice of infringement. *Id.* at 8–10. Apple's motion also stipulated that actual notice of infringement of the '317 patent occurred on December 3, 2013, and for the other five patents-in-suit on May 17, 2018. *Id.* at 10. In its response, Maxell disputed Apple's stipulated notice dates, arguing that [REDACTED] that Apple's motion did not address; therefore, fact issues regarding the date of actual notice remained for the jury. Docket No. 420 at 10.

On November 17, 2020, the Court granted-in-part Apple's motion, finding that the June letter did not constitute notice under § 287(a) as a matter of law. Docket No. 586 at 26. But the Court could not determine that Apple's stipulated dates could constitute actual notice of infringement as a matter of law. Docket No. 586 at 26. Accordingly, Maxell would be permitted to introduce evidence that actual notice occurred after June 25, 2013, but before December 3, 2013, and May 17, 2018. *Id.*

After the Court's ruling, Maxell did not provide Apple with an updated damages figure or any supplemental disclosures from Ms. Mulhern until February 27, 2021, when the parties exchanged drafts of the joint pretrial order. Docket No. 667 at 4. A footnote in Maxell's statement of contentions described its basis for its revised [REDACTED] damages figure: "Under Maxell's notice scenario (as adjusted by the Court's order on summary judgment (D.I. 586)), Apple had notice of its infringement of the '317, '999, '498, and '493 patents by at least December 2013, and of the remaining patents by no later than May 2018." Docket No. 637 at 10 n.2. Maxell noted that this figure was revised "in light of (1) amended notice dates due to the Court's order on summary

judgment, (2) the narrowed claims as a result of the Court's order to narrow the case for trial, and (3) updated sales information produced by Apple." *Id.* at 35–36.

At the pretrial conference, Apple objected to Maxell's December 3, 2013 basis for its updated damages figure, arguing that the [REDACTED] demand was never disclosed before February 27, 2021, and reflected undisclosed opinions of Ms. Mulhern. Docket No. 664 at 2. In light of Apple's objection, the Court ordered Maxell to present Ms. Mulhern for a limited deposition regarding her revised damages calculations, which took place on March 15, 2021. Docket No. 664 at 2. Maxell also provided Apple with supplemental disclosures from Ms. Mulhern supporting her revised damages figure on March 10, 2021, following the pretrial conference. *Id.*; Docket No. 664-1, Ex. A ("Updated Mulhern Exhibits").

II. Apple's Motion and Maxell's Response

On March 16, 2021, Apple filed the instant motion. Docket No. 664. In its motion, Apple does not dispute the revision of Ms. Mulhern's damages calculations based on the narrowing of the case or Apple's additional sales data. *Id.* at 3. But Apple argues that any revision of Ms. Mulhern's damages figure based on the December 3, 2013 date for the '999, '498 and '493 patents should be prohibited as untimely and prejudicial under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 26(e) and 37(c)(1). *Id.* at 4–5. Apple further argues that Maxell's proffered evidence—[REDACTED]—cannot constitute actual notice for the '999, '498 and '493 patents as a matter of law. *Id.* at 7. Thus, Apple renews its summary judgment motion to limit Maxell's damages based on lack of notice under 35 U.S.C. § 287(a). *Id.*

Maxell responds that it did not immediately revise Ms. Mulhern's damages calculations based on the Court's order because the trial had been reset to March 2021 and "[s]ome narrowing

of the case was expected.” Docket No. 667 at 3. Maxell argues that it was therefore more efficient to postpone updating the damages total based on the Court’s exclusion of the June 2013 letter until all issues impacting the damages total were resolved (*i.e.*, dropping asserted claims and receiving updated sales information). *Id.* at 4. Those issues, Maxell contends, were resolved by February 9, 2021, and so Maxell provided its updated damages total to Apple a few weeks later on February 27, 2021. *Id.* Maxell argues that Apple’s motion mischaracterizes the updates made to the damages figure, as there was “no change to the damages theory, the royalty rates, the damages methodology, or Mr. Mulhern’s opinions on those matters.” *Id.*

Maxell also contends that Apple has known of its reliance on the December email for notice for almost two years, as Maxell produced it in 2019 and identified it in several interrogatory responses that year. *Id.* At the hearing on Apple’s motion, Maxell confirmed that it had no evidence other than the December 2013 email to support a December 3, 2013 notice date for the ’999, ’498 and ’493 patents. But Maxell argued that the December 2013 email is sufficient to convey actual notice for the ’999, ’498 and ’493 patents under the Federal Circuit’s guidance in *Gart v. Logitech, Inc.*, 254 F.3d 1334 (Fed. Cir. 2001). The parties do not dispute that the December 2013 email provided notice for the ’317 patent. The dispute thus centers around whether the December 2013 email and surrounding circumstances provide notice as to the other three patents (the ’999, ’498 and ’493 patents).

III. The December 2013 Email

The relevant portions of the December 2013 email read as follows:

[REDACTED]

Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.