	Hon. Marsha J. Pec
UNITED ST	ATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DI	STRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE
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INTERVAL LICENSING LLC,	Case No. 2:10-cv-01385-MJP
Plaintiff,	INTERVAL'S MOTION FOR
V.	RECONSIDERATION OF COURT'S ORDER GRANTING
AOL, INC.,	MOTIONS TO STAY
Defendant.	Note on Motion Calendar:
INTERVAL LICENSING LLC,	June 24, 2011
Plaintiff,	Case No. 2:11-cv-00708 MJP
V.	Lead Case No. 2:10-cv-01385-MJP
APPLE, INC.,	
Defendant.	
INTERVAL LICENSING LLC,	Case No. 2:11-cv-00709 MJP
Plaintiff,	Lead Case No. 2:10-cv-01385-MJP
V.	Leau Case 110. 2.10-67-01303-17131
EBAY, INC.,	
Defendant.	
INTERVAL LICENSING LLC,	Case No. 2:11-cv-00710 MJP
Plaintiff,	Lead Case No. 2:10-cv-01385-MJP
V.	2000 0000 1.0. 2.23 3. 3.23 2
FACEBOOK, INC.,	
Defendant.	

Case No. 2:10-cv-01385-MJP

Seattle WA 98101-3000

1 2 3 4	INTERVAL LICENSING LLC, Plaintiff, v.	Case No. 2:11-cv-00711 MJP Lead Case No. 2:10-cv-01385-MJP
5 6 7 8 9	GOOGLE, INC., Defendant. INTERVAL LICENSING LLC, Plaintiff, v. NETFLIX, INC.,	Case No. 2:11-cv-00712 MJP Lead Case No. 2:10-cv-01385-MJP
1011121314	Defendant. INTERVAL LICENSING LLC, Plaintiff, v. OFFICE DEPOT INC.,	Case No. 2:11-cv-00713 MJP Lead Case No. 2:10-cv-01385-MJP
15 16 17 18	Defendant. INTERVAL LICENSING LLC, Plaintiff, v.	Case No. 2:11-cv-00714 MJP Lead Case No. 2:10-cv-01385-MJP
192021222324	OFFICEMAX INC., Defendant. INTERVAL LICENSING LLC, Plaintiff, v.	Case No. 2:11-cv-00715 MJP Lead Case No. 2:10-cv-01385-MJP
25 26 27 28	STAPLES INC., Defendant. 2	DANITING Sugman Godfroy LLD

1 2 3	INTERVAL LICENSING LLC, Plaintiff, v.	Case No. 2:11-cv-00716 MJP Lead Case No. 2:10-cv-01385-MJP
4	YAHOO! INC.,	
5	Defendant.	
6 7 8	INTERVAL LICENSING LLC, Plaintiff, v.	Case No. 2:11-cv-00717 MJP Lead Case No. 2:10-cv-01385-MJP
9	YOUTUBE LLC,	
10	Defendant.	
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Interval respectfully requests that the Court reconsider its Order staying these eleven actions (Dkt. # 253; the "Stay Order"). Defendants filed their Motions to Stay on March 17, 2011—within one day of filing their requests for reexaminations with the Patent and Trademark Office ("PTO"). (Dkt. # 198) In the intervening three months since the parties briefed the Motions to Stay, the parties have undertaken an incredible amount of work, most of which will be of limited value should this action be stayed. In addition, the PTO rejected a number of defendants' arguments and references in granting the requests for reexamination, which further supports Interval's position that the reexaminations will not simplify the issues in these actions. To the contrary, the parties will be back before the Court one, two, or six years from now most likely litigating the exact same issues that are now before the Court

likely litigating the exact same issues that are now before the Court.

These new facts warrant reconsideration, and demonstrate that staying these actions is counterproductive and inconsistent with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 1, mandating that the Federal Rules "[b]e construed and administered to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action and proceeding."

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Α. The Parties Have Completed Significant Additional Work Since Filing Their Briefs In March

The Court issued the Stay Order at 5:15 pm on the day that the parties' Markman briefs were due. Pursuant to the scheduling order, Interval and Defendants were each to submit briefs not to exceed 40 pages for each of the two tracks, for a total of 160 pages of briefing. When the Court issued its order, the parties had already completed these briefs and were in the process of filing them. Indeed, Interval had already filed its *Markman* brief on the '652/'314 track when the Court issued the Stay Order. Interval's counsel, alone, spent hundreds of hours preparing and finalizing Interval's *Markman* briefs. Counsel for the eleven defendants likely spent at least that much time preparing defendants' briefs, especially considering that 50 lawyers have entered appearances on behalf of defendants.

In addition to the *Markman* briefs, the parties spent hundreds of hours completing the tasks leading up to the Markman briefs, including submitting a prehearing statement and joint claim charts that exceeded 150 pages. During that process, the parties met and conferred for hours in an attempt to reach compromise and narrow the issues to present to the Court for resolution. If the actions are stayed, then at least one of the twelve parties will no doubt use the delay as a justification to reject compromises already reached during this process.

The parties have also completed an extraordinary amount of discovery since March, especially with respect to the production and review of defendants' source code. When the parties submitted their briefs on the Motions to Stay in March, not a single defendant had produced source code. Since that time, every defendant has produced code that, together, amounts to hundreds of thousands of lines of code.

By its nature, the review of source code is incredibly expensive and time consuming. First, Interval retained seven experts to review defendants' source code. Second, the reviews

have been conducted at the offices of defendants' outside counsel throughout the United States, including Chicago, Virginia, Palo Alto, San Francisco, and Portland. Third, the code reviews are conducted in accordance with seven pages of stringent source code review protocols set forth in ¶ 11 of the protective order (Dkt. # 222). These protocols limit the number of pages that Interval's experts can print and limit the nature of the notes that Interval's experts can take. These two limitations together make it likely that much of the source code review will have to be repeated after the stay is lifted because of the difficulty for Interval's experts to pickup where they left off years earlier because of the lack of comprehensive notes and printed source code.

In addition, because defendants designated their source code highly confidential under the protective order, each of Interval's seven experts had to sign Exhibit A to the protective order before gaining access to the code. By signing Exhibit A and reviewing the code, the experts are now subject to the patent prosecution bar in \P 6(b) of the protective order (Dkt. # 222). Pursuant to the prosecution bar, the experts

shall not prosecute, supervise, or assist in the prosecution of any patent application involving technology related to software for recommending information to a user or other information filtering techniques aimed at notifying users of items that are likely to be of interest to that user or software directed to the engagement of the peripheral attention of a person in the vicinity of a display device, before any foreign or domestic agency, including the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

This bar remains in place until one year after the final resolution of this action. Accordingly, the Stay Order has the effect of extending the prosecution bar for these seven experts, likely for years. This places an undue burden on the experts' ability to pursue future engagements.

These new facts warrant the reconsideration of the Court's Stay Order.

B. In Granting The Requests For Reexaminations, The PTO Rejected A Number Of Defendants' Arguments And References

The Stay Order noted that "Defendants have presented a substantial body of prior art that they believe will reshape the four patents at issue in this litigation." Order at 2. That is not entirely accurate because the PTO already rejected a number of those references in granting the reexaminations and instead focused on a single reference in granting most of the reexaminations.

<u>First</u>, in granting reexamination of the '314 patent, the examiner declined to reject any claims based on the Rakavy reference. Instead, the grant of reexamination was premised on a single primary reference—Kjorsvik. In addition, the examiner refused to adopt <u>any</u> of the rejections defendants proposed in their request. (Dkt. # 247-5)

Second, in granting the reexamination of the '652 patent, the examiner mentioned only one of the references that defendants identified (Petrecca). Although the examiner is not precluded from relying on the other references, the failure even to mention those references in granting the reexamination suggests that the examiner discounted defendants' arguments. (Dkt. # 247-4)

<u>Third</u>, the PTO issued an office action concerning the '682 patent. In that office action, the examiner refused to adopt <u>any</u> of the rejections defendants proposed in their request. Indeed, the office action rejected the claims over a single reference—Bezos. (Dkt. # 247-2)

<u>Fourth</u>, in granting reexamination of the '507 patent, the examiner did not mention four of the references that defendants identified (Joachims, Chesnais, Iwayama, and Yuasa). Again, the examiner is not precluded from later relying on those references, but the failure to mention them suggests that the examiner discounts defendants' arguments. (Dkt. # 247-1)

In addition, the reexaminations will not simplify the issues for *Markman* or trial because none of the requests for reexamination were joined by all of the defendants who are accused of

infringing that patent. Defendants undoubtedly will argue when these patents emerge from reexamination that at least one of the defendants can still raise all of the arguments now before the PTO no matter the result of the reexamination. Such tactics reek of gamesmanship and leave little doubt that the parties will be in the exact same position as they are now after the reexaminations are completed years down the road.

For good reason, courts throughout the country, including other judges in this District and in the Federal Circuit, have expressed increasing reluctance to stay cases during the reexamination process. It is routine for patents to be involved both in litigation and re-examination proceedings at the same time. Interval can only enforce its patents through litigation, and delaying that process by as much as a few years is substantially prejudicial to Interval. Defendants, on the other hand, will not be prejudiced at all by moving forward in a timely fashion in an Article III court.

CONCLUSION

Interval respectfully requests that this Court reconsider its Order staying these actions. The parties already have spent incredible amounts of time of money getting these eleven actions to the brink of the *Markman* hearing and within six months of the end of fact discovery. Much of the benefit of this work will be lost after a stay. This Court should deny the stay and keep these actions on schedule to be heard by a jury next summer. Because the opening Markman briefs are complete. Interval has no objection to moving the *Markman* hearing to a date later in the summer, with a corresponding change in the discovery dates.

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Interval will vigorously oppose any attempt by a defendant to argue that it is not bound by a particular reexamination because it did not joint in the request.

1	Dated: June 24, 2011	Respectfully submitted,
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3		/s/ Justin A. Nelson
4		Justin A. Nelson
5		WA Bar No. 31864 E-Mail: jnelson@susmangodfrey.com
3		Edgar G. Sargent
6		WA Bar No. 28283 E-Mail: esargent@susmangodfrey.com
7		Matthew R. Berry
8		WA Bar No. 37364
		E-Mail: <u>mberry@susmangodfrey.com</u>
9		SUSMAN GODFREY L.L.P. 1201 Third Ave, Suite 3800
10		Seattle, WA 98101
11		Telephone: (206) 516-3880
11		Facsimile: (206) 516-3883
12		Max L. Tribble, Jr.
13		E-Mail: <u>mtribble@susmangodfrey.com</u>
14		SUSMAN GODFREY L.L.P.
14		1000 Louisiana Street, Suite 5100 Houston, Texas 77002
15		Telephone: (713) 651-9366
16		Facsimile: (713) 654-6666
17		Oleg Elkhunovich
1 /		E-Mail: <u>oelkhunovich@susmangodfrey.com</u>
18		SUSMAN GODFREY L.L.P.
19		1901 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 950 Los Angeles, California 90067
20		Telephone: (310) 789-3100
20		Facsimile: (310) 789-3150
21		Michael F. Heim
22		E-mail: mheim@hpcllp.com
23		Eric J. Enger
23		E-mail: eenger@hpcllp.com
24		Nathan J. Davis E-mail: ndavis@hpcllp.com
25		Niraj P. Patel
		E-mail: npatel@phcllp.com
26		HEIM, PAYNE & CHORUSH, L.L.P. 600 Travis, Suite 6710
27		Houston, Texas 77002
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	MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION	RE ORDER GRANTING Susman Godfrey LLP

Telephone: (713) 221-20 Facsimile: (713) 221-20	000 21
Attorneys for INTERVA	
J	

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1	Scott Johnson	scott.johnson@stokeslaw.com
	Shannon Jost	shannon.jost@stokeslaw.com
2	Kevin McGann	kmcgann@whitecase.com
3	Wendi Schepler	wschepler@whitecase.com
3	Theresa Wang	theresa.wang@stokeslaw.com
4		
	Attorneys for Netflix, Inc.	
5	Chris Carraway	chris.carraway@klarquist.com
6	Kristin Cleveland	Kristin.cleveland@klarquist.com
0	Klaus Hamm	Klaus.hamm@klarquist.com
7	Arthur Harrigan, Jr.	arthurh@dhlt.com
_	Jeffrey Love	jeffrey.love@klarquist.com
8	Derreck Toddy John Vandenberg	<u>derrick.toddy@klarquist.com</u> john.vandenberg@klarquist.com
9	John vandenberg	john.vandenberg@kharquist.com
	Attorneys for Office Depot, Inc.	
10	Chris Carraway	chris.carraway@klarquist.com
	Kristin Cleveland	Kristin.cleveland@klarquist.com
11	Klaus Hamm	Klaus.hamm@klarquist.com
12	Arthur Harrigan, Jr.	arthurh@dhlt.com
12	Jeffrey Love	jeffrey.love@klarquist.com
13	Derreck Toddy	derrick.toddy@klarquist.com
1.4	John Vandenberg	john.vandenberg@klarquist.com
14	A LL COCC NA T	
15	Attorneys for OfficeMax, Inc.	lehaum aardnar@aarraranin aam
	Kevin Baumgardner Steven Fogg	kbaumgardner@corrcronin.com sfogg@corrcronin.com
16	John Letchinger	letchinger@wildman.com
17	Jeffrey Neumeyer	JeffNeumeyer@officemax.com
1 /	Douglas Rupert	rupert@wildman.com
18		
10	Attorneys for Staples, Inc.	
19	Chris Carraway	chris.carraway@klarquist.com
20	Kristin Cleveland	Kristin.cleveland@klarquist.com
	Klaus Hamm	Klaus.hamm@klarquist.com
21	Arthur Harrigan, Jr.	arthurh@dhlt.com
22	Jeffrey Love	jeffrey.love@klarquist.com
22	Derrick Toddy	<u>derrick.toddy@klarquist.com</u> john.vandenberg@klarquist.com
23	John Vandenberg	jonn.vandenberg@kiarquist.com
	Attorneys for Yahoo! Inc.	
24	Francis Ho	fho@mofo.com
25	Richard S.J. Hung	rhung@mofo.com
۷٥	Michael Jacobs	mjacobs@mofo.com
26	Matthew Kreeger	mkreeger@mofo.com
	Dario Machleidt	dmachleidt@flhlaw.com
27	Eric Ow	eow@mofo.com
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1	Mark Walters	mwalters@flhlaw.com
2	Gregory Wesner	gwesner@flhlaw.com
3	Attorneys for YouTube, LLC Aaron Chase	achase@whitecase.com
4	Dimitrios Drivas	ddrivas@whitecase.com
5	John Handy Warren Heit	jhandy@whitecase.com wheit@whitecase.com
6	Scott Johnson Shannon Jost	scott.johnson@stokeslaw.com shannon.jost@stokeslaw.com
7	Kevin McGann	kmcgann@whitecase.com
8	Wendi Schepler Theresa Wang	wschepler@whitecase.com theresa.wang@stokeslaw.com
9		By: _/s/ Tammie DeNio Tammie DeNio
10		Tammie DeNio
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