US008451844C1

(12) **EX PARTE REEXAMINATION CERTIFICATE** (12092nd)

United States Patent
Boucadair et al.

(10) **Number: US 8,451,844 C1**
(45) **Certificate Issued: Jul. 11, 2022**

(54) **METHOD OF RECEIVING A DATA PACKET COMING FROM AN IPV4 DOMAIN IN AN IPV6 DOMAIN, AN ASSOCIATED DEVICE, AND ASSOCIATED ACCESS EQUIPMENT**

(75) Inventors: **Mohamed Boucadair**, Rennes (FR); **Jean-Luc Grimault**, Mondeville (FR)

(73) Assignee: **Monarch Networking Solutions LLC**

Reexamination Request:
No. 90/014,717, Apr. 2, 2021

Reexamination Certificate for:
Patent No.: **8,451,844**
Issued: **May 28, 2013**
Appl. No.: **13/001,850**
PCT Filed: **Jun. 16, 2009**
PCT No.: **PCT/FR2009/051148**
§ 371 (c)(1),
(2), (4) Date: **Dec. 29, 2010**
PCT Pub. No.: **WO2010/004156**
PCT Pub. Date: **Jan. 14, 2010**

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jun. 30, 2008 (FR) 08 54398

(51) **Int. Cl.**

H04L 12/28	(2006.01)
H04L 61/251	(2022.01)
H04L 61/2517	(2022.01)
H04L 101/659	(2022.01)
H04L 101/604	(2022.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***H04L 61/251*** (2013.01); ***H04L 61/2517*** (2013.01); *H04L 2101/604* (2022.05); *H04L 2101/659* (2022.05)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
None
See application file for complete search history.

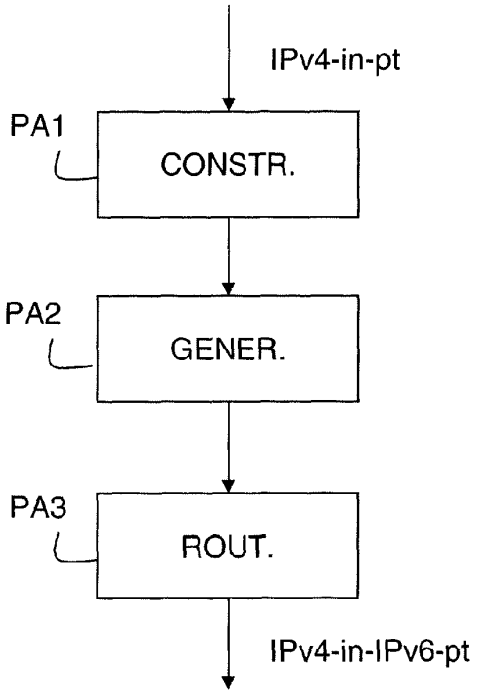
(56) **References Cited**

To view the complete listing of prior art documents cited during the proceeding for Reexamination Control Number 90/014,717, please refer to the USPTO's public Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system under the Display References tab.

Primary Examiner — Nick Corsaro

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method of receiving a data packet from an IPv4 domain in an IPv6 domain, the data packet comprising an IPv4 destination address and a destination port number. The method comprises the following steps: constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number; generating an IPv6 data packet from the IPv6 constructed destination address and the received IPv4 data packet; and routing the generated IPv6 data packet in the IPv6 domain using the IPv6 constructed destination address, the constructed address belonging to a range of IPv6 addresses routable to an interconnection equipment of the IPv6 domain with the IPv4 destination address.



EX PARTE REEXAMINATION CERTIFICATE

NO AMENDMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE PATENT

AS A RESULT OF REEXAMINATION, IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT:

The patentability of claims **1-10** is confirmed.

* * * * *

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/014,717	8451844
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	NICK CORSARO	3992

CPC							
Symbol						**Type**	**Version**
H04L	/	61	/	251		F	2013-01-01
H04L	/	61	/	2517		I	2013-01-01
H04L	/	2101	/	659		A	2022-05-01
H04L	/	2101	/	604		A	2022-05-01

CPC Combination Sets								
Symbol					**Type**	**Set**	**Ranking**	**Version**
	/		/					

NONE		**Total Claims Allowed:**	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	10	
/NICK CORSARO/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992	02 June 2022	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	3

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office — Part of Paper No.: 20220602

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 3

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/014,717	8451844
	Examiner	Art Unit
	NICK CORSARO	3992

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION					
CLAIMED					
H04L	/	12	/	28	

NON-CLAIMED					
	/		/		

US ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION	
CLASS	SUBCLASS

CROSS REFERENCES(S)						
CLASS	SUBCLASS (ONE SUBCLASS PER BLOCK)					

NONE		Total Claims Allowed:	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	10	
/NICK CORSARO/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992	02 June 2022	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	3

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Part of Paper No.: 20220602

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/014,717	8451844
	Examiner	Art Unit
	NICK CORSARO	3992

☑ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIMS

Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original
	1		10												
	2														
	3														
	4														
	5														
	6														
	7														
	8														
	9														

NONE		Total Claims Allowed:	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	10	
/NICK CORSARO/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992	02 June 2022	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	3

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
90/014,717	04/02/2021	8451844	43614.401	9743

90471 7590 05/11/2022
Heim, Payne & Chorush, L.L.P.
1111 Bagby Street
Houston, TX 77002

EXAMINER
CORSARO, NICK

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3992	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
05/11/2022	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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HAYNES AND BONE, LLP IP SECTION
2323 VICTORY AVENUE
SUITE 700
DALLAS, TX 75219

EX PARTE REEXAMINATION COMMUNICATION TRANSMITTAL FORM

REEXAMINATION CONTROL NO. *90/014,717* .

PATENT UNDER REEXAMINATION *8451844* .

ART UNIT *3992* .

Enclosed is a copy of the latest communication from the United States Patent and Trademark Office in the above identified *ex parte* reexamination proceeding (37 CFR 1.550(f)).

Where this copy is supplied after the reply by requester, 37 CFR 1.535, or the time for filing a reply has passed, no submission on behalf of the *ex parte* reexamination requester will be acknowledged or considered (37 CFR 1.550(g)).

Notice of Intent to Issue Ex Parte Reexamination Certificate	**Control No.** 90/014,717	**Patent Under Reexamination** 8451844	
	Examiner NICK CORSARO	**Art Unit** 3992	**AIA Status** No

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

1. ☑ Prosecution on the merits is (or remains) closed in this *ex parte* reexamination proceeding. This proceeding is subject to reopening at the initiative of the Office or upon petition. *Cf.* 37 CFR 1.313(a). A Certificate will be issued in view of
   (a) ☑ Patent owner's communication(s) filed: 11 March 2022.
   (b) ☐ Patent owner's failure to file an appropriate timely response to the Office action mailed: _____.
   (c) ☐ Patent owner's failure to timely file an Appeal Brief (37 CFR 41.31).
   (d) ☐ The decision on appeal by the ☐ Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences ☐ Court dated _____
   (e) ☐ Other: _____.
2. The Reexamination Certificate will indicate the following:
   (a) Change in the Specification: ☐ Yes ☑ No
   (b) Change in the Drawing(s): ☐ Yes ☑ No
   (c) Status of the Claim(s):
      (1) Patent claim(s) confirmed: 1-10.
      (2) Patent claim(s) amended (including dependent on amended claim(s)): _____
      (3) Patent claim(s) canceled: _____.
      (4) Newly presented claim(s) patentable: _____.
      (5) Newly presented canceled claims: _____.
      (6) Patent claim(s) ☐ previously ☐ currently disclaimed: _____
      (7) Patent claim(s) not subject to reexamination: _____.
3. ☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.
4. ☐ Note the attached statement of reasons for patentability and/or confirmation. Any comments considered necessary by patent owner regarding reasons for patentability and/or confirmation must be submitted promptly to avoid processing delays. Such submission(s) should be labeled: "Comments On Statement of Reasons for Patentability and/or Confirmation."
5. ☐ Note attached NOTICE OF REFERENCES CITED (PTO-892).
6. ☑ Note attached LIST OF REFERENCES CITED (PTO/SB/08 or PTO/SB/08 substitute).
7. ☐ The drawing correction request filed on _____ is: ☐approved ☐disapproved.
8. ☑ Acknowledgment is made of the priority claim under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
   a) ☑ All b) ☐ Some* c) ☐None of the certified copies have
   ☐been received.
   ☐not been received.
   ☑been filed in Application No. 13/001,850.
   ☐been filed in reexamination Control No. _____.
   ☐been received by the International Bureau in PCT Application No. _____.

   * Certified copies not received: _____.
9. ☐ Note attached Examiner's Amendment.
10. ☐ Note attached Interview Summary (PTO-474).
11. ☐ Other: _____.

All correspondence relating to this reexamination proceeding should be directed to the **Central Reexamination Unit** at the mail, FAX, or hand-carry addresses given at the end of this Office action.

/NICK CORSARO/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992	

cc: Requester (if third party requester)

REEXAMINATION OF U.S. PATENT 8,451,844

NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE REEXAMINATION CERTIFICATE

I. Status of the Proceeding

On January 06, 2022 the Office issued a non final office action ("**Jan 2022 Non Final Action**"). Claims 1-10 were subject to reexamination. Claims 1-10 were rejected under § 103 (a).

On March 11, 2022 the office received a Patent Owner Response ("**March 2022 PO Response**"). The March 2022 PO Response included remarks ("**March 2022 Remarks**") and claims ("**March 2022 Claims**"). Claims 1-10 were submitted unamended. Patent Owner argued the rejections set forth in the Jan 2022 Non Final Action.

II. Status of Claims

Based upon evaluation of the March 2022 PO Response the status of the claims is as follows:

1. Claims 1-10 were pending and under reexamination.
2. As result of this Office action claims 1-10 are confirmed.

III. STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR PATENTABILITY AND/OR CONFIRMATION

The following is an Examiner's statement of reasons for patentability and/or confirmation of the claims found patentable in this reexamination proceeding: Patented Claims 1-10 are confirmed.

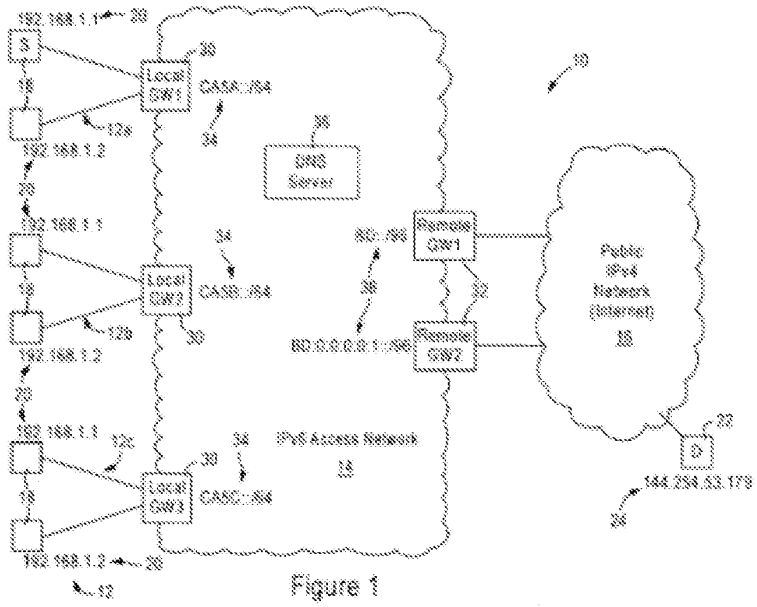
The prior art of record fails to teach:

For claims 1 and 5: "*constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating a operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number; generating an IPv6 Packet from the IPv6 constructed address and the received IPv4 packet; and routing the generated IPv6 data packet in the IPv6 domain. . .* " ("**Feature One**").

For claims 3 and 10: "*extracting the IPv4 destination address and destination port number from the IPv6 destination address; generating an IPv4 packet from the IPv6 data packet* . . . said packet including the destination port number" ("**Feature Two**").

In the Jan 2022 Non Final Action, Wetterwald (U.S. 2005/0286553) and Huitema (U.S. 2004/0190549) were exemplary references applied against the claims.

Wetterwald disclosed a system, Figure 1 below, where an IPv4 terminal 18, sends an IPv4 packet to another IPv4 terminal 22. The IPv4 packet incudes the IPv4 destination address 24. Wetterwald disclosed that the gateway 30 would translate the IPv4 Packet into an IPv6 Packet for transmission across IPv6 domain 14. At the receiving domain 16, gateway 32 extracts the IPv4 Packet for delivery to terminal 22.



- Wetterwald, U.S. 2005/0286553, Figure 1.

Wetterwald disclosed a system Figure 1 above, with features similar to the elements of claimed Feature One above. For example, Wetterwald disclosed IPv4 Network 12 and the system for sending messages across the IPv6 network 14. An IPV6 destination address is created by concatenating an operator prefix, 34 Figure 1 above, and the IPv4 destination address 24 above. See Wetterwald Par [0050] reprinted below, with emphasis on underlined sections.

> [0050] In response to the private IPv4 interface 40 receiving in step 70 the packet from the local IPv4 node 18 via the private network 12, the translator resource 42 of the local gateway 30 converts in step 71 the IPv4 packet 100 into an IPv6 packet 104 for transmission via the IPv6 access network 14. Specifically, the translator resource 42 creates a new IPv6 header specifying new IPv6 source address 106 and a new IPv6 destination address 108. The new IPv6 source address ("CA5A::192.168.1.1") 106 is generated based on the translator 42 concatenating the prescribed address prefix ("CA5A::/96") with the private IPv4 source address ("192.168.1.1") 20; the new IPv6 destination address ("BD::144.254.53.179") is generated based on the translator 42 concatenating the prescribed address prefix of the remote gateway prefix ("BD::/96") 38 with the public IPv4 destination address ("144.254.53.179") 24. If desired, the translator 42 also may add IPv6 option headers related to the layer 4 TCP/UDP source and destination ports, as described in detail in RFC 2460.

- Wetterwald, U.S. 2005/0286553, Par [0050], emphasis added.

Additionally with regard to Feature One above, Wetterwald appeared to teach that the IPv6 destination address included the destination port number. For example, Wetterwald stated in the underlined sections of Par [0050] above, that the address translator 42 Figure 2 (not shown herein) may add IPv6 option headers related to the source and destination port numbers as described in RFC 2460. See underlined sections of Wetterwald Par [0050] reprinted above.

Huitema was applied to show routing packets in the IPv6 domain as in Feature One above. The final the IPv4 Packets included source and destination addresses and port numbers, 210 Figure 2 (not shown herein). Huitema also showed that a network address translator 102, Figure 2, receives the a packet 211 and provides IPv4 destination address and port at the destination, as in Feature Two above.

Because Wetterwald taught forming the IPv6 packet with IPv6 prefix concatenated the IPv4 destination address and stated that destination ports could also be included. And because Huitema showed routing IPv6 packets and translating to IPv4 destination address and port Wetterwald and Huitema appeared to teach Feature One and Feature Two of claims 1, 3, 5, and 10.

In the March 2020 Remarks, the Patent Owner argues:

> The Examiner refers to the "last four lines" of paragraph [0050] in Wetterwald as teaching the "destination port number" used in "constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenati[on]." See Office Action at 35. That section of Wetterwald explains: "If desired, the translator 42 also may add IPv6 option headers related to the layer 4 TCP/UDP source and destination ports, as described in detail in RFC 2460." Wetterwald { [0050] (emphases added). RFC 2460 specifies the Internet Protocol, Version 6, or IPv6 and refers to the option headers as Extension Headers. See Ex. 2001 (RFC2460) at 1. The IPv6 RFC fails to teach constructing an IPv6 address by concatenating port number information for at least two reasons. First, RFC2460 never mentions port numbers and thus does not teach how Extension Headers would be used to include port number information within an IPv6 packet. Second, the Extension

> Headers detailed in RFC2460 are located in the IPv6 packet payload and do not form part of the IPv6 destination address or IPv6 source address, both of which are located within the IPv6 packet header.
>
> - March 2022 Remarks, pp
>
> To summarize, Wetterwald teaches a specific manner of constructing IPv6 addresses, which involves concatenating an IPv6 prefix value with an IPv4 address—it never mentions the inclusion of port number information. Further, Wetterwald's reference to IPv6 extension headers fails to teach concatenating port information into a constructed IPv6 address value. The Extension Header teachings fail to even mention ports, and the extension headers form part of the IPv6 payload data, which is distinct from the IPv6 header data containing the IPv6 source and destination address values. For these reasons, Wetterwald fails to teach the '844 claims, which all require an IPv6 address constructed by "concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number."
>
> - March 2022 Remarks, p. 32.

After review of the arguments, the Examiner found that the Patent Owner was arguing that Wetterwald never explicitly states or shows constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating the destination port number. Additionally, in Par [0050], Wetterwald refers to IPv6 option headers 'related to' the layer 4 TCP/UDP source and destination ports, as described in detail in RFC 2460. However, the Patent Owner also argues that RFC 2460 never discloses port numbers in the referenced extension headers. Additionally, Headers detailed in RFC 2460 are located in the IPv6 packet payload and do not form part of the IPv6 destination address. Accordingly Patent Owner takes the position that Wetterwald does not teach "*constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating a operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number*," as required by claim 1 and 5.

The Examiner has reviewed Wetterwald. The Examiner finds that while Wetterwald does explicitly teach the constructing an IPv6 destination address by

concatenating an operator prefix with said IPv4 destination address. Wetterwald only refers to RFC 2460 when referencing the port numbers. Additionally, the Examiner has thoroughly reviewed RFC 2460. The Examiner finds that, as argued by the Patent Owner, RFC 2460 does not refer to the port numbers. Nor does RFC 2460 discloses whether or not the extension headers are in the IPv6 address, as required by Feature One above. Additionally, the Examiner finds that Wetterwald at Par [0050], reprinted above, only states that information related to port numbers might be in the headers.

Accordingly the Examiner agrees with the Patent Owner, and finds that Wetterwald does not teach Feature One, discussed above.

Additionally, the Examiner finds that while Huitema does disclose extracting a IPv4 destination address and port from a received IPv6 packet, Huitema is silent on whether the port number and destination address were part of the IPv6 address routed across the IPv6 domain, as required by the claims, e.g. in Feature One and Feature Two above.

Accordingly, Wetterwald and Huitema fail to teach both of Feature One and Feature Two above.

Because Wetterwald and Huitema fail to teach Feature One of independent claims 1 and 5 and Feature Two of independent claims 3 and 10, independent claims 1, 3, 5 and 10 are confirmed over Wetterwald and Huitema.

Claims 2, 4, and 6-9 are dependent claims and are confirmed due to dependency.

Accordingly claims 1-10 are confirmed.

IV. Correspondence

All correspondence relating to this *ex parte* reexamination proceeding should be directed:

By U.S. Mail: Mail Stop *Ex Parte* Reexamination Central Reexamination Unit Commissioner for Patents United States Patent & Trademark Office P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.By FAX to: (571) 273-9900 , Central Reexamination Unit

By hand: Customer Service Window Randolph Building 401 Dulany Street Alexandria, VA 22314

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Reexamination Legal Advisor or Examiner, or as to the status of this proceeding, should be directed to the Central Reexamination Unit at telephone number (571) 272-7705.

/NICK CORSARO/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992

Conferees:

/MY TRANG TON/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992

/ANDREW J. FISCHER/
Supervisory Patent Reexamination Specialist, Art Unit 3992

Reexamination	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/014,717	8451844
	Certificate Date	Certificate Number
		C1

Requester Correspondence Address: ☐ Patent Owner ☑ Third Party
HAYNES AND BOONE, LLP IP SECTION 2323 VICTORY AVENUE, SUITE 700 DALLAS, TX 75219

LITIGATION REVIEW ☑	NC (examiner initials)	29 March 2022 (date)
Case Name		Director Initials
Monarch Networking Solutions Lic V. Cisco Systems 2:20cv12(Open)		

COPENDING OFFICE PROCEEDINGS	
TYPE OF PROCEEDING	**NUMBER**
None Found	None Found

/NICK CORSARO/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992	

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/014,717	8451844
	Examiner	Art Unit
	NICK CORSARO	3992

CPC - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

CPC Combination Sets - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

US Classification - Searched*			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

* See search history printout included with this form or the SEARCH NOTES box below to determine the scope of the search.

Search Notes		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
Reviewed Prosecution History	05/19/2021	NC
Reviewed for concurrent proceedings and/or Litigation	05/19/2021	NC
Conferred with My Trang Ton and Andrew J. Fischer	05/19/2021	NC
Conferred with Michael Fuelling and My Trang Ton	12/15/2021	NC
Conferred with My Trang Ton and Andrew J. Fischer	03/29/2022	NC

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	US Subclass/CPC Group	Date	Examiner

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Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/014,717	8451844
	Examiner	**Art Unit**
	NICK CORSARO	3992

CPC							
Symbol						**Type**	**Version**
H04L	/	2101	/	659		F	2022-05-01
H04L	/	61	/	2517		I	2013-01-01
H04L	/	61	/	251		I	2013-01-01
H04L	/	2101	/	604		I	2022-05-01

CPC Combination Sets								
Symbol					**Type**	**Set**	**Ranking**	**Version**
	/		/					

NONE		**Total Claims Allowed:**	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	10	
/NICK CORSARO/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992	29 March 2022	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	3

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office — Part of Paper No.: 20220503

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 18

Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/014,717	8451844
	Examiner	Art Unit
	NICK CORSARO	3992

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION					
CLAIMED					
H04L	/	12	/	28	

NON-CLAIMED					
	/		/		

US ORIGINAL CLASSIFICATION	
CLASS	SUBCLASS

CROSS REFERENCES(S)						
CLASS	SUBCLASS (ONE SUBCLASS PER BLOCK)					

NONE (Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	Total Claims Allowed: 10	
/NICK CORSARO/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992 (Primary Examiner)	29 March 2022 (Date)	O.G. Print Claim(s) 1	O.G. Print Figure 3

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

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Issue Classification	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/014,717	8451844
	Examiner	Art Unit
	NICK CORSARO	3992

☑ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIMS

Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original
	1		10												
	2														
	3														
	4														
	5														
	6														
	7														
	8														
	9														

NONE		Total Claims Allowed:	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	10	
/NICK CORSARO/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992	29 March 2022	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	3

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Doc code: IDS
Doc description: Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (**Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)**		
	Application Number	90014717
	Filing Date	2021-04-02
	First Named Inventor	Boucadair
	Art Unit	3992
	Examiner Name	Corsaro, Nick
	Attorney Docket Number	1127.0028

U.S.PATENTS						
Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code[1]	Issue Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
/N.C/	1	9,307,442		2016-04-05	Bachmann	
/N.C/	2	7,639,686		2009-12-29	Wetterwald	
/N.C/	3	7,149,225		2006-12-12	Thubert	
/N.C/	4	7,411,967		2008-08-12	Thubert	
/N.C/	5	7,245,622		2007-07-17	Huitema	
/N.C/	6	7,315,543		2008-01-01	Takeuchi	
/N.C/	7	7,711,852		2010-05-04	Troan	
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U.S.PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATIONS						

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	90014717
	Filing Date	2021-04-02
	First Named Inventor	Boucadair
	Art Unit	3992
	Examiner Name	Corsaro, Nick
	Attorney Docket Number	1127.0028

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Publication Number	Kind Code[1]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
/N.C/	1	20040107287		2004-06-03	Ananda	
/N.C/	2	20090249473		2008-03-31	Cohn	
/N.C/	3	20060146870		2006-07-06	Harvey	
/N.C/	4	20060256736		2006-11-16	Koehler	

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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Foreign Document Number[3]	Country Code[2]	Kind Code[4]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[5]
/N.C/	1	1525699	CN					☐

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NON-PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc), date, pages(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T[5]
/N.C/	1	Maennel et al., "A Better Approach than Carrier-Grade-NAT"	☐

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	90014717
	Filing Date	2021-04-02
	First Named Inventor	Boucadair
	Art Unit	3992
	Examiner Name	Corsaro, Nick
	Attorney Docket Number	1127.0028

/N.C/	2	Monarch Networking Solutions LLC v. Cisco Systems. Inc., Defendants' Preliminary Invalidity Contentions	☐
/N.C/	3	Monarch Networking Solutions LLC v. Cisco Systems. Inc., Defendants' First Amended Invalidity Contentions	☐
/N.C/	4	Monarch Networking Solutions LLC v. Cisco Systems. Inc., Expert Report of Dr. Kevin Jeffay	☐
/N.C/	5	Monarch Networking Solutions LLC v. Cisco Systems. Inc., Supplemental Report of Dr. Kevin Jeffay	☐
/N.C/	6	C. Huitema, "Teredo: Tunneling IPv6 over UDP through Network Address Translations (NATs)," Internet Engineering Task Force Network Working Group, RFC: 4380 (2006)	☐
/N.C/	7	Y.Rekhter, et al., "A Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4)," IETF Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 4271 (Jan. 2006)	☐
/N.C/	8	Y. Rekhter et al., "Address Allocation for Private Internets," Internet Engineering Task Force ("IETF") Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 1918 (Feb. 1996)	☐

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EXAMINER SIGNATURE

Examiner Signature	/NICK CORSARO/	Date Considered	03/25/2022

*EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through a citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

[1] See Kind Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.USPTO.GOV or MPEP 901.04. [2] Enter office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [3] For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [4] Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST.16 if possible. [5] Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	90014717
	Filing Date	2021-04-02
	First Named Inventor	Boucadair
	Art Unit	3992
	Examiner Name	Corsaro, Nick
	Attorney Docket Number	1127.0028

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Please see 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 to make the appropriate selection(s):

☐ That each item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was first cited in any communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application not more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(1).

OR

☐ That no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was cited in a communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application, and, to the knowledge of the person signing the certification after making reasonable inquiry, no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was known to any individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(2).

☐ See attached certification statement.

☒ The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☐ A certification statement is not submitted herewith.

SIGNATURE

A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Christopher L. Limbacher/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2022-03-11
Name/Print	Christopher L. Limbacher	Registration Number	76,551

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

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7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.

9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Bibliographic Data

Application No: 90/014,717

Foreign Priority claimed: (•) Yes ( ) No

35 USC 119 (a-d) conditions met: [✓] Yes [ ] No [ ] Met After Allowance

Verified and Acknowledged: /NICK CORSARO/ Examiner's Signature | Initials

Title: Method of Receiving a Data Packet Coming from an IPV4 Domain in an IPV6 Domain, An Associated Device, and Associated Access Equipment

FILING or 371(c) DATE	CLASS	GROUP ART UNIT	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
04/02/2021	370	3992	43614.401
RULE			

APPLICANTS

INVENTORS

8451844,

MONARCH NETWORKING SOLUTIONS LLC, IRVINE, CA, UNITED STATES

THEODORE M. FOSTER (3RD PTY REQ.), DALLAS, TX, UNITED STATES

CONTINUING DATA

This application is a REX of 13001850 12/29/2010 PAT 8451844

13001850 is a 371 of PCT/FR09/51148 06/16/2009

FOREIGN APPLICATIONS

FRANCE FR0854398 06/30/2008

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Houston, TX 77002
UNITED STATES

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Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	45480078
Application Number:	90014717
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	9743
Title of Invention:	Method of Receiving a Data Packet Coming from an IPV4 Domain in an IPV6 Domain, An Associated Device, and Associated Access Equipment
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	8451844
Customer Number:	90471
Filer:	Christopher Lee Limbacher
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	43614.401
Receipt Date:	14-APR-2022
Filing Date:	02-APR-2021
Time Stamp:	18:26:26
Application Type:	Reexam (Third Party)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Non Patent Literature	Ext_to_RSVP_TE_for_Point_to_Multipoint_TE_LSPs_Nov_2004.pdf	240003 75cd0cff8362ad1f570a9f6b70035b262e3e028b	no	54
Warnings:					

Information:					
2	Non Patent Literature	Flexible_IPv6_Migration_Scenarios_in_the_Context_of_IPv4_Address_Shortage_Feb_2009.pdf	124776 7818ff1e4f468bb835b11ff18148fe445f9a6ddb	no	45
Warnings:					
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3	Non Patent Literature	Flexible_IPv6_Migration_Scenarios_in_the_Context_of_IPv4_Address_Shortage_March_2009.pdf	127958 d594772f9935a2de2c591a613dd98d4fc6126c83	no	47
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4	Non Patent Literature	Forwarding_IPv4_Traffics_in_Pure_IPv6_Backbone_with_Stateless_Address_Mapping.pdf	1321226 d50d1199341c4c937d46a21423f03510fc2aa2ca	no	11
Warnings:					
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5	Non Patent Literature	Generic_Packet_Tunneling_in_IPv6_Specification_RFC2473_Dec_1998.pdf	44780 f849269f737ab8aa20fb614ca01761b6324135e2	no	36
Warnings:					
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6	Non Patent Literature	Global_Mobile_IPv6_Addressing_Using_Transition_Mechanisms_Jamhour.pdf	109097 a6caaa2cb90e68eb8f415b50f4435e0f052526d9	no	14
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7	Non Patent Literature	Implementing_Wireless_Networks_with_Transition_Mechanisms.pdf	371669 92b4a319516a1a8ecda4badf3c8861ec74f635e4	no	10
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Information:					
8	Non Patent Literature	Internet_Users_Glossary_RFC1983_Aug_1996.pdf	81969 e8e311332a1f6a8d2afdc112e63bcbd99cc4be1b	no	62
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9	Non Patent Literature	IPv4_to_IPv6_Transition_Strategies_Rooney_Feb_2007.pdf	2097792 ad528cda304bdb00a1ea4f8eea6d1647009b3924	no	35
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10	Non Patent Literature	IPv6_Experiments_in_Deploying_and_Accessing_Services_from_Home_Networks.pdf	2725787 d1b3422f969cd10fdb7b8ec3b6b96e4657170760	no	5
Warnings:					
Information:					
11	Non Patent Literature	IPv6_Rapid_Deployment_on_IPv4_Infrast6rd_Protocol_Specs_RFC5969_Aug_2010.pdf	33194 34cc4bf9bd6e0437fbddee47393aaae3e8b4db8f	no	18
Warnings:					
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12	Non Patent Literature	Network_Processors_Applied_to_IPv4_IPv6_Transition.pdf	90557 0bd6d52ef3b266e1b028cc5e3fd483b973491c0f	no	5
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13	Non Patent Literature	Proposal_and_Implementation_of_IPv4_IPv6_Bidirectional_Communication_Sys_Hei_2004.pdf	1585570 5a5aa5f0a300c3377751d5030983ec23c4536d6e	no	11
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14	Non Patent Literature	Pseudo_Wire_Protection_Feb_2006.pdf	64733 db3d40f8b4015d395fa29a88d1642ab18fc2b27a	no	18
Warnings:					
Information:					
15	Non Patent Literature	Pseudo_Wire_Protection_July_2006.pdf	73913 0df984078215da5f046f11083d2cd5d3b2e059ad	no	20
Warnings:					
Information:					

16	Non Patent Literature	Pseudowire_PW_Redundancy_Sept_2006.pdf	48505 ea4c510f68ace0ba17737abdd3acd7eff0096361	no	11
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17	Non Patent Literature	Stateless_IP_ICMP_Translation_Algorithm_SIIT_RFC2765_Feb_2000.pdf	37106 e7c727d65426a5c598b2edd64be9d849e70d402b	no	26
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18	Non Patent Literature	Teredo_Tunneling_IPv6_over_UDP_RFC4380_Feb_2006.pdf	833896 d422d1a1c104844d5d915e1e8b465cd72de08857	no	53
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Information:					
19	Non Patent Literature	Transition_Mechanism_in_IP-based_Wireless_Networks.pdf	825342 8f01c463671b221a7529a833877d98b85a36a9ae	no	8
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Information:					
20	Non Patent Literature	Use_Cases_and_Signaling_Requirements_for_Point_to_Multipoint_PW_Feb_2007.pdf	68611 93acafce51185a63dc95593b16a2af5ed14c1df5	no	19
Warnings:					
Information:					
21	Non Patent Literature	Implementation_of_NAT_PT_SIIT_ALGs_and_Consideration_to_the_Mobility_Supp_in_NAT_PT_Enviro.pdf	453077 413821b6f9ec951de7dc87fa146256d14537a249	no	6
Warnings:					
Information:					
22	Non Patent Literature	IPv4_IPv6_Transition_Tech_Univer6_Architecture_Jan_2007.pdf	1165784 4a70c695787fc089653d53064b63fe897cf5eafd	no	12
Warnings:					
Information:					

23	Non Patent Literature	Network_Security_Using_NAT_and_NAPT.pdf	533465 cff961a1e2984f21f288926534396739f20f8957	no	6
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24	Non Patent Literature	SIP_Collides_with_IPv6_Hoeher_2006.pdf	547664 48a81400f42570e1b2bd7bdeae1f17d115399804	no	6
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25	Non Patent Literature	SIP_Services_and_Interworking_with_IPv6.pdf	435959 936a6a52419e947789df2f6b7c80b6b67b3e3500	no	6
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26	Non Patent Literature	Teredo_Protocol_Tunneling_Past_Network_Security_Other_Security_Implications_Hoagland_Feb_2007.pdf	1764287 a6af1ba022169050e7f250f839c26bd0ca3213c5	no	36
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27	Non Patent Literature	Tunneling_IPv6_through_NAT_with_Teredo_Mechanism.pdf	418859 7fa5ce11b89bcd63133466839 0ecd45d143c1c85	no	6
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New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	45479824
Application Number:	90014717
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	9743
Title of Invention:	Method of Receiving a Data Packet Coming from an IPV4 Domain in an IPV6 Domain, An Associated Device, and Associated Access Equipment
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	8451844
Customer Number:	90471
Filer:	Christopher Lee Limbacher
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	43614.401
Receipt Date:	14-APR-2022
Filing Date:	02-APR-2021
Time Stamp:	18:02:04
Application Type:	Reexam (Third Party)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Foreign Reference	WO2006101677A2.pdf	1069708 7473860fd07bcc882d33170d6a80fdb911b4b8f9	no	21
Warnings:					

Information:					
2	Foreign Reference	WO2006121667A2.pdf	873277 afa304677104f210f8e8688983c18d227ec55900	no	20
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3	Foreign Reference	WO2007113645A2.pdf	5203241 0d2bfaaa5841bce5169ac177c9f4204b36c2fba5	no	112
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Information:					
4	Foreign Reference	WO2010072953A1.pdf	2791049 f212c69cba54cd8d44ebdae7f3e93fda532209db	no	68
Warnings:					
Information:					
5	Non Patent Literature	4over6_Transit_Solution_using_IP_Encapsulation_Dec_2009.pdf	61857 9a970419ab2bd7fe2beb6293a2730d9419b3460a	no	22
Warnings:					
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6	Non Patent Literature	A_Better_Approach_than_CarrierGradeNAT_Maennel_CUCS_041_08.pdf	341267 4761f8adc5676ae331ec88ebdbb07a3a711e1b6e	no	6
Warnings:					
Information:					
7	Non Patent Literature	A_Border_Gateway_Protocol_4_RFC4271_Jan_2006.pdf	939179 f94d6fa4683e6e4d3066cca65ab776d6360a1d51	no	104
Warnings:					
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8	Non Patent Literature	A_Comparison_of_Proposals_to_Replace_NAT_PT_Sept_2008.pdf	97672 644f245df360e2d551beec4511d20c4ba2ebc206	no	30
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9	Non Patent Literature	A_Glossary_of_Networking_Terms_RFC1208_March_1991.pdf	30299 fbeeaa8c763fd57d0175649b6d0ea9dc34df2647	no	18
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10	Non Patent Literature	Address_Allocation_for_Private_Internets_RFC1918_Feb_1996.pdf	715665 b0af698a554d9746f3311f4bf7c1227793d97bc7	no	9
Warnings:					
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11	Non Patent Literature	An_Architecture_for_MultiSegment_Pseudo_Wire_Emulation_Edge_to_Edge_Jan_2006.pdf	68467 50b737364ead3763b5f6c432e002eb73186eb067	no	19
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Information:					
12	Non Patent Literature	An_Architecture_for_MultiSegment_Pseudo_Wire_Emulation_Edge_to_Edge_Oct_2006.pdf	70112 02ab479daf04a252ff02dbbaa4a7257c7da4eb8f	no	20
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Information:					
13	Non Patent Literature	An_Examination_of_IPv4_and_IPv6_Networks_Constraints_and_Various_Transition_Mechanisms.pdf	1960587 a5077606ea09d32c0b0f45131425ba304d8631cf	no	8
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14	Non Patent Literature	Connection_of_IPv6_Domains_via_IPv4_Clouds_RFC3056_Feb_2001.pdf	36217 99500e620aceef66d14bdf353c4f8d93cd56d29a	no	23
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15	Non Patent Literature	Definitive_MPLS_Network_Chapters_1_thru_2_Guichard_Combined.pdf	5508675 23a1ab22df0fd1d96df59a1c77f52137cbb02a44	no	34
Warnings:					
Information:					

16	Non Patent Literature	Dynamic_Network_Interface_Selection_in_Multihomed_Mobile_Hosts_Ylitalo_2003.pdf	174144 26fa292b89a5bf12d6280f2906936995dbe0b030	no	10
Warnings:					
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17	Non Patent Literature	Dynamic_Placement_of_MultiSegment_Pseudo_Wires_June_2006.pdf	72302 cd2d1167f6f3a8aecf5d175cff9b36ca4e6e7754	no	20
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18	Non Patent Literature	Enhancing_Teredo_IPv6_tunneling_to_Traverse_the_Symmetric_NAT.pdf	125982 c00571f20f6a1708c6bfa57fc690420e20dec911	no	3
Warnings:					
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19	Non Patent Literature	Establishing_Multipoint_LSPs_Jan_2004.pdf	63818 0fbaf142d96ec16e154f938c1bf9b801bc49651a	no	16
Warnings:					
Information:					
20	Non Patent Literature	Ext_to_Resource_RSVP_TE_for_Point_to_Multipoint_TE_LSPs_RFC4875_May_2007.pdf	71954 f5a7734d61acf7a78e403f5e466dbd3be7b679d5	no	53
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	20275472		

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New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

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PTO/SB/08a (01-22)
Approved for use through 05/31/2024. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT
(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	90014717
Filing Date	2021-04-02
First Named Inventor	Mohammed Boucadair
Art Unit	3992
Examiner Name	Corsaro, Nick
Attorney Docket Number	1127.0028

U.S.PATENTS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code[1]	Issue Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	6,038,233		2000-03-14	Hamamoto	
	2	6,118,784		2000-09-12	Tsuchiya	
	3	6,286,038		2001-09-04	Reichmeyer	
	4	6,785,277		2004-08-31	Sundling	
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	8	7,764,686		2010-07-27	Toebes	

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	90014717
	Filing Date	2021-04-02
	First Named Inventor	Mohammed Boucadair
	Art Unit	3992
	Examiner Name	Corsaro, Nick
	Attorney Docket Number	1127.0028

	9	7,162,529		2003-12-04	Morishige	
	10	7,283,465		2007-10-16	Zelig	
	11	7,245,622		2007-07-17	Huitema	
	12	7,391,768		2008-06-24	Samprathi	
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	Examiner Name	Corsaro, Nick
	Attorney Docket Number	1127.0028

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Please see 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 to make the appropriate selection(s):

That each item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was first cited in any communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application not more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(1).

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The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

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A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Christopher L. Limbacher/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2022-04-14
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International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	9743
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First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	8451844
Customer Number:	90471
Filer:	Christopher Lee Limbacher
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Attorney Docket Number:	43614.401
Receipt Date:	14-APR-2022
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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (**Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)**		
	Application Number	90014717
	Filing Date	2021-04-02
	First Named Inventor	Boucadair
	Art Unit	3992
	Examiner Name	Corsaro, Nick
	Attorney Docket Number	1127.0028

U.S.PATENTS						
Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code[1]	Issue Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	9,307,442		2016-04-05	Bachmann	
	2	7,639,686		2009-12-29	Wetterwald	
	3	7,149,225		2006-12-12	Thubert	
	4	7,411,967		2008-08-12	Thubert	
	5	7,245,622		2007-07-17	Huitema	
	6	7,315,543		2008-01-01	Takeuchi	
	7	7,711,852		2010-05-04	Troan	
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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	90014717
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	Attorney Docket Number	1127.0028

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Publication Number	Kind Code[1]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	20040107287		2004-06-03	Ananda	
	2	20090249473		2008-03-31	Cohn	
	3	20060146870		2006-07-06	Harvey	
	4	20060256736		2006-11-16	Koehler	

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FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Foreign Document Number[3]	Country Code[2]	Kind Code[4]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear	T[5]
	1	1525699	CN					☐

If you wish to add additional Foreign Patent Document citation information please click the Add button

NON-PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc), date, pages(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T[5]
	1	Maennel et al., "A Better Approach than Carrier-Grade-NAT"	☐

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	90014717
	Filing Date	2021-04-02
	First Named Inventor	Boucadair
	Art Unit	3992
	Examiner Name	Corsaro, Nick
	Attorney Docket Number	1127.0028

	2	Monarch Networking Solutions LLC v. Cisco Systems. Inc., Defendants' Preliminary Invalidity Contentions	☐
	3	Monarch Networking Solutions LLC v. Cisco Systems. Inc., Defendants' First Amended Invalidity Contentions	☐
	4	Monarch Networking Solutions LLC v. Cisco Systems. Inc., Expert Report of Dr. Kevin Jeffay	☐
	5	Monarch Networking Solutions LLC v. Cisco Systems. Inc., Supplemental Report of Dr. Kevin Jeffay	☐
	6	C. Huitema, "Teredo: Tunneling IPv6 over UDP through Network Address Translations (NATs)," Internet Engineering Task Force Network Working Group, RFC: 4380 (2006)	☐
	7	Y.Rekhter, et al., "A Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4)," IETF Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 4271 (Jan. 2006)	☐
	8	Y. Rekhter et al., "Address Allocation for Private Internets," Internet Engineering Task Force ("IETF") Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 1918 (Feb. 1996)	☐

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EXAMINER SIGNATURE

Examiner Signature		Date Considered	

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[1] See Kind Codes of USPTO Patent Documents at www.USPTO.GOV or MPEP 901.04. [2] Enter office that issued the document, by the two-letter code (WIPO Standard ST.3). [3] For Japanese patent documents, the indication of the year of the reign of the Emperor must precede the serial number of the patent document. [4] Kind of document by the appropriate symbols as indicated on the document under WIPO Standard ST.16 if possible. [5] Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language translation is attached.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	90014717
	Filing Date	2021-04-02
	First Named Inventor	Boucadair
	Art Unit	3992
	Examiner Name	Corsaro, Nick
	Attorney Docket Number	1127.0028

CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

Please see 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 to make the appropriate selection(s):

☐ That each item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was first cited in any communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application not more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(1).

OR

☐ That no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was cited in a communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart foreign application, and, to the knowledge of the person signing the certification after making reasonable inquiry, no item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was known to any individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) more than three months prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. See 37 CFR 1.97(e)(2).

☐ See attached certification statement.

☒ The fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17 (p) has been submitted herewith.

☐ A certification statement is not submitted herewith.

SIGNATURE

A signature of the applicant or representative is required in accordance with CFR 1.33, 10.18. Please see CFR 1.4(d) for the form of the signature.

Signature	/Christopher L. Limbacher/	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2022-03-11
Name/Print	Christopher L. Limbacher	Registration Number	76,551

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	45211230
Application Number:	90014717
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	9743
Title of Invention:	Method of Receiving a Data Packet Coming from an IPV4 Domain in an IPV6 Domain, An Associated Device, and Associated Access Equipment
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	8451844
Customer Number:	90471
Filer:	Christopher Lee Limbacher
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	43614.401
Receipt Date:	11-MAR-2022
Filing Date:	02-APR-2021
Time Stamp:	18:06:40
Application Type:	Reexam (Third Party)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Form (SB08)	IDS_Final.pdf	2591837 914f00fee86b190c669a548b1f612f1c5763f3e4	no	5
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2	Non Patent Literature	2021-01-12_FINAL_Jeffay_Opening_Invalidity_Report.pdf	10242202 a0669cd4be56a2799b7b614b411ffea6cb8ff19c	no	732
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3	Non Patent Literature	20210130_Jeffay_Supplemental_Invalidity_Report.pdf	294745 9048a42f28beb55a456f00ca4930e36e9af84182	no	6
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6	Non Patent Literature	DefsPrelimIC_final.pdf	5826341 828a5264f7ce6b25b08f560e7ff0618375596b00	no	937
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If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.
<u>National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371</u>
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<u>New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office</u>
If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	45167582
Application Number:	90014717
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	9743
Title of Invention:	Method of Receiving a Data Packet Coming from an IPV4 Domain in an IPV6 Domain, An Associated Device, and Associated Access Equipment
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	8451844
Customer Number:	90471
Filer:	Christopher Lee Limbacher
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	43614.401
Receipt Date:	07-MAR-2022
Filing Date:	02-APR-2021
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Application Type:	Reexam (Third Party)

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3	Non Patent Literature	EX2002_final.pdf	153605 f34a8f4725595bc92f6f0fc3a315cdf493f81b5a	no	3
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4	Non Patent Literature	EX2003_final.pdf	505417 e745cfe39adcf8a755af06943936328412 4ff494	no	38
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5	Non Patent Literature	EX2004_final.pdf	239578 6362a71fe019510bbbe98b5c6ad50c4d1aadf843	no	17
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9	Non Patent Literature	EX2008_final.pdf	193861 83dc5b1eff8e27b438885ed41970ffae3d524d61	no	23
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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent of: Mohammed Boucadair *et al.* Reexamination Control No.: 90/014,717 U.S. Patent No.: 8,451,844 Reexamination Request Filed: April 2, 2021 For: METHOD OF RECEIVING A DATA PACKET COMING FROM AN IPV4 DOMAIN IN AN IPV6 DOMAIN, AN ASSOCIATED DEVICE, AND ASSOCIATED ACCESS EQUIPMENT	Examiner: Corsaro, Nick Technology Center/Art Unit: 3992 Attorney Docket No. 1127.0028

Attn: Mail Stop "*Ex Partes* Reexam"
Central Reexamination Unit
Office of Patent Legal Administration
United States Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

PATENT OWNER'S RESPONSE TO FIRST OFFICE ACTION

In response to the first office action mailed on January 6, 2022 (the "Office Action"), patent owner Monarch Networking Solutions LLC ("Monarch" or "Patent Owner"), presents the following remarks and respectfully requests the rejections presented in the Office Action be withdrawn and patentability of all challenged claims be confirmed. None of the asserted prior art references, either alone or in combination, teach or render obvious the challenged claims of the '844 Patent.

No fees are believed to be due. If the USPTO determines that an additional fee is required, the Director is hereby authorized to charge any appropriate fees that may be required by this paper, and to credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 50-4592, Attorney Docket No. 1127.0028.

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 69

TABLE OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Exhibit
2001	"Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification," Network Working Group Request for Comments: 2460 (December 1998), *available at* https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc2460
2002	Declaration on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc.
2003	Monarch Networking Solution LLC's Opening Claim Construction Brief, *Monarch Networking Solutions LLC, v Cisco Systems, Inc.*, Case No. 2:20-cv-00015, ECF No. 88 (E.D.T.X. Oct. 5, 2020)
2004	Monarch Networking Solution LLC's Reply Claim Construction Brief, *Monarch Networking Solutions LLC, v Cisco Systems, Inc.*, Case No. 2:20-cv-00015, ECF No. 103 (E.D.T.X. Oct. 30, 2020)
2005	"Internet Protocol, DARPA Internet Program Protocol Specification," Request for Comments: 791 (September 1981), *available at* https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc791
2006	"User Datagram Protocol," Request for Comments: 768 (August 28, 1980), *available at* https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc768
2007	"DOD Standard, Transmission Control Protocol," Request for Comments: 761 (January 1980), *available at* https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc761
2008	"IP Authentication Header, " Network Work Group Request for Comments: 2402 (November 1998), *available at* https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc2402
2009	"IP Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)," Network Work Group Request for Comments: 2406 (November 1998), *available at* https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc2406
2010	Order, *Monarch Networking Solutions, LLC v. Cisco Systems, Inc.*, 2:20-cv-15, ECF No. 349 (E.D.T.X June 28, 2021)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Amendments to the Claims 4

II. Overview 7

A. Background 7

B. Claims Status 8

III. '844 Patent Background 8

A. State of the Art 8

B. The '844 Patent Invention 9

IV. The Asserted References 12

A. Wetterwald 12

B. Huitema 17

V. Claim Construction 21

VI. Remarks 24

A. Wetterwald does not teach including a destination port number in a constructed IPv6 destination address 24

i. Wetterwald's IPv6 address construction does not include port number information 25

ii. Wetterwald teaches including port number information in the IPv6 payload 29

VII. Conclusion 32

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 71

I. Amendments to the Claims

Below is the list of claims. No claims have been amended.

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

1. (Original) A method of receiving a data packet from an IPv4 domain in an IPv6 domain, said data packet comprising an IPv4 destination address and a destination port number, said method comprising the following steps:

constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number;

generating an IPv6 data packet from the IPv6 constructed destination address and the received IPv4 packet; and

routing the generated IPv6 data packet in the IPv6 domain using the IPv6 constructed destination address, said constructed address belonging to a range of IPv6 addresses routable to an interconnection equipment of the IPv6 domain with the IPv4 destination address.

2. (Original) A non-transitory computer program product that is at least one of downloadable from a communications network and stored on a computer-readable medium and executable by a microprocessor, comprising program code instructions for executing the method according to claim 1 of receiving in an IPv6 domain a data packet from an IPv4 domain.

3. (Original) A method of sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to a destination address of an IPv4 domain, said packet comprising an IPv6 destination address of the packet constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and a destination port number, said method executing the following steps on reception of the data packet:

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 72

extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address;

generating an IPv4 data packet from the IPv6 data packet, said packet including said IPv4 destination address and said destination port number; and

routing the IPv4 data packet to its IPv4 destination.

4. (Original) A non-transitory computer program product that is at least one of downloadable from a communications network and/or stored on a computer-readable medium and/or executable by a microprocessor, comprising program code instructions for executing the method according to claim 3 of sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to a destination address of an IPv4 domain.

5. (Original) A device for receiving a data packet from an IPv4 domain in an IPv6 domain, said data packet comprising an IPv4 destination address and an IPv4 destination port number, said device comprising:

means for constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number;

means for generating an IPv6 data packet from the IPv6 constructed destination address and the received IPv4 packet; and

means for routing the generated IPv6 data packet in the IPv6 domain using the IPv6 constructed destination address, said constructed address belonging to a range of IPv6 addresses routable to an interconnection equipment of the IPv6 domain with the IPv4 destination address.

6. (Original) Access equipment to an IPv6 domain comprising an interface with at least one IPv4 domain, further comprising:

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 73

a device according to claim 5 for receiving a data packet coming from an IPv4 domain in the IPv6 domain; and

a device for sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to an IPv4 domain, said packet comprising an IPv6 destination address of the packet constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and a destination port number, said device, on reception of the data packet, making use of:

means for extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address;

means for generating an IPv4 data packet from the IPv6 data packet, said packet including said IPv4 destination address and said destination port number; and

means for routing the IPv4 data packet to its IPv4 destination.

7. (Original) IPv6 domain access equipment according to claim 6, wherein the IPv4 is a public network, said equipment comprising first means for advertising to the IPv4 domain IPv4 addresses of network equipments connected to the IPv6 domain and second means for advertising in the IPv6 domain IPv6 addresses constructed from IPv4 addresses of the IPv4 domain.

8. (Original) IPv6 domain access equipment according to claim 6, wherein the IPv4 domain is a private network, the access equipment is a home gateway adapted to connect user terminals of the private network to the IPv6 domain.

9. (Original) IPv6 domain access equipment according to claim 8, comprising means for obtaining an IPv4 address, a range of port numbers, and a range of authorized IPv6 addresses, said range of IPv6 addresses being constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 address, and the range of authorized IPv4 port numbers.

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 74

10. (Original) A device for sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to an IPv4 domain, said packet comprising an IPv6 destination address of the packet constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and a destination port number, said device, on reception of the data packet, making use of:

means for extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address;

means for generating an IPv4 data packet from the IPv6 data packet, said packet including said IPv4 destination address and said destination port number; and

means for routing the IPv4 data packet to its IPv4 destination.

II. Overview

A. Background

On April 2, 2021, Theodore M. Foster requested *ex parte* reexamination (the "Request) of U.S. Patent No. 8,451,844 (the "'844 Patent") on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc. ("Cisco" or "Requester"), the real party in interest. The Request challenged claims 1-10 of the '844 Patent (the "Challenged Claims") based primarily on U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0107287 to Ananda *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 7,639,686 to Wetterwald *et al.*, and RFC4380. The Office ordered reexamination of the Challenged Claims on May 24, 2021 and issued rejections of the Challenged Claims in a January 6, 2022 non-final office action. All Challenged Claims were rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 103 as obvious over U.S. Patent Publication No. 2005/0286553 to Wetterwald, et al. ("Wetterwald") in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2004/0190549 to Huitema ("Huitema").

Prior to the filing of the Request, Monarch had filed suit against Cisco for infringement of the '844 Patent in *Monarch Networking Solutions LLC v. Cisco Systems, Inc. and Charter Communications, Inc.*, No. 2:20-cv-00015 (E.D. Tex.) (the "Parallel Litigation"). In response,

Cisco challenged the validity of the '844 Patent in *inter partes* review IPR2020-01678. The Patent Trials and Appeals Board ("PTAB") exercised its discretion to deny the Petition, in part based on its finding "that the merits of Petitioner's asserted grounds do not outweigh the other *Fintiv* factors." IPR2020-01678, Paper 10 at 9. (Decision Denying Institution of *Inter Partes* Review). Thereafter, Cisco refashioned its IPR petition into the Request. Monarch and Cisco later settled the Parallel Litigation. *See* Ex. 2010. As a result, "Cisco has no further interest in the Reexamination" and does not oppose termination of this reexamination. *See* Ex. 2002 (Declaration on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc.). Monarch respectfully requests that the Office withdraw all rejections to the Challenged Claims and confirm the patentability of those claims in light of the following remarks and Cisco's non-opposition to terminating this proceeding. Specifically, none of the proposed grounds discloses or suggests constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number.

B. Claims Status

Issued claims 1-10 have not been amended. For the reasons that follow, Monarch respectfully requests reconsideration and a confirmation of allowance of the previously issued claims.

III. '844 Patent Background

The '844 Patent provides solutions for routing data packets across domains which support different versions of the Internet Protocol ("IP") telecommunication protocol, including the IPv4 and IPv6 protocols. Ex. 1001 at Abstract, 2:59-3:18.

A. State of the Art

Internet service providers (IPS's) provide the requisite infrastructure to allow terminal equipment to be interconnected. Ex. 1001 at 2:29-34. This infrastructure is responsible for routing data packets sent by terminal equipment to their intended destinations. *Id.* at 1:34-37. Service

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 76

providers assign IP addresses to a home gateway located between a home network and a public network or IP domain of the operator. *Id.* at 1:40-44. The home gateway interconnects the private home network and the service provider's network. *Id.* at 1:45-48. Typically, the home gateway includes a network address translation ("NAT") table that associates a local IP address and/or port of each home network terminal with an IPv4 address and/or port of the gateway on the provider network. *Id.* at 1:45-60.

IPv4 addresses are typically 32 bits in length, and as a result, there are a limited number of IPv4 addresses available. *Id.* at 6:21-25. As available IPv4 addresses began to run out, a new protocol, known as Internet Protocol version 6 ("IPv6"), was developed. *Id.* at 1:61-65. IPv6 addresses typically comprise 128 bits and provide a much larger number of IP addresses. *Id.* at 6:21-25. However, at the time of the '844 Patent invention, IPv6 had not yet been widely adopted. *Id.* at 2:6-10. Specifically, significant portions of the public Internet were constructed as IPv4 domains, while ISP's would like to upgrade their core networks to IPv6 domains. *See id.* at 1:59-2:6. Consequently, a transition period was expected, where IPv6 and IPv4 domains would have to interconnect. *Id.* at 2:47-51. Before the '844 Patent invention, there was no efficient mechanism to interconnect IPv4 and IPv6 networks. *Id.* at 2:51-55. "It is therefore necessary to provide for a changeover to IPv6 in the medium term. Such a changeover will necessarily lead to a period of transition during which IPv6 domains will have to interconnect with IPv4 domains." *Id.* at 2:46-55. The '844 Patent addresses this problem in which data packets are routed over both an IPv4 domain and an IPv6 domain. *Id.* at 2:59-61.

B. The '844 Patent Invention

The preferred embodiment of the '844 Patent invention provides methods and devices for routing data packets to and from terminals in separate domains through an IPv6 domain without the need to rely on NAT-based state tracking. Ex. 1001 at 3:35-52.

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 77

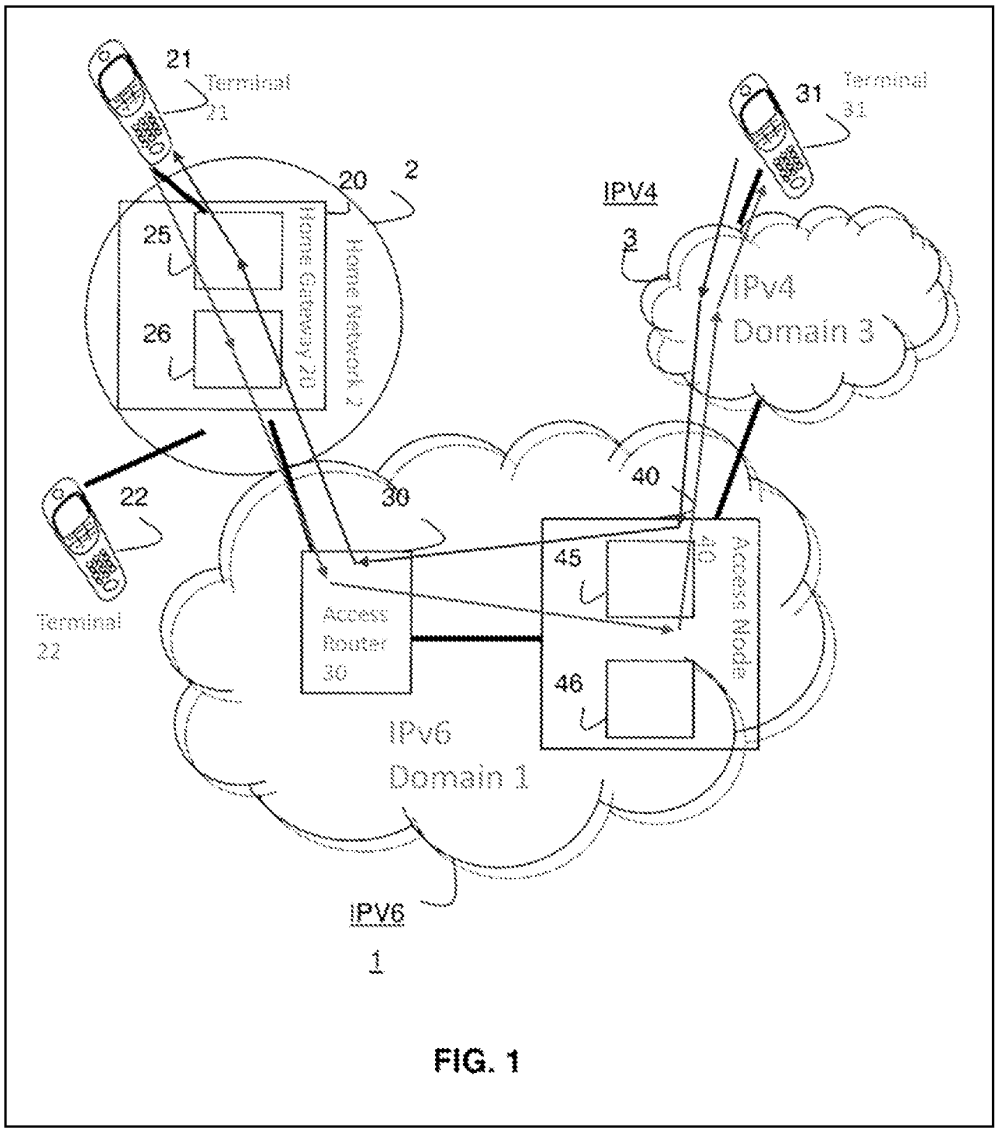


FIG. 1

The above diagram, which is an annotated version of Figure 1 of the '844 Patent, illustrates how interconnected networks use and benefit from the '844 invention. Domain 3 is an IPv4 domain connected to Domain 1, which is an IPv6 domain. *Id.* at 7:4-10. Domain 1 is further connected to Home Network 2, which provides network access to Terminals 21 and 22. *Id.* Because IPv4 addresses cannot be routed in an IPv6 domain, packets from a terminal in Domain 3 normally cannot

be sent to a destination in Home Network 2, because doing so would require routing IPv4 packets across an IPv6 Domain.

The '844 invention provides the ability for terminals in an IPv4 domain (such as Terminal 31) to communicate with terminals in other domains, even when reaching the destination terminal requires traversing an IPv6 domain. For example, the invention enables Terminal 31 located within IPv4 Domain 3 to exchange data packets with Terminal 21 in Home Network 2 using the paths indicated by the arrows in the above annotated figure. Ex. 1001 at 9:62-11:41. Because Terminal 31 resides in an IPv4 Domain, it would normally be unable to communicate with Terminal 21 across IPv6 Domain 1, because IPv4 packets are not routable within an IPv6 domain. To communicate with Terminal 21, Terminal 31 creates an IPv4 packet with a header containing the destination IPv4 address and port of Terminal 21. *Id.* at 10:4-9. That packet is routed to Access Node 40, which is a dual stack IPv4/IPv6 router capable of routing traffic between Domain 1 and Domain 3. *Id.* at 9:47-56.

The invention teaches that an IPv6 routable packet can be created from an IPv4 packet using a novel approach which includes constructing an IPv6 destination address using a predetermined operator prefix, the destination IPv4 address from the IPv4 data packet, and the destination port number correlating to the IPv4 data packet. *Id.* at 2:59-3:18. Access Node 40 will select the IPv6 prefix corresponding to the interconnection device which has previously advertised that it is responsible for routing packets to the IPv4 destination address (in this case, a prefix associated with Access Router 30). *Id.* at 8:39-44, 10:14-22. Access Node 40 will then construct an IPv6 packet from the IPv4 packet and the packet will be routed through the IPv6 domain to Access Router 30, which can then forward the packet to Home Gateway 20. *Id.* at 11:9-15. The home gateway can determine whether it is a standard IPv6 packet or an IPv6 packet which has

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 79

been generated from an IPv4 packet. *Id.* at 11:20-24. If it is a packet that was generated from an IPv4 packet, the home gateway can re-generate an IPv4 packet from the IPv6 packet and route the IPv4 packet to Terminal 21. *Id.* at 11:25-41.

IV. The Asserted References

None of the asserted references, either alone or in combination, teaches or renders obvious the Challenged Claims of the '844 Patent.

A. Wetterwald

U.S. Patent Application Publication 2005/0286553 (Ex. 1010, "Wetterwald") discloses a system in which an IPv4 network node is able to access a wide area IPv4 network via an IPv6 access network. Wetterwald ¶ [0002]. The network includes an IPv6 access network 14 including local gateways 30 that interface with private cellular network nodes 18. Wetterwald ¶ [0025]. Each private network node 18 is connected through a private network 12 to a corresponding local gateway 30 that interfaces between the private network 12 and the IPv6 access network 14. Wetterwald ¶ [0027].

Figures 1, 2, and 5 of Wetterwald show the general architecture of the network. As shown in Figure 1, the network nodes 18 of private networks 12 (including 12a-c) can connect to the local gateways 30 (three such local gateways are shown in Figure 1 as Local GW1, Local GW2, and Local GW3). Wetterwald ¶¶ [0025], [0030]. On the other side of the IPv6 access network 14, remote gateways 32 provide for the transfer of packets between the IPv6 access network 14 and a public IPv4 network 16. Wetterwald ¶ [0031].

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 80

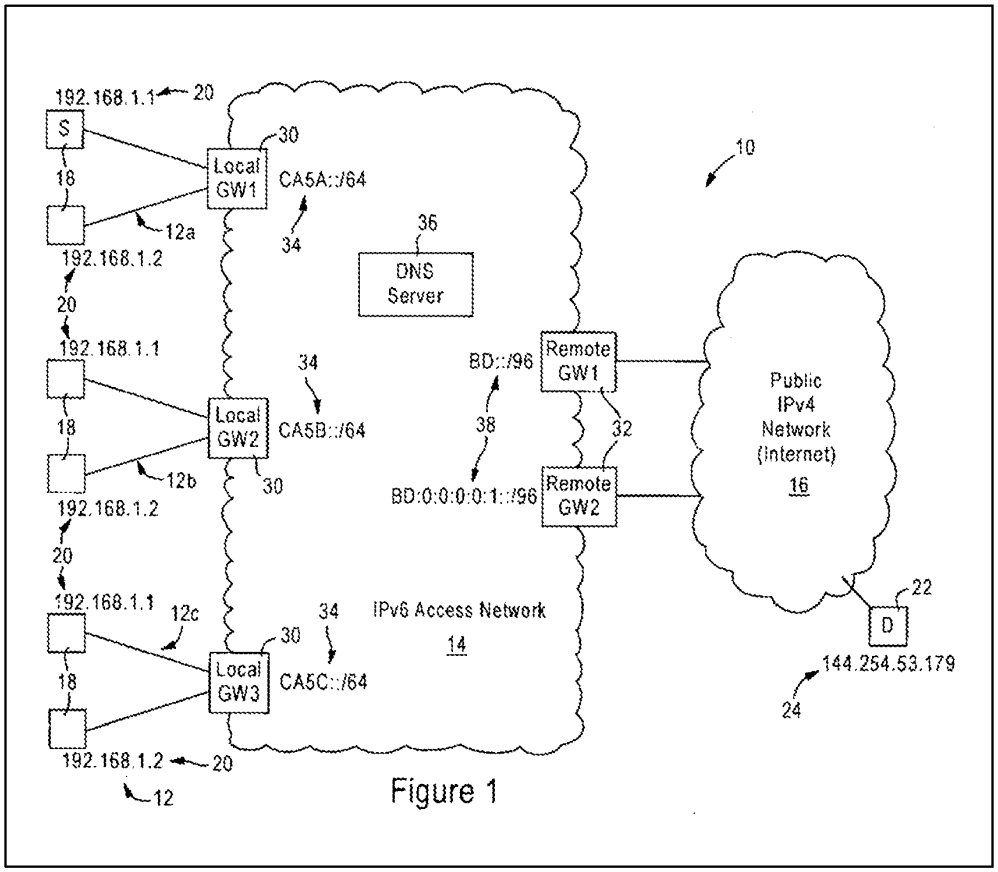


Figure 1

Figure 2 provides additional detail regarding the components of both the local gateways 30 and remote gateways 32. The local gateways 30 include both an IPv4 interface 40 and an IPv6 interface 44. Wetterwald ¶ [0036]. The translation resource 42 translates between IPv4 addresses and IPv6 addresses to facilitate transfer of packets between an IPv4 private network 12 and an IPv6 access network 14. *Id.* The IPv6 source address generated by the local gateway 30 includes an IPv6 address prefix assigned to that gateway. Wetterwald ¶ [0014].

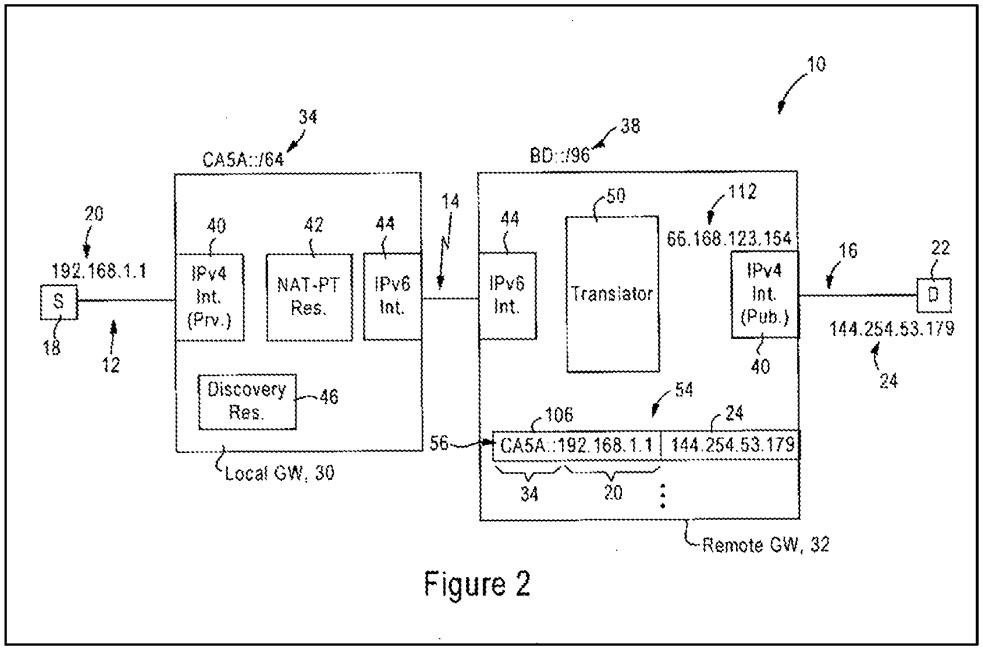


Figure 2

The remote gateway 32 includes an IPv6 interface to the IPv6 access network and an IPv4 interface to the public Internet. Wetterwald ¶ [0036]. A translator 50 converts between IPv6 and IPv4 addresses, includes NAT-PT translation resource 51, and also includes NAT/PAT resource 53. Wetterwald ¶ [0036]. NAT-PT resource 51 performs IPv6-to-IPv4 translations and vice versa, and NAT/PAT resource 53 performs IPv4 address translations between private and public IPv4 addresses (and PAT-based port translations for address reuse). *Id.* A NAT table 54 stores information related to the IPv6-IPv4 translation states in the form of entries 56. Wetterwald ¶ [0040].

The NAT/PAT resource 53, which also forms part of translator 50 (Figure 5), performs translations between private and public IPv4 addresses, together with any PAT-based port translations. Wetterwald ¶ [0036]. Thus, the private IPv4 address is used within the customer network, but that IPv4 private address is converted to a public IPv4 address for transmissions outside of the customer network.

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 82

Using the resources shown in Figure 5, the translator 50 translates a received IPv6 packet 104 into a new IPv4 packet 110 that includes a public IPv4 source address and the public IPv4 destination address 24, as shown in Figure 4A. Wetterwald ¶ [0045]. The translator also translates an IPv4 reply packet 120, received from the public IPv4 network, into an IPv6 packet 122 having a destination address 106 targeting the access point 30. Wetterwald Fig. 3C, ¶ [0057].

The flow diagrams in Figures 3A and 3B describe the system operation involving the translations between the IPv4 and IPv6 protocols in Wetterwald:

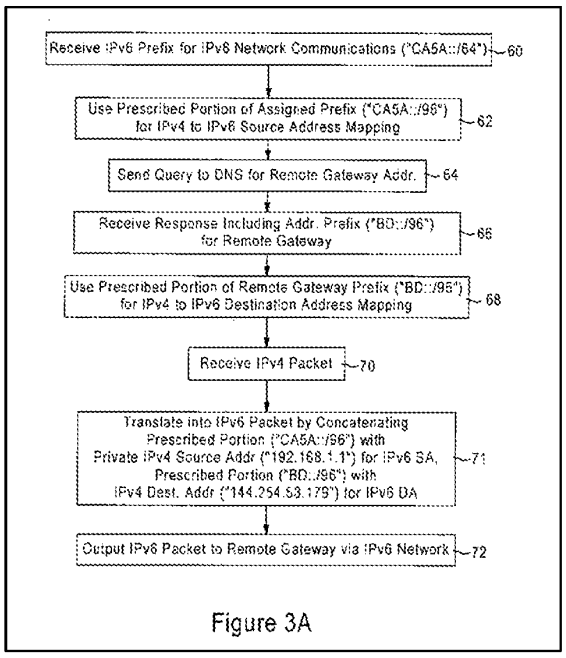


Figure 3A

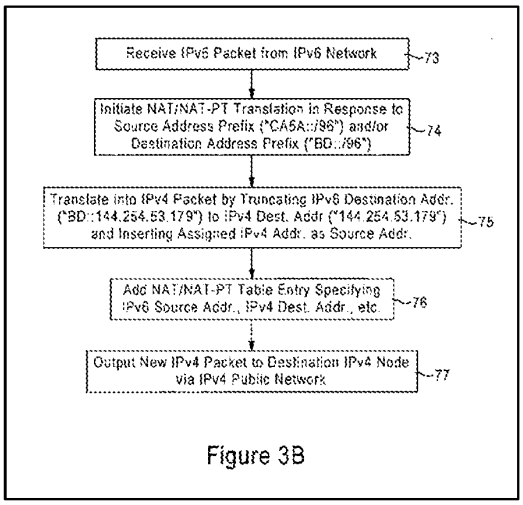


Figure 3B

With regard to the address translation, the translator resource 42 uses the assigned prefix (such as CASA::/96) for converting from an IPv4 address to an IPv6 address. This can be done by concatenating the source IPv4 address (for example, 192.168.1.1) with the prescribed address prefix (CA5A::/96) to obtain an IPv6 source address. Wetterwald ¶ [0050]. The translator 42 generates the IPv6 destination address by concatenating: (1) a prefix for a remote gateway

(BD::/96) associated with the destination IPv4 node, and (2) the IPv4 destination address for the target network node. *Id.*

The remote gateway receives the IPv6 packet and translation resource 50, in response, performs a NAT/NAT-PT translation. Wetterwald ¶¶ [0051]-[0052]. The translation resource inserts its assigned IPv4 address (for example, 66.168.123.154) into the IPv4 source address field. Wetterwald ¶ [0053]. If a protocol translation from private to public is required, the translator 50 performs NAT-PT translation and stores the translation state information as a table entry 56 in state table 54, including the IPv6 source address and the IPv4 destination address. *Id.*

For traffic from the IPv4 network, the translator 50 translates the IPv4 packet 120 into an IPv6 packet by concatenating its prescribed 96-bit prefix with the public IPv4 source address to form an IPv6 source address. Wetterwald ¶ [0057]. The translator also will retrieve prefix 34 and the private IPv4 address 20 stored in the table entry 56 and will concatenate those two entries to form the IPv6 destination address. *Id.*

After address translation occurs, the same payload 102 is used in conjunction with the new address header. This is shown in Figures 4A and 4B of Wetterwald. *See also* Wetterwald ¶ [0033] (original payload is used after address translation).

Wetterwald also mentions the source IPv4 node 18 may output a packet 100 having a TCP/UDP port value specified in the payload of the packet. Wetterwald ¶ [0041]. In that situation, the PAT functionality in the translation resource 53 translates the original source port value to a translated port value to identify the data flow. *Id.* The translation resource will also add a NAT/PAT table entry in NAT table 54 that specifies the original and translated port values, in addition to the translated private IPv4 address and public address. *Id.*

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 84

B. Huitema

U.S Patent Publication 2004/0190549 ("Huitema") addresses a system, described in the context of video games played between peer systems, in which an IPv4 computer system communicates with an IPv6 client, even when the IPv4 system is behind a NAT. This "Teredo" system allows IPv4 client devices to communicate directly with an IPv6 client device via a relay to relieve the burden on the server. Huitema ¶¶ [0010]-[0012], [0042]. The network architecture is shown in Figure 2 of Huitema, and includes a private IPv4 client, an IPv6 Internet portion with an IPv6 client, and an IPv4 Internet portion interconnecting the IPv4 client to the IPv6 Internet. Huitema ¶¶ [0060]-[0061].

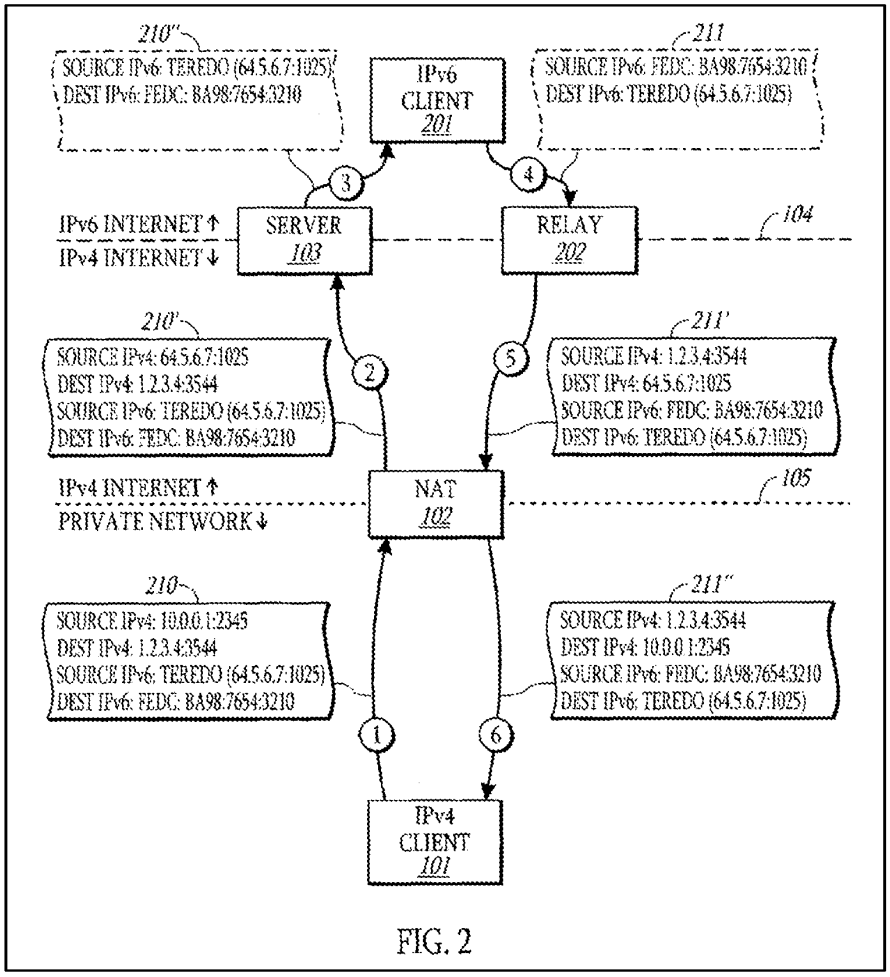


FIG. 2

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 85

According to Huitema, an IPv4 client obtains an IPv6 address that it can use in communications with an IPv6 network. The IPv4 client generates an IPv4 message with headers that contain its IPv4 address and port as the source IPv4 address and port. The headers also contain as the destination address the IPv4 address and port of an IPv4 server, which have been exclusively-OR'ed with another value (FFFF). The payload of the IPv4 message includes the IPv6 address of the source IPv4 client and that of the destination IPv6 client. This IPv4 message is transmitted to the IPv4 server. The NAT intercepts the IPv4 message and replaces the source IPv4 address and port with a mapped IPv4 address and port of the NAT. After this replacement, the NAT 102 then forwards the mapped IPv4 message to the IPv4 server. *See generally* Huitema ¶¶ [0014], [0062]-[0067]; *see also id.* ¶¶ [0049]-[0051], [0055].

The format of the IPv4 message packet is depicted In Figure 6 and includes an IPv4 header (including an IPv4 source address and port, and an IPv4 destination address and port of the server)[1], and a UDP payload that includes an IPv6 source and IPv6 destination address:

[1] IPv4 headers, as defined in RFC 791, do not include port numbers. Rather, they include the 32-bit source address and the 32-bit destination address. *See* Ex. 2005 at 11. UDP port number for part of a UDP header. See Ex. 2006 (RFC 768) at 1. TCP port numbers form part of a TCP header. *See* Ex. 2007 (RFC 761) at 15. *See generally id.* at 2 (describing protocol layering and how internet protocol operates at a different layer than TCP). Thus, to the extent that Huitema teaches the inclusion of IPv4 address and port information in an IPv4 header, its teachings do not conform to the standard implementation of IPv4.

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 86

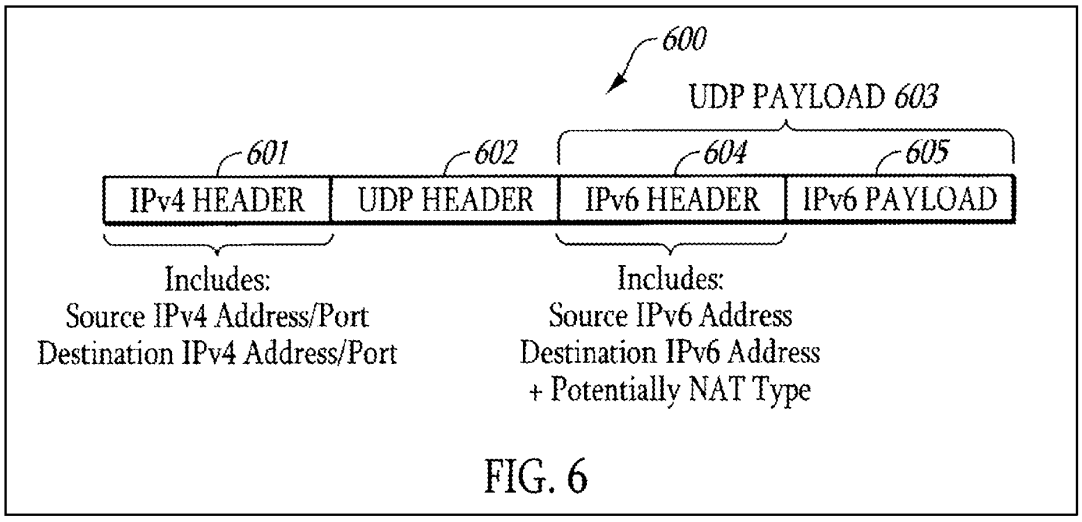


FIG. 6

The IPv6 source address that is constructed by the client device 101 is described in conjunction with Figure 7. As shown in Figure 7 and described in Huitema paragraph [0055], the IPv6 address of the IPv4 client (PREF:102:304::FBFE:BFFA:F9F8) includes:

- a service field 701 that identifies if the IPv6 address corresponds to an IPv4 address (PREF);
- the IPv4 address of the server 103 (1.2.3.4), represented in the IPv6 address above as 102:304;
- a NAT flag field to indicate if the NAT is a cone NAT (0);
- a client port field that identifies the mapped port of the client exclusively-OR'ed with the hexadecimal number FFFF (FBFE); and
- a client IPv4 address that is exclusively-OR'ed with FFFF (BFFA:F9F8, obtained by using the mapped address 64.5.6.7 exclusively OR'ed with hexadecimal FFFF).

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 87

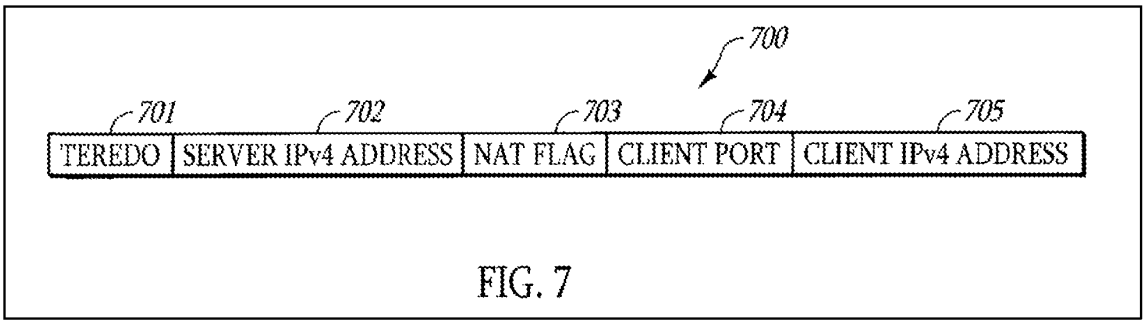


FIG. 7

As should be apparent from this discussion, the IPv6 address shown in Figure 7 represents the source address of the IPv4 client device 101. This source IPv6 address then is placed in the payload of the IPv4 packet that is transmitted by the IPv4 client, as shown in Figure 6.

When the IPv4 Internet server receives the mapped IPv4 message, the server generates an IPv6 message derived from the payload of the mapped IPv4 message. The source IPv6 address is the IPv6 address of the IPv4 client that was included in the IPv4 payload. The destination IPv6 address is the IPv6 address of the IPv6 client, which also was included in the IPv4 payload. Huitema ¶¶ [0016], [0068]-[0069].

The IPv6 client will receive the IPv6 message and generate a responsive IPv6 message by switching the source and destination addresses of the received IPv6 message. A relay associated with the IPv4 server intercepts the response and determines that the destination IPv6 address included corresponds to an IPv4 computer system. The relay then identifies the mapped IPv4 address and port of the IPv4 client based on the destination IPv6 address in the IPv6 response. The relay constructs an IPv4 response from the IPv6 response by including the IPv4 address and port of the relay (which may be the same address as the server) as the source address and including the IPv4 address and port of the NAT as the destination, with a payload that includes the IPv6 address of both the IPv6 client and the IPv4 client. Huitema ¶¶ [0017]-[0018], [0070]-[0073].

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 88

After receiving the IPv4 response, the NAT replaces the public IPv4 destination address and port with the mapped IPv4 address and port of the IPv4 client. The NAT forwards the IPv4 packet to the IPv4 client. Huitema ¶¶ [0019]-[0020], [0074]-[0075].

Based on this exchange, the IPv4 client becomes aware of the IPv4 address and port of the relay, the IPv4 client may communicate directly with the relay when communicating with the IPv6 client without involving the IPv4 Internet server. *See* Huitema ¶¶ [0020], [0076], [0089].

V. Claim Construction

In a Reexamination proceeding, the claims of the '844 Patent must be given their broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the specification as it would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art:

> The Patent and Trademark Office ("PTO") determines the scope of claims in patent applications not solely on the basis of the claim language, but upon giving claims their broadest reasonable construction "in light of the specification as it would be interpreted by one of ordinary skill in the art." *In re Am. Acad. of Sci. Tech. Ctr.*, 367 F.3d 1359, 1364 (Fed. Cir. 2004). Indeed, the rules of the PTO require that application claims must "conform to the invention as set forth in the remainder of the specification and the terms and phrases used in the claims must find clear support or antecedent basis in the description so that the meaning of the terms in the claims may be ascertainable by reference to the description." 37 C.F.R. § 1.75(d)(1). It is therefore entirely appropriate for a court, when conducting claim construction, to rely heavily on the written description for guidance as to the meaning of the claims.

Phillips v. AWH Corp., 415 F.3d 1303, 1316-17 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (en banc); *see also In re Smith Int'l, Inc.*, 871 F.3d 1375, 1381-83 (Fed. Cir. 2017) ("The correct inquiry in giving a claim term its broadest reasonable interpretation…is an interpretation that corresponds with what and how the inventor describes his invention in the specification, *i.e.*, an interpretation that is consistent with the specification." (internal quotes and citations omitted)).

The Office Action suggests that several limitations should be interpreted under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. § 112(6), including:

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 89

- means for constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number (Functional Phrase 1);
- means for generating an IPv6 data packet from the IPv6 constructed destination address and the received IPv4 packet (Functional Phrase 2);
- means for routing the generated IPv6 data packet in the IPv6 domain using the IPv6 constructed destination address, said constructed address belonging to a range of IPv6 addresses routable to an interconnection equipment of the IPv6 domain with the IPv4 destination address (Functional Phrase 3);
- a device . . . for receiving a data packet coming from an IPv4 domain in the IPv6 domain (Functional Phrase 4);
- a device for sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to an IPv4 domain, said packet comprising an IPv6 destination address of the packet constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and a destination port number, said device, on reception of the data packet, making use of:
    - means for extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address;
    - means for generating an IPv4 data packet from the IPv6 data packet, said packet including said IPv4 destination address and said destination port number; and
    - means for routing the IPv4 data packet to its IPv4 destination. (Functional Phrase 5);

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 90

- means for extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address (Functional Phrase 6);
- means for generating an IPv4 data packet from the IPv6 data packet, said packet including said IPv4 destination address and said destination port number (Functional Phrase 7);
- means for routing the IPv4 data packet to its IPv4 destination (Functional Phrase 8);
- first means for advertising to the IPv4 domain IPv4 addresses of network equipments connected to the IPv6 domain (Functional Phrase 9);
- second means for advertising in the IPv6 domain IPv6 addresses constructed from IPv4 addresses of the IPv4 domain (Functional Phrase 10);
- means for obtaining an IPv4 address, a range of port numbers, and a range of authorized IPv6 addresses, said range of IPv6 addresses being constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 address, and the range of authorized IPv4 port numbers (Functional Phrase 11).

The Office Action then provides the functions and structures that the Examiner found corresponded with each phrase. Office Action at 29-33. Patent owner respectfully disagrees with the corresponding structures the Examiner has identified for each of these terms. In particular, Patent Owner objects to the Examiner's finding that the corresponding structure for Functional Phrases 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, is a "home gateway" and includes a "Network Address Translation process" or a NAT table.

Patent Owner previously argued that these terms were governed by 35 U.S.C. § 112 ¶ 6. *See* Ex. 2003 (Patent Owner's Opening Claim Construction Brief) at 18-30; *see also* Ex. 2004 (Patent Owner's Reply Claim Construction Brief) at 6-10. As an initial matter, the claims are not

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 91

limited to a home gateway. *Compare, e.g.*, *id.* at 15:29-16 (claim 5) (claiming "a device . . . .") with *id.* at 16:8-12 (claim 8) (claiming "wherein . . . the access equipment is a home gateway . . . ."). As explained in the specification, both the home gateway 20 and access node 40 include a device 25 for receiving a data packet. *See* '844 Patent at 12:38-41. Likewise, both the access node 40 and home gateway 20 include a device 26 for sending a leaving packet. *Id.* at 12:28-60. As Patent Owner explained, including a NAT table in the proposed structure is inconsistent with the '844 Patent's disclosure, which highlights the stateless nature of the disclosed operation. *See id.* at 13:43-56. Moreover, the '844 Patent only describes a NAT table in conjunction with the home gateway on the private gateway (domain 2 in Figure 1). *See id.* at 11:42-48 ("an internal network address translation (NAT) device is often included in this kind of home gateway…").

VI. Remarks

A. Wetterwald does not teach including a destination port number in a constructed IPv6 destination address

Wetterwald fails to teach including port number information in its constructed IPv6 addresses for at least two reasons. First, Wetterwald's IPv6 addresses are constructed by concatenating a 96-bit IPv6 prefix with a 32-bit IPv4 address; this constructed address does not include any port information. Second, Wetterwald's suggestion that IPv6 option headers can be used to convey port information fails to teach concatenating such port information into a constructed IPv6 address. Instead, it merely teaches including port information within the payload of an IPv6 packet.

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 92

i. Wetterwald's IPv6 address construction does not include port number information

Every independent claim of the '844 Patent (claims 1, 3, 5, and 10)[2] requires an IPv6 destination address that is constructed from particular components: (1) an operator prefix; (2) an IPv4 destination address; and (3) a destination port number. *See* '844 Patent at 14:33-35 (Claim 1: requiring the method step of "constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number"); *id.* at 14:50-56 (Claim 3: describing a "packet comprising an IPv6 destination address of the packet constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and a destination port number" and requiring the method step of "extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address"); *id.* at 15:5-8 (Claim 5: requiring a "means for constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number"); *id.* at 16:20-28 (Claim 10: describing a "packet comprising an IPv6 destination address of the packet constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and a destination port number" and requiring a "means for extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address").

The claimed IPv4 destination address and destination port number included in the constructed IPv6 destination address correlate to the IPv4 destination address and destination port number of a corresponding IPv4 data packet. For claims 1 and 5, the corresponding IPv4 packet is a packet received from an IPv4 domain. *See* '844 Patent at 14:29-35 (claim 1); *id.* at 15:1-7 (claim

[2] Claims 2 and 4 require "program code instructions for executing the method according to" claims 1 and 3, respectively. Claims 6-9 depend from claim 5, either directly or indirectly.

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 93

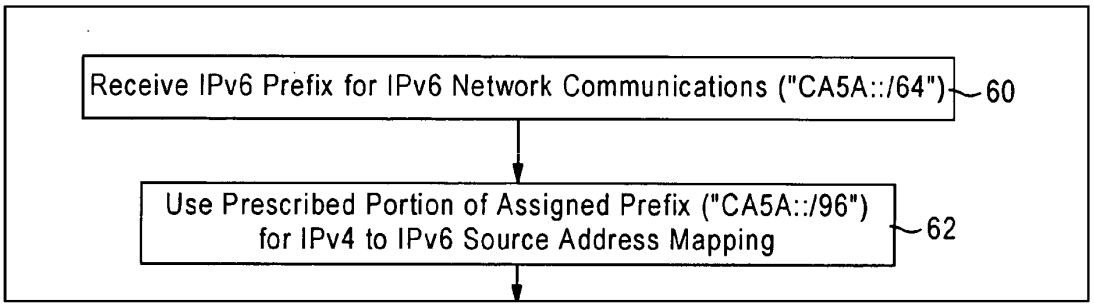
5). For claims 3 and 10, the corresponding IPv4 packet is an IPv4 packet constructed for routing in an IPv4 domain. *See id.* at 14:57-60 (claim 3); *id.* at 16:18-32 (claim 10).

The Examiner relies on paragraphs [0047]-[0050] and Figure 4A of Wetterwald to disclose constructing an IPv6 address "by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and a destination port number" as required by every '844 Patent claim. *See* Office Action at 34-35 (claim 1); *id.* at 38 (claim 3); *id.* at 41 (claim 5); *id.* at 44 (claim 10). As detailed below, Wetterwald fails to disclose or teach constructing an IPv6 address in the manner required by the '844 Patent claims because it fails to concatenate "a destination port number" when forming the IPv6 address.

Wetterwald teaches constructing an IPv6 address (both source and destination) by concatenating a 96-bit prefix with a 32-bit IPv4 address to form a complete 128-bit IPv6 address. Figures 3A-3D illustrate the roundtrip process of sending a packet from IPv4 network 12, through IPv6 access network 14, to IPv4 network 16, and then receiving a reply packet across that same path in reverse.

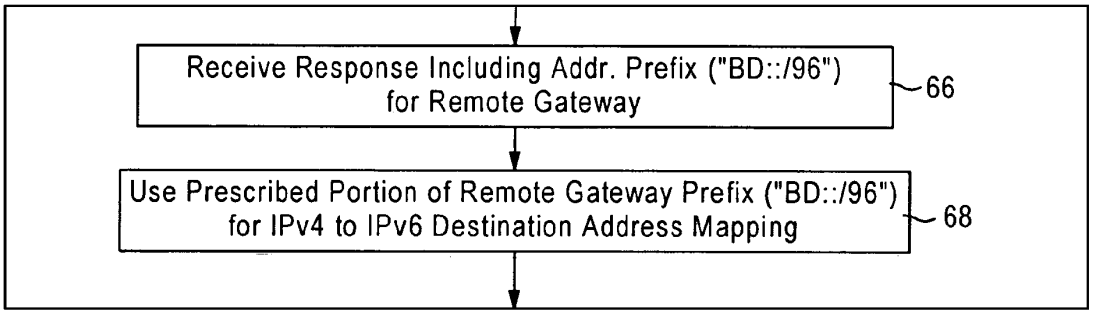
Initially, the Local Gateway 30 must be configured with an IPv6 prefix. *See* Wetterwald ¶ [0047] ("[T]he local gateway 30 is initially configured by receiving in step 60 an assigned IPv6 prefix 34 to be used for communications in the IPv6 access network 14 . . . ."). Wetterwald teaches receiving a 64-bit IPv6 prefix at the local gateway—"CA5A::/64." Next, the gateway uses a prescribed portion of the assigned prefix for IPv4 to IPv6 address mapping. Specifically, Wetterwald teaches using a 96-bit portion of the assigned prefix address space for IPv4 to IPv6 address mapping, as illustrated below.

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 94



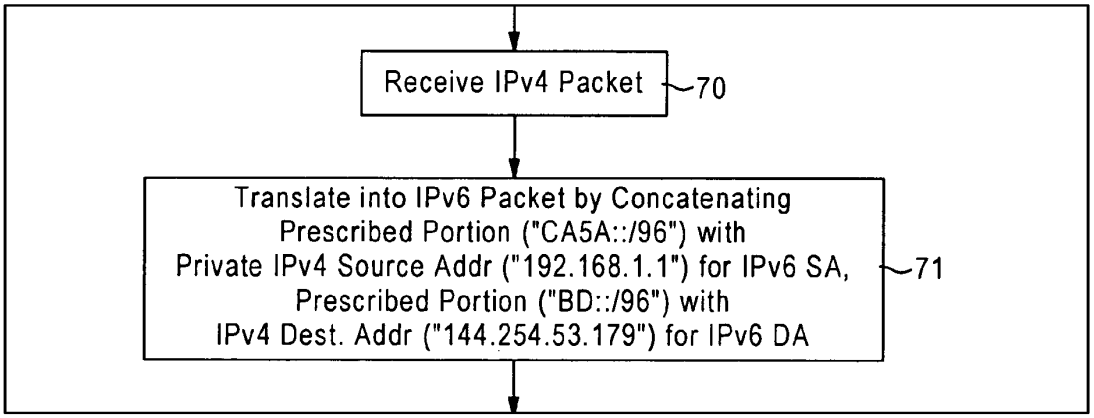
Wetterwald Fig. 3A (excerpt). This 96-bit prefix is used for constructing IPv6 addresses indicating nodes within the IPv4 network 12 associated with the Local Gateway 30.

In order to communicate with nodes in other IPv4 networks, via the IPv6 access network 14, the Local Gateway must obtain an IPv6 address prefix for a gateway responsible for receiving IPv6 packets targeted to the destination IPv4 network. *See* Wetterwald ¶ [0048]. For instance, Remote Gateway 32 is responsible for handling IPv4 packets sent across the IPv6 access network 14 that are targeted at IPv4 network 16. Thus, Local Gateway 30 obtains the IPv6 prefix associated with Remote Gateway 32—"BD::/96," as illustrated in Step 66 of Figure 3a. *See id.* This Remote Gateway prefix is used for IPv6 destination address mapping, as illustrated below.

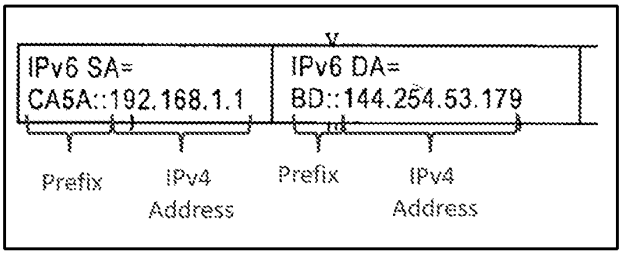


Wetterwald Fig. 3A (excerpt). This 96-bit prefix is used by the Local Gateway 30 for constructing IPv6 destination addresses indicating nodes within the IPv4 network 14 associated with the Remote Gateway 32. *See id.* ¶ [0048].

The IPv6 address construction taught by Wetterwald is summarized in step 71 of Figure 3A:



Wetterwald Fig. 3A (excerpt). Specifically, the IPv6 source address is formed by concatenating the Local Gateway prefix (CA5A::/96) with the IPv4 source address. And the IPv6 destination address is formed by concatenating the Remote Gateway prefix (BD::/96) with the IPv4 destination address. The constructed addresses are illustrated below in Figure 4A as IPv6 source address (106) and IPv6 destination address (108):



Wetterwald at Fig. 4A (excerpted and annotated to denote Prefix and IPv4 Address). Because the prefixes consume 96 bits and the IPv4 addresses consume 32 bits, there is no room to encode port information in the constructed IPv6 address without modifying the address construction technique taught by Wetterwald. Because an IPv6 address is limited to 128 bits, there is no room for additional bits in the IPv6 address, such as the bits necessary to identify a port (or port range), when implementing Wetterwald's address construction teachings. In short, Wetterwald's address

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 96

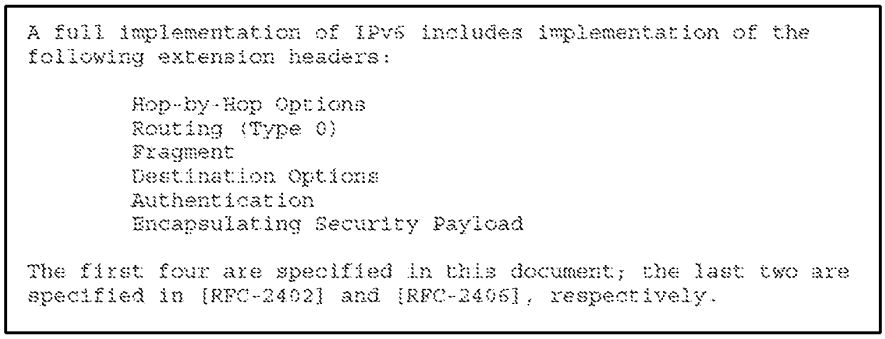
construction technique fails to disclose, teach, or suggest including a port number as part of the IPv6 address, as required by the '844 Patent claims.

ii. Wetterwald teaches including port number information in the IPv6 payload

The Examiner refers to the "last four lines" of paragraph [0050] in Wetterwald as teaching the "destination port number" used in "constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenati[on]." *See* Office Action at 35. That section of Wetterwald explains: "If desired, the translator 42 also ***may add IPv6 option headers*** related to the layer 4 ***TCP/UDP source and destination ports***, as described in detail in ***RFC 2460***." Wetterwald ¶ [0050] (emphases added). RFC 2460 specifies the Internet Protocol, Version 6, or IPv6 and refers to the option headers as Extension Headers. *See* Ex. 2001 (RFC2460) at 1. The IPv6 RFC fails to teach constructing an IPv6 address by concatenating port number information for at least two reasons. First, RFC2460 never mentions port numbers and thus does not teach how Extension Headers would be used to include port number information within an IPv6 packet. Second, the Extension Headers detailed in RFC2460 are located in the IPv6 packet payload and do not form part of the IPv6 destination address or IPv6 source address, both of which are located within the IPv6 packet header.

RFC2460 includes a section detailing IPV6 Extension Headers, as noted by Wetterwald's paragraph [0050]. RFC2460 explains that "[i]n IPv6, optional internet-layer information is encoded in separate headers that may be placed between the IPv6 header and the upper-layer header in a packet." Ex. 2001 at 6. However, RFC2460 never mentions ports. *See generally* RFC 2460. It lists six types of extension headers that are required for a "full implementation" of IPv6:

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 97



A full implementation of IPv6 includes implementation of the following extension headers:

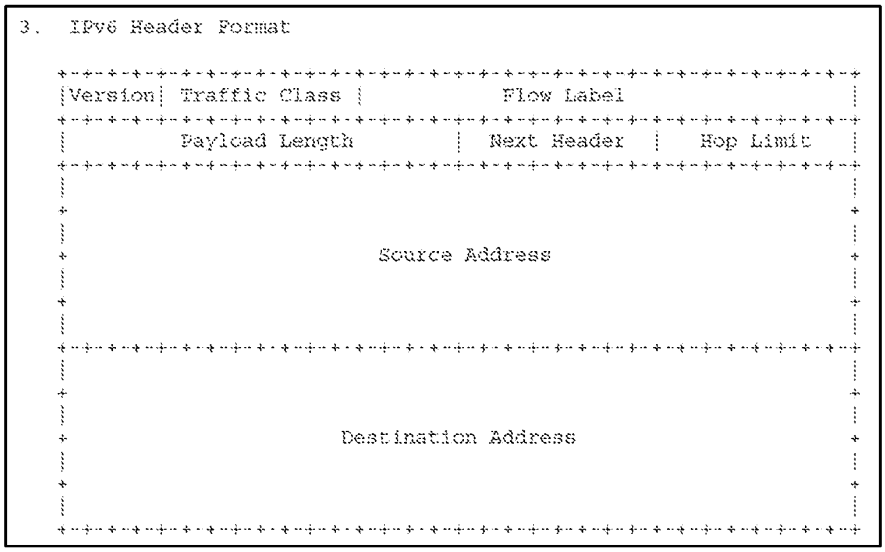
Hop-by-Hop Options
Routing (Type 0)
Fragment
Destination Options
Authentication
Encapsulating Security Payload

The first four are specified in this document; the last two are specified in [RFC-2402] and [RFC-2406], respectively.

Ex. 2001 at 7. None of the first four extension headers, which are detailed within RFC2460 itself, relates to port numbers. The remaining two extension header types—Authentication and Encapsulating Security Payload—are detailed in separate RFCS, 2402 and 2406, respectively. Neither of them relate to ports or port numbers either. *See generally* Ex. 2008; Ex. 2009. Thus, the extension headers referenced by Wetterwald fail to teach anything about including port number information within a constructed IPv6 address.

Even assuming, for the sake of argument, that RFC2460 taught including port number information in an extension header, such a teaching fails to teach constructing an IPv6 address by concatenating port number information in an IPv6 destination address. As an initial matter, the IPv6 source and destination addresses are necessarily contained within the IPv6 header:

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 98



Ex. 2001 at 4. And RFC2460 confirms the earlier description of IPv6 addresses as being 128-bit values:

Source Address	128-bit address of the originator of the packet. See [ADDRARCH].
Destination Address	128-bit address of the intended recipient of the packet (possibly not the ultimate recipient, if a Routing header is present). See [ADDRARCH] and section 4.4.

Id. at 5.

Extension headers, on the other hand, form part of the payload of an IPv6 packet—they are not in the IPv6 header. *See* RFC2460 at 4-5 (describing "Payload Length" as "Length of the IPv6 payload, i.e., the rest of the packet following this IPv6 header, in octets. (***Note that any extension headers [section 4] present are considered part of the payload,*** i.e., included in the length count.)" (emphasis added)). The use of additional optional headers in a portion of an IPv6 packet that is separate from the IPv6 headers does not satisfy the claim requirement that port number information be concatenated into an IPv6 destination address. Thus, even if RFC2460 taught the inclusion of

port information in IPv6 extension headers (which it does not), that teaching would still fail to satisfy the required concatenation of destination port information into an IPv6 destination address.

To summarize, Wetterwald teaches a specific manner of constructing IPv6 addresses, which involves concatenating an IPv6 prefix value with an IPv4 address—it never mentions the inclusion of port number information. Further, Wetterwald's reference to IPv6 extension headers fails to teach concatenating port information into a constructed IPv6 address value. The Extension Header teachings fail to even mention ports, and the extension headers form part of the IPv6 payload data, which is distinct from the IPv6 header data containing the IPv6 source and destination address values. For these reasons, Wetterwald fails to teach the '844 claims, which all require an IPv6 address constructed by "concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number."

Because Wetterwald does not teach constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number, it also cannot teach "generating an IPv6 data packet from the IPv6 constructed destination address and the received IPv4 data packet" as claimed in claims 1 and 5, "routing the generated IPv6 data packet in the IPv6 domain using the IPv6 constructed address" as claimed in claims 1 and 5, or "extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address" as claimed in claims 3, 6, and 10.

VII. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Patent Owner respectfully requests that the Office find all Challenged Claims patentable.

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 100

Dated: March 7, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

By: */Christopher L. Limbacher/*
Michael F. Heim (Reg. No. 32,702)
Christopher L. Limbacher (Reg. No. 76,551)
Attorneys for Patent Owner
Monarch Networking Solutions LLC

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 101

PTO/SB/06 (09-11)
Approved for use through 1/31/2014. OMB 0651-0032
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PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875	Application or Docket Number 90/014,717	Filing Date 04/02/2021	☐ To be Mailed

ENTITY: ☑ LARGE ☐ SMALL ☐ MICRO

APPLICATION AS FILED - PART I

FOR	(Column 1) NUMBER FILED	(Column 2) NUMBER EXTRA		RATE ($)	FEE ($)
☐ BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
☐ SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (i), or (m))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
☐ EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A		N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	minus 20 =	*		x $100 =	
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	minus 3 =	*		x $480 =	
☐ APPLICATION SIZE FEE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is $310 ($155 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).				
☐ MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT (37 CFR 1.16(j))					
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.				TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED - PART II

		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)			
AMENDMENT	03/07/2022	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	* 10	Minus	** 20	= 0		x $100 =	0
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	* 4	Minus	*** 4	= 0		x $480 =	0
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))							
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE	0

		(Column 1)		(Column 2)	(Column 3)			
AMENDMENT		CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA		RATE ($)	ADDITIONAL FEE ($)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=		x $0 =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=		x $0 =	
	☐ Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))							
	☐ FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							
							TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3.	LIE
** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20".	/RHONDA BELL/
*** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3".	
The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest number found in the appropriate box in column 1.	

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.16. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
90/014,717	04/02/2021	8451844	43614.401	9743

90471 7590 01/06/2022

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EXAMINER
CORSARO, NICK

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3992	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
01/06/2022	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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EX PARTE REEXAMINATION COMMUNICATION TRANSMITTAL FORM

REEXAMINATION CONTROL NO. *90/014,717* .

PATENT UNDER REEXAMINATION *8451844* .

ART UNIT *3992* .

Enclosed is a copy of the latest communication from the United States Patent and Trademark Office in the above identified *ex parte* reexamination proceeding (37 CFR 1.550(f)).

Where this copy is supplied after the reply by requester, 37 CFR 1.535, or the time for filing a reply has passed, no submission on behalf of the *ex parte* reexamination requester will be acknowledged or considered (37 CFR 1.550(g)).

Office Action in Ex Parte Reexamination	**Control No.** 90/014,717	**Patent Under Reexamination** 8451844	
	Examiner NICK CORSARO	**Art Unit** 3992	**AIA (FITF) Status** No

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

a. ☑ Responsive to the communication(s) filed on 29 July 2021.
☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.

b. ☐ This action is made FINAL.

c. ☐ A statement under 37 CFR 1.530 has not been received from the patent owner.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire 2 month(s) from the mailing date of this letter. Failure to respond within the period for response will result in termination of the proceeding and issuance of an *ex parte* reexamination certificate in accordance with this action. 37 CFR 1.550(d). **EXTENSIONS OF TIME ARE GOVERNED BY 37 CFR 1.550(c).** If the period for response specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a response within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.

Part I THE FOLLOWING ATTACHMENT(S) ARE PART OF THIS ACTION:

1. ☐ Notice of References Cited by Examiner, PTO-892.
2. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement, PTO/SB/08.
3. ☐ Interview Summary, PTO-474.
4. ☐ _____.

Part II SUMMARY OF ACTION

1a. ☑ Claims 1-10 are subject to reexamination.
1b. ☐ Claims _____ are not subject to reexamination.
2. ☐ Claims _____ have been canceled in the present reexamination proceeding.
3. ☐ Claims _____ are patentable and/or confirmed.
4. ☑ Claims 1-10 are rejected.
5. ☐ Claims _____ are objected to.
6. ☐ The drawings, filed on _____ are acceptable.
7. ☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ has been (7a) ☐ approved (7b) ☐ disapproved.
8. ☑ Acknowledgment is made of the priority claim under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or (f).
   a) ☑ All b) ☐ Some* c) ☐ None of the certified copies have
   1 ☐ been received.
   2 ☐ not been received.
   3 ☑ been filed in Application No. 13/001,850.
   4 ☐ been filed in reexamination Control No. _____.
   5 ☐ been received by the International Bureau in PCT application No. _____.
   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
9. ☐ Since the proceeding appears to be in condition for issuance of an *ex parte* reexamination certificate except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte* Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.
10. ☐ Other: _____

cc: Requester (if third party requester)

NON-FINAL OFFICE ACTION

I. Introduction

A) Patent Requested for Reexamination.

This action addresses *Ex Parte* reexamination of claims 1-10 of U.S. Pat. No. 8,451,844 ("**844 Patent**" or "**Patent Under Reexamination**"). The 844 Patent issued on May 28, 2013 to Boucadair et al., and was titled "METHOD OF RECEIVING A DATA PACKET COMING FROM AN IPV4 DOMAIN IN AN IPV6 DOMAIN, AN ASSOCIATED DEVICE, AND ASSOCIATED ACCESS EQUIPMENT".

The 844 Patent resulted from U.S. Application No. 13/001,850 ("**850 Application**" or "**Base Application**"), filed December 29, 2010.

B) Summary of the Proceeding

On April 02, 2021, a Third Party Requester ("**Requester**") filed a request for ex parte reexamination of claims 1-10 of the 844 Patent ("**Request**"). The Request was assigned reexamination control number 90/014,717 ("**717 Proceeding**" or "**Instant Reexamination Proceeding**").

On May 24, 2021, the Office issued an order ("**May 2021 Order**") granting reexamination of the requested claims.

On July 29, 2021 the Office received a timely filed Patent Owner Statement ("**PO Statement**") submitted under 37 CFR §1.530.

No reply to the PO Statement has been received from the Third Party Requester.

C) Status of Claims Resulting from this Action

Claims 1-10 are pending and under reexamination ("**Reexamined Claims**"). As a result of this action, claims 1-10 stand rejected.

II. Priority and Patent Term

The 844 Patent was filed as U.S. Application No. 13/001,850 ("**850 Application**") as a §371 application on December 29, 2010. The 850 Application was based upon PCT Application No. PCT/FR2009/051148 filed on June 16, 2009 that was based upon FR 08 54398, filed June 20, 2008. Accordingly, the earliest claimed priority is June 20, 2008.

III. Acknowledgements

A) AIA First Inventor to File

As noted above, the file record indicates that the invention as claimed in the 844 Patent has an effective filing date before the AIA first inventor to file date of March 16 2013. As such, the present proceeding is examined under the pre-AIA first to invent provisions.

B) Concurrent Proceedings

Based upon Examiner's review of the 844 Patent itself, the prosecution history, the PTAB PE2E Post Grant Processing System, and the file record including the July 2021 PO Statement, the Examiner finds that there are no concurrent ex parte

reexaminations, supplemental reexaminations, reissues, or IPR proceedings involving the 844 Patent.

C) Litigation

Based upon the Examiner's review of the prosecution history, and the file record including the July 2021 PO Statement and the April 2021 Request, and a litigation search conducted by the USPTO, the Examiner finds that the 844 Patent is in litigation. *See "Litigation Search Report CRU," entered in the file record April 05, 2021 ("April 2021 Litigation Search").*

D) Reminder Concerning Status of Concurrent Proceedings.

Patent owner is reminded of the continuing responsibility under 37 CFR 1.565(a), to apprise the Office of any litigation activity, or other prior or concurrent proceeding, involving the patent throughout the course of this reexamination proceeding. See MPEP §§ 2207, 2282 and 2286.

The third party requester is similarly apprised of the ability to disclose such proceedings.

IV. Prior Art Discussed and/or Applied in this Proceeding

A) Patents and Printed Publications Supplied by Requestor

1. Ananda: US Patent Application Publication 2004/0107287, to Ananda et al., published June 3, 2004, filed as 10/306,985 on November 29, 2002.

2. RFC4380: "Teredo: Tunneling IPv6 Over UDP Through Network Address Translations (NATs)," Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 4380, Christian Huitema, (Feb. 2006).

3. RFC4271: "A Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4),"Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 4271, Y. Rekhter, (January 2006).

4. RFC1918: "Address Allocation for Private Internets," Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 1918, Y. Rekhter, (February 1996).

5. Wetterwald: US Patent No. 7,639,686 to Wetterwald et al., published December 29, 2009, filed as U.S. 11/100,400 on April 7, 2005.

B) Prior Art from the Prosecution History of the 844 Patent

1. Wetterwald: U.S. Patent Application Publication 2005/0286553, to Wetterwald et al., published December 29, 2005, filed as U.S. Application No. 10/875,811 on June 25, 2004, issued as U.S. Pat. No. 7,443,880.

2. Huitema: U.S. Pat. No. 7,245,622, published July 17, 2007 and filed as U.S. Application No. 10/401,083 on March 27, 2003, published as U.S. Patent Application Publication 2004/0190549 on Sept 30, 2004.

3. Thubert: U.S. Pat. No. 7,551,631, published June 23, 2009 and filed as U.S. Application No. 11/123,382. Thubert did not have a U.S. Patent Application Publication.

V. RESPONSE TO PATENT OWNER'S STATEMENT

The July 2021 PO Statement has been entered and considered. The Examiner finds the following.

In the PO Statement the PO generally is asking for reconsideration of the Office finding of the existence of a substantial new question of patentability (SNQ) of the 844 Patent. The Patent Owner takes this position because the Request failed to meet the minimum requirements set forth in MPEP § 2216. And, the Patent Owner asserts that the May 2021 Order did not point out all the requirements identified in MPEP § 2246 (PO Statement, at p. 1).

Accordingly the Patent Owner takes the position that the Request and the Order are deficient in that they have not sufficiently shown that an SNQ exists. For support the Patent Owner makes the following arguments.

A) Request Essentially the Same as the IPR (PO Statement, p. 4).

PO Argument: On page 4 of the PO Statement the Patent Owner essentially argues:

> The Request for Reexamination (the "Request") is a rehashed version of the Requester's failed Petition for inter partes review . . .
>
> - PO Statement, p. 4

Summary of PO Argument: The Examiner finds that the Patent Owner appears to be arguing that the issues raised in the Request were the same as those already decided in an Inter Partes Review (IPR) conducted by the Office. Accordingly those issues cannot raise and SNQ.

Examiner Response: The Examiner finds this argument not persuasive.

First, the Examiner notes that if there was no final holding in the IPR then the same question of patentability has not been decided. For support this position Examiner notes:

> A prior art patent or printed publication raises a substantial question of patentability where there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider the prior art patent or printed publication important in deciding whether or not the claim is patentable. If the prior art patents and/or publications would be considered important, then the examiner should find "a substantial new question of patentability" unless the same question of patentability has already been decided as to the claim in a final holding of invalidity by a federal court or by the Office in an earlier concluded examination or review of the patent . . .
>
> - MPEP § 2242 I.

Second, as noted in the May 2021 Order, on p. 6, the only IPR that the Examiner found in the prosecution history was IPR2020-01678. As noted therein, IPR2020-01678 was denied because the 844 Patent was involved in another court proceeding. Additionally, the Examiner has reviewed the PO Statement and finds insufficient evidence that the PO is referring to any other IPR. Accordingly, the Examiner concludes that the Patent Owner is referring to IPR2020-01678.

Because IPR2020-01678 was the only IPR in the prosecution history of the 844 Patent and was denied due to the 844 Patent being involved in another proceeding. And because in IPR2020-01678 there was no final holding concerning the same question of patentability, the Examiner finds that the same question of patentability not been decided by any IPR conducted by the Office.

Because the same question of Patentability has not been decided by any IPR conducted by the Office, the Examiner finds the Patent Owner argument not persuasive.

B) Request Fails to meet the Minimum Requirements for Identifying an SNQ (PO Statement, p. 4, and pp. 6-20).

PO Argument: On page 4 and 6-20 of the PO Statement the Patent Owner essentially argues:

> The Request for Reexamination (the "Request") . . . fails to meet the minimum requirements for identifying a substantial new question of patentability. the Request amounts to no more than a proposed rejection.
>
> - PO Statement, p. 4
>
> The Request proposed that (1) Request for Comments 4380 ("RFC4380," Ex.1009) presents a SNQ, (2) U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0107287 to Ananda et al. (""Ananda," Ex.1005) presents a SNQ, and (3) Ananda, U.S. Patent 7,639,686 to Wetterwald ("Wetterwald,"Ex.1008), and RFC4380 present a SNQ. Request at 6-7, 22-29.
>
> .
> .
> with no attempt to explain how the references relied on for the proposed rejection (such as RFC4380) are noncumulative of the teachings that were already considered during the original prosecution. See MPEP § 2216.
>
> - PO Statement, p. 5
>
> During the original prosecution of the '844 Patent, the Examiner considered several references cumulative of those in the asserted SNQ grounds, including (1) U.S. Patent No. 7,245,622 to Huitema ("Huitema '622"); (2) U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2005/0286553 to Wetterwald ("Wetterwald °553"); and (3) U.S. Patent No. 7,551,632 to Thubert ("Thubert "632"). °844 Prosecution History, 2012-12-03 Notice of References Cited.
>
> - PO Statement, p. 6
>
> The Request suggests that the invention described by RFC4380 presents a SNQ because it was not of record during prosecution of the '844 Patent. Request at 6, 22-23. However, RFC4380 teaches the same "Teredo" invention as Huitema '622, which was considered during the original prosecution of the Monarch patent . . .
>
> - PO Statement, p. 6

> The Request suggests that the invention described by Wetterwald presents a SNQ because it was not of record during prosecution of the '844 Patent. Request at 26. However, Wetterwald is substantially similar to the Wetterwald '553 reference considered during the original prosecution of the Monarch patent. Because the Request made no attempt to explain how Wetterwald was and different than Wetterwald '553, and because it did not explain how it has presented the Wetterwald invention in a new light by referring to a related filing by the same inventors, it has failed to present a SNQ based on Wetterwald. See MPEP § 2216..
>
> - PO Statement, p. 12
>
> Like RFC4380 and Wetterwald, the Request makes no attempt to distinguish Ananda from the art considered during the original prosecution..
>
> - PO Statement, p. 19

Summary of PO Argument: The Examiner finds that the Patent Owner appears to be arguing that the Request does not satisfy the requirements of MPEP §2216 because it does not show that the teachings of the applied references are not cumulative to teachings already considered in the prosecution history. For example the PO asserts that the Request does not show that the teachings in Wetterwald686 (US 7,639,686); RFC4380 "Teredo ("Tunneling IPv6 Over UDP Through Network Address Translations (NATs"); and Ananda (US 2004/0107287); are not cumulative to the references already considered by the examiner in the original prosecution. For example, Huitema (US 7,245,622), Wetterwald553 (2005/0286553), and Thubert (US 7,551,632) listed in the Dec 2012 Notice of Reference Cited. Because the Request never explains how the teachings of the references supplied by the Requester are not cumulative to those already considered in the prosecution of the 844 Patent, the Request has not satisfied the Requirements to raise and SNQ.

Examiner Response: The Examiner finds this argument not persuasive.

First, for a reference to be classified as a previously considered, the reference needs to have been applied against the claims and/or discussed by the examiner in a proceeding in the prosecution history. For support of this position the Examiner notes:

> If prior art was not relied upon to reject a claim, but was cited in the record of a concluded prior related Office proceeding, and its relevance to the patentability of any claim was actually discussed on the record, the Office will not conduct reexamination based only on such prior art . . . However, 37 CFR 1.2 requires that all Office business be transacted in writing. Thus, the Office cannot presume that a prior art reference was previously relied upon or discussed in a prior Office proceeding if there is no basis in the written record to so conclude other than the examiner's initials or a check mark on a form PTO/SB/08A or 08B, or PTO/SB/42 (or on a form having a format equivalent to one of these forms) submitted with an information disclosure statement.
>
> - MPEP §2258.01.

Second, the Examiner acknowledges that during original prosecution, Huitema, Wetterwald553, and Thubert where cited in the Dec 2012 Notice of References Cited. However, as noted in the May 2021 Order, pp. 4-6, no prior art rejections were ever applied against the claims of the 844 Patent. Additionally, the examiner in the original prosecution never discussed any of the cited references.

Accordingly, there is no basis in the written record to conclude that Huitema, Wetterwald and Thubert were prior art references previously considered by the examiner in the prosecution of the 844 Patent.

Third, the Examiner notes that the for teachings of references to be cumulative to references of the prosecution history, the references need to substantially reiterate verbatim the teachings of references previously relied upon or discussed in a prior office proceeding. Merely discussing the same topic is not considered cumulative. For support of this position the Examiner notes:

> To the extent that a cumulative reference is repetitive of a prior art reference that was previously applied or discussed, Portola Packaging may prohibit reexamination of the patent claims based only on the repetitive reference. For purposes of reexamination, a cumulative reference that is repetitive is one that substantially reiterates verbatim the teachings of a reference that was either previously relied upon or discussed in a prior Office proceeding even though the title or the citation of the reference may be different. However, it is expected that a repetitive reference which cannot be considered by the Office during reexamination will be a rare occurrence since most references teach additional information or present information in a different way than other references, even though the references might address the same general subject matter.
>
> - MPEP 2258.01, emphasis added.

Fourth, the Examiner has reviewed Huitema, Wetterwald553, and Thubert and finds that even if they had been considered in the original prosecution they are not cumulative teachings to Ananda, Wetterwald686, and RFC4380 applied in this proceeding. For example, all the references are discussing the same general topics as the references in the Request (i.e., Internet Addressing). However, the Examiner finds the references are not verbatim discussions of that topic. Rather the references discusses many other features related to that topic. Accordingly, even if Huitema, Wetterwald553, and Thubert would have been applied against the claims (or discussed) in the original prosecution, the Examiner finds that the references supplied by the Request are not cumulative.

Because, Huitema, Wetterwald553, and Thubert were cited on the notice of references cited in the prosecution history but not considered by the examiner. And, because Wetterwald U.S 7,639,686, RFC4380, and Ananda, applied in the Request, do not appear to have repetitive cumulative teachings to those references, the Examiner finds the Request need not have discussed the differences to support the raising of an SNQ under MPEP § 2216.

Because the Request need not have discussed why the references do not have cumulative teachings, the Examiner finds that the Patent Owner argument not persuasive.

C) The Order Fails to Point Out the teachings are New Teachings and Show Why the References Raise an SNQ (PO Statement, p. and pp. 20-22).

PO Argument: On pages 20-22 of the PO Statement the Patent Owner essentially argues:

> Regarding SNQ1, the Order fails to fully describe (1) what purported new teaching constitutes SNQ1, and (2) why that new teaching was not previously considered or addressed when at least the teachings of RFC4380 and Wetterwald were considered during prosecution, as discussed above for the Request.
>
> - PO Statement, p. 20
>
> The Order found that the "Technical Feature" previously found not to be disclosed by the prior art of record was "constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number." However, the Order does not explain how the purported new teachings for SNQ1 relate to that Technical Feature to create a SNQ.
>
> - PO Statement, pp. 20-21.
>
> First, the Order acknowledges that Ananda fails to teach constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating a destination port number. Order at 13-14. The Order then suggests that "Wetterwald and RFC4380 [teach] adding a destination port number to a translated address." Order at 14. However, neither of the cited portions of Wetterwald or RFC4380 appear to address the destination port limitation that the Order noted was missing from Ananda.
>
> - PO Statement, p. 21
>
> Specifically, the cited portion of Wetterwald suggests that port information may be added to an IPv6 option header. . . An option header is not part of the

> IPv6 address, which is contained within the IPv6 header. . . Because of this, it is not clear from the Order what purported new teaching has been identified in Wetterwald.
>
> Similarly, the cited portion of RFC4380 notes "[i]f the source IPv6 address is a Teredo address, the client compares the mapped IPv4 address and mapped port in the source address with the source IPv4 address and source port of the packet..." Order at 14 (citing RFC4380 at 22-23 (emphasis added)). Again, the Order does not explain how the source IPv6 address and source port discussed in RFC4380 equate to the destination address and destination port discussed in the Order for the Monarch Patent. Order at 14.
>
> - PO Statement, p. 21
>
> Because Ananda admittedly does not teach the full Technical Feature, and neither the cited portions of Wetterwald nor RFC4380 appear to address the missing portions of the Technical Feature, it is unclear what new teaching presented by Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 constitutes the SNQ. As such, Monarch is unable to properly address the SNQ finding, and respectfully requests reconsideration..
>
> - PO Statement, p. 22

Summary of PO Argument: The Examiner finds that the Patent Owner appears to be arguing that the May 2021 Order does not show that the teachings of the cited references are new technical teachings. Additionally, even if the May 2021 Order does show the teaching is new, the asserted sections of the reference do not explicitly teach the technical feature asserted as raising the SNQ. For support the PO states that the port information by Wetterwald and RFC4380 cannot reasonably be interpreted as part of the IPV6 address as required by the Technical Feature recited in the May 2021 Order. Accordingly, the Order has not made it clear that an SNQ exists. Accordingly the decision to order reexamination should be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Examiner Response: The Examiner finds this argument not persuasive.

First, as noted in the order pp. 3-6 the Examiner showed that the cited references were not considered in the prosecution history. For example no art rejections were made by the examiner in the original prosecution. And the examiner in the prosecution history never discussed any references in reasons for allowance. Additionally, there was no final holding (Final Written Decision) concerning the claims in the IPR. Accordingly, the May 2021 Order by discussing that the references were not considered in the prosecution history does show that any teachings from the cited references are new.

Second, for an SNQ to exists, it is not necessary that the references explicitly teach the claim elements. Rather it is only necessary to show that a reasonable examiner would consider the references important in deciding the patentability of at least one claim of the 844 Patent. For support the Examiner notes:

> It is only necessary to establish that a substantial new question of patentability exists as to one of the patent claims in order to grant reexamination.
>
> - MPEP § 2240.

> In the decision on the request, the examiner will not decide, and no statement should be made as to, whether the claims are rejected over the patents and printed publications. The examiner does not decide the question of patentability of the claims in the decision on the request. The examiner only decides whether there is a substantial new question of patentability to grant the request to order reexamination.
>
> - MPEP § 2246

> For "a substantial new question of patentability" to be present, it is only necessary that: (A) the prior art patents and/or printed publications raise a substantial question of patentability regarding at least one claim, i.e., the teaching of the (prior art) patents and printed publications is such that a reasonable examiner would consider the teaching to be important in deciding whether or not the claim is patentable . . .
>
> - MPEP § 2242 I.

Third, the Examiner acknowledges Patent Owners argument concerning specific terms of art not shown by the references. However, as noted above, such an interpretation is not necessary for an SNQ. All that is necessary is that a reasonable examiner would find the references important in determining the patentability of the claim. As noted in the May 2021 Order based upon broadest reasonable interpretation, at pp. 12-15, May 2021 Order shows that Ananda, Wetterwald and RFC4380 are all discussing constructing addresses for IPv6 and IPv4 as in the claims of the 844 Patent. Additionally, as noted in the order (Id.), at least Wetterwald686 showed concatenating pieces of the IPV4 address and the IPv6 addresses as required in the Technical Feature for which the claims of the 844 Patent were allowed. See for example, Wetterwald686, at C8:L6-29. Accordingly, the Examiner finds that the May 2021 Order makes it clear of why a reasonable examiner would find those references important in deciding the patentability of the claims.

Because the May 2021 Order does show that the teachings of the references are new teachings and the May 2021 Order does make it clear of why a reasonable examiner would find the teachings of the references important is deciding the patentability of the claims, the Examiner finds the Patent Owner Argument not persuasive.

D) The Order Fails to Explain Why the New Teaching was Not Previously Considered (PO Statement, p. and pp. 22).

PO Argument: On pages 22 of the PO Statement the Patent Owner essentially argues:

> As discussed above for the Request, both RFC4380 and Wetterwald are cumulative of references previously considered during prosecution of the Monarch Patent. The Order suggests that neither RFC4380 nor Wetterwald were previously considered during the original prosecution. Order at 7-9. However, as discussed above, RFC4380 teaches the same "Teredo" invention as Huitema '622 and the portions of Wetterwald relied on present substantially similar teachings to Wetterwald '553, both of which were considered during the original prosecution of the Monarch patent..
>
> - PO Statement, p. 22

Summary of PO Argument: The Examiner finds that the Patent Owner appears to be arguing that the May 2021 Order does not show that the teachings of Wetterwald and RFC4380 are not cumulative to references already considered in the original prosecution. Accordingly, the Order has not made it clear that a new teaching exists for ordering the reexamination. Because the Order has not made it clear that a new teaching exists, the decision to order reexamination should be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Examiner Response: The Examiner finds this argument not persuasive.

First, as noted in the May 2021 Order pp. 3-6 the Examiner showed that the cited references discussed were not considered in the prosecution history. Additionally the order shows that no art rejections applying the references from the order or any other references were made by the examiner in the original prosecution. (Id.). And, the May 2021 Order shows that the examiner in the prosecution history never gave reasons for allowance and never discussed any references. (Id.). Additionally, the Order shows that there was no final holding (Final Written Decision) concerning the claims in any IPR.

Because the May 2021 Order showed that the references were not considered in the prosecution history, the May 2021 Order does show how the teachings of the references were not cumulative to teachings in the prosecution history.

Because the May 2021 Order does show how the teachings of the references were not cumulative to teachings in the prosecution history the Examiner finds the PO argument not persuasive.

E) The Order Fails to address SNQ2 (PO Statement, p. and pp. 22).

PO Argument: On pages 22-23 of the PO Statement the Patent Owner essentially argues:

> Regarding SNQ2, the Order fails to fully describe (1) what purported new teaching constitutes SNQ2, (2) the claims the new teaching is directed to, and (3) in what way that new teaching was not previously considered nor addressed, as required by MPEP § 2246..
>
> - PO Statement, p. 22

> As noted above, the Order did not describe how the combination of Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 purportedly presents a SNQ regarding the "Technical Feature" the Order identified as missing from the prior art, and therefore SNQ2 is deficient for the same reason. Furthermore, the Order does not identify any SNQ or new teaching obtained from RFC4271 and/or RFC1918. Order at 16-17. Notably, the Request did not propose that either RFC4271 or RFC1918 presented
> a SNQ.
>
> - PO Statement, pp. 22-23

> As The Order does not identify the claims to which any purported new teaching from SNQ2 is directed. Order at 15-16. For this reason, Monarch cannot

respond to the SNQ analysis because it does not know to which claims the analysis is being applied.

- PO Statement, p. 23

As noted above, the Order does not identify the new teachings presented by RFC427] and/or RFC1918. Correspondingly, the Order also fails to note in what way the teachings from RFC4271 and/or RFC1918 were not previously considered. For all these reasons, Monarch is unable to fully respond to the Order granting reexamination, and respectfully requests reconsideration.

- PO Statement, p. 23

Summary of PO Argument: The best the Examiner can determine is that the Patent Owner appears to be arguing that the May 2021 Order does not identify second SNQ based upon RFC4271 and/or RFC1918 supplied by the Request. And does not identify a claim where the second SNQ is raised. Additionally, the Order does not show that the teachings of RFC4271 and/or RFC1918 are not cumulative to references already considered in the original prosecution. Because, the May 2021 Order has not made it clear that an SNQ exists for RFC4271 and/or RFC1918 supplied by the Request the decision to order reexamination should be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Examiner Response: The Examiner finds this argument not persuasive.

First, the Examiner notes that only one SNQ concerning any claim is necessary to order reexamination. For support the Examiner notes the following:

Under 35 U.S.C. 304, the Office must determine whether "a substantial new question of patentability" affecting any claim of the patent has been raised. 37 CFR 1.510(b)(1) requires that a request for ex parte reexamination include "a statement pointing out each substantial new question of patentability based on prior patents and printed publications." If such a new question is found, an order for ex parte reexamination of the patent is issued.

- MPEP § 2216, emphasis added.

> It is only necessary to establish that a substantial new question of patentability exists as to one of the patent claims in order to grant reexamination.
>
> - MPEP § 2240.

Second, as noted in the May 2021 Order at pp. 5-6 and pp. 10-11 the Examiner found that claim 1 of the 844 Patent was representative and the Technical Feature from claim 1 was being addressed in the Order. As noted on pp. 12-15 of the May 2021 Order the Examiner found that Ananda, Wetterwald and RFC4380 are all discussing constructing addresses for IPv6 by concatenating pieces of the IPV4 address and the IPv6 addresses, as required in the Technical Feature for which the claims were allowed. Additionally, on pp. 15-16 of the May 2021 Order, the Examiner states that because Ananda, Wetterwald and RFC4380 raise an SNQ, the Examiner finds that if RFC4271 and RFC1918 if combine with Ananda, Wetterwald and RFC4380 would also teach the Technical Feature and raise an SNQ.

Third, as noted above and here again, in the May 2021 Order pp. 3-6 the Examiner showed that the cited references discussed were not considered in the prosecution history. Accordingly the Examiner has shown that any teachings of RFC4271 and RFC1918 made with Ananda, Wetterwald and RFC4380 would be new teachings.

Because the order does show how RFC4271 and RFC1918 would raise an SNQ and does show that any teaching of RFC4271 and RFC1918 would be new, the Examiner finds that the May 2021 Order does address how RFC4271 and RFC1918 raise an SNQ.

Because the May 2021 Order does show that an SNQ exists based upon RFC4271 and RFC1918 the Examiner finds the Patent Owner argument not persuasive.

F) Conclusion of Response to PO Statement.

Based upon the above reasoning the Examiner takes the position that the Request and the Order are sufficient in satisfying the requirements of MPEP §§ 2216, 2246 to show that an SNQ exists. And as discussed above the Request and Order describe enough information such that the Patent Owner could respond. Because the Request and Order are sufficient in the determination that an SNQ exists the Examiner finds the Patent Owner argument not persuasive.

Because the Examiner finds the Patent Owner argument not persuasive the claims will be reexamined as follows.

VI. Prior Art Rejections Applied In This Action

Claims 1-10 35 U.S.C. 103(a) Wetterwald et al. (US PG Pub 2005/0286553) and Huitema (U.S. 2004/0190549).

VII. Statutes Applied in This Action

A) 35 U.S.C. §103

The following is a quotation of pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject

matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

B) 35 U.S.C. §112 ¶ (6)

The following is a quotation of pre-AIA § 112 ¶ 6:

An element in a claim for a combination may be expressed as a means or step for performing a specified function without the recital of structure, material, or acts in support thereof, and such claim shall be construed to cover the corresponding structure, material, or acts described in the specification and equivalents thereof.

VIII. Claim Interpretation

A) Lexicographic Definitions

A first exception, albeit optional, to the broadest reasonable interpretation standard occurs when there is lexicographic definition in the specification.

After a careful review of the original specification and unless expressly noted otherwise by the Examiner, the Examiner cannot locate any lexicographic definitions (either express or implied) in the original specification with the required clarity, deliberateness, and precision. Because the Examiner cannot locate any lexicographic definitions in the original specification with the required clarity, deliberateness, and precision, the Examiner concludes that Applicant is not his or her own lexicographer. See MPEP § 2111.01 IV.

B) 'Sources' for the 'Broadest Reasonable Interpretation'

For terms not lexicographically defined by Patent Owner, the Examiner hereby adopts the following interpretations under the broadest reasonable interpretation standard. In other words, the Examiner has provided the following interpretations

simply as express *notice* of how he is interpreting particular terms under the broadest reasonable interpretation standard. Additionally, these interpretations are only a guide to claim terminology since claim terms must be interpreted in context of the surrounding claim language.[1] In accordance with *In re Morris*, 127 F.3d 1048, 1056, 44 USPQ2d 1023, 1029 (Fed. Cir. 1997), the Examiner points to these other "sources" to support his interpretation of the claims. Finally, the following list is not intended to be exhaustive in any way:

Device: "A generic term for a computer subsystem.." *Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary*, 2nd Edition, Microsoft Press, Redmond, WA, 1994.

Host: "The main computer in a mainframe or minicomputer environment—that is, the computer to which terminals are connected.." *Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary*, 2nd Edition, Microsoft Press, Redmond, WA, 1994.

Port Number: "A number that enables IP packets to be sent to a particular process on a computer connected to the Internet. Some port numbers, called "well-known" port numbers, are permanently assigned; for example, e-mail data under SMTP goes to port number 25. A process such as a telnet session receives an "ephemeral" port number." *Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary*, 2nd Edition, Microsoft Press, Redmond, WA, 1994.

C) 35 U.S.C. §112 6th Paragraph

A second exception is when a claimed phrase is interpreted in accordance with

[1] While most interpretations are cited because these terms are found in the claims, the Examiner may have provided additional interpretations to help interpret words, phrases, or concepts found in the interpretations themselves, the patent, or in the prior art.

35 U.S.C. § 112 ¶ 6 ("**§ 112 ¶ 6**"). See MPEP § 2181 *et seq*. To invoke § 112 ¶ 6, a claimed phrase must meet the three prong analysis ("**3 Prong Analysis**") as set forth in MPEP § 2181 (I).

The following is a quotation of pre-AIA § 112 ¶ 6:

> An element in a claim for a combination may be expressed as a means or step for performing a specified function without the recital of structure, material, or acts in support thereof, and such claim shall be construed to cover the corresponding structure, material, or acts described in the specification and equivalents thereof.

The Examiner has evaluated the claims and finds the following:

I. The Examiner finds that claims 1-4 do not have any phrases that invoke 35 U.S.C. §112 ¶ 6. For support of this position the Examiner notes the following:

Claims 1-4 do not recite "means for" or "step for." In addition these claims do not recite any structural generic placeholder for "means for" nor any generic place holders for "step for." Therefore claims 1-4 fail Prong (A) as set forth in MPEP §2181 I. Because claims 1-4 fail Prong (A) as set forth in MPEP §2181 I., the Examiner concludes that claims 1-4 do not invoke 35 U.S.C. §112, ¶6 See also Ex parte Miyazaki, 89 USPQ2d 1207, 1215-16 (B.P.A.I. 2008) (precedential).

II) The Examiner finds that the following phrases, from claims 5-10 will be first identified and then analyzed using the MPEP's 3 Prong Analysis to determine if the claimed phrases invoke § 112 ¶ 6. If a phrase invokes § 112 ¶ 6, the corresponding structure will also be determined.

See MPEP §2181 and Williamson v. Citrix Online, L.L.C., 115 USPQ2d 1105, 1112 (Fed. Cir. 2015).

In the following analysis of the Functional Phrases the Examiner notes:

"In assessing whether the claim limitation is in means-plus-function format, we do not merely consider the introductory phrase (e.g., 'mechanical control assembly') in isolation, but look to the entire passage including functions performed by the introductory phrase. [Emphasis added.]"

- MTD Prods. Inc. v. Iancu, 933 F.3d 1336, 1342 (Fed. Cir. 2019).

Functional Phrase #1: "*means for constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number*," as in claim 5 lines 5-7.

Functional Phrase #2: "*means for generating an IPv6 data packet from the IPv6 constructed destination address and the received IPv4 packet*," as in claim 5 lines 8-10.

Functional Phrase #3: "*means for routing the generated IPv6 data packet in the IPv6 domain using the IPv6 constructed destination address, said constructed address belonging to a range of IPv6 addresses routable to an interconnection equipment of the IPv6 domain with the IPv4 destination address*," as in claim 5 lines 11-16.

Functional Phrase #4: "*a device . . . for receiving a data packet coming from an IPv4 domain in the IPv6 domain*," as in claim 6 lines 3-4.

Functional Phrase #5: "*a device for sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to an IPv4 domain, said packet comprising an IPv6 destination address of the packet*

constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and a destination port number, said device, on reception of the data packet, making use of

means for extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address;

means for generating an IPv4 data packet from the IPv6 data packet, said packet including said IPv4 destination address and said destination port number; and

means for routing the IPv4 data packet to its IPv4 destination," as in claim 6 lines 5-18.

Functional Phrase #6: "*means for extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address,*" as in claim 6 lines 11-13.

Functional Phrase #7: "*means for generating an IPv4 data packet from the IPv6 data packet, said packet including said IPv4 destination address and said destination port number*," as in claim 6 lines 14-16.

Functional Phrase #8: *"means for routing the IPv4 data packet to its IPv4 destination*," as in claim 6 lines 17-18.

Functional Phrase #9: "*first means for advertising to the IPv4 domain IPv4 addresses of network equipments connected to the IPv6 domain*," as in claim 7 lines 3-5.

Functional Phrase #10: "*second means for advertising in the IPv6 domain IPv6 addresses constructed from IPv4 addresses of the IPv4 domain*," as in claim 7 lines 5-7.

Functional Phrase #11: "*means for obtaining an IPv4 address, a range of port numbers, and a range of authorized IPv6 addresses, said range of IPv6 addresses being constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 address, and the range of authorized IPv4 port numbers*," as in claim 9 lines 2-6.

a) 3-Prong Analysis Prong (A):

In accordance with the MPEP, Prong (A) requires:

> (A) the claim limitation uses the term "means" or "step" or a term used as a substitute for "means" that is a generic placeholder (also called a nonce term or a non-structural term having no specific structural meaning) for performing the claimed function ....

MPEP § 2181 I. — Prong (A).

As an initial matter, the Examiner finds that Functional Phrases #1, #2, #3, #6, #7, #8, #9, #10, and #11 use the term "means for." Accordingly, the Examiner finds that Functional Phrases #1, #2, #3, #6, #7, #8, #9, #10, and #11 meet Prong (A).

Regarding Functional Phrases #4 and #5. The Examiner finds that Functional Phrases #4 and #5 do not use the phrase "means for." Therefore the issue arising under Invocation Prong (A) then becomes whether or not Functional Phrases #4 and #5, including the claimed "device" for [performing the claimed functions]," is a generic placeholder for "means."

To determine if "device" is a generic place holder the Examiner finds the following:

First, within the claimed "device for" phrase, (and construing the claim according to the required precepts of English grammar), 'device' is a noun while 'for' is an adjective modifying 'device.' Moreover and based upon a review of the entire Functional Phrases #4 and #5, the only structural noun[2] in the entire Functional Phrases is 'device.' In other words, although there may be other nouns within the phrases (e.g. "packet"), these other nouns within Functional Phrases #4, and #5 are not positively recited but are used, in some manner, within the functional language to describe the structural characteristics of the claimed 'device.'

Second, the Examiner has reviewed the specification and concludes that the specification **does not** provide a description sufficient to inform a PHOSITA that the term "*device*" (alone) denotes sufficient structure to perform the claimed function. For example, as noted above the Examiner finds insufficient evidence that the specification lexicographically defines any terms including the term "device." Nor does the specification state that the term "device' is known in the art as having the associated function. The best the Examiner can determine from reviewing the 844 Patent specification is that the term "device" is being applied any function or structure with a general processor applying programs in RAM or ROM memory such as routers or gateways. For example, the structure shown in Figure 6A and 6B as box figures are indicated as devices that perform the invention (844 Patent, at C5:L35-40 C12:L38-65).

[2] "Structural noun" is defined as the noun within a claimed structural element that is positively recited. Structural nouns can be found in both product claim and process claims. For example, because a product claim is patentable over the prior art because of claimed structure, including structural nouns within a claim is the easiest and most efficient way for a patent applicant to overcome a prior art rejection. Additionally, within any given claimed phrase, functional language usually modifies a structural noun. Nouns occurring within only the function, of a functional phrase that properly invokes § 112 ¶ 6 are not structure nouns. Process claims without at least one method step and structural noun are usually considered 'use claims' and are improper.

However, the Examiner finds that a PHOSITA understands that general processor operated type devices such as a routers or gateways applying programs in RAM or ROM memory (by themselves), cannot perform the entire claim function. Other structural elements are needed.

Third, the Examiner has reviewed both general dictionaries and subject matter specific dictionaries for evidence to establish that the term "*device*" (alone) has achieved recognition as noun denoting sufficient structure to perform the entire claimed function. The best the Examiner can find in light of the description in the 844 Patent and review of general dictionaries in that the term "device" refers to a general computer subsystem. See Examiner Sources for BRI above "Section XVIII (B), titled "sources for broadest reasonable interpretation." However a PHOSITA understands that a general computer subsystem (alone) cannot perform the claimed function. Other structural elements are needed.

Finally, the Examiner has reviewed the prior art of record for evidence that "device" has an art-recognized structure to perform the claimed function. Based upon a review of the prior art now of record, the Examiner is unable to locate sufficient evidence to establish that term "device" has an art-recognized structure to perform the claimed function. For example, Wetterwald et al. (U.S. 7,639,686) at C4:L28-45 refers to a "device" as a host. The best the Examiner can determine is that a host is a "device" in the art that is a general computing type device. See Examiner Sources for BRI above "Section XVIII (B) above describing a host as a computer. However a PHOSITA understands that a device such as a computer (alone) cannot perform the entire claimed function. Other structural elements are needed.

Accordingly the Examiner concludes that the phrase "device" as set forth in Functional Phrase #4 and Functional Phrase #5 is being used as a generic term for a structure performing the function, and therefore a place holder for the phrase "means for" performing the recited function.

Because Functional Phrases #1, #2, #3, #6, #7, #8, #9, #10 and #11 use the term "means for" and the analysis above indicates that term "device" is merely a generic placeholder having no specific structure associated therewith, the Examiner concludes that Functional Phrases #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, #7, #8, #9, #10 and #11 meet invocation Prong (A).

b) 3-Prong Analysis Prong (B):

In accordance with the MPEP prong (B) requires:

> (B) the term "means" or "step" or the generic placeholder is modified by functional language, typically, but not always linked by the transition word "for" (e.g., "means for") or another linking word or phrase, such as "configured to" or "so that" ....
>
> MPEP § 2181 I. — Prong (B).

Based upon a review of the claims, the Examiner finds that the functions associated with Functional Phrases #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, #7, #8, #9, #10 and #11 are as follows:

Function of Functional Phrase #1: "*constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number.*"

Function of Functional Phrase #2: "*generating an IPv6 data packet from the IPv6 constructed destination address and the received IPv4 packet*."

Function of Functional Phrase #3: "*routing the generated IPv6 data packet in the IPv6 domain using the IPv6 constructed destination address, said constructed address belonging to a range of IPv6 addresses routable to an interconnection equipment of the IPv6 domain with the IPv4 destination address*."

Function of Functional Phrase #4: "*receiving a data packet coming from an IPv4 domain in the IPv6 domain*."

Function of Functional Phrase #5: "*sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to an IPv4 domain, said packet comprising an IPv6 destination address of the packet constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and a destination port number, said device, on reception of the data packet, making use of*

means for extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address;

means for generating an IPv4 data packet from the IPv6 data packet, said packet including said IPv4 destination address and said destination port number; and

means for routing the IPv4 data packet to its IPv4 destination."

Function of Functional Phrase #6: "*extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address*."

Function of Functional Phrase #7: "*generating an IPv4 data packet from the IPv6 data packet, said packet including said IPv4 destination address and said destination port number*."

Function of Functional Phrase #8: *"routing the IPv4 data packet to its IPv4 destination*."

Function of Functional Phrase #9: "*advertising to the IPv4 domain IPv4 addresses of network equipments connected to the IPv6 domain*."

Function of Functional Phrase #10: "*advertising in the IPv6 domain IPv6 addresses constructed from IPv4 addresses of the IPv4 domain*."

Function of Functional Phrase #11: "*means for obtaining an IPv4 address, a range of port numbers, and a range of authorized IPv6 addresses, said range of IPv6 addresses being constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 address, and the range of authorized IPv4 port numbers*."

Because Functional Phrases #1 to #11 include the functions noted above, the Examiner concludes that Functional Phrase #1 to #11 meet invocation Prong (B). Additionally, the Examiner notes that because nothing in the written description

contradicts the plain language describing the functions, the functions within the functional phrases will have their ordinary and accustomed meaning.

c) 3-Prong Analysis: Prong (C)

In accordance with the MPEP, Prong (C) requires:

> (C) the term "means" or "step" or the generic placeholder is not modified by sufficient structure, material, or acts for performing the claimed function.
>
> MPEP § 2181 (I) — Prong (C)

Based upon a review of the entire Functional Phrases #1 to #11 above, the Examiner finds that Functional Phrases #1 to #11 do not contain sufficient structure for performing the entire claimed function that is set forth in those functional phrases. In fact, the Examiner finds that Functional Phrases #1 to #11 recite very little structure (if any) for performing the claimed function.

Because Functional Phrases #1 to #11 do not contain sufficient structure for performing the entire claimed function, the Examiner concludes that Functional Phrases #1 to #11 meet invocation Prong (C).

Because Functional Phrase #1 to #11 meet the 3 Prong Analysis as set forth in MPEP §2181 I., the Examiner concludes that Functional Phrase #1 to #11 invokes § 112 ¶ 6.

d) Corresponding Structure MPEP § 2181 II.

1. For Functional Phrases #1, #2, #6, #7, #11: A processor in a home gateway having a Network Address Translation process (NAT) for concatenating a

prefix, IPV4 destination address, and destination port number (See 844 Patent, C11:L15-20, C9:L63-67 and C10:L23-31).

2. For Functional Phrases #3 and #8 processor in Home Gateway accessing a network address translation table (NAT table) (844 Patent C11:L50-67, C12:L1-8, and C12:L65-67 and C12:L1-3).

3. For Functional Phrase #4: A telecommunication interface to or from IPv4 or IPv6 Networks (See 844 Patent C12:L45-56).

4. For Functional Phrases #9 and #10: A processor in a standard router or router function of another device executing the step of advertising and receiving network addresses (See 844 Patent at C8:L39-61).

5. For Functional Phrase #5: A home gateway with processor, telecommunication interfaces, NAT table, to perform the steps of Figure 3 of the 844 Patent (See 844 Patent, at C9:L62-67, C10:L1-67, C12:L38-51).

VIII Prior Art Rejections

Claims 1-10 is/are rejected under pre-AIA 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wetterwald et al. (US PG Pub 2005/0286553) in view of Huitema (U.S. 2004/0190549).

Regarding claim 1: Wetterwald discloses **a method of receiving a data packet from an IPv4 domain** (12 Figure 2, below) **in an IPv6 domain** (14, Figure 2) (See Wetterwald, Figure 2 below and Par [00035] [0036] [0050] [0052] [0054], discussing the system Figure 2 applied to receive IPv4 packets from IPv4 domain 12, translate the packets to IPv6 Packets for transfer over IPv6 domain 14, then transforms the packets back to IPv4 domain 16 for reception at the end device 22.)

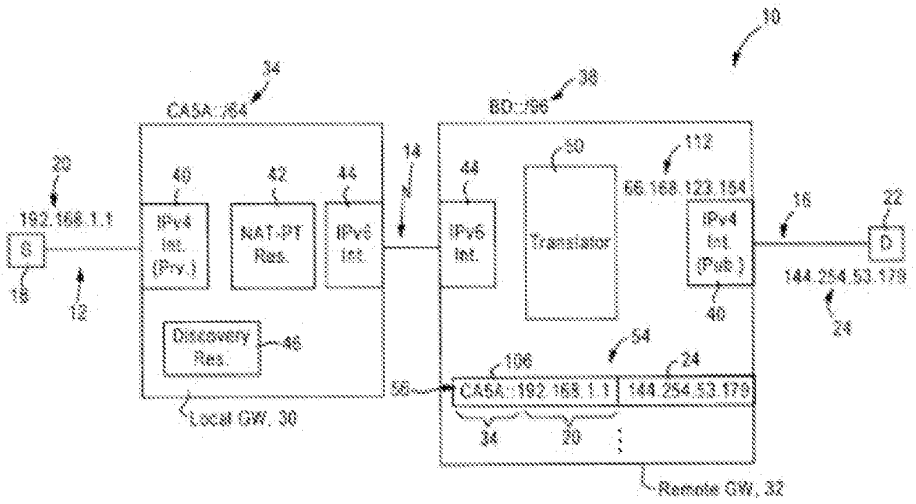
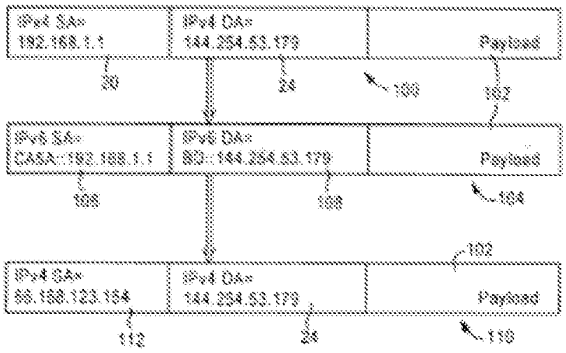


Figure 2

- Wetterwald, U.S. 2005/0286553, Figure 2.

Wetterwald discloses **said data packet comprising an IPv4 destination address** (24, Figure 4A below) **and a destination port number** (Not Shown, but described, Par [0049])(Wetterwald Figure 4A below, Par [0049] [0050] discussing that the Node 18 outputs a IPv4 packet with source address 20, destination address 24 and destination port numbers in the payload 102. Wetterwald Par [0047] [0050] further states, that the IPv4 Packet is then converted to an IPv6 packet, with IPv4 destination address of the device 22, the IPv6 packet having an operator prefix, and Par [0050, last four lines] the destination port number.).



- Wetterwald, Figure 4A.

Wetterwald discloses **said method comprising the following steps: constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number** (See Wetterwald, Par [0047] [0048][0049] [0050,last 4 lines] a operator prefix is obtained, the IPv4 address is obtained, and the destination and port numbers obtained and a IPv6 destination address formed.). Wetterwald discloses **generating an IPv6 data packet from the IPv6 constructed destination address and the received IPv4 packet sending [~~routing~~] the generated IPv6 data packet in the IPv6 domain using the IPv6 constructed destination address** (Wetterwald, Par [0050] discussing transmitting the IPv6 Packet.). Wetterwald discloses **said constructed address belonging to a range of IPv6 addresses routable to an interconnection equipment of the IPv6 domain with the IPv4 destination address.** (See Wetterwald, Figure 2 above and Par [0047] [0048] [0050] where Wetterwald discusses a discovery resource 46, Figure 2, included in the gateway 30. A discussed in Par [0047] [0048] the discovery resource gets the IPv6 Prefix indicating the assigned portion of IPv6 addresses useable on the network. The prefix Par [0050] is then used to construct the IPv6 address in a range useable on the network.).

Wetterwald discloses sending the IPv6 Packet (See discussion above), however, does not expressly disclose routing the IPv6 packet.

Huitema teaches **routing the IPv6 packet** (See Huitema at, Par [0050] [0061] discussing soliciting the routers, for routing an IPv6 packet).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art before the time of the invention to modify Wetterwald, and have the IPv6 packet routed to the destination port, as taught by Huitema.

Teaching-Suggestion: A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to add including the routing the IPv6 packet, as taught by Huitema because: (a) Wetterwald states that there is need for the address translations of IPv4 packets, for example, to avoid tunneling (Wetterwald at Par [0012] [0013]); (b) Wetterwald states that a transmitted IPv4 Packet gets change to an IPv6 Packets that include the IPv4 address and destination port (Wetterwald Par [0050]); (c) Huitema states there is desire in the industry to route IPv4 and IPv6 packets back and forth between over the IPv6 network and vice versa (Huitema, Par [009]); and (d) Both Wetterwald and Huitema show that the skilled artesian had the necessary skills before the time of the invention to add routing of the packets (See Wetterwald, at Par [0006] Huitema at Par [0013] both discussing Network Address Translators (NAT's) for working with IPv4 and IPv6 packets were common at the time of the invention.).

KSR Rationale C: Alternatively and instead of using the teaching-suggestion-motivation test noted in the paragraph directly above the Examiner also finds: The proposed modification of Wetterwald teaching of address translation or packets is supported by KSR 'Rationale C. See MPEP §2143 C. titled "Use of Known Technique

To Improve Similar Devices in the Same Way." In other words the proposed prior art rejection maintains their respective function after they have been combined. And one of ordinary skill in the art would have been capable of applying this known method of enhancement to a "base" device in the prior art and the results would have been predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art. Specifically: Wetterwald shows the base system translating an IPv6 packet that has the destination port to an IPv4 packet. Huitema shows a comparable device, i.e. system translating IPv4 addresses to IPv6 but first adding the IPv4 destination port like the invention. Both Wetterwald and Huitema show that the skilled artesian had the necessary skills before the time of the invention in IPv4 to IPv6 translations to make the improvement and expect predictable results within a reasonable time. (See Wetterwald at Par [0006] and Huitema Par [0012] showing that network address translators were known devices.).

Regarding claim 3: Wetterwald discloses **a method of sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to a destination address of an IPv4 domain** (See Wetterwald, Figure 2 below and Par [00035] [0036] [0050] [0052] [0054], discussing the system Figure 2 applied to receive IPv4 packets from IPv4 domain 12, translate the packets to IPv6 Packets for transfer over IPv6 domain 14, then transforms the packets back to IPv4 domain 16 for reception at the end device 22.).

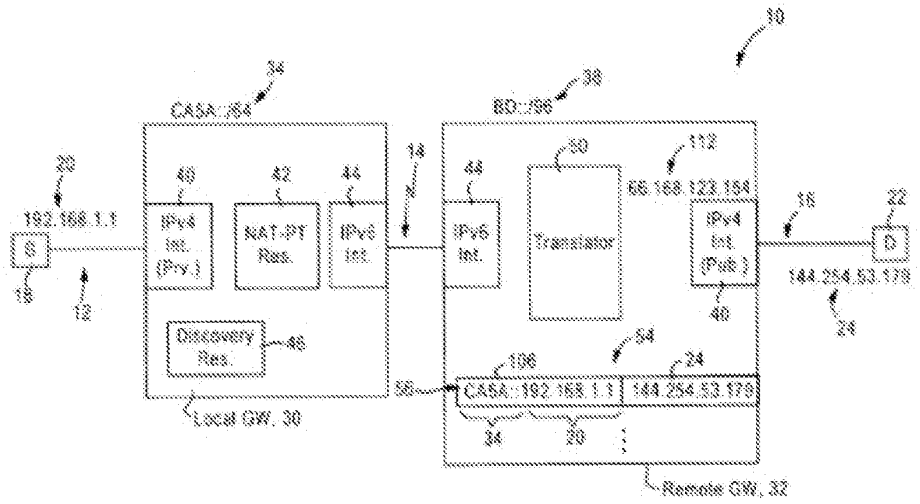
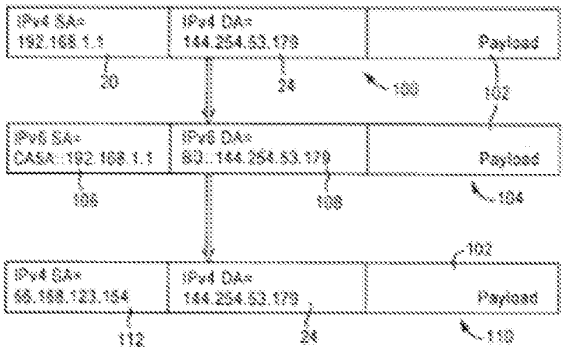


Figure 2

- Wetterwald, U.S. 2005/0286553, Figure 2.

Wetterwald discloses that **said packet comprising an IPv6 destination address of the packet constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and a destination port number** (Wetterwald Figure 4A below, Par [0049] [0050] discussing that the Node 18 outputs a IPv4 packet with source address 20, destination address 24 and destination port numbers in the payload 102. Wetterwald Par [0047] [0050] further states, that the IPv4 Packet is then converted to an IPv6 packet, with IPv4 destination address of the device 22, the IPv6 packet having an operator prefix, and Par [0050, last four lines] the destination port number.).



- Wetterwald, Figure 4A.

Wetterwald discloses **said method executing the following steps on reception of the data packet: extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address** (Wetterwald Par [0050, last four lines] states that the TCP/UDP destination ports were included. Wetterwald Par [0052] to [0054] states that the IPV4 packet for destination device 22, is generating by extracting the IPv4 destination address and at Par [0054, last five lines] states that the TCP/UDP information is stored, thus extracted. Thus the sent TCP/UDP destination ports are saved and therefore extracted.). Wetterwald discloses **generating said packet including said IPv4 destination address** [~~**and said destination port number**~~]; **and routing the IPv4 data packet to its IPv4 destination** (Wetterwald, Par [0052] [0053] and par [0054], discussing the IPv4 packet with IPv4 destination address for the unit 22 is generated and delivered.).

Wetterwald discloses the IPv4 address and destination port is extracted and the IPv4 packet is delivered with IPv4 destination address, but does not expressly disclose the IPv4 packet **including said destination port number**.

Huitema teaches **including said destination port number** (See Huitema at, Par [0060] [0061] IPv4 clients communicating with IPv6 clients and in Par [0074] discussing then when the IPv6 message is received for the IPv4 client the information is update with the destination IPv4 port.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art before the time of the invention to modify Wetterwald, and have the IPv4 packet include the destination port, as taught by Huitema.

Teaching-Suggestion: A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to add including the destination port, as taught by Huitema because: (a) Wetterwald states that there is need for the address translations, for example to avoid tunneling (Wetterwald at Par [0012] [0013]); (b) Huitema states there is desire to translate IPv4 and IPv6 packets Par [0012] and the port numbers are an issue Par [0010] [0011]; (b) Wetterwald states that a transmitted IPv4 Packet gets change to an IPv6 Packets that include the IPv4 address and destination port (Wetterwald Par [0050]); and (d) Both Wetterwald and Huitema show that the skilled artesian had the necessary skills before the time of the invention to add having the final IPv4 address include the destination port with reasonable expectation of success (See Wetterwald, at Par [0006] Huitema at Par [0013] both discussing Network Address Translators (NAT's).).

KSR Rationale C: Alternatively and instead of using the teaching-suggestion-motivation test noted in the paragraph directly above the Examiner also finds: The proposed modification of Wettwald686 teaching of address translation is supported by KSR 'Rationale C. See MPEP §2143 C. titled "Use of Known Technique To Improve Similar Devices in the Same Way." In other words the proposed prior art rejection maintains their respective function after they have been combined. And one of ordinary skill in the art would have been capable of applying this known method of enhancement to a "base" device in the prior art and the results would have been predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art. Specifically: Wetterwald shows the base system translating an IPv6 packet that has the destination port to an IPv4 packet. Huitema shows a comparable device, i.e. system translating IPv4 addresses to IPv6 but first adding the

IPv4 destination port like the invention of the 844 Patent. Both Wetterwald and Huitema show that the skilled artesian had the necessary skills before the time of the invention in IPv4 to IPv6 translations, and vice versa, to make the improvement and expect predictable results within a reasonable time. (See Wetterwald at Par [0006] and Huitema Par [0012] showing that network address translators were known devices.).

Regarding claim 5: Wetterwald discloses **a device for receiving a data packet from an IPv4 domain in an IPv6 domain** (See Wetterwald, Figure 2 above and Par [00035] [0036] [0050] [0052] [0054], discussing the system Figure 2 applied to receive IPv4 packets from IPv4 domain 12, translate the packets to IPv6 Packets for transfer over IPv6 domain 14, then transforms the packets back to IPv4 domain 16 for reception at the end device 22.). Wetterwald discloses **said data packet comprising an IPv4 destination address and an IPv4 destination port number** (Wetterwald Figure 4A above, Par [0049] [0050] discussing that the Node 18 outputs a IPv4 packet with source address 20, destination address 24 and destination port numbers in the payload 102. Wetterwald Par [0047] [0050] further states, that the IPv4 Packet is then converted to an IPv6 packet, with IPv4 destination address of the device 22, the IPv6 packet having an operator prefix, and Par [0050, last four lines] the destination port number.). Wetterwald discloses **said device comprising: means for constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number** (See Wetterwald, Par [0047] [0048][0049] [0050 last 4 lines], the network address translator (NAT) attaches an operator prefix is obtained, the IPv4 address is obtained, and the destination and port numbers obtained and a IPv6 destination address formed.). Wetterwald discloses a **means for generating an IPv6**

data packet from the IPv6 constructed destination address and the received IPv4 packet means for sending [~~routing~~] the generated IPv6 data packet in the IPv6 domain using the IPv6 constructed destination address (Wetterwald, Par [0050] discussing transmitting the IPv6 Packet.). Wetterwald discloses said **constructed address belonging to a range of IPv6 addresses routable to an interconnection equipment of the IPv6 domain with the IPv4 destination address** (See Wetterwald, Figure 2 above and Par [0047] [0048] [0050] where Wetterwald shows the discovery resource 46, Figure 2, included in the gateway 30. A discussed in Par [0047] [0048] the discovery resource gets the IPv6 Prefix applied to select the assigned portion of IPv6 addresses useable on the network and then use the prefix to construct the IPv6 address. Thus the IPv6 addresses are in a range useable on the network.).

Wetterwald discloses sending the IPv6 Packet (See discussion above), however, does not expressly disclose routing the IPv6 packet.

Huitema teaches **routing the IPv6 packet** (See Huitema at, Par [0050] [0061] discussing soliciting the routers, for routing an IPv6 packet.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art before the time of the invention to modify Wetterwald, and have the IPv6 packet routed to the destination port, as taught by Huitema.

Teaching-Suggestion: A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to add including the routing the IPv6 packet, as taught by Huitema because: (a) Wetterwald states that there is need for the address translations, for example to avoid tunneling (Wetterwald at Par [0012] [0013]); (b) Wetterwald states that a transmitted IPv4 Packet gets change to an IPv6 Packets that include the IPv4 address

and destination port (Wetterwald Par [0050]); (c) Huitema states there is desire in the industry to route IPv4 and IPv6 packets back and forth between over the IPv6 network and vice versa (Huitema, Par [0012]); and (d) Both Wetterwald and Huitema show that the skilled artesian had the necessary skills before the time of the invention to add routing of the packets (See Wetterwald, at Par [0006] Huitema at Par [0013] both discussing Network Address Translators (NAT's) for working with IPv4 and IPv6 packets were common at the time of the invention.).

KSR Rationale C: Alternatively and instead of using the teaching-suggestion-motivation test noted in the paragraph directly above the Examiner also finds: The proposed modification of Wetterwald teaching of address translation or packets is supported by KSR 'Rationale C. See MPEP §2143 C. titled "Use of Known Technique To Improve Similar Devices in the Same Way." In other words the proposed prior art rejection maintains their respective function after they have been combined. And one of ordinary skill in the art would have been capable of applying this known method of enhancement to a "base" device in the prior art and the results would have been predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art. Specifically: Wetterwald shows the base system translating an IPv6 packet that has the destination port to an IPv4 packet. Huitema shows a comparable device, i.e. system translating IPv4 addresses to IPv6 but first adding the IPv4 destination port like the invention. Both Wetterwald and Huitema show that the skilled artesian had the necessary skills before the time of the invention in IPv4 to IPv6 translations to make the improvement and expect predictable results within a reasonable time. (See Wetterwald at Par [0006] and Huitema Par [0012] showing that network address translators were known devices.).

Regarding claim 10: Wetterwald, discloses **a device for sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to an IPv4 domain** (See Wetterwald, Figure 2 above and Par [00035] [0036] [0050] [0052] [0054], discussing the system Figure 2 applied to receive IPv4 packets from IPv4 domain 12, translate the packets to IPv6 Packets for transfer over IPv6 domain 14, then transforms the packets back to IPv4 domain 16 for reception at the end device 22.). Wetterwald discloses **said packet comprising an IPv6 destination address of the packet constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and a destination port number** (Wetterwald Figure 4A above, Par [0049] [0050] discussing that the Node 18 outputs a IPv4 packet with source address 20, destination address 24 and destination port numbers in the payload 102. Wetterwald Par [0047] [0050] further states, that the IPv4 Packet is then converted to an IPv6 packet, with IPv4 destination address of the device 22, the IPv6 packet having an operator prefix, and Par [0050, last four lines] the destination port number.).

Wetterwald, discloses **said device, on reception of the data packet, making use of: means for extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address** (Wetterwald Par [0050, last four lines] discussing a network address translator (NAT) that receives a IPv6 packet with the TCP/UDP destination ports were included. Wetterwald Par [0052] to [0054] states that the IPV4 packet for destination device 22, is generating by extracting the IPv4 destination address and at Par [0054, last five lines] states that the TCP/UDP information is stored, thus extracted.). Wetterwald discloses **means for generating an IPv4 data packet from the IPv6 data packet, said packet including said IPv4**

destination address [and said destination port number]; and means for routing the IPv4 data packet to its IPv4 destination (Wetterwald, Par [0052] [0053] and par [0054], discussing the IPv4 packet with IPv4 destination address for the unit 22 is generated and delivered.).

Wetterwald discloses the IPv4 address and destination port is extracted and the IPv4 packet is delivered with IPv4 destination address, but does not expressly disclose the IPv4 packet **including said destination port number**.

Huitema teaches **including said destination port number** (See Huitema at, Par [0060] [0061] IPv4 clients communicating with IPv6 clients and in Par [0074] discussing then when the IPv6 message is received for the IPv4 client the information is update with the destination IPv4 port.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art before the time of the invention to modify Wetterwald, and have the IPv4 packet include the destination port, as taught by Huitema.

Teaching-Suggestion: A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to add including the destination port, as taught by Huitema because: (a) Wetterwald states that there is need for the address translations, for example to avoid tunneling (Wetterwald at Par [0012] [0013]); (b) Huitema states there is desire to translate IPv4 and IPv6 packets Par [0012] and the port numbers are an issue Par [0010] [0011]; (b) Wetterwald states that a transmitted IPv4 Packet gets change to an IPv6 Packets that include the IPv4 address and destination port (Wetterwald Par [0050]); and (d) Both Wetterwald and Huitema show that the skilled artesian had the necessary skills before the time of the invention to add having the final IPv4 address

include the destination port with reasonable expectation of success (See Wetterwald, at Par [0006] Huitema at Par [0013] both discussing Network Address Translators (NAT's).).

KSR Rationale C: Alternatively and instead of using the teaching-suggestion-motivation test noted in the paragraph directly above the Examiner also finds: The proposed modification of Wettwald686 teaching of address translation is supported by KSR 'Rationale C. See MPEP §2143 C. titled "Use of Known Technique To Improve Similar Devices in the Same Way." In other words the proposed prior art rejection maintains their respective function after they have been combined. And one of ordinary skill in the art would have been capable of applying this known method of enhancement to a "base" device in the prior art and the results would have been predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art. Specifically: Wetterwald shows the base system translating an IPv6 packet that has the destination port to an IPv4 packet. Huitema shows a comparable device, i.e. system translating IPv4 addresses to IPv6 but first adding the IPv4 destination port like the invention. Both Wetterwald and Huitema show that the skilled artesian had the necessary skills before the time of the invention in IPv4 to IPv6 translations to make the improvement and expect predictable results within a reasonable time. (See Wetterwald at Par [0006] and Huitema Par [0012] showing that network address translators were known devices.).

Regarding claims 2: Wetterwald in view of Huitema disclose **a non-transitory computer program product that is at least one of downloadable from a communications network and stored on a computer-readable medium and executable by a microprocessor, comprising program code instructions for**

executing the method according to claim 1 of receiving in an IPv6 domain a data packet from an IPv4 domain (See Wetterwald discussion above, and Par [0046] discussing the flow diagrams of Figures 3A, 3B, 3C, and 3D are on computer media. And Huitema Par [0042] discussing that the embodiments are on computer media.).

Regarding claim 4: Wetterwald in view of Huitema discloses **a non-transitory computer program product that is at least one of downloadable from a communications network and/or stored on a computer-readable medium and/or executable by a microprocessor, comprising program code instructions for executing the method according to claim 3 of sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to a destination address of an IPv4 domain** (See Wetterwald discussion above, and Par [0046] discussing the flow diagrams of Figures 3A, 3B, 3C, and 3D are on computer media. And Huitema Par [0042] discussing that the embodiments are on computer media.).

Regarding claim 6: Wetterwald discloses **access equipment to an IPv6 domain comprising an interface with at least one IPv4 domain** (See Item 30, Figure 2 above with IPv4 and IPv6 Interfaces) Wetterwald discloses **further comprising: a device according to claim 5 for receiving a data packet coming from an IPv4 domain in the IPv6 domain; and a device for sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to an IPv4 domain** (See Wetterwald, Figure 2 above and Par [00035] [0036] [0050] [0052] [0054], discussing the system Figure 2 applied to receive IPv4 packets from IPv4 domain 12, translate the packets to IPv6 Packets for transfer over IPv6 domain 14, then transforms the packets back to IPv4 domain 16 for reception at the end device 22.). Wetterwald discloses **said packet comprising an IPv6 destination address of the**

packet constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and a destination port number (Wetterwald Figure 4A above, Par [0049] [0050] discussing that the Node 18 outputs a IPv4 packet with source address 20, destination address 24 and destination port numbers in the payload 102. Wetterwald Par [0047] [0050] further states, that the IPv4 Packet is then converted to an IPv6 packet, with IPv4 destination address of the device 22, the IPv6 packet having an operator prefix, and Par [0050, last four lines] the destination port number.). Wetterwald discloses **said device, on reception of the data packet, making use of: means for extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address** (Wetterwald Par [0050, last four lines] discussing a network address translator (NAT) that receives a IPv6 packet with the TCP/UDP destination ports were included. Wetterwald Par [0052] to [0054] states that the IPV4 packet for destination device 22, is generating by extracting the IPv4 destination address and at Par [0054, last five lines] states that the TCP/UDP information is stored, thus extracted.). Wetterwald discloses **means for generating an IPv4 data packet from the IPv6 data packet, said packet including said IPv4 destination address [~~and said destination port number~~]; and means for routing the IPv4 data packet to its IPv4 destination** (Wetterwald, Par [0052] [0053] and par [0054], discussing the IPv4 packet with IPv4 destination address for the unit 22 is generated and delivered.).

Wetterwald discloses the IPv4 address and destination port is extracted and the IPv4 packet is delivered with IPv4 destination address, but does not expressly disclose the IPv4 packet **including said destination port number**.

Huitema teaches **including said destination port number** (See Huitema at, Par [0060] [0061] IPv4 clients communicating with IPv6 clients and in Par [0074] discussing then when the IPv6 message is received for the IPv4 client the information is update with the destination IPv4 port.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art before the time of the invention to modify Wetterwald, and have the IPv4 packet include the destination port, as taught by Huitema.

Teaching-Suggestion: A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to add including the destination port, as taught by Huitema because: (a) Wetterwald states that there is need for the address translations, for example to avoid tunneling (Wetterwald at Par [0012] [0013]); (b) Wetterwald states that a transmitted IPv4 Packet gets change to an IPv6 Packets that include the IPv4 address and destination port (Wetterwald Par [0050]); (c) Huitema states there is desire to translate IPv4 and IPv6 packets back and forth between each other (Huitema, Par [0012]); and (d) Both Wetterwald and Huitema show that the skilled artesian had the necessary skills before the time of the invention to add having the final IPv4 address include the destination port with reasonable expectation of success (See Wetterwald, at Par [0006] Huitema at Par [0013] both discussing Network Address Translators (NAT's).).

KSR Rationale C: Alternatively and instead of using the teaching-suggestion-motivation test noted in the paragraph directly above the Examiner also finds: The proposed modification of Wettwald686 teaching of address translation is supported by KSR 'Rationale C. See MPEP §2143 C. titled "Use of Known Technique To Improve Similar Devices in the Same Way." In other words the proposed prior art rejection maintains

their respective function after they have been combined. And one of ordinary skill in the art would have been capable of applying this known method of enhancement to a "base" device in the prior art and the results would have been predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art. Specifically: Wetterwald shows the base system translating an IPv6 packet that has the destination port to an IPv4 packet. Huitema shows a comparable device, i.e. system translating IPv4 addresses to IPv6 but first adding the IPv4 destination port like the invention. Both Wetterwald and Huitema show that the skilled artesian had the necessary skills before the time of the invention in IPv4 to IPv6 translations to make the improvement and expect predictable results within a reasonable time. (See Wetterwald at Par [0006] and Huitema Par [0012] showing that network address translators were known devices.).

Regarding claim 7: Wetterwald in view of Huitema discloses **IPv6 domain access equipment according to claim 6, wherein the IPv4 is a public network, said equipment comprising first means for advertising to the IPv4 domain IPv4 addresses of network equipment connected to the IPv6 domain** (See Wetterwald, i.e. public IPv4 network 16, Figure 1. See also Wetterwald Item 32 Figure 1 are Remote gateways. The remote gateways communicate with the public IPv4 network to advertise the addressees. Par [0034] [0035] [0045] [0055] and [0056] Figure 3C, step 78 and 79 Figure 3C, the remote gateway contacts the public network with tables that identify the nodes connected to the network. Wetterwald and Huitema disclose **and second means for advertising in the IPv6 domain IPv6 addresses constructed from IPv4 addresses of the IPv4 domain** (See Wetterwald, item 30 local gateway that

coordinates the and discovers and advertises the IPv4 addresses to the IPv6 domain. Par [0047] [0048].).

Regarding claim 8: Wetterwald in view of Huitema disclose **IPv6 domain access equipment according to claim 6, wherein the IPv4 domain is a private network, the access equipment is a home gateway adapted to connect user terminals of the private network to the IPv6 domain** (See Wetterwald Par [0025] to [0027] discussing local gateways 30, Figure 1 connected IPv4 devices to a private IPv4 network, such as a customer premise. See also Huitema NAT 102, is a private IPv4 network interface.).

Regarding claim 9: Wetterwald in view of Huitema disclose the **IPv6 domain access equipment according to claim 8, comprising means for obtaining an IPv4 address, a range of port numbers, and a range of authorized IPv6 addresses, said range of IPv6 addresses being constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 address, and the range of authorized IPv4 port numbers** (See Wetterwald, at Par [0047] [0048] discussing that the local gateway 30, includes a discovery resource 46, that queries the networks for IPv4 to IPv6 address mapping and gets a range of addresses.).

IX. Notices Regarding Patent Owners Correspondence Address

Effective May 16, 2007, 37 C.F.R. § 1.33(c) has been revised to provide that:

The patent owner's correspondence address for all communications in an ex parte reexamination or an Inter Partes reexamination is designated as the correspondence address of the patent.

Revisions and Technical Corrections Affecting Requirements for Ex Parte and Inter Partes Reexamination, 72 FR 18892 (April 16, 2007) (Final Rule).

The correspondence address for any pending reexamination proceeding not having the same correspondence address as that of the patent is, by way of this revision to 37 CFR 1.33(c), automatically changed to that of the patent file as of the effective date.

This change is effective for any reexamination proceeding which is pending before the Office as of May 16, 2007, including the present reexamination proceeding, and to any reexamination proceeding which is filed after that date.

Parties are to take this change into account when filing papers, and direct communications accordingly.

In the event the patent owner's correspondence address listed in the papers (record) for the present proceeding is different from the correspondence address of the patent, it is strongly encouraged that the patent owner affirmatively file a Notification of Change of Correspondence Address in the reexamination proceeding and/or the patent (depending on which address patent owner desires), to conform the address of the proceeding with that of the patent and to clarify the record as to which address should be used for correspondence.

X. Conclusion and Correspondence Information

Based upon the reasoning above, claims 1-10 are rejected.

Extensions of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a) will not be permitted in these proceedings because the provisions of 37 C.F.R. § 1.136 apply only to "an applicant" and not to parties in a reexamination proceeding. Additionally, 35 U.S.C. 305 requires

that ex parte reexamination proceedings "will be conducted with special dispatch" (37 CFR 1.550(a)). Extensions of time in ex parte reexamination proceedings are provided for in 37 CFR 1.550(c).

All correspondence relating to this ex parte reexamination proceeding should be directed:

By U.S. Mail: Mail Stop Ex Parte Reexamination Central Reexamination Unit Commissioner for Patents United States Patent & Trademark Office P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.By FAX to: (571) 273-9900, Central Reexamination Unit.

By EFS-Web: Registered users of EFS-Web may alternatively submit such correspondence via the electronic filing system EFS-Web, at https://efs.uspto.gov/efile/myportal/efs-refistered.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Reexamination Legal Advisor or Examiner, or as to the status of this proceeding, should be directed to the Central Reexamination Unit at telephone number (571) 272-7705.

/NICK CORSARO/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992

Conferees:

/MY TRANG TON/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992
/M.F/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 3992

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/014,717	8451844
	Examiner	Art Unit
	NICK CORSARO	3992

CPC - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

CPC Combination Sets - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

US Classification - Searched*			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

* See search history printout included with this form or the SEARCH NOTES box below to determine the scope of the search.

Search Notes		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
Reviewed Prosecution History	05/19/2021	NC
Reviewed for concurrent proceedings and/or Litigation	05/19/2021	NC
Conferred with My Trang Ton and Andrew J. Fischer	05/19/2021	NC
Conferred with Michael Fuelling and My Trang Ton	12/15/2021	NC

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	US Subclass/CPC Group	Date	Examiner

/NICK CORSARO/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992	

Index of Claims	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/014,717	8451844
	Examiner	Art Unit
	NICK CORSARO	3992

✓	Rejected	-	Cancelled	N	Non-Elected	A	Appeal
=	Allowed	÷	Restricted	I	Interference	O	Objected

CLAIMS

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47

CLAIM		DATE								
Final	Original	12/15/2021								
	1	✓								
	2	✓								
	3	✓								
	4	✓								
	5	✓								
	6	✓								
	7	✓								
	8	✓								
	9	✓								
	10	✓								

OPAP AKIMA-7 JUL 29 2021 PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent of: Mohammed Kassi Lahlou *et al,* Reexamination Control No.: 90/014,717 U.S. Patent No.: 8,451,844 Reexamination Request Filed: April 2, 2021 For: METHOD OF RECEIVING A DATA PACKET COMING FROM AN IPV4 DOMAIN IN AN IPV6 DOMAIN, ANASSOCIATED DEVICE, AND ASSOCIATED ACCESS EQUIPMENT	Examiner: Corsaro, Nick Technology Center/Art Unit: 3992

Attn: Mail Stop "*Ex Partes* Reexam"
Central Reexamination Unit
Office of Patent Legal Administration
United States Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

PATENT OWNER'S STATEMENT AND REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF ORDER GRANTING REEXAMINATION

Patent Owner Monarch Networking Solutions LLC ("Monarch" or "Patent Owner") files this request for reconsideration of the Office's finding that the Request for Reexamination presents a substantial new question of patentability for U.S. Patent No. 8,451,844 ("the '844 Patent"). Patent Owner requests reconsideration, at least because the Request for Reexamination fails to meet the minimum requirements for identifying a substantial new question of patentability as described in MPEP § 2216. Furthermore, the Decision Ordering Reexamination fails to point out all required criteria identified in MPEP § 2246, which are necessary for the Patent Owner to fully respond to the Order.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Reconsideration of Substantial New Question of Patentability 4

II. The Request fails to satisfy the SNQ requirements 6

A. RFC4380 6

B. Wetterwald 12

C. Ananda 19

III. The Order fails to point out the SNQ requirements identified in the MPEP 20

A. SNQ1: Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 20

1. The purported new teaching 20
2. That the new teaching was not previously considered or addressed 22

B. SNQ2: Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380, RFC4270 and/or RFC1918 22

1. The purported new teaching 22
2. The claims to which the new teaching is directed 23
3. That the new teaching was not previously considered 23

IV. Conclusion 23

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 161

EXHIBIT LIST

Exhibit	Description
2001	"Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification," Network Working Group Request for Comments: 2460 (December 1998), available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2460

I. Reconsideration of Substantial New Question of Patentability

Monarch respectfully requests reconsideration of the Office's determination that the proposed grounds present a substantial new question of patentability ("SNQ"). The Request for Reexamination (the "Request") is a rehashed version of the Requester's failed Petition for *inter partes* review, and it fails to meet the minimum requirements for identifying a substantial new question of patentability. Furthermore, the Decision Ordering Reexamination (the "Order") fails to point out all required criteria identified in the MPEP, which are necessary for the Patent Owner to fully respond to the Order.

A SNQ requires, among other things: (1) "point[ing] out how any questions of patentability raised are substantially different from those raised in the previous examination of the patent before the Office," (2) demonstrating that the patents or printed publications relied on represent "a new, non-cumulative technological teaching that was not previously considered" during the previous prosecution, and (3) proving that any art previously considered "is presented in a new light or a different way that escaped review during earlier examination." MPEP § 2216. "[I]t is not sufficient that a request for reexamination merely proposes one or more rejections of a patent claim or claims as a basis for reexamination." *Id.*

Additionally, a decision ordering reexamination must point out, for *each* new SNQ identified:

> (A) The prior art patents and printed publications which add some new teaching as to at least one claim;
>
> (B) What that new teaching is;
>
> (C) The claims that the new teaching is directed to;
>
> (D) That the new teaching was not previously considered nor addressed in the earlier concluded examination or review of the patent or a final holding of invalidity by a federal court, and was not raised to or by the Office in a pending reexamination or supplemental examination of the patent;

> (E) That the new teaching is such that a reasonable examiner would consider the new teaching to be important in deciding to allow the claim being considered; and
>
> (F) Where the question is raised, or where it is not clear that a patent or printed publication pre-dates the patent claims, a discussion should be provided as to why the patent or printed publication is deemed to be available against the patent claims.

MPEP § 2246.

The Request proposed that (1) RFC4380 presents a SNQ, (2) Ananda presents a SNQ, and (3) Ananda, Wetterwald and RFC4380 present a SNQ. Request at 6-7, 22-29. Even though "it is not sufficient that a request for reexamination merely proposes one or more rejections of a patent claim or claims as a basis for reexamination," the Request amounts to no more than a proposed rejection, with no attempt to explain how the references relied on for the proposed rejection (such as RFC4380) are noncumulative of the teachings that were already considered during the original prosecution. *See* MPEP § 2216. Nor does the Request explain how the proposed references are shown in a new light. For the reasons discussed below, the Request is insufficient to present a SNQ ground.

The Order suggests that a combination of Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 (identified as "SNQ1") presents a SNQ for claims 1-6, 8, and 10. Order at 11-15. The Order also suggests a combination of Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380, RFC4271 and/or RFC1918 (identified as "SNQ2") presents a SNQ, but does not identify for which claims. Order at 15-16. Notably, the Request did not identify any references other than Ananda, Wetterwald, or RFC4380 as presenting a SNQ. *See* Request at 22-29. Because the Order fails to identify all items listed in MPEP § 2246 for each ground (such as identifying the new teaching, why the new teaching was not previously considered, and the claims to which the new teaching is directed), Patent Owner is unable to properly respond to the Order and respectfully requests reconsideration.

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 164

II. The Request fails to satisfy the SNQ requirements

None of the SNQ grounds proposed in the Request satisfy the requirements of MPEP § 2216. The Request proposed that (1) Request for Comments 4380 ("RFC4380," Ex.1009) presents a SNQ, (2) U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0107287 to Ananda et al. ("Ananda," Ex.1005) presents a SNQ, and (3) Ananda, U.S. Patent 7,639,686 to Wetterwald ("Wetterwald," Ex.1008), and RFC4380 present a SNQ. Request at 22-29.

During the original prosecution of the '844 Patent, the Examiner considered several references cumulative of those in the asserted SNQ grounds, including (1) U.S. Patent No. 7,245,622 to Huitema ("Huitema '622"); (2) U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2005/0286553 to Wetterwald ("Wetterwald '553"); and (3) U.S. Patent No. 7,551,632 to Thubert ("Thubert '632"). '844 Prosecution History, 2012-12-03 Notice of References Cited. The Request fails to even acknowledge the fact that Huitema '622 and RFC4380 teach the same Teredo invention, or that Wetterwald '553 teaches a substantially similar invention to Wetterwald from a subset of the same inventors. Correspondingly, the Request makes no attempt to explain why the proposed grounds are noncumulative of those previously considered or how the previously considered teachings are presented in a new light. As a result, the Request fails to meet the requirements of MPEP § 2216.

A. RFC4380

The Request suggests that the invention described by RFC4380 presents a SNQ because it was not of record during prosecution of the '844 Patent. Request at 6, 22-23. However, RFC4380 teaches the same "Teredo" invention as Huitema '622, which was considered during the original prosecution of the Monarch patent (Huitema '622 even cites to multiple documents with the same

title as RFC4380).[1] Because the Request made no attempt to explain how RFC4380 was any different than Huitema '622, nor did it explain how it has presented the Teredo invention in a new light simply by referring to the RFC instead of the patent, it has failed to present a SNQ based on RFC4380. *See* MPEP § 2216.

Teredo is described as "a service that enables nodes located behind one or more IPv4 Network Address Translations (NATs) to obtain IPv6 connectivity." RFC4380 at 1. "Teredo clients can exchange IPv6 packets with plain IPv6 nodes (e.g., native nodes or 6to4 nodes) through Teredo relays." *Id.* at 11. The system generates a an IPv6 source address including a defined prefix, the IPv4 address of a Teredo server, a set of flags, and an obfuscated client port and IPv4 address. *Id.* at 11-12. This IPv6 source address is placed in the payload of an IPv4 packet that is transmitted to a Teredo server, which "decapsulates the IPv6 message and forwards it to the intended IPv6 destination." *Id.* at 6, 11. Both RFC4380 and the Huitema '622 reference previously considered during prosecution describe this same "Teredo" invention.

Christian Huitema, the listed inventor of Huitema '622, is also the author of RFC4380:

---

[1] The Huitema '622 Patent cites three publications with the title "Teredo: Tunneling IPV6 Over UDP Through NATS." *Compare with* RFC4380, entitled "Teredo: Tunneling IPv6 over UDP through Network Address Translations (NATs)."

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 166

(12) **United States Patent**
Huitema

(10) **Patent No.: US 7,245,622 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Jul. 17, 2007**

(54) **ALLOWING IPV4 CLIENTS TO COMMUNICATE OVER AN IPV6 NETWORK WHEN BEHIND A NETWORK ADDRESS TRANSLATOR WITH REDUCED SERVER WORKLOAD**

(75) Inventor: **Christian Huitema**, Clyde Hill, WA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Microsoft Corporation**, Redmond, WA (US)

2002/0021703 A1* 2/2002 Tsuchiya et al. 370/401

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Keith Moore, "Running IPv6 over a (potentially-NATted) IPv4 Network", Network Working Group, Internet Draft, Feb. 2001, also can be located at: http://www.huitema.net/papers/teredo/draft-moore-6overnat-00.txt (copy of PDF enclosed entitled Document 1, 20 pages).
Dan Kegel, NAT and Peer-to-Peer networking, caltech.edu, Jul. 17, 1999, also can be located at http://alumnus.caltech.edu/~dank/peer-nat.html, (copy of PDF enclosed entitled Document 2, 4 pages).
M. Holdrege, P. Srisuresh, Protocol Complications with the IP

Huitema '622

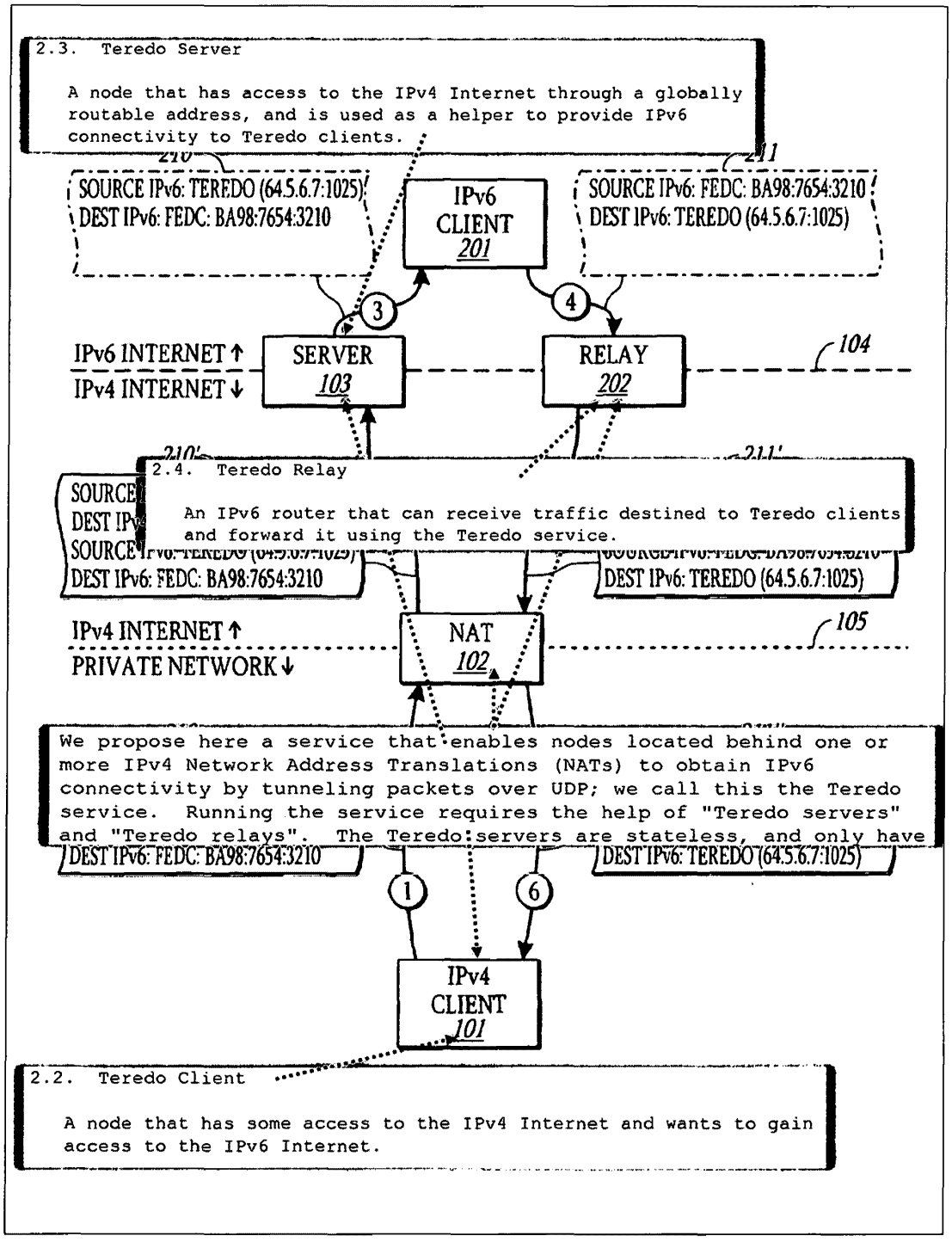
Network Working Group
Request for Comments: 4380
Category: Standards Track

C. Huitema
Microsoft
February 2006

Teredo: Tunneling IPv6 over UDP
through Network Address Translations (NATs)

RFC 4380

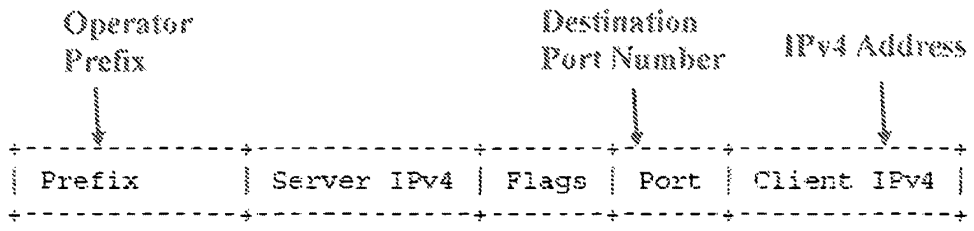
Both references teach Huitema's "Teredo" system for allowing IPv4 clients to communicate over an IPv6 network when behind a NAT:



Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 168

Huitema '622 Figure 2 (with annotations from RFC 4380 showing examples of overlap between the disclosures).

Correspondingly, all of the teachings that the Request relies on from RFC4380 to show a SNQ exists were also present in Huitema '622. The Request suggests that RFC4380 presents a SNQ, because "RFC 4380 discloses that an IPv6 address is constructed by concatenating (a) an operator prefix, (b) an IPv4 destination address, and (c) a destination port number." Request at 22. Specifically, the Request argued:

> As shown in the annotated diagram below, RFC4380 discloses a Teredo relay for constructing an IPv6 packet using (a) an IPv6 prefix ("*operator prefix*") together with the IPv4 address of a Teredo server, (c) a port number (referred to as a UDP port), and (b) an IPv4 address of the original IPv4 packet. Ex.1009, 11-12 (§ 4); Ex.1003, ¶ 80.
>
> 
>
>
> Ex.1009, 11 (§ 4) (annotated).

Request at 23, 32-33 (citing RFC4380 at 11-12); *id.* at 27, 63-64, 83 (generally suggesting that RFC4380 taught "using a 'Teredo IPv6 address' that includes 'the UDP port and IPv4 address at which a client can be reached"). However, Requester makes no effort to explain how, for example, the teachings of RFC4380 it relies on is any different than the previously considered Huitema '622 Fig. 7:

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 169

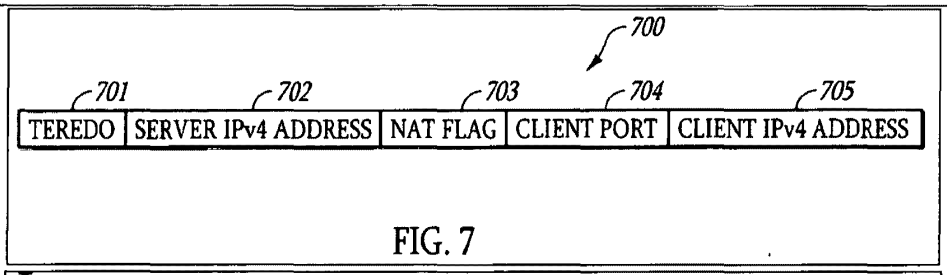


FIG. 7

A service field **701** identifies that this IPv6 address corresponds to an IPv4 client. For example, in the IPv6 address "PREF:102:304::FBFE:BFFA:F9F8", the "PREF" represents the service field **701**. A server IPv4 address field **702** identifies the IPv4 address of the server **103**. For example, the "102:304" in the example IPv6 address is the hexadecimal notation of the address of the server **103** (namely, 1.2.3.4). A NAT flag field **703** may identify whether or not the NAT **102** is a cone NAT. A client port field **704** identifies the mapped port (e.g., UDP port) of the client **101**. For example, the "FBFE" in the example IPv6 address is the mapped port **1025** exclusive OR'ed with hexadecimal number "FFFF". A client IPv4 address field **705** identifies the IPv4 address of the client **101**. For example, the "BFFA:

Huitema '622 at 8:35-52, Fig. 7

```
The Teredo addresses are composed of 5 components:

+-------------+-------------+-------+------+-------------+
| Prefix      | Server IPv4 | Flags | Port | Client IPv4 |
+-------------+-------------+-------+------+-------------+

- Prefix: the 32-bit Teredo service prefix.
- Server IPv4: the IPv4 address of a Teredo server.

- Flags: a set of 16 bits that document type of address and NAT.
- Port: the obfuscated "mapped UDP port" of the Teredo service at
  the client.
- Client IPv4: the obfuscated "mapped IPv4 address" of the client.
```

RFC 4380 at 11-12

Because the invention described in RFC4380 is art that has already been cited and considered by the office, it can raise a SNQ "only if the old art is presented/viewed in a new light, or in a different way, as compared with its use in the earlier examination(s), in view of a material

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 170

new argument or interpretation presented in the request." MPEP §2216 (internal quotes omitted). Requester failed to even acknowledge that the teachings of RFC4380 were already before the USPTO—let alone explain how it was being presented in a different way—and as a result it fails to present a new SNQ based on RFC4380.

B. Wetterwald

The Request suggests that the invention described by Wetterwald presents a SNQ because it was not of record during prosecution of the '844 Patent. Request at 26. However, Wetterwald is substantially similar to the Wetterwald '553 reference considered during the original prosecution of the Monarch patent. Because the Request made no attempt to explain how Wetterwald was any different than Wetterwald '553, and because it did not explain how it has presented the Wetterwald invention in a new light by referring to a related filing by the same inventors, it has failed to present a SNQ based on Wetterwald. *See* MPEP § 2216.

As the Request conceded, at least one document "related to" Wetterwald was already considered during prosecution. Request at 7 (referring to Wetterwald '553). The Request suggests that Wetterwald can still present a SNQ if it is "presented in a new light," however the Request made no attempt to present Wetterwald in a new light or otherwise demonstrate that Wetterwald '553 is non-cumulative of Wetterwald. Instead, it merely used Wetterwald to provide a sample rejection, which the MPEP expressly notes is insufficient to provide a SNQ. MPEP § 2216. The lack of an attempt to distinguish Wetterwald from Wetterwald '553 is significant given the similarities between the references.

Both references identify Patrick Wetterwald and Pascal Thubert as inventors:

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 171

(75) Inventors: **Patrick Wetterwald**, Mouans Sartoux (FR); **Pascal Thubert**, La Colle sur Loup (FR); **Vincent Jean Ribiere**, Biot (FR)

Wetterwald

(76) Inventors: **Patrick Wetterwald**, Mouans Sartoux (FR); **Pascal Thubert**, La Colle Sur Loup (FR)

Wetterwald '553

Both references identify substantially similar fields of invention:

The present invention relates to interoperability between IPv4 nodes and IPv6 networks. In particular, the present invention relates to enabling an IPv4 mobile node to maintain connectivity while moving within an IPv6 access network providing network access to an public IPv4 network via a Network Address Translator (NAT) or a Port Address Translator (PAT).

Wetterwald 1:8-15

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 172

[0002] The present invention relates to interoperability between IPv4 networks and IPv6 networks. In particular, the present invention relates to enabling an IPv4 node to access a wide area public IPv4 network (e.g., the Internet), via an IPv6 access network providing network access to the public IPv4 network via a Network Address Translator (NAT) or a Port Address Translator (PAT).

Wetterwald '553 ¶2

Both references identify the same goal of combining an IPv4 network with an IPv6 mobile network:

Hence, IPv6 based mobility is provided for the IPv4 hosts **18**, without the necessity of any mobile IP protocols by the IPv4 hosts **18**; rather, the access network **14** appears to the IPv4 hosts **18** as a bridged local area network having multiple wireless access points for connection to the same wireless link. However, the IPv6 access network **14** actually provides full IPv6 routing capabilities to each of the IPv4 hosts **18**, enabling advanced mobile IPv6 operations to be performed, for example Voice over IP, etc.

Wetterwald 5:59-67

[0063] In addition, the disclosed embodiment enables an IPv4 private network to be combined with an IPv6 mobile network, where mobility can be managed by mobile IPv6 protocols, while providing access to public IPv4 network such as the Internet. In addition, the same IPv4 private network can be configured in all private networks, including mobile networks, simplifying large-scale provisioning.

Wetterwald '553 ¶63

Both references also identify the same goal of transmitting IPv4 packets across an IPv6 network without generating an IPv6 tunnel to support streaming technologies such as VOIP and video streaming:

> According to the disclosed embodiment, IPv4 packets can be transmitted across an IPv6 network, without the necessity of generating an IPv6 tunnel. Hence, the disclosed embodiment is particularly beneficial for streaming technologies such as voice over IP and video streaming, where packet size tends to be relatively small.
>
> Wetterwald 9:65-10:3

> **[0062]** According to the disclosed embodiment, IPv4 packets can be transmitted across an IPv6 network, without the necessity of generating an IPv6 tunnel. Hence, the disclosed embodiment is particularly beneficial for streaming technologies such as voice over IP and video streaming, where packet size tends to be relatively small.
>
> Wetterwald '553 ¶62

Both references teach substantially similar architectures to achieve the disclosed goals, as shown in, e.g., Figs. 1 and 2:

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 174

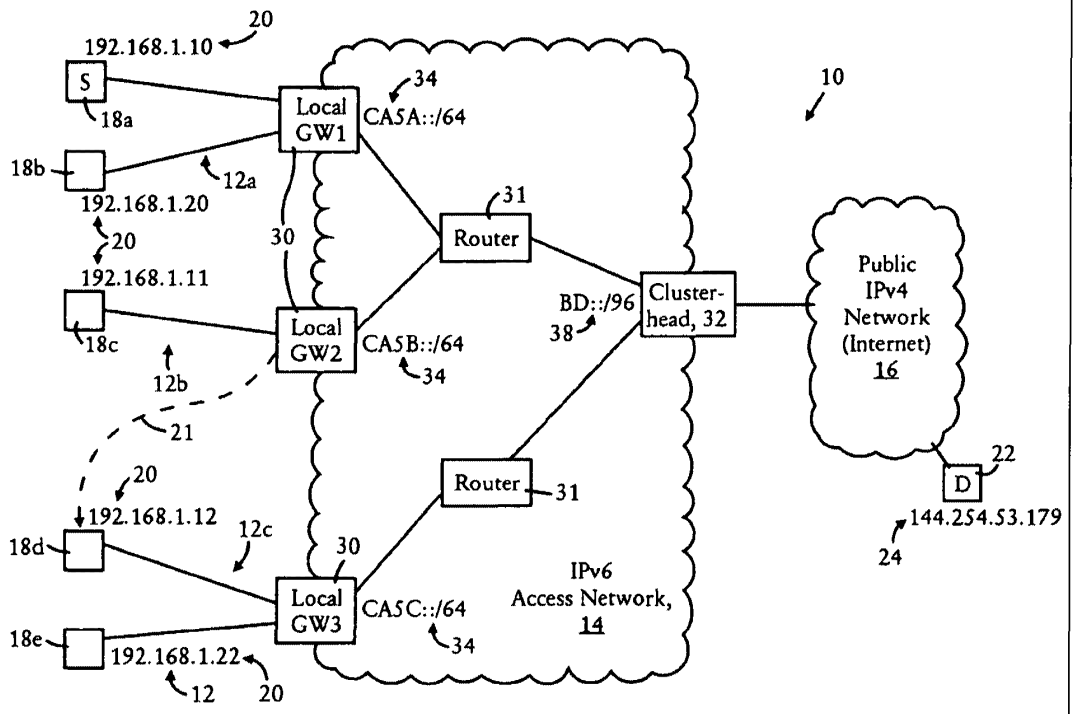


Figure 1

Wetterwald Fig. 1

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 175

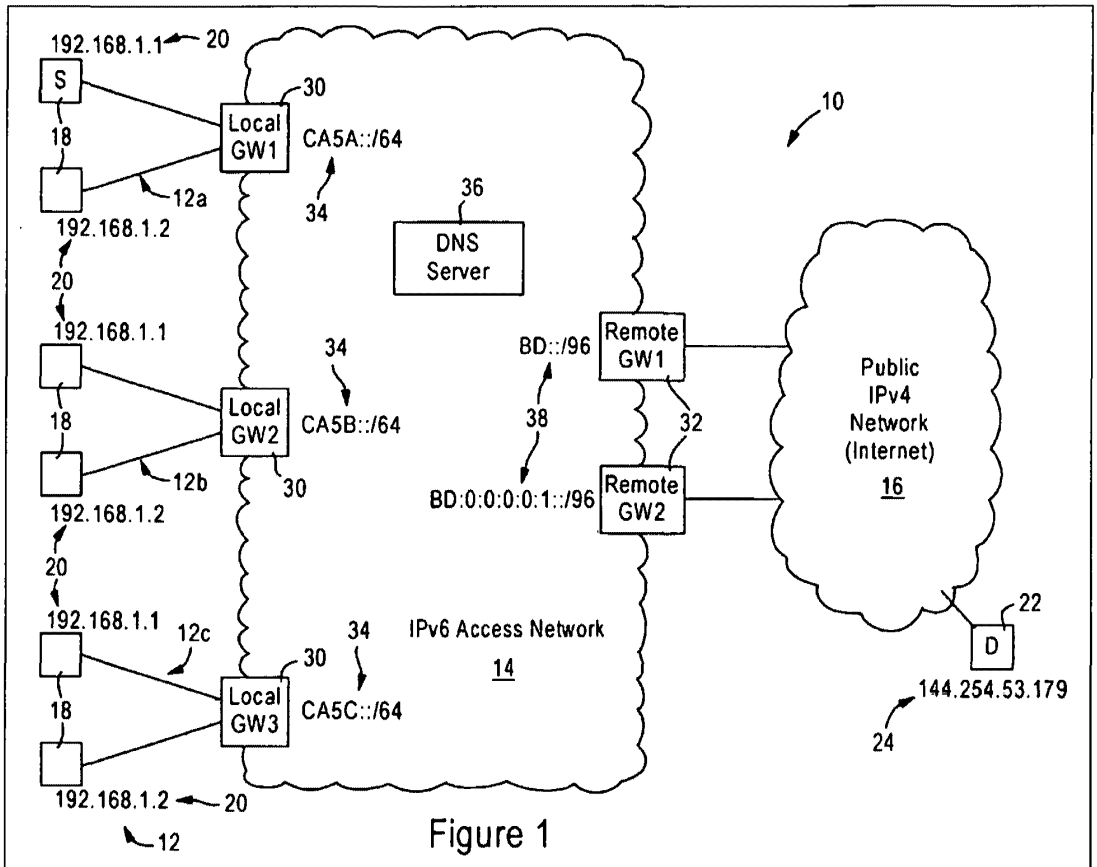


Figure 1

Wetterwald '553 Fig. 1

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 176

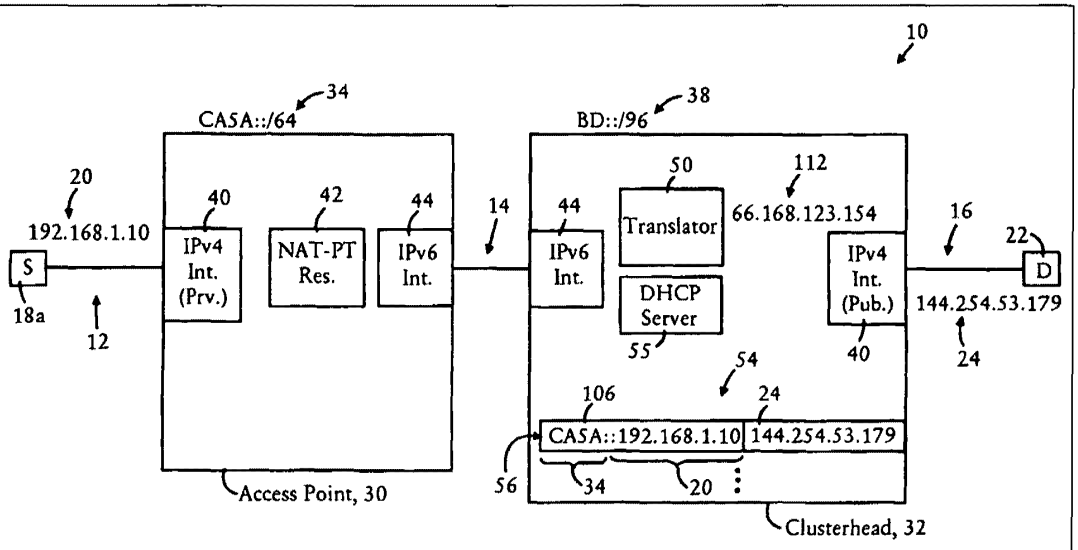


Figure 2

Wetterwald Fig. 2

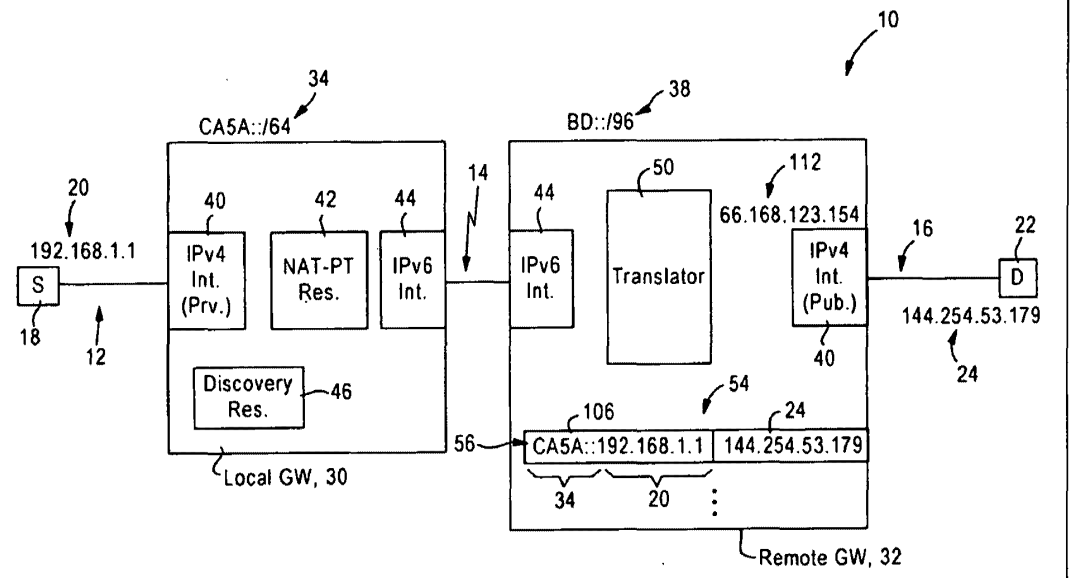


Figure 2

Wetterwald '553 Fig. 2

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 177

Furthermore, the only element of Wetterwald that the Request relied on as presenting a SNQ is the discussion of option headers from Wetterwald 8:24-28. Request at 27. Wetterwald '553 contains the same discussion of option headers:

> ("144.254.53.179") **24**. If desired, the translator **42** also may add IPv6 option headers related to the layer 4 TCP/UDP source and destination ports, as described in detail in RFC 2460.
>
> Wetterwald 8:24-28

> IPv4 destination address ("144.254.53.179") **24**. If desired, the translator **42** also may add IPv6 option headers related to the layer **4** TCP/UDP source and destination ports, as described in detail in RFC 2460.
>
> Wetterwald '553 ¶50

Because the teachings relied on in Wetterwald are substantively the same as what has already been cited and considered by the office in Wetterwald '553, they cannot present a "new, non-cumulative technological teaching that was not previously considered." MPEP § 2216. Nor did the Request present Wetterwald in a new light—the Request failed to distinguish Wetterwald '553 in any way, and as a result it fails to present a new SNQ based on Wetterwald.

C. Ananda

Like RFC4380 and Wetterwald, the Request makes no attempt to distinguish Ananda from the art considered during the original prosecution. Request at 23-26. Furthermore, the Request does not even suggest that Ananda teaches what it refers to as the "allegedly allowable feature" of "constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, [an] IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number." Request at 6-7. Instead, the Request suggests that Ananda only "discloses the feature of constructing an IPv6 destination address by

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 178

concatenating an operator prefix (e.g., IPv6 prefix) with an IPv4 destination address," with no suggestion that it discloses further concatenating a destination port number. Request at 7-8, 23-26. Therefore, even if the Request had shown that Ananda was noncumulative of the considered references, it still would be insufficient to present a SNQ.

III. The Order fails to point out the SNQ requirements identified in the MPEP

In addition to requesting reconsideration because the Request fails to present a SNQ, Monarch also respectfully requests reconsideration because the Order fails to identify all of the items required by the MPEP, thus preventing Monarch from fully responding to the Order. As noted above, a decision ordering reexamination must point out, for *each* new SNQ identified: (1) what the new teaching is, (2) the claims that the new teaching is directed to, and (3) whether the new teaching was previously considered or addressed in the earlier concluded examination. *See* MPEP § 2246. The Order suggests that a combination of Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 (identified as "SNQ1") presents a SNQ for claims 1-6, 8, and 10. Order at 11-15. The Order also suggests a combination of Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380, RFC4270 and/or RFC1918 (identified as "SNQ2") presents a SNQ, but does not identify for which claims. Order at 15-16. For the reasons discussed below, Monarch respectfully requests reconsideration of the Order.

A. SNQ1: Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380

Regarding SNQ1, the Order fails to fully describe (1) what purported new teaching constitutes SNQ1, and (2) why that new teaching was not previously considered or addressed when at least the teachings of RFC4380 and Wetterwald were considered during prosecution, as discussed above for the Request.

1. The purported new teaching

The Order found that the "Technical Feature" previously found not to be disclosed by the prior art of record was "constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 179

prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number." However, the Order does not explain how the purported new teachings for SNQ1 relate to that Technical Feature to create a SNQ.

First, the Order acknowledges that Ananda fails to teach constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating a destination port number. Order at 13-14. The Order then suggests that "Wetterwald and RFC4380 [teach] adding a destination port number to a translated address." Order at 14. However, neither of the cited portions of Wetterwald or RFC4380 appear to address the destination port limitation that the Order noted was missing from Ananda.

Specifically, the cited portion of Wetterwald suggests that port information may be added to an IPv6 option header. Order at 14 (citing Wetterwald at 8:25-28). An option header is an "extension" header added to a packet that is located separately from the IPv6 header where the destination address is located. EX2001 (RFC 2460 IPv6 Specification) at 6-7. An option header is not part of the IPv6 address, which is contained within the IPv6 header. *Id.* at 4-6. The Order does not explain how an option header equates to the "translated address" of the Technical Feature. Order at 14. Because of this, it is not clear from the Order what purported new teaching has been identified in Wetterwald.

Similarly, the cited portion of RFC4380 notes "[i]f the ***source*** IPv6 address is a Teredo address, the client compares the mapped IPv4 address and mapped port in the ***source*** address with the ***source*** IPv4 address and ***source*** port of the packet..." Order at 14 (citing RFC4380 at 22-23 (emphasis added)). Again, the Order does not explain how the *source* IPv6 address and *source* port discussed in RFC4380 equate to the *destination* address and *destination* port discussed in the Order for the Monarch Patent. Order at 14.

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 180

Because Ananda admittedly does not teach the full Technical Feature, and neither the cited portions of Wetterwald nor RFC4380 appear to address the missing portions of the Technical Feature, it is unclear what new teaching presented by Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 constitutes the SNQ. As such, Monarch is unable to properly address the SNQ finding, and respectfully requests reconsideration.

2. That the new teaching was not previously considered or addressed

As discussed above for the Request, both RFC4380 and Wetterwald are cumulative of references previously considered during prosecution of the Monarch Patent. The Order suggests that neither RFC4380 nor Wetterwald were previously considered during the original prosecution. Order at 7-9. However, as discussed above, RFC4380 teaches the same "Teredo" invention as Huitema '622 and the portions of Wetterwald relied on present substantially similar teachings to Wetterwald '553, both of which were considered during the original prosecution of the Monarch patent. The Order does not explain in what way the new teachings were not previously considered or addressed, nor does it address how the Requester fulfilled its burden of showing that they were not previously considered or addressed, and therefore Monarch is unable to fully respond to the Order.

B. SNQ2: Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380, RFC4270 and/or RFC1918

Regarding SNQ2, the Order fails to fully describe (1) what purported new teaching constitutes SNQ2, (2) the claims the new teaching is directed to, and (3) in what way that new teaching was not previously considered nor addressed, as required by MPEP § 2246.

1. The purported new teaching

As noted above, the Order did not describe how the combination of Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 purportedly presents a SNQ regarding the "Technical Feature" the Order identified

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 181

as missing from the prior art, and therefore SNQ2 is deficient for the same reason. Furthermore, the Order does not identify any SNQ or new teaching obtained from RFC4271 and/or RFC1918. Order at 16-17. Notably, the Request did not propose that either RFC4271 or RFC1918 presented a SNQ. Instead, the Request suggested that only Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 presented a SNQ, and then used RFC4271 and RFC1918 as components of the proposed rejections. Request at 22-29. Because the SNQ presented by RFC4271 and/or RFC1918 is not identified in the Order, Monarch cannot respond to the SNQ analysis, and respectfully requests reconsideration.

2. The claims to which the new teaching is directed

The Order does not identify the claims to which any purported new teaching from SNQ2 is directed. Order at 15-16. For this reason, Monarch cannot respond to the SNQ analysis because it does not know to which claims the analysis is being applied.

3. That the new teaching was not previously considered

As noted above, the Order does not identify the new teachings presented by RFC4271 and/or RFC1918. Correspondingly, the Order also fails to note in what way the teachings from RFC4271 and/or RFC1918 were not previously considered. For all these reasons, Monarch is unable to fully respond to the Order granting reexamination, and respectfully requests reconsideration.

IV. Conclusion

As discussed above, the Request does not explain how the references relied on for the proposed SNQ are noncumulative of the previously considered references or otherwise presented in a new light, despite the striking similarities that at least RFC4380 and Wetterwald bear to the previously considered Huitema '622 and Wetterwald '553 respectively. As a result, the Request does no more than propose a ground of rejection based largely off references cumulative of those previously considered. However, "it is not sufficient that a request for reexamination merely

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 182

proposes one or more rejections of a patent claim or claims as a basis for reexamination. ***It must first be demonstrated that a patent or printed publication that is relied upon in a proposed rejection presents a new, non-cumulative technological teaching that was not previously considered*** and discussed on the record during the prosecution of the application that resulted in the patent for which reexamination is requested." MPEP § 2216 (emphasis added).

Furthermore, the Order omits some of the items required by MPEP § 2246 which are necessary for Monarch to fully respond to the Order. For the foregoing reasons, Patent Owner Monarch respectfully requests that the Office reconsider the previous finding that a substantial new question of patentability exists regarding the '844 Patent.

Dated: July 26, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

By: */Christopher L. Limbacher/*
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Attorney for Patent Owner
Monarch Networking Solutions LLC

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 183

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that a copy of the foregoing Patent Owner's Statement and Request For Reconsideration Of Order Granting Reexamination was served via First Class Mail on:

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Dated: July 26, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF EFS-WEB TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being transmitted via the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) electronic filing system (EFS-Web) to the USPTO on July 26, 2021.

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Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 184

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Patent of: Mohammed Kassi Lahlou *et al,* Reexamination Control No.: 90/014,717 U.S. Patent No.: 8,451,844 Reexamination Request Filed: April 2, 2021 For: METHOD OF RECEIVING A DATA PACKET COMING FROM AN IPV4 DOMAIN IN AN IPV6 DOMAIN, ANASSOCIATED DEVICE, AND ASSOCIATED ACCESS EQUIPMENT	Examiner: Corsaro, Nick Technology Center/Art Unit: 3992

Attn: Mail Stop "*Ex Partes* Reexam"
Central Reexamination Unit
Office of Patent Legal Administration
United States Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

PATENT OWNER'S STATEMENT AND REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF ORDER GRANTING REEXAMINATION

Patent Owner Monarch Networking Solutions LLC ("Monarch" or "Patent Owner") files this request for reconsideration of the Office's finding that the Request for Reexamination presents a substantial new question of patentability for U.S. Patent No. 8,451,844 ("the '844 Patent"). Patent Owner requests reconsideration, at least because the Request for Reexamination fails to meet the minimum requirements for identifying a substantial new question of patentability as described in MPEP § 2216. Furthermore, the Decision Ordering Reexamination fails to point out all required criteria identified in MPEP § 2246, which are necessary for the Patent Owner to fully respond to the Order.

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 185

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Reconsideration of Substantial New Question of Patentability 4

II. The Request fails to satisfy the SNQ requirements 6

A. RFC4380 6

B. Wetterwald 12

C. Ananda 19

III. The Order fails to point out the SNQ requirements identified in the MPEP 20

A. SNQ1: Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 20

1. The purported new teaching 20
2. That the new teaching was not previously considered or addressed 22

B. SNQ2: Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380, RFC4270 and/or RFC1918 22

1. The purported new teaching 22
2. The claims to which the new teaching is directed 23
3. That the new teaching was not previously considered 23

IV. Conclusion 23

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 186

EXHIBIT LIST

Exhibit	Description
2001	"Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification," Network Working Group Request for Comments: 2460 (December 1998), available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2460

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 187

I. Reconsideration of Substantial New Question of Patentability

Monarch respectfully requests reconsideration of the Office's determination that the proposed grounds present a substantial new question of patentability ("SNQ"). The Request for Reexamination (the "Request") is a rehashed version of the Requester's failed Petition for *inter partes* review, and it fails to meet the minimum requirements for identifying a substantial new question of patentability. Furthermore, the Decision Ordering Reexamination (the "Order") fails to point out all required criteria identified in the MPEP, which are necessary for the Patent Owner to fully respond to the Order.

A SNQ requires, among other things: (1) "point[ing] out how any questions of patentability raised are substantially different from those raised in the previous examination of the patent before the Office," (2) demonstrating that the patents or printed publications relied on represent "a new, non-cumulative technological teaching that was not previously considered" during the previous prosecution, and (3) proving that any art previously considered "is presented in a new light or a different way that escaped review during earlier examination." MPEP § 2216. "[I]t is not sufficient that a request for reexamination merely proposes one or more rejections of a patent claim or claims as a basis for reexamination." *Id.*

Additionally, a decision ordering reexamination must point out, for *each* new SNQ identified:

> (A) The prior art patents and printed publications which add some new teaching as to at least one claim;
>
> (B) What that new teaching is;
>
> (C) The claims that the new teaching is directed to;
>
> (D) That the new teaching was not previously considered nor addressed in the earlier concluded examination or review of the patent or a final holding of invalidity by a federal court, and was not raised to or by the Office in a pending reexamination or supplemental examination of the patent;

> (E) That the new teaching is such that a reasonable examiner would consider the new teaching to be important in deciding to allow the claim being considered; and
>
> (F) Where the question is raised, or where it is not clear that a patent or printed publication pre-dates the patent claims, a discussion should be provided as to why the patent or printed publication is deemed to be available against the patent claims.

MPEP § 2246.

The Request proposed that (1) RFC4380 presents a SNQ, (2) Ananda presents a SNQ, and (3) Ananda, Wetterwald and RFC4380 present a SNQ. Request at 6-7, 22-29. Even though "it is not sufficient that a request for reexamination merely proposes one or more rejections of a patent claim or claims as a basis for reexamination," the Request amounts to no more than a proposed rejection, with no attempt to explain how the references relied on for the proposed rejection (such as RFC4380) are noncumulative of the teachings that were already considered during the original prosecution. *See* MPEP § 2216. Nor does the Request explain how the proposed references are shown in a new light. For the reasons discussed below, the Request is insufficient to present a SNQ ground.

The Order suggests that a combination of Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 (identified as "SNQ1") presents a SNQ for claims 1-6, 8, and 10. Order at 11-15. The Order also suggests a combination of Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380, RFC4271 and/or RFC1918 (identified as "SNQ2") presents a SNQ, but does not identify for which claims. Order at 15-16. Notably, the Request did not identify any references other than Ananda, Wetterwald, or RFC4380 as presenting a SNQ. *See* Request at 22-29. Because the Order fails to identify all items listed in MPEP § 2246 for each ground (such as identifying the new teaching, why the new teaching was not previously considered, and the claims to which the new teaching is directed), Patent Owner is unable to properly respond to the Order and respectfully requests reconsideration.

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 189

II. The Request fails to satisfy the SNQ requirements

None of the SNQ grounds proposed in the Request satisfy the requirements of MPEP § 2216. The Request proposed that (1) Request for Comments 4380 ("RFC4380," Ex.1009) presents a SNQ, (2) U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0107287 to Ananda et al. ("Ananda," Ex.1005) presents a SNQ, and (3) Ananda, U.S. Patent 7,639,686 to Wetterwald ("Wetterwald," Ex.1008), and RFC4380 present a SNQ. Request at 22-29.

During the original prosecution of the '844 Patent, the Examiner considered several references cumulative of those in the asserted SNQ grounds, including (1) U.S. Patent No. 7,245,622 to Huitema ("Huitema '622"); (2) U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2005/0286553 to Wetterwald ("Wetterwald '553"); and (3) U.S. Patent No. 7,551,632 to Thubert ("Thubert '632"). '844 Prosecution History, 2012-12-03 Notice of References Cited. The Request fails to even acknowledge the fact that Huitema '622 and RFC4380 teach the same Teredo invention, or that Wetterwald '553 teaches a substantially similar invention to Wetterwald from a subset of the same inventors. Correspondingly, the Request makes no attempt to explain why the proposed grounds are noncumulative of those previously considered or how the previously considered teachings are presented in a new light. As a result, the Request fails to meet the requirements of MPEP § 2216.

A. RFC4380

The Request suggests that the invention described by RFC4380 presents a SNQ because it was not of record during prosecution of the '844 Patent. Request at 6, 22-23. However, RFC4380 teaches the same "Teredo" invention as Huitema '622, which was considered during the original prosecution of the Monarch patent (Huitema '622 even cites to multiple documents with the same

title as RFC4380).[1] Because the Request made no attempt to explain how RFC4380 was any different than Huitema '622, nor did it explain how it has presented the Teredo invention in a new light simply by referring to the RFC instead of the patent, it has failed to present a SNQ based on RFC4380. *See* MPEP § 2216.

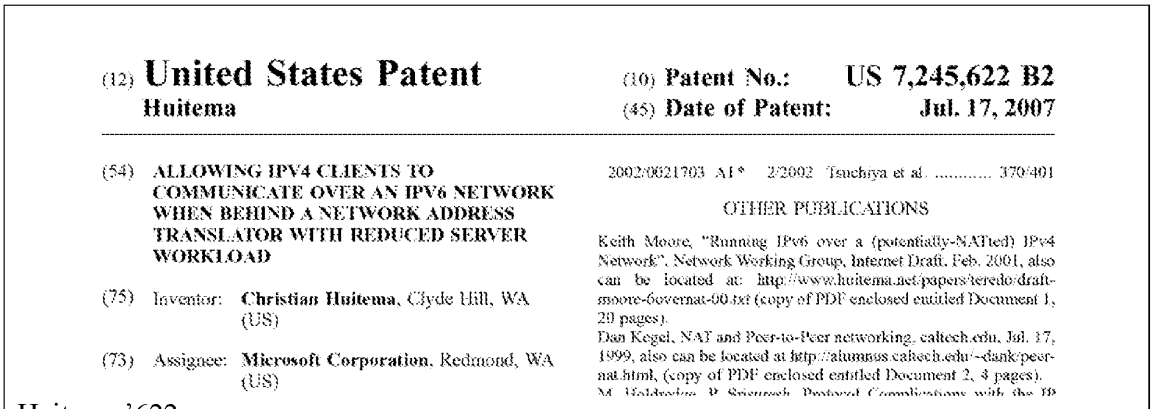
Teredo is described as "a service that enables nodes located behind one or more IPv4 Network Address Translations (NATs) to obtain IPv6 connectivity." RFC4380 at 1. "Teredo clients can exchange IPv6 packets with plain IPv6 nodes (e.g., native nodes or 6to4 nodes) through Teredo relays." *Id.* at 11. The system generates a an IPv6 source address including a defined prefix, the IPv4 address of a Teredo server, a set of flags, and an obfuscated client port and IPv4 address. *Id.* at 11-12. This IPv6 source address is placed in the payload of an IPv4 packet that is transmitted to a Teredo server, which "decapsulates the IPv6 message and forwards it to the intended IPv6 destination." *Id.* at 6, 11. Both RFC4380 and the Huitema '622 reference previously considered during prosecution describe this same "Teredo" invention.

Christian Huitema, the listed inventor of Huitema '622, is also the author of RFC4380:

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[1] The Huitema '622 Patent cites three publications with the title "Teredo: Tunneling IPV6 Over UDP Through NATS." *Compare with* RFC4380, entitled "Teredo: Tunneling IPv6 over UDP through Network Address Translations (NATs)."

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 191



(12) **United States Patent**
Huitema

(10) **Patent No.: US 7,245,622 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: Jul. 17, 2007**

(54) **ALLOWING IPV4 CLIENTS TO COMMUNICATE OVER AN IPV6 NETWORK WHEN BEHIND A NETWORK ADDRESS TRANSLATOR WITH REDUCED SERVER WORKLOAD**

(75) Inventor: **Christian Huitema**, Clyde Hill, WA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Microsoft Corporation**, Redmond, WA (US)

2002/0021703 A1* 2/2002 Tsuchiya et al. 370/401

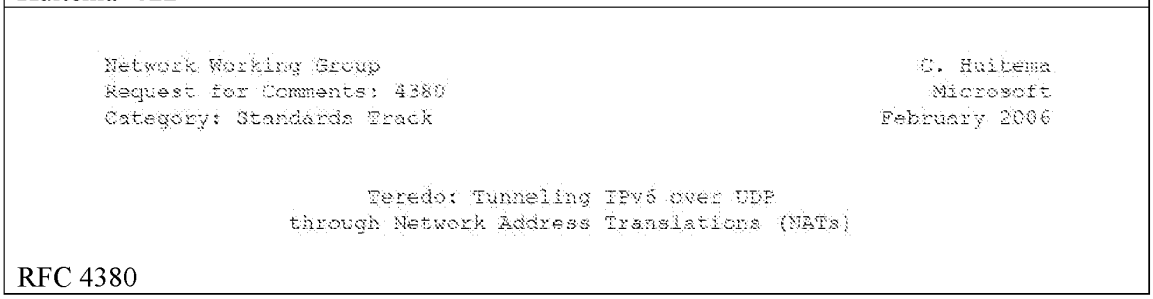
OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Keith Moore, "Running IPv6 over a (potentially-NATted) IPv4 Network", Network Working Group, Internet Draft, Feb. 2001, also can be located at: http://www.huitema.net/papers/teredo/draft-moore-6overnat-00.txt (copy of PDF enclosed entitled Document 1, 20 pages).

Dan Kegel, NAT and Peer-to-Peer networking, caltech.edu, Jul. 17, 1999, also can be located at http://alumnus.caltech.edu/~dank/peer-nat.html, (copy of PDF enclosed entitled Document 2, 3 pages).

M. Holdrege, P. Srisuresh, Protocol Complications with the IP

Huitema '622



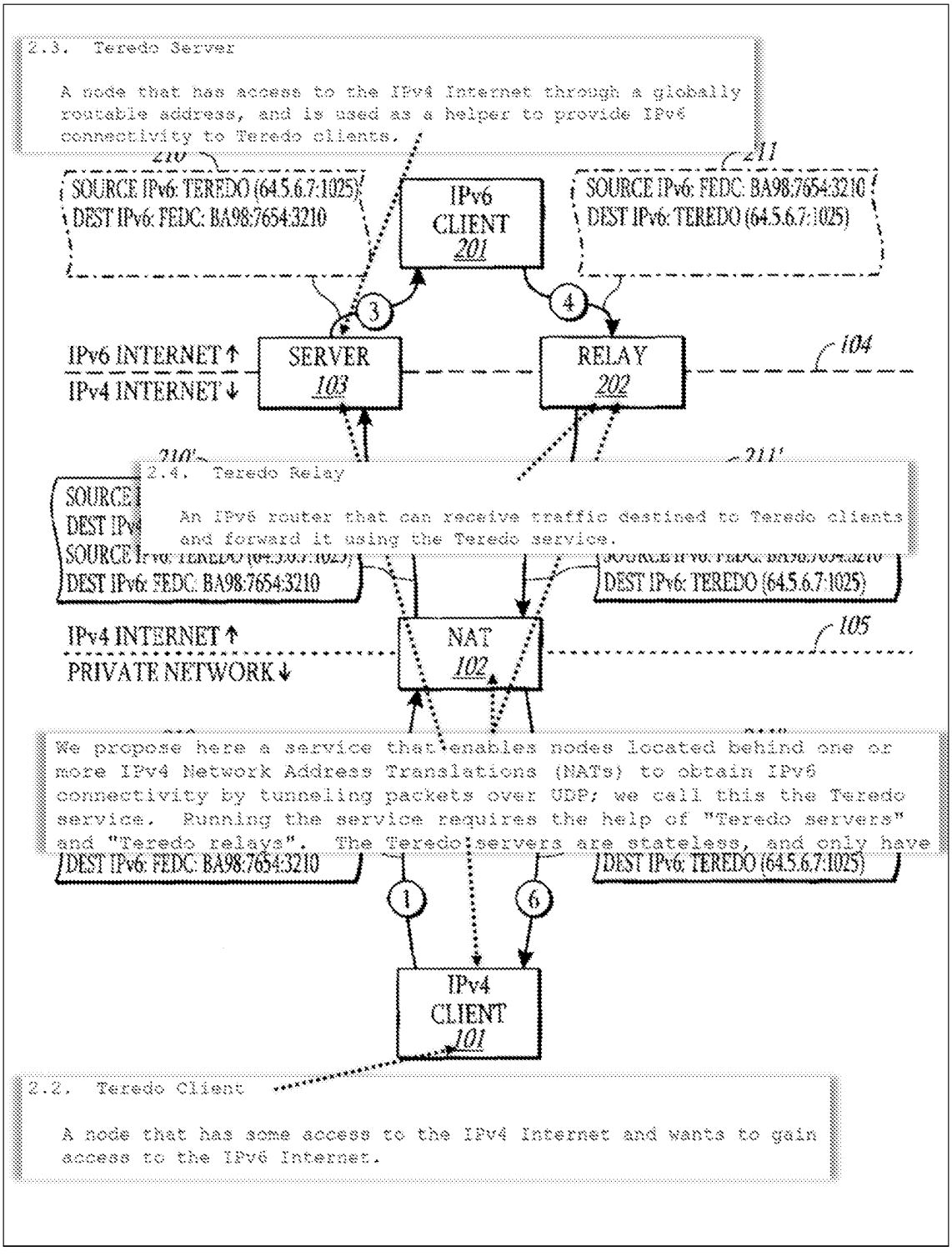
Network Working Group
Request for Comments: 4380
Category: Standards Track

C. Huitema
Microsoft
February 2006

Teredo: Tunneling IPv6 over UDP
through Network Address Translations (NATs)

RFC 4380

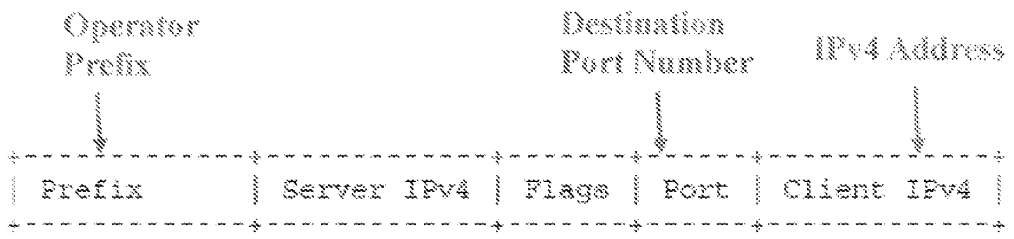
Both references teach Huitema's "Teredo" system for allowing IPv4 clients to communicate over an IPv6 network when behind a NAT:



Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 193

Huitema '622 Figure 2 (with annotations from RFC 4380 showing examples of overlap between the disclosures).

Correspondingly, all of the teachings that the Request relies on from RFC4380 to show a SNQ exists were also present in Huitema '622. The Request suggests that RFC4380 presents a SNQ, because "RFC 4380 discloses that an IPv6 address is constructed by concatenating (a) an operator prefix, (b) an IPv4 destination address, and (c) a destination port number." Request at 22. Specifically, the Request argued:

> As shown in the annotated diagram below, RFC4380 discloses a Teredo relay for constructing an IPv6 packet using (a) an IPv6 prefix ("*operator prefix*") together with the IPv4 address of a Teredo server, (c) a port number (referred to as a UDP port), and (b) an IPv4 address of the original IPv4 packet. Ex.1009, 11-12 (§ 4); Ex.1003, ¶ 80.
>
> 
>
>
> Ex.1009, 11 (§ 4) (annotated).

Request at 23, 32-33 (citing RFC4380 at 11-12); *id.* at 27, 63-64, 83 (generally suggesting that RFC4380 taught "using a 'Teredo IPv6 address' that includes 'the UDP port and IPv4 address at which a client can be reached"). However, Requester makes no effort to explain how, for example, the teachings of RFC4380 it relies on is any different than the previously considered Huitema '622 Fig. 7:

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 194

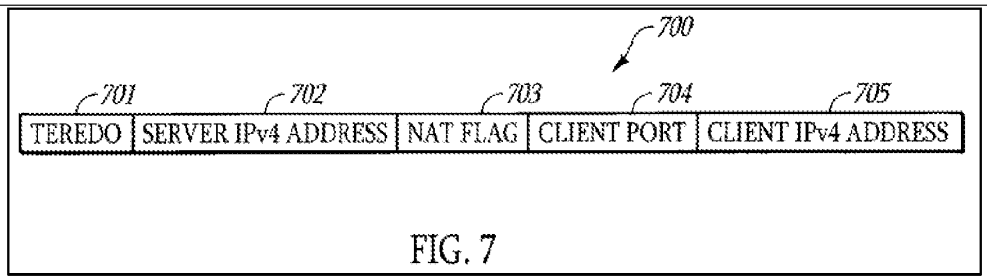


FIG. 7

A service field **701** identifies that this IPv6 address corresponds to an IPv4 client. For example, in the IPv6 address "PREF:102:304::FBFE:BFFA:F9F8", the "PREF" represents the service field **701**. A server IPv4 address field **702** identifies the IPv4 address of the server **103**. For example, the "102:304" in the example IPv6 address is the hexadecimal notation of the address of the server **103** (namely, 1.2.3.4). A NAT flag field **703** may identify whether or not the NAT **102** is a cone NAT. A client port field **704** identifies the mapped port (e.g., UDP port) of the client **101**. For example, the "FBFE" in the example IPv6 address is the mapped port **1025** exclusive OR'ed with hexadecimal number "FFFF". A client IPv4 address field **705** identifies the IPv4 address of the client **101**. For example, the "BFFA:

Huitema '622 at 8:35-52, Fig. 7

The Teredo addresses are composed of 5 components:

Prefix	Server IPv4	Flags	Port	Client IPv4

- Prefix: the 32-bit Teredo service prefix.
- Server IPv4: the IPv4 address of a Teredo server.
- Flags: a set of 16 bits that document type of address and NAT.
- Port: the obfuscated "mapped UDP port" of the Teredo service at the client.
- Client IPv4: the obfuscated "mapped IPv4 address" of the client.

RFC 4380 at 11-12

Because the invention described in RFC4380 is art that has already been cited and considered by the office, it can raise a SNQ "only if the old art is presented/viewed in a new light, or in a different way, as compared with its use in the earlier examination(s), in view of a material

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 195

new argument or interpretation presented in the request." MPEP §2216 (internal quotes omitted). Requester failed to even acknowledge that the teachings of RFC4380 were already before the USPTO—let alone explain how it was being presented in a different way—and as a result it fails to present a new SNQ based on RFC4380.

B. Wetterwald

The Request suggests that the invention described by Wetterwald presents a SNQ because it was not of record during prosecution of the '844 Patent. Request at 26. However, Wetterwald is substantially similar to the Wetterwald '553 reference considered during the original prosecution of the Monarch patent. Because the Request made no attempt to explain how Wetterwald was any different than Wetterwald '553, and because it did not explain how it has presented the Wetterwald invention in a new light by referring to a related filing by the same inventors, it has failed to present a SNQ based on Wetterwald. *See* MPEP § 2216.

As the Request conceded, at least one document "related to" Wetterwald was already considered during prosecution. Request at 7 (referring to Wetterwald '553). The Request suggests that Wetterwald can still present a SNQ if it is "presented in a new light," however the Request made no attempt to present Wetterwald in a new light or otherwise demonstrate that Wetterwald '553 is non-cumulative of Wetterwald. Instead, it merely used Wetterwald to provide a sample rejection, which the MPEP expressly notes is insufficient to provide a SNQ. MPEP § 2216. The lack of an attempt to distinguish Wetterwald from Wetterwald '553 is significant given the similarities between the references.

Both references identify Patrick Wetterwald and Pascal Thubert as inventors:

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 196

(75) Inventors: **Patrick Wetterwald**, Mouans Sartoux (FR); **Pascal Thubert**, La Colle sur Loup (FR); **Vincent Jean Ribiere**, Biot (FR)

Wetterwald

(76) Inventors: **Patrick Wetterwald**, Mouans Sartoux (FR); **Pascal Thubert**, La Colle Sur Loup (FR)

Wetterwald '553

Both references identify substantially similar fields of invention:

The present invention relates to interoperability between IPv4 nodes and IPv6 networks. In particular, the present invention relates to enabling an IPv4 mobile node to maintain connectivity while moving within an IPv6 access network providing network access to an public IPv4 network via a Network Address Translator (NAT) or a Port Address Translator (PAT).

Wetterwald 1:8-15

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 197

[0002] The present invention relates to interoperability between IPv4 networks and IPv6 networks. In particular, the present invention relates to enabling an IPv4 node to access a wide area public IPv4 network (e.g., the Internet), via an IPv6 access network providing network access to the public IPv4 network via a Network Address Translator (NAT) or a Port Address Translator (PAT).

Wetterwald '553 ¶2

Both references identify the same goal of combining an IPv4 network with an IPv6 mobile network:

Hence, IPv6 based mobility is provided for the IPv4 hosts **18**, without the necessity of any mobile IP protocols by the IPv4 hosts **18**; rather, the access network **14** appears to the IPv4 hosts **18** as a bridged local area network having multiple wireless access points for connection to the same wireless link. However, the IPv6 access network **14** actually provides full IPv6 routing capabilities to each of the IPv4 hosts **18**, enabling advanced mobile IPv6 operations to be performed, for example Voice over IP, etc.

Wetterwald 5:59-67

[0063] In addition, the disclosed embodiment enables an IPv4 private network to be combined with an IPv6 mobile network, where mobility can be managed by mobile IPv6 protocols, while providing access to public IPv4 network such as the Internet. In addition, the same IPv4 private network can be configured in all private networks, including mobile networks, simplifying large-scale provisioning.

Wetterwald ’553 ¶63

Both references also identify the same goal of transmitting IPv4 packets across an IPv6 network without generating an IPv6 tunnel to support streaming technologies such as VOIP and video streaming:

According to the disclosed embodiment, IPv4 packets can be transmitted across an IPv6 network, without the necessity of generating an IPv6 tunnel. Hence, the disclosed embodiment is particularly beneficial for streaming technologies such as voice over IP and video streaming, where packet size tends to be relatively small.

Wetterwald 9:65-10:3

[0062] According to the disclosed embodiment, IPv4 packets can be transmitted across an IPv6 network, without the necessity of generating an IPv6 tunnel. Hence, the disclosed embodiment is particularly beneficial for streaming technologies such as voice over IP and video streaming, where packet size tends to be relatively small.

Wetterwald ’553 ¶62

Both references teach substantially similar architectures to achieve the disclosed goals, as shown in, e.g., Figs. 1 and 2:

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 199

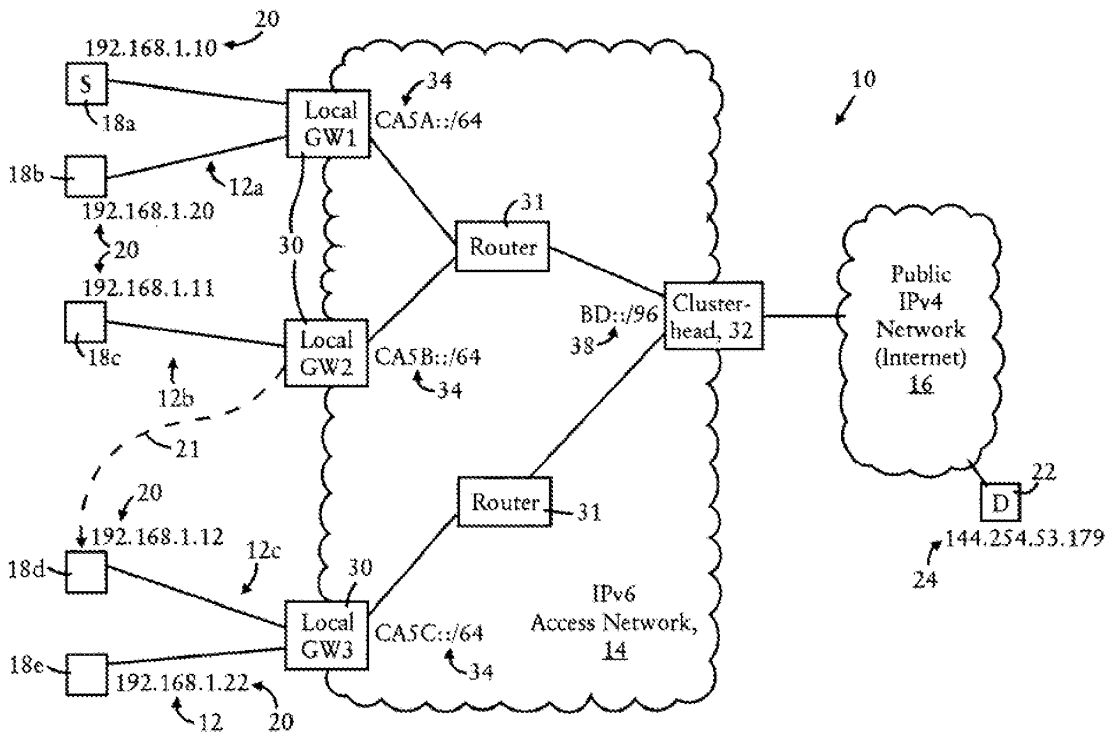


Figure 1

Wetterwald Fig. 1

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 200

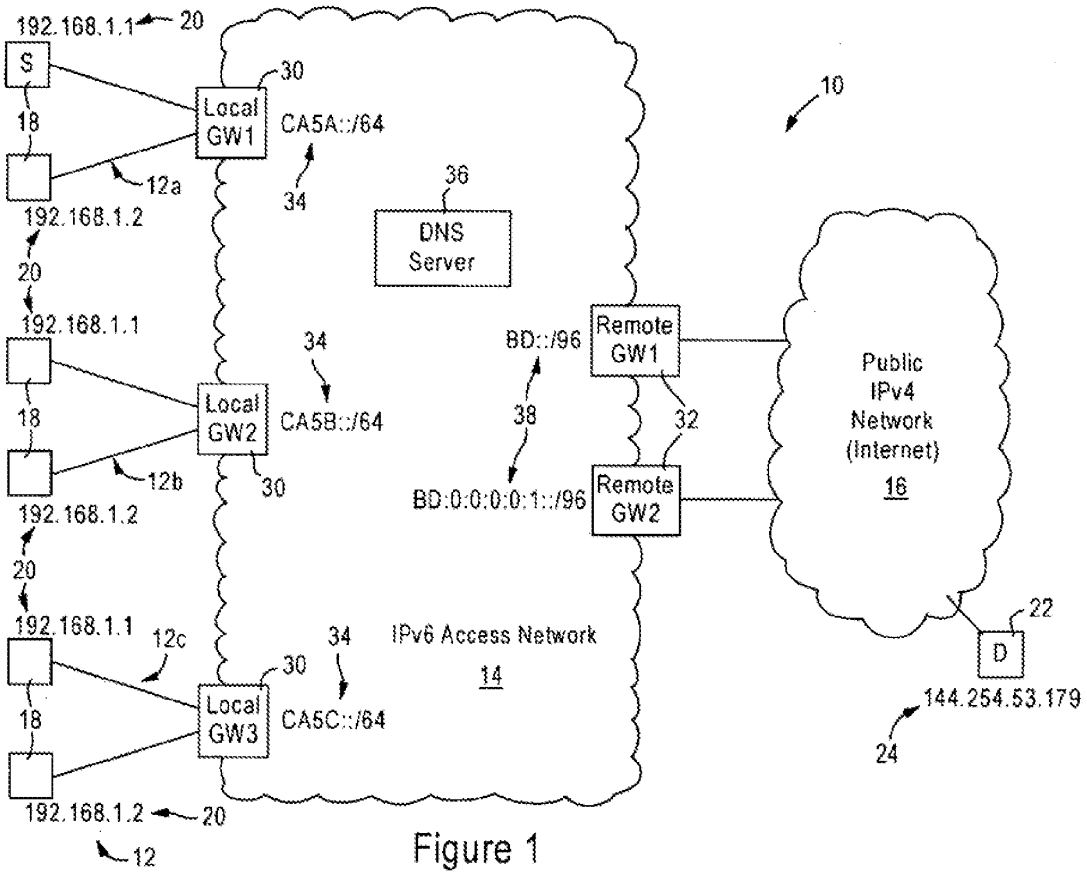


Figure 1

Wetterwald '553 Fig. 1

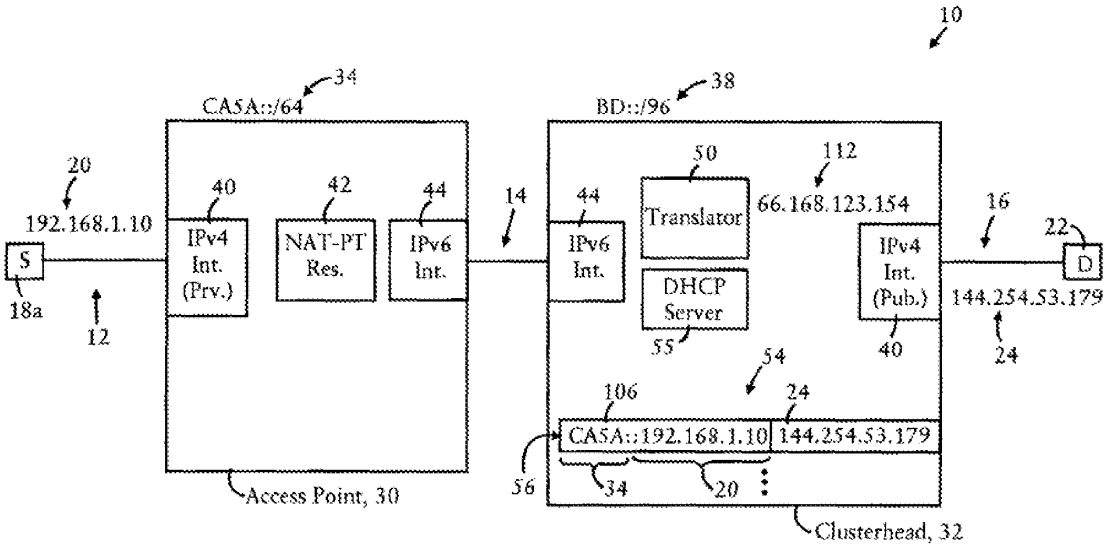


Figure 2

Wetterwald Fig. 2

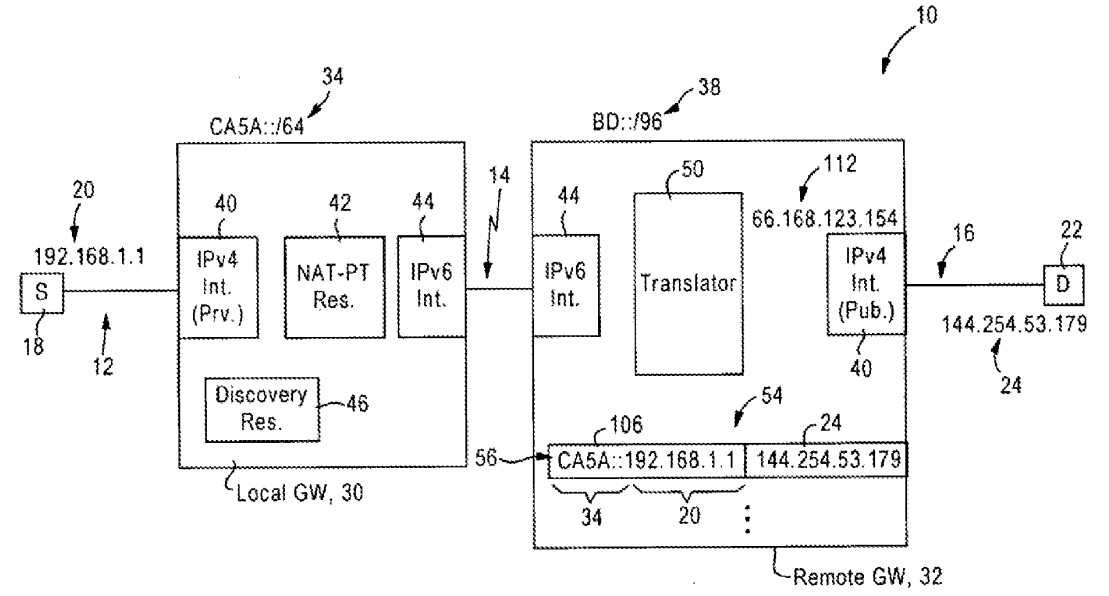


Figure 2

Wetterwald '553 Fig. 2

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 202

Furthermore, the only element of Wetterwald that the Request relied on as presenting a SNQ is the discussion of option headers from Wetterwald 8:24-28. Request at 27. Wetterwald '553 contains the same discussion of option headers:

("144.254.53.179") **24**. If desired, the translator **42** also may add IPv6 option headers related to the layer 4 TCP/UDP source and destination ports, as described in detail in RFC 2460. Wetterwald 8:24-28
IPv4 destination address ("144.254.53.179") **24**. If desired, the translator **42** also may add IPv6 option headers related to the layer **4** TCP/UDP source and destination ports, as described in detail in RFC 2460. Wetterwald '553 ¶50

Because the teachings relied on in Wetterwald are substantively the same as what has already been cited and considered by the office in Wetterwald '553, they cannot present a "new, non-cumulative technological teaching that was not previously considered." MPEP § 2216. Nor did the Request present Wetterwald in a new light—the Request failed to distinguish Wetterwald '553 in any way, and as a result it fails to present a new SNQ based on Wetterwald.

C. Ananda

Like RFC4380 and Wetterwald, the Request makes no attempt to distinguish Ananda from the art considered during the original prosecution. Request at 23-26. Furthermore, the Request does not even suggest that Ananda teaches what it refers to as the "allegedly allowable feature" of "constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, [an] IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number." Request at 6-7. Instead, the Request suggests that Ananda only "discloses the feature of constructing an IPv6 destination address by

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 203

concatenating an operator prefix (e.g., IPv6 prefix) with an IPv4 destination address," with no suggestion that it discloses further concatenating a destination port number. Request at 7-8, 23-26. Therefore, even if the Request had shown that Ananda was noncumulative of the considered references, it still would be insufficient to present a SNQ.

III. The Order fails to point out the SNQ requirements identified in the MPEP

In addition to requesting reconsideration because the Request fails to present a SNQ, Monarch also respectfully requests reconsideration because the Order fails to identify all of the items required by the MPEP, thus preventing Monarch from fully responding to the Order. As noted above, a decision ordering reexamination must point out, for *each* new SNQ identified: (1) what the new teaching is, (2) the claims that the new teaching is directed to, and (3) whether the new teaching was previously considered or addressed in the earlier concluded examination. *See* MPEP § 2246. The Order suggests that a combination of Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 (identified as "SNQ1") presents a SNQ for claims 1-6, 8, and 10. Order at 11-15. The Order also suggests a combination of Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380, RFC4270 and/or RFC1918 (identified as "SNQ2") presents a SNQ, but does not identify for which claims. Order at 15-16. For the reasons discussed below, Monarch respectfully requests reconsideration of the Order.

A. SNQ1: Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380

Regarding SNQ1, the Order fails to fully describe (1) what purported new teaching constitutes SNQ1, and (2) why that new teaching was not previously considered or addressed when at least the teachings of RFC4380 and Wetterwald were considered during prosecution, as discussed above for the Request.

1. The purported new teaching

The Order found that the "Technical Feature" previously found not to be disclosed by the prior art of record was "constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 204

prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number." However, the Order does not explain how the purported new teachings for SNQ1 relate to that Technical Feature to create a SNQ.

First, the Order acknowledges that Ananda fails to teach constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating a destination port number. Order at 13-14. The Order then suggests that "Wetterwald and RFC4380 [teach] adding a destination port number to a translated address." Order at 14. However, neither of the cited portions of Wetterwald or RFC4380 appear to address the destination port limitation that the Order noted was missing from Ananda.

Specifically, the cited portion of Wetterwald suggests that port information may be added to an IPv6 option header. Order at 14 (citing Wetterwald at 8:25-28). An option header is an "extension" header added to a packet that is located separately from the IPv6 header where the destination address is located. EX2001 (RFC 2460 IPv6 Specification) at 6-7. An option header is not part of the IPv6 address, which is contained within the IPv6 header. *Id.* at 4-6. The Order does not explain how an option header equates to the "translated address" of the Technical Feature. Order at 14. Because of this, it is not clear from the Order what purported new teaching has been identified in Wetterwald.

Similarly, the cited portion of RFC4380 notes "[i]f the ***source*** IPv6 address is a Teredo address, the client compares the mapped IPv4 address and mapped port in the ***source*** address with the ***source*** IPv4 address and ***source*** port of the packet…" Order at 14 (citing RFC4380 at 22-23 (emphasis added)). Again, the Order does not explain how the *source* IPv6 address and *source* port discussed in RFC4380 equate to the *destination* address and *destination* port discussed in the Order for the Monarch Patent. Order at 14.

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 205

Because Ananda admittedly does not teach the full Technical Feature, and neither the cited portions of Wetterwald nor RFC4380 appear to address the missing portions of the Technical Feature, it is unclear what new teaching presented by Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 constitutes the SNQ. As such, Monarch is unable to properly address the SNQ finding, and respectfully requests reconsideration.

2. That the new teaching was not previously considered or addressed

As discussed above for the Request, both RFC4380 and Wetterwald are cumulative of references previously considered during prosecution of the Monarch Patent. The Order suggests that neither RFC4380 nor Wetterwald were previously considered during the original prosecution. Order at 7-9. However, as discussed above, RFC4380 teaches the same "Teredo" invention as Huitema '622 and the portions of Wetterwald relied on present substantially similar teachings to Wetterwald '553, both of which were considered during the original prosecution of the Monarch patent. The Order does not explain in what way the new teachings were not previously considered or addressed, nor does it address how the Requester fulfilled its burden of showing that they were not previously considered or addressed, and therefore Monarch is unable to fully respond to the Order.

B. SNQ2: Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380, RFC4270 and/or RFC1918

Regarding SNQ2, the Order fails to fully describe (1) what purported new teaching constitutes SNQ2, (2) the claims the new teaching is directed to, and (3) in what way that new teaching was not previously considered nor addressed, as required by MPEP § 2246.

1. The purported new teaching

As noted above, the Order did not describe how the combination of Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 purportedly presents a SNQ regarding the "Technical Feature" the Order identified

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 206

as missing from the prior art, and therefore SNQ2 is deficient for the same reason. Furthermore, the Order does not identify any SNQ or new teaching obtained from RFC4271 and/or RFC1918. Order at 16-17. Notably, the Request did not propose that either RFC4271 or RFC1918 presented a SNQ. Instead, the Request suggested that only Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 presented a SNQ, and then used RFC4271 and RFC1918 as components of the proposed rejections. Request at 22-29. Because the SNQ presented by RFC4271 and/or RFC1918 is not identified in the Order, Monarch cannot respond to the SNQ analysis, and respectfully requests reconsideration.

2. The claims to which the new teaching is directed

The Order does not identify the claims to which any purported new teaching from SNQ2 is directed. Order at 15-16. For this reason, Monarch cannot respond to the SNQ analysis because it does not know to which claims the analysis is being applied.

3. That the new teaching was not previously considered

As noted above, the Order does not identify the new teachings presented by RFC4271 and/or RFC1918. Correspondingly, the Order also fails to note in what way the teachings from RFC4271 and/or RFC1918 were not previously considered. For all these reasons, Monarch is unable to fully respond to the Order granting reexamination, and respectfully requests reconsideration.

IV. Conclusion

As discussed above, the Request does not explain how the references relied on for the proposed SNQ are noncumulative of the previously considered references or otherwise presented in a new light, despite the striking similarities that at least RFC4380 and Wetterwald bear to the previously considered Huitema '622 and Wetterwald '553 respectively. As a result, the Request does no more than propose a ground of rejection based largely off references cumulative of those previously considered. However, "it is not sufficient that a request for reexamination merely

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 207

proposes one or more rejections of a patent claim or claims as a basis for reexamination. ***It must first be demonstrated that a patent or printed publication that is relied upon in a proposed rejection presents a new, non-cumulative technological teaching that was not previously considered*** and discussed on the record during the prosecution of the application that resulted in the patent for which reexamination is requested." MPEP § 2216 (emphasis added).

Furthermore, the Order omits some of the items required by MPEP § 2246 which are necessary for Monarch to fully respond to the Order. For the foregoing reasons, Patent Owner Monarch respectfully requests that the Office reconsider the previous finding that a substantial new question of patentability exists regarding the '844 Patent.

Dated: July 26, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

By: */Christopher L. Limbacher/*
Christopher L. Limbacher (Reg. No. 76,551)
Attorney for Patent Owner
Monarch Networking Solutions LLC

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 208

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that a copy of the foregoing Patent Owner's Statement and Request For Reconsideration Of Order Granting Reexamination was served via First Class Mail on:

Counsel for Requester:

Theodore M. Foster
(Reg. No. 57,456)
HAYNES AND BOONE, LLP
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Dallas, TX 75219

Dated: July 26, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

By: */Christopher L. Limbacher/*
Christopher L. Limbacher (Reg. No. 76,551)
Attorney for Patent Owner
Monarch Networking Solutions LLC

CERTIFICATE OF EFS-WEB TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being transmitted via the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) electronic filing system (EFS-Web) to the USPTO on July 26, 2021.

/Christopher L. Limbacher/
Christopher L. Limbacher (Reg. No. 76,551)
Attorney for Patent Owner
Monarch Networking Solutions LLC

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 209

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	43346838
Application Number:	90014717
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	9743
Title of Invention:	Method of Receiving a Data Packet Coming from an IPV4 Domain in an IPV6 Domain, An Associated Device, and Associated Access Equipment
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	8451844
Customer Number:	90471
Filer:	Christopher Lee Limbacher
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	43614.401
Receipt Date:	26-JUL-2021
Filing Date:	02-APR-2021
Time Stamp:	18:10:39
Application Type:	Reexam (Third Party)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Reexam Timely Patent Owner's Stmnt in Resp to Order	POsRequestforReconsiderationofSNQfinal.pdf	1397597 9113bd1e9119191fe920c65d30a9ea05006fcab5	no	25
Warnings:					

Information:					
2	Non Patent Literature	rfc2460.pdf	154901 cb1264630b69bb533272a8453be41310e9ca213b	no	40
Warnings:					
Information:					
			Total Files Size (in bytes):	1552498	

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
90/014,717	04/02/2021	8451844	43614.401	9743

90471 7590 05/24/2021
Heim, Payne & Chorush, L.L.P.
1111 Bagby Street
Houston, TX 77002

EXAMINER
CORSARO, NICK

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3992	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
05/24/2021	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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DALLAS, TX 75219

EX PARTE REEXAMINATION COMMUNICATION TRANSMITTAL FORM

REEXAMINATION CONTROL NO. *90/014,717* .

PATENT UNDER REEXAMINATION *8451844* .

ART UNIT *3992* .

Enclosed is a copy of the latest communication from the United States Patent and Trademark Office in the above identified *ex parte* reexamination proceeding (37 CFR 1.550(f)).

Where this copy is supplied after the reply by requester, 37 CFR 1.535, or the time for filing a reply has passed, no submission on behalf of the *ex parte* reexamination requester will be acknowledged or considered (37 CFR 1.550(g)).

Order Granting Request For Ex Parte Reexamination	Control No. 90/014,717	Patent Under Reexamination 8451844	
	Examiner NICK CORSARO	Art Unit 3992	AIA (FITF) Status No

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address--

The request for *ex parte* reexamination filed 04/02/2021 has been considered and a determination has been made. An identification of the claims, the references relied upon, and the rationale supporting the determination are attached.

Attachments: a)☐ PTO-892, b)☑ PTO/SB/08, c)☐ Other: ____

1. ☑ The request for *ex parte* reexamination is GRANTED.

RESPONSE TIMES ARE SET AS FOLLOWS:

For Patent Owner's Statement (Optional): TWO MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication (37 CFR 1.530 (b)). **EXTENSIONS OF TIME ARE GOVERNED BY 37 CFR 1.550(c).**

For Requester's Reply (optional): TWO MONTHS from the **date of service** of any timely filed Patent Owner's Statement (37 CFR 1.535). **NO EXTENSION OF THIS TIME PERIOD IS PERMITTED.** If Patent Owner does not file a timely statement under 37 CFR 1.530(b), then no reply by requester is permitted.

/NICK CORSARO/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992		

cc:Requester (if third party requester)

ORDER GRANTING REQUEST FOR

EX PARTE REEXAMINATION

I. Introduction

This action is an order granting *Ex Parte* reexamination of U.S. Pat. No. 8,451,844 (herein after the '844 Patent) to Boucadair et al., titled "METHOD OF RECEIVING A DATA PACKET COMING FROM AN IPV4 DOMAIN IN AN IPV6 DOMAIN, AN ASSOCIATED DEVICE, AND ASSOCIATED ACCESS EQUIPMENT".

A substantial new question of patentability (SNQ) affecting claims 1-10 of the '844 patent is raised by the prior art cited in a request for Ex Parte reexamination.

II. Papers Filed

A request for reexamination of the '844 Patent was filed on April 02, 2021 ("April 2021 Request"). The April 2021 Request included, among other things, a declaration from Dr. Sylvia Hall-Ellis ("April 2021 Hall-Ellis Declaration") and information disclosure statement identifying the prior art asserted as raising the SNQ ("April 2021 IDS").

III. Consideration of Papers

All of the above identified papers, including the April 2021 Hall-Ellis Declaration, and the April 2021 IDS have been reviewed, considered, and placed of record in the file.

IV. Concurrent Proceedings

Based upon Examiner's review of the '844 Patent itself, the prosecution history, the PTAB PE2E Post Grant Processing System, and the file record, the Examiner finds

that there are no concurrent ex parte reexaminations, supplemental reexaminations, reissues, or IPR proceedings involving the '844 Patent.

V. Litigation

Based upon the Examiner's review of the prosecution history, and the file record, including the April 2021 Request, with associated submissions, and a litigation search conducted by the USPTO, the Examiner finds that the '844 Patent is in litigation. *See "Litigation Search Report CRU," entered in the file record April 05, 2021 ("April 2021 Litigation Search").*

VI. Priority

The '844 Patent was filed as U.S. Application No. 13/001,850 ("'850 Application") as a §371 application on December 29, 2010. The '850 Application was based upon PCT Application No. PCT/FR2009/051148 filed on June 16, 2009 that was based upon FR 08 54398, filed June 20, 2008. Accordingly, the earliest claimed priority is June 20, 2008.

VII. AIA First Inventor to File

As noted above, the '844 Patent has an effective filing date prior to the AIA first inventor to file date of March 16 2013. As such, the examination in this present proceeding is governed by the pre AIA first to invent provisions.

VIII. Prosecution History

A) Original Prosecution of the Base Application

1. Introduction.

The '844 Patent is based upon U.S. Application No. 13/001,850 (the '850 application or base application). When the base application issued, the examiner renumbered independent claims 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Feb 2013 Claims as independent patented claims 1, 3, 5 and 10, respectively.

2. Discussion of Original Prosecution.

a) On December 29, 2010 the base application, i.e. U.S. 13/001,850 was filed with original claims 1-10. Claims 1, 2, 3 and 4 were the independent claims. Dependent claims 5-8 depended directly or indirectly from claim 3. Claims 9 and 10 depended on independent claims 1 and 2, respectively. Claims 1-10 were pending.

b) On December 03, 2012 the examiner issued a non-final rejection ("Aug 2015 Non Final Action"). Claims 1-10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 First Paragraph for lack of enablement. The Examiner found that the specification failed to describe how "concatenation," as claimed, is carried out to construct the claimed IPv6 destination address as in claims 1-5. Claims 1-10 were also rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 Second Paragraph as indefinite. The Examiner found that it was unclear of what an "operator prefix," as in claims 1-5 is referring to. No prior art rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102 or 35 U.S.C. §103 were applied to the claims.

c) On February 27, 2013 the Applicant filed a response ("Feb 2013 Applicant Response"). The Feb 2013 Applicant Response included remarks ("Feb 2013 Applicant Remarks") and claims ("Feb 2013 Claims"). In response to the 35 U.S.C. §112 First Paragraph rejection, in the Feb 2013 Applicant Remarks, the Applicant explained that

the '*concatenation to construct an IPv6 destination address*,' as claimed, was supported and/or enabled by Figure 4 of the drawings. The explanation of Figure 4 was located in Par [0115]. Additionally, in response to the 35 U.S.C. §112 second Paragraph rejection, Applicant identified Par [0101] as giving a description of the claimed 'operator prefix.' In the Oct 2015 Claims minor amendments were made to claims 1 and 3 changing "IPv4 address" to --IPv4 destination address--. Claims 1-10 were pending.

d) On March 21, 2013 the examiner issued a notice of allowance ("March 2013 Notice of Allowance"). The examiner stated that the claims 1-10 were allowed because the prior art of record did not disclose '*constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number*' as in claims 1-4. The examiner renumbered independent claims 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the Feb 2013 Claims as independent patented claims 1, 3, 5 and 10, respectively.

3. Conclusion Original Prosecution

The examiner in the original prosecution supplied reasons for allowance. The reasons for allowance were based upon the Feb 2013 Claims.

The Examiner herein finds that claim 1, reprinted below, is representative. The Examiner finds that the underlined language shown below was what the examiner in the original prosecution stated as the reason for allowing the claims.

"A method of receiving a data packet from an IPv4 domain in an IPv6 domain, said data packet comprising an IPv4 destination address and a destination port number, said method comprising the following steps: constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number; generating an IPv6 data packet from the IPv6 constructed destination address and the received IPv4 packet; and routing the generated IPv6 data packet in the IPv6 domain using the IPv6 constructed

destination address, said constructed address belonging to a range of IPv6 addresses routable to an interconnection equipment of the IPv6 domain with the IPv4 destination address."

B) Petition for Inter Parte Review: IPR2020-01678

On March 22, 2018 a petition for Inter Partes Review was filed ("IPR2020-01678 March 2018 Petition"). The petition requested review of claims 1-10 of U.S. Patent 8,451,844 (the '844 Patent).

On March 31, 2021 the PTAB issued a Decision Denying Institution of Inter Partes Review ("March 2021 IPR Decision"). The PTAB stated that the '844 Patent was involved in another court proceeding. The PTAB stated that based upon evaluation of several factors (Fintiv Factors) regarding that proceeding, the PTAB found that those factors weighed in favor of denying petition for Inter Partes Review.

Because the PTAB denied institution, there was no final written decision (FWD) concerning the patentability of the claims requested in this instant reexamination proceeding.

IX. References/Documents Cited Herein

A) References Cited/Supplied by the Requester.

1. Ananda: US Patent Application Publication 2004/0107287, to Ananda et al., published June 3, 2004, filed as 10/306,985 on November 29, 2002.

2. RFC4380: "Teredo: Tunneling IPv6 Over UDP Through Network Address Translations (NATs)," Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 4380, Christian Huitema, (Feb. 2006).

3. RFC4271: "A Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4),"Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 4271, Y. Rekhter, (January 2006).

4. RFC1918: "Address Allocation for Private Internets," Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 1918, Y. Rekhter, (February 1996).

5. Wetterwald: US Patent No. 7,639,686 to Wetterwald et al., published December 29, 2009, filed as U.S. 11/100,400 on April 7, 2005.

B) Availability of References as Prior Art.

The Examiner finds that all of the above references are available as prior art in this proceeding. For support the Examiner notes the following:

1) Ananda and Wetterwald: Ananda is a U.S. Patent Pre Grant Publication with publication date more than one year before the prior art date of the '844 Patent. Wetterwald is a U.S. Patent with a file date more than one year before the prior art date of the '844 Patent. Accordingly, Ananda qualifies as prior art under 35 U.S.C. §102(a)(b) and (e) and Wetterwald qualifies as prior art under 35 U.S.C. §102(e). As noted above, Ananda and Wetterwald were not applied against the claims in original prosecution of the '850 Application that became the '844 Patent. Additionally, while Ananda and Wetterwald were cited against the '844 Patent in a petition for IPR proceeding, noted above, the IPR was not instituted and therefore Ananda and Wetterwald were not applied against the claims. Accordingly Ananda and Wetterwald were not previously considered.

Because (1) Ananda is a U.S. Patent Pre Grant Publications published before the prior art date of the '844 Patent and Wetterwald is a U.S. Patent with filed date before the prior art date of the '844 Patent; and (2) the references were not been applied

against the claims requested in this instant proceeding via any prior proceedings, the Examiner finds that the references qualify as prior art.

2) RFC4380, RFC4271, RFC1918: The Examiner finds that the evidence of record appears to show that RFC4380, RFC4271, RFC1918 are printed publications available as prior art against the '844 Patent under 35 U.S.C. §102(b). The Examiner takes this position as follows:

a) MPEP 2128 (I) states: A reference is proven to be a "printed publication" "upon a satisfactory showing that such document has been disseminated or otherwise made available to the extent that persons interested and ordinarily skilled in the subject matter or art, exercising reasonable diligence, can locate it." In re Wyer, 655 F.2d 221, 210 USPQ 790 (CCPA 1981) (quoting I.C.E. Corp. v. Armco Steel Corp., 250 F. Supp. 738, 743, 148 USPQ 537, 540 (SDNY 1966)).

b) The Examiner has reviewed RFC4380, RFC4271, RFC1918 and finds that the documents have header information indicating that the documents are "Network Working Group" and "Request for Comments" (RFC's). Additionally the header information of each of the documents indicates a date that is more than one year before the prior art date of the '844 Patent. Further the Examiner finds that RFC4380, RFC4271, RFC1918 were not previously cited against the claims in the prosecution history.

c) The Requestor has supplied the April 2021 Hall-Ellis Declaration. Hall-Ellis attests to employment as a professor in the School of Information at San Jose State University. ¶7. Hall-Ellis attests and shows evidence in ¶¶37-48

and ¶¶93-96 of among other things: (1) that "Network Working Group," in the header refers to the Network Working Group of the standardizing body of the Internet Engineering Task Force (ITEF); (2) the documents are true and correct copies of RFC's submitted to the ITEF; (3) the dates shown are dates that the documents were available to persons of interest in the field; and (4) Persons of interest in the field viewed the documents and cited the documents in other written documents with dates prior to the prior art date of the '844 Patent.

Because:

(1) the Examiner reviewed RFC4380, RFC4271, RFC1918 and finds the documents were not previously cited against the claims and the documents indicate that they are RFC's to the Network Working Group with dates more than year before the prior art date of the '844 Patent; and

(2) the April 2021 Hall-Ellis Declaration attests with evidence that RFC4380, RFC4271, RFC1918 are Request for Comments (RFC) submitted to the ITEF and were available to the public of interest as of the dates on the documents;

(3) the Examiner finds that there is a preponderance of evidence showing that RFC4380, RFC4271, RFC1918 were printed publications available to persons interested in the art as of the dates shown on the references.

Because the evidence shows that RFC4380, RFC4271, RFC1918 are printed publications available to the public of interest more than one year before the prior art date of the '844 Patent, the Examiner finds that RFC4380, RFC4271, RFC1918 qualify as prior art under 35 U.S.C. §102(b).

C) Notice on Previously Cited or Considered References.

On November 2, 2002, Public Law 107-273 was enacted. Title III, Subtitle A, Section 13105, part (a) of the Act revised the reexamination statute by adding the following new last sentence to 35 U.S.C. 303(a) and 312(a):

"The existence of a substantial new question of patentability is not precluded by the fact that a patent or printed publication was previously cited by or to the Office or considered by the Office."

For any reexamination ordered on or after November 2, 2002, the effective date of the statutory revision, reliance on previously cited/considered art, i.e., "old art," does not necessarily preclude the existence of a substantial new question of patentability (SNQ) that is based exclusively on that old art. Rather, determinations on whether a SNQ exists in such an instance shall be based upon a fact-specific inquiry done on a case-by-case basis. For example old art may raise a substantial new question of patentability when the old art is viewed and applied in a new light.

X. Technological Feature for Which the Claims Were Issued

As noted above, during the prosecution of the base application, i.e. U.S. Application No. 13/001,850 the claims were issued based upon claim elements addressed by the examiner as not disclosed by the prior art of record.

For evaluation of substantial new question concerning patentability (SNQ), the Examiner herein finds that the feature ("Technical Feature") in the claim identified by the

examiner in the original prosecution, and reprinted below, is the technical feature for which the claims were issued.

Technical Feature:

"constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number."

XI. Substantial New Question of Patentability (SNQ)

A) Proposed Issues

The April 2021 Request alleges that Ananda, RFC4380, Wetterwald, RFC4380, and RFC1918 raise a substantial new questions of patentability (SNQ's) of claims of the '844 Patent. To comply with 37 CFR 1.510 the Requester provided the following proposed issues.

1) Issue 1: Claims 1-6, 8 and 10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 based upon Ananda with Wetterwald and RFC4380. See April 2021 Request, page 4 and pages 29-78.

2) Issue 2: Claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based upon Ananda with Wetterwald, RFC4380 and RFC4271. See April 20201 Request, page 4 and pages 78-81.

3) Issue 3: Claim 9 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based upon Ananda with Wetterwald, RFC4380 and RFC1918. See April 20201 Request, page 4 and pages 81-85.

B) SNQ1 "Ananda (U.S. 2004/0107287) with Wetterwald (U.S. 7,639,686) and RFC4380" (SNQ1).

The request asserts that a substantial new question of patentability as to claims 1-6, 8 and 10 of the '844 Patent is raised by Ananda, Wetterwald and RFC4380, (Request at 47-95). The Examiner agrees.

As discussed in the Request, e.g. at pp. 33-43, Ananda is teaching a method and apparatus for communicating on a communication network that allows IPv4 data packets to be sent across IPv6 communication backbone (See Ananda at Abstract). Ananda discloses constructing an IPv6 destination address by encapsulating and/or concatenating a complete IPv4 destination address in the payload, where the IPv4 address has the destination address and host address, placed within a prefix (See Figure 4, and Figure 4B below. See also Par [0091] [0104] [0105] below with Par [0092] partial below. As noted below, Ananda is discussing the IPv4 address having the destination and host address. Additionally Ananda is discussing making a virtual IPv6 address by combining the IPv4 and IPv6 information from the addresses. Thus combined address at least having the IPv4 destination address including one operator prefix and the IPv6 address information with another prefix).

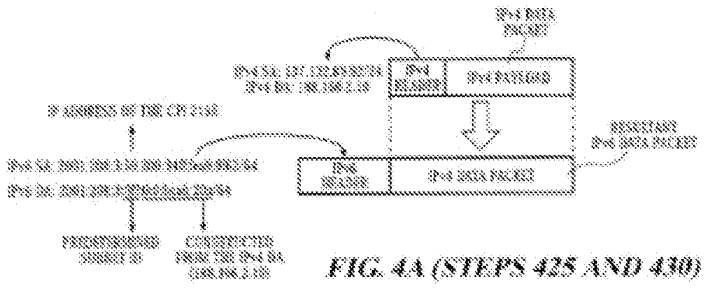


FIG. 4A (STEPS 425 AND 430)

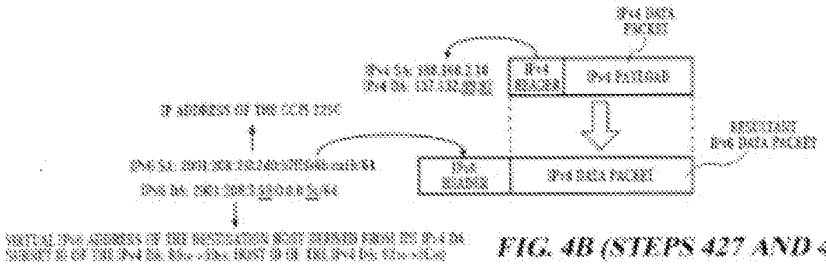


FIG. 4B (STEPS 427 AND 428)

- Ananda (U.S. 2004/010,7287), Figure 4A, Figure 4B.

[0091] When the IPv4 data packet is not addressed to the CPI 215L, and an entry in the IPv4 routing table 324 indicates that the destination address of the IPv4 data packet is the address of a host 215A, 215B or 215C on the subnet 215 or an address of an IPv4 host 108 on the IPv4 portion 105 of the Internet, then the IPv4 input handler 322 sends the IPv4 data packet to the IPv4 forwarder 326.

[0092] When the destination address of the IPv4 data packet is the address of a host 215A, 215B or 215C on the

- Ananda, Par [0091] [0092].

[0104] When it is, then a first 64-bit portion of a IPv6 destination address of a resultant IPv6 data packet is constructed 425 with the first 48-bits, that was previously obtained forming the prefix; and then appending a predetermined 16-bit subnet ID (fffl) to the prefix. The first 64-bit portion of the IPv6 destination address addresses the IPv4 portion 105 of the Internet 107. Next, the second 64-bit portion of the IPv6 destination address is constructed 430 by translating the 32-bit IPv4 destination address to a 32-bit hexadecimal, and then prefixing 32 zeros.

[0105] The first and second 64-bit portions are then combined 435 to produce the 128-bit resultant IPv6 destination address. Subsequently, the resultant IPv6 data packet is constructed 440 with the constructed IPv6 destination address and the complete IPv4 data packet as the payload. Finally, the resultant IPv6 data packet is provided 445 to the IPv6 output handler 338.

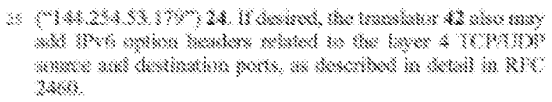
- Ananda, Par [0104] [0105].

Accordingly, the Examiner herein finds that Ananda appears to teach

"*constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix IPv4*

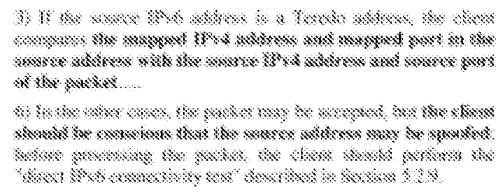
destination address, and the [~~destination port number~~]," as required in the Technical Feature, recited above.

Further, as discussed in the Request for example at pp. 46-50, Wetterwald teaches address translation by adding numbers in the IPv6 destination address related to the IPv4 source and IPv4 destination, port numbers (See Wetterwald, C8:L25-28, reprinted below). Further, RFC4380 teaches incorporating port numbers in the packets (See RFC4380, pp. 22-23 partial reprints below.). Accordingly both of Wetterwald and RFC4380 are teaching adding a destination port number to a translated address.



... ("144.254.53.179") 24. If desired, the translator 42 also may add IPv6 option headers related to the layer 4 TCP/UDP source and destination ports, as described in detail in RFC 3468.

- Wetterwald (US 7,639,686), C8:L25-28.



3) If the source IPv6 address is a Teredo address, the client compares the mapped IPv4 address and mapped port in the source address with the source IPv4 address and source port of the packet....

4) In the other cases, the packet may be accepted, but the client should be conscious that the source address may be spoofed. Before processing the packet, the client should perform the "direct IPv6 connectivity test" described in Section 5.2.8.

- RFC4380, pp. 22-23, partial.

Accordingly, the Examiner herein finds that the combination of Ananda with the teachings of Wetterwald and RFC4380 appears to teach "*constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number*," as required in the Technical Feature, recited above.

Based on the above reasoning the Examiner herein concludes that a reasonable examiner would find the teachings of Ananda with the teachings of Wetterwald and RFC4380 important in deciding whether or not the Technical Feature is patentable.

Therefore the Examiner agrees with the Requester and finds that Ananda with the teachings of Wetterwald and RFC4380 raise a substantial new question of patentability, because the request shows that Ananda with the teachings of Wetterwald and RFC4380 teach the Technical Feature for which the '844 Patent was issued.

The teachings of Ananda with the teachings of Wetterwald and RFC4380 were not cumulative to any written discussion of the requested claims on the record. Additionally the teachings of Ananda with the teachings of Wetterwald and RFC4380, regarding the requested claims, were not previously addressed during a prior examination, and are not the subject of a final holding of invalidity by Federal Courts.

Accordingly the Examiner finds that Ananda in combination with Wetterwald and RFC4380 raise a substantial new question of patentability of the '844 Patent.

C) SNQ2 "Ananda (U.S. 2004/0107287), Wetterwald (U.S. 7,639,686), RFC4380 further with RFC4271 and/or RFC1918."

The request asserts that a substantial new question of patentability of the '844 Patent is raised by: (1) Ananda (U.S. 2004/0107287), Wetterwald (U.S. 7,639,686), RFC4380 and RFC4271 (Request at 95-97); or (2) Ananda (U.S. 2004/0107287), Wetterwald (U.S. 7,639,686), RFC4380 and RFC1918. The Examiner agrees.

As noted above, the Examiner finds Ananda (U.S. 2004/0107287), Wetterwald (U.S. 7,639,686), RFC4380 raises a substantial new question of patentability of the '844 Patent, because, Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380 appear to teach the Technical Feature above. Accordingly the Examiner finds that Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380 with other prior art references, e.g. RFC4271 or RFC1918, would also teach the Technical Feature, recited above.

Based on that reasoning the Examiner herein concludes that a reasonable examiner would find the teachings of Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380 when combined

with RFC4271 or RFC1918 important in deciding whether or not the claims are patentable.

Accordingly the Examiner agrees with the Requester and finds that Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380 when combined with RFC4271 or RFC1918 raise a substantial new question of patentability because the request shows that the combination teaches the Technical Feature for which the '844 Patent was issued.

The teachings of Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380 when combined with RFC4271 or RFC1918 were not cumulative to any written discussion on the record regarding the claims requested in the request, and were not previously addressed during a prior examination, and are not the subject of a final holding of invalidity by Federal Courts.

Accordingly the Examiner finds that a reasonable examiner would consider the teachings important to the aforementioned claims.

XII. Notices Regarding Patent Owners Correspondence Address

Effective May 16, 2007, 37 C.F.R. § 1.33(c) has been revised to provide that:

The patent owner's correspondence address for all communications in an ex parte reexamination or an Inter Partes reexamination is designated as the correspondence address of the patent.

Revisions and Technical Corrections Affecting Requirements for Ex Parte and Inter Partes Reexamination, 72 FR 18892 (April 16, 2007) (Final Rule).

The correspondence address for any pending reexamination proceeding not having the same correspondence address as that of the patent is, by way of this

revision to 37 CFR 1.33(c), automatically changed to that of the patent file as of the effective date.

This change is effective for any reexamination proceeding which is pending before the Office as of May 16, 2007, including the present reexamination proceeding, and to any reexamination proceeding which is filed after that date.

Parties are to take this change into account when filing papers, and direct communications accordingly.

In the event the patent owner's correspondence address listed in the papers (record) for the present proceeding is different from the correspondence address of the patent, it is strongly encouraged that the patent owner affirmatively file a Notification of Change of Correspondence Address in the reexamination proceeding and/or the patent (depending on which address patent owner desires), to conform the address of the proceeding with that of the patent and to clarify the record as to which address should be used for correspondence.

XIII. Conclusion and Correspondence Information

Extensions of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a) will not be permitted in these proceedings because the provisions of 37 C.F.R. § 1.136 apply only to "an applicant" and not to parties in a reexamination proceeding. Additionally, 35 U.S.C. 305 requires that ex parte reexamination proceedings "will be conducted with special dispatch" (37 CFR 1.550(a)). Extensions of time in ex parte reexamination proceedings are provided for in 37 CFR 1.550(c).

Patent owner is reminded of the continuing responsibility under 37 CFR 1.565(a), to apprise the Office of any litigation activity, or other prior or concurrent proceeding,

involving the '844 Patent throughout the course of this reexamination proceeding. See MPEP §§ 2207, 2282 and 2286. The third party requester is similarly apprised of the ability to disclose such proceedings.

All correspondence relating to this ex parte reexamination proceeding should be directed:

By U.S. Mail: Mail Stop Ex Parte Reexamination Central Reexamination Unit Commissioner for Patents United States Patent & Trademark Office P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.By FAX to: (571) 273-9900, Central Reexamination Unit.

By EFS-Web: Registered users of EFS-Web may alternatively submit such correspondence via the electronic filing system EFS-Web, at https://efs.uspto.gov/efile/myportal/efs-refistered.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Reexamination Legal Advisor or Examiner, or as to the status of this proceeding, should be directed to the Central Reexamination Unit at telephone number (571) 272-7705.

/NICK CORSARO/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992

Conferees:

/MY TRANG TON/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992

/ANDREW J. FISCHER/
Supervisory Patent Reexamination Specialist, Art Unit 3992

Reexamination	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/014,717	8451844
	Certificate Date	Certificate Number

Requester Correspondence Address: ☐ Patent Owner ☑ Third Party
HAYNES AND BOONE, LLP IP SECTION 2323 VICTORY AVENUE, SUITE 700 DALLAS, TX 75219

LITIGATION REVIEW ☑	NC (examiner initials)	19 May 2021 (date)
Case Name		Director Initials
Monarch Networking Solutions Lic V. Cisco Systems 2:20cv12(Open)		

COPENDING OFFICE PROCEEDINGS	
TYPE OF PROCEEDING	**NUMBER**
None Found	None Found

Search Notes	Application/Control No.	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination
	90/014,717	8451844
	Examiner	Art Unit
	NICK CORSARO	3992

CPC - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

CPC Combination Sets - Searched*		
Symbol	Date	Examiner

US Classification - Searched*			
Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

* See search history printout included with this form or the SEARCH NOTES box below to determine the scope of the search.

Search Notes		
Search Notes	Date	Examiner
Reviewed Prosecution History	05/19/2021	NC
Reviewed for concurrent proceedings and/or Litigation	05/19/2021	NC
Conferred with My Trang Ton and Andrew J. Fischer	05/19/2021	NC

Interference Search			
US Class/CPC Symbol	US Subclass/CPC Group	Date	Examiner

/NICK CORSARO/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3992	

In place of PTO-1449 Form	U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE			*Complete if Known*	
INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT *(use as many sheets as necessary)*				Application Number	In Ex Parte Reexamination of 8,451,844
				Filing Date	Herewith
				First Inventor Name	
				Art Unit	TBD
				Examiner Name	TBD
SHEET	1	OF	1	Attorney Docket Number	43614.401

U. S. PATENTS				
Examiner's Initials	**Cite No.**	**Document Number**	**Issue Date MM-DD-YYYY**	**Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document**
	Ex. 1008	7,639,686	12-29-2009	Wetterwald et al.

U. S. PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATIONS				
Examiner's Initials	**Cite No.**	**Document Number**	**Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY**	**Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document**
	Ex. 1005	2004/0107287	06-03-2004	Ananda et al.

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS					
Examiner's Initials	**Cite No.**	**Foreign Patent Document (Country Code – Number – Kind)**	**Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY**	**Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document**	**Translation Y/N**

NON-PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS		
Examiner's Initials	**Cite No.**	**Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article, title of the item, date, page(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city/country where published**
	Ex. 1007	Y. Rekhter et al., "Address Allocation for Private Internets," Internet Engineering Task Force ("IETF") Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 1918 ("RFC1918")
	Ex. 1009	C. Huitema, "Teredo: Tunneling IPv6 over UDP through Network Address Translations (NATs)," Internet Engineering Task Force Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 4380 (February 2006) ("RFC4380")
	Ex. 1046	Y. Rekhter, et al., "A Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4)," IETF Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 4271 (Jan. 2006) ("RFC4271")

Examiner Signature	/NICK CORSARO/	Date Considered	05/13/2021

EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include a copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

ALL REFERENCES CONSIDERED EXCEPT WHERE LINED THROUGH. /N.C/

Litigation Search Report CRU 3999

Reexamination Control No. 90/014,717

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Art Unit:	3992	**Phone:**	571-272-7740
Date:	14 May 2021	**E-mail:**	MANUEL.SALDANA@USPTO.GOV

Search Notes

(OPEN) 2:20cv15, Monarch Networking Solutions Llc V. Cisco Systems, Inc. Et Al

1. Performed a KeyCite Search in Westlaw, which retrieves all history on the patent including any litigation.
2. Performed a search on the patent in Lexis CourtLink for any open dockets or closed cases.
3. Performed a search in Lexis in the Federal Courts and Administrative Materials databases for any cases found.
4. Performed a search in Lexis in the IP Journal and Periodicals database for any articles on the patent.
5. Performed a search in Lexis in the news databases for any articles about the patent or any articles about litigation on this patent.

Paper No. 20210514



User Name: Manuel Saldana
Date and Time: Friday, May 14, 2021 3:13:00 PM EDT
Job Number: 143883988

Document (1)

1. *2:20cv15, Monarch Networking Solutions Llc V. Cisco Systems, Inc. Et Al*
   Client/Matter: -None-
   Search Terms: number(2:20CV15)
   Search Type: Natural Language
   Narrowed by:

Content Type	Narrowed by
Dockets	Case Status: Open,Unknown,Closed

2:20cv15, Monarch Networking Solutions Llc V. Cisco Systems, Inc. Et Al

US District Court Docket

United States District Court, Texas Eastern

(Marshall)

This case was retrieved on 05/13/2021

Header

Case Number: ***2:20cv15***
Date Filed: 01/21/2020
Assigned To: District Judge Rodney Gilstrap
Nature of Suit: Patent (830)
Cause: Patent Infringement
Lead Docket: None
Other Docket: None
Jurisdiction: Federal Question

Class Code: Open
Statute: 15:1126
Jury Demand: Both
Demand Amount: $0
NOS Description: Patent

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	Desmarais LLP - New York 230 Park Avenue Floor 26 New York, NY 10169 USA 212.808.2950 Fax: 212.351.3401 Email:Rhabbaz@desmaraisllp.Com Raymond R. Ricordati , III [Terminated: 07/30/2020] Marshall Gerstein & Borun LLP - Chicago 6300 Willis Tower 233 S. Wacker Dr Chicago, IL 60606 USA 312.474.6300 Fax: 312.474.0448 Email:Rricordati@marshallip.Com Ryan T. Lawson [Terminated: 07/30/2020] Desmarais LLP - New York 230 Park Avenue Floor 26 New York, NY 10169 USA 212.351.3400 Fax: 212.351.3401 Email:Rlawson@desmaraisllp.Com Tamir Packin [Terminated: 07/30/2020] Desmarais LLP - New York 230 Park Avenue Floor 26 New York, NY 10169 USA 212-351-3400 Fax: 212-351-3401 Email:Tpackin@desmaraisllp.Com Thomas L Duston [Terminated: 07/30/2020] Marshall Gerstein & Borun LLP 233 S Wacker Dr 6300 Willis Tower Chicago, IL 60606-6357 USA 312/474-6300 Fax: 312/474-0448 Email:Tduston@marshallip.Com William N. Yau [Terminated: 07/30/2020] Desmarais LLP - New York 230 Park Avenue Floor 26 New York, NY 10169 USA 212.351.3400 Fax: 212.351.3401 Email:Wyau@desmaraisllp.Com
Manuel Saldana	

Proceedings

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
1	01/21/2020	COMPLAINT for Patent Infringement against All Defendants (Filing fee $ 400 receipt number 0540-7620746.), filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Civil Cover Sheet, # 2 Exhibit Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit Exhibit D)(Tribble, Max) (Entered: 01/21/2020)	
	01/21/2020	Case assigned to District Judge Rodney Gilstrap. (ch,) (Entered: 01/21/2020)	
	01/21/2020	In accordance with the provisions of 28 USC Section 636(c), you are hereby notified that a U.S. Magistrate Judge of this district court is available to conduct any or all proceedings in this case including a jury or non-jury trial and to order the entry of a final judgment. The form Consent to Proceed Before Magistrate Judge is available on our website. All signed consent forms, excluding pro se parties, should be filed electronically using the event Notice Regarding Consent to Proceed Before Magistrate Judge. (ch,) (Entered: 01/21/2020)	
2	01/21/2020	SUMMONS Issued as to Charter Communications, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Summons(es))(ch,) (Entered: 01/21/2020)	
3	01/21/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Sidney Calvin Capshaw, III on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Capshaw, Sidney) (Entered: 01/21/2020)	
4	01/27/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Michael F Heim on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Heim, Michael) (Entered: 01/27/2020)	
5	01/27/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Robert Allan Bullwinkel on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 01/27/2020)	
6	01/27/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Alden Harris on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Harris, Alden) (Entered: 01/27/2020)	
7	01/31/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Claire Abernathy Henry on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Henry, Claire) (Entered: 01/31/2020)	
8	01/31/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Thomas John Ward, Jr on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Ward, Thomas) (Entered: 01/31/2020)	
9	01/31/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Joseph Samuel Grinstein on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Grinstein, Joseph) (Entered: 01/31/2020)	
10	02/05/2020	***FILED IN ERROR***Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Cisco Systems, Inc..(Jones, Michael) Modified on 2/5/2020 (ch,). (Entered: 02/05/2020)	
	02/05/2020	***FILED IN ERROR. PER ATTORNEY Document # 10, Unopposed Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint. PLEASE IGNORE.*** (ch,) (Entered: 02/05/2020)	
11	02/05/2020	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Cisco Systems, Inc..(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/05/2020)	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
	02/05/2020	Defendant's Unopposed FIRST Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is granted pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Cisco Systems, Inc. to 3/16/2020. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 02/05/2020)	
12	02/06/2020	SUMMONS Returned Executed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. Cisco Systems, Inc. served on 1/23/2020, answer due 3/16/2020. (Grinstein, Joseph) (Entered: 02/06/2020)	
13	02/06/2020	SUMMONS Returned Executed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. Charter Communications, Inc. served on 1/23/2020, answer due 2/13/2020. (Grinstein, Joseph) (Entered: 02/06/2020)	
14	02/06/2020	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Charter Communications, Inc..(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/06/2020)	
	02/07/2020	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is granted pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Charter Communications, Inc. to 3/16/2020. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(nkl,) (Entered: 02/07/2020)	
15	02/24/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Steven M. Shepard on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7676649. (Shepard, Steven) (Additional attachment(s) added on 2/26/2020: # 1 Sealed Attachment) (jmv,). (Entered: 02/24/2020)	
16	03/10/2020	***FILED IN ERROR***<>br>Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Charter Communications, Inc..(Jones, Michael) Modified on 3/10/2020 (ch,). (Entered: 03/10/2020)	
17	03/10/2020	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Charter Communications, Inc..(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2020)	
	03/10/2020	***FILED IN ERROR. PER ATTORNEY Document # 16, Application for Extension of Time. PLEASE IGNORE.*** (ch,) (Entered: 03/10/2020)	
	03/10/2020	Defendant's Unopposed SECOND Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is granted pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Charter Communications, Inc. to 3/31/2020. 15 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 03/10/2020)	
18	03/16/2020	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Cisco Systems, Inc..(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/16/2020)	
	03/16/2020	Defendant's Unopposed SECOND Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is granted pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Cisco Systems, Inc. to 3/31/2020. 15 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 03/16/2020)	
19	03/19/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Tamir Packin on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7717086. (Packin, Tamir) (Entered: 03/19/2020)	
20	03/19/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Jennifer Przybylski on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7717120. (Przybylski, Jennifer) (Entered: 03/19/2020)	
21	03/19/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Michael R Rhodes on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7717175. (Rhodes, Michael) (Entered: 03/19/2020)	
22	03/19/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Raymond N. Habbaz on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7717195. (Habbaz, Raymond) (Entered: 03/19/2020)	
23	03/27/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Tamir Packin on behalf of	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Charter Communications, Inc. (Packin, Tamir) (Entered: 03/27/2020)	
24	03/27/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Jennifer Przybylski on behalf of Charter Communications, Inc. (Przybylski, Jennifer) (Entered: 03/27/2020)	
25	03/27/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Michael R Rhodes on behalf of Charter Communications, Inc. (Rhodes, Michael) (Entered: 03/27/2020)	
26	03/27/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Raymond N. Habbaz on behalf of Charter Communications, Inc. (Habbaz, Raymond) (Entered: 03/27/2020)	
27	03/31/2020	ANSWER to 1 Complaint, by Cisco Systems, Inc..(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/31/2020)	
28	03/31/2020	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Cisco Systems, Inc. identifying Corporate Parent None for Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/31/2020)	
29	03/31/2020	ANSWER to 1 Complaint, by Charter Communications, Inc..(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/31/2020)	
30	03/31/2020	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Charter Communications, Inc. identifying Corporate Parent None for Charter Communications, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/31/2020)	
31	03/31/2020	MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents by Charter Communications, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit Rhodes Declaration, # 2 Exhibit Ex. 1 - US Patent 8,451,844, # 3 Exhibit Ex. 2 - US Patent 8,451,845, # 4 Exhibit Ex. 3 - US Patent 9,019,965, # 5 Exhibit Ex. 4 - US Patent 8,130,775, # 6 Exhibit Ex. 5 - US Patent 8,451,844 Public PAIR Assignments, # 7 Exhibit Ex. 6 - US Patent 8,451,845 Public PAIR Assignments, # 8 Exhibit Ex. 7 - US Patent 9,019,965 Public PAIR Assignments, # 9 Exhibit Ex. 8 - US Patent 8,130,775 Public PAIR Assignments, # 10 Exhibit Ex. 9 - Corporation Wiki Monarch Networking Solutions, # 11 Exhibit Ex. 10 - Slingshot v Acacia Original Complaint, # 12 Exhibit Ex. 11 - Slingshot v Acacia First Amended Complaint, # 13 Exhibit Ex. 12 - Transpacific Purchase Agreement, # 14 Exhibit Ex. 13 - Transpacific Purchase Agreement Amendment, # 15 Exhibit Ex. 14 - Transpacific Services Agreement, # 16 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/31/2020)	
32	04/06/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Ryan T. Lawson on behalf of Charter Communications, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7739861. (Lawson, Ryan) (Entered: 04/06/2020)	
33	04/06/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by William N. Yau on behalf of Charter Communications, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7739874. (Yau, William) (Entered: 04/06/2020)	
34	04/06/2020	NOTICE of Readiness for Scheduling Conference by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Capshaw, Sidney) (Entered: 04/06/2020)	
35	04/07/2020	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 04/07/2020)	
36	04/07/2020	Unopposed MOTION for Extension of Time to File Response/Reply as to 31 MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Grinstein, Joseph) (Entered: 04/07/2020)	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
37	04/08/2020	ORDER granting 36 Motion for Extension of Time to File Response/Reply re 31 MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents Responses due by 4/21/2020. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 4/8/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 04/09/2020)	
38	04/17/2020	ORDER - Scheduling Conference set for 5/18/2020 01:30 PM before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 04/17/2020. (klc,) (Entered: 04/17/2020)	
39	04/20/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by William Brown Collier, Jr on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Collier, William) (Entered: 04/20/2020)	
40	04/21/2020	RESPONSE in Opposition re 31 MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Steven M. Shepard, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4)(Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 04/21/2020)	
41	04/29/2020	REPLY to Response to Motion re 31 MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents filed by Charter Communications, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 04/29/2020)	
	05/01/2020	NOTICE of Hearing: TELEPHONIC Scheduling Conference RESET for 5/18/2020 11:00 AM before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap. ***The Court's telephone conference number is 877-336-1839. The Access Code is 5737419#. Participants should use a landline phone connection, unless use of a cellular connection is the only viable means available. Participants shall mute themselves upon joining the conference and stay muted unless speaking. Further participants shall identify themselves each and every time they speak.***(jml) (Entered: 05/01/2020)	
42	05/04/2020	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC re P.R. 3-1 and 3-2 (Tribble, Max) (Entered: 05/04/2020)	
43	05/05/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Catriona Lavery on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7779497. (Lavery, Catriona) (Entered: 05/05/2020)	
44	05/06/2020	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 31 MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 05/06/2020)	
45	05/14/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Andrea Leigh Fair on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Fair, Andrea) (Entered: 05/14/2020)	
46	05/18/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Elizabeth L DeRieux on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (DeRieux, Elizabeth) (Entered: 05/18/2020)	
	05/18/2020	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Rodney Gilstrap: Scheduling Conference held via Telephone Conference on 5/18/2020. Counsel for the parties appeared and were asked if they consented to a trial before the United States Magistrate Judge. The Court then gave Markman and Jury Selection dates; and deadlines for submitting Agreed Scheduling and Discovery Orders (14 days). (Court Reporter Shea Sloan)(jml) (Entered: 05/18/2020)	
47	05/22/2020	ORDER denying 31 Motion to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 5/22/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 05/22/2020)	
48	06/01/2020	Joint MOTION for Entry of Docket Control Order by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 06/01/2020)	
49	06/01/2020	Joint MOTION for Entry of Discovery Order by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 06/01/2020)	
50	06/02/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Thomas L Duston on behalf of Charter Communications, Inc. (Duston, Thomas) (Entered: 06/02/2020)	
51	06/02/2020	DOCKET CONTROL ORDER granting 48 Joint MOTION for Entry of Docket Control Order. Pretrial Conference set for 3/29/2021 09:00 AM before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap., Amended Pleadings due by 9/4/2020., Jury Selection set for 5/3/2021 09:00AM before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap., Markman Hearing set for 11/20/2020 09:00 AM before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap., Motions due by 3/8/2021., Proposed Pretrial Order due by 3/22/2021. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 6/2/2020. (ch,) Modified on 6/3/2020 (ch,). (Entered: 06/02/2020)	
52	06/02/2020	DISCOVERY ORDER granting 49 Joint MOTION for Entry of Discovery Order. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 6/2/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 06/02/2020)	
53	06/02/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Raymond R. Ricordati, III on behalf of Charter Communications, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7818414. (Ricordati, Raymond) (Entered: 06/02/2020)	
54	06/02/2020	MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents (Renewed) by Charter Communications, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 1 - US Patent 8,451,844, # 3 Ex. 2 - US Patent 8,451,845, # 4 Ex. 3 - US Patent 9,019,965, # 5 Ex. 4 - US Patent 8,130,775, # 6 Ex. 5 - US Patent 8,451,844 Public PAIR Assignments, # 7 Ex. 6 - US Patent 8,451,845 Public PAIR Assignments, # 8 Ex. 7 - US Patent 9,019,965 Public PAIR Assignments, # 9 Ex. 8 - US Patent 8,130,775 Public PAIR Assignments, # 10 Ex. 9 - Corporation Wiki Monarch Networking Solutions, # 11 Ex. 10 - Slingshot v Acacia Original Complaint, # 12 Ex. 11 - Slingshot v Acacia First Amended Complaint, # 13 Ex. 12 - Slingshot v Acacia 2nd Amended Complaint, # 14 Ex. 13 - Patent Sale Agreement, # 15 Ex. 14 - Slingshot v. Acacia Monarch Motion To Dismiss, # 16 Ex. 15 - Slingshot v Acacia Briefing Schedule Order, # 17 Ex. 16 - Slingshot v Acacia Declaratory Action, # 18 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 06/02/2020)	
55	06/02/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Chelsea M. Murray on behalf of Charter Communications, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7818473. (Murray, Chelsea) (Entered: 06/02/2020)	
	06/03/2020	Set/Reset Deadlines: Motions due by 3/8/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 06/03/2020)	
56	06/03/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Kevin D. Hogg on behalf of Charter Communications, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7819292. (Hogg, Kevin) (Entered: 06/03/2020)	
57	06/08/2020	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Charter Communications, Inc. (Initial Disclosures, per Discovery Order, Dkt. 52) (Duston, Thomas) (Entered: 06/08/2020)	
58	06/08/2020	Joint MOTION for Entry of Protective Order with Disputed Provision by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 06/08/2020)	
59	06/09/2020	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Cisco Systems, Inc. regarding Compliance with Initial and Additional Disclosures (Clutter,	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Patrick) (Entered: 06/09/2020)	
60	06/09/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Patrick Colbert Clutter, IV on behalf of Charter Communications, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc. (Clutter, Patrick) (Entered: 06/09/2020)	
61	06/09/2020	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Notice of Compliance) (Lavery, Catriona) (Entered: 06/09/2020)	
62	06/10/2020	PROTECTIVE ORDER. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 6/9/2020. (nkl,) (Entered: 06/10/2020)	
63	06/17/2020	Joint MOTION for Entry of ESI Order by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 06/17/2020)	
64	06/17/2020	RESPONSE in Opposition re 54 MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents (Renewed) filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 06/17/2020)	
65	06/18/2020	E-DISCOVERY ORDER granting 63 Joint MOTION for Entry of ESI Order. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 6/18/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 06/19/2020)	
66	06/19/2020	NOTICE by Cisco Systems, Inc. re 54 MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents (Renewed) (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 06/19/2020)	
67	06/30/2020	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Charter Communications, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc. regarding Compliance with PR 3-3 and 3-4 (Clutter, Patrick) (Entered: 06/30/2020)	
68	07/13/2020	NOTICE by Charter Communications, Inc. Charter Communications, Inc.'s Notice of Compliance Regarding PR3-4 Disclosures (Ricordati, Raymond) (Entered: 07/13/2020)	
69	07/25/2020	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC re P.R. 4-1 (Tribble, Max) (Entered: 07/25/2020)	
70	07/27/2020	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Charter Communications, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc. regarding Compliance with PR 4-1 Disclosures (Clutter, Patrick) (Entered: 07/27/2020)	
71	07/30/2020	STIPULATION Stipulation of Voluntary Dismissal Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a)(1)(A)(ii) by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 07/30/2020)	
72	07/30/2020	ORDER granting 71 Stipulation of Voluntary Dismissal as to Charter Communications Inc without prejudice. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 7/30/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 07/30/2020)	
73	08/17/2020	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC re P.R. 4-2 (Tribble, Max) (Entered: 08/17/2020)	
74	08/17/2020	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Cisco Systems, Inc. regarding Compliance with PR 4-2 Disclosures (Clutter, Patrick) (Entered: 08/17/2020)	
75	08/20/2020	Agreed MOTION for Issuance of Letters Rogatory by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A, # 2 Text of Proposed Order)(Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 08/20/2020)	
76	08/24/2020	ORDER granting 75 Motion for Issuance of Letters Rogatory. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 8/24/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 08/24/2020)	
77	09/03/2020	Opposed SEALED PATENT MOTION to Transfer to the Northern District of California by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex 1 - 2020-08-20 Mukherji Declaration, # 3 Ex 2 - 2020-08-21 Oliver Declaration, # 4 Ex 3 - 2020-08-27 Lund Declaration, # 5 Ex 4 - 2020-08-29 Awam Declaration, # 6 Ex 5 - 2020-08-31 Dharmarajan Declaration, # 7 Ex 6 - US Patent No. 8,130,775, # 8 Ex 7 - 2020-06-08 Cisco Initial and Additional Disclosures, # 9 Ex 8 - 2020-06-08 Monarch	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Initial and Additional Disclosures, # 10 Ex 9 - 2020-06-24 Monarch Amended Initial Disclosures, # 11 Ex 10 - 2020-06-29 Preliminary Invalidity Contentions, # 12 Ex 11 - Godo Kaisha IP Bridge 1 v Intel Corp, # 13 Ex 12 - MON-CISCO-0001915 FILE UNDER SEAL, # 14 Ex 13 - 7.30.2020 Acacia Research Group LLC - Company Profile and News - Bloomberg Markets, # 15 Ex 14 - Monarch Company Profile, # 16 Ex 15 - 7.13.2020 IETF _ Legal request procedures, # 17 Ex 16 - 7.16.2020 IETF _ About, # 18 Ex 17 - 8.3.2020 Apple Inc - Company Profile and News - Bloomberg Markets, # 19 Ex 18 - 8.3.2020 Apple law-enforcement-guidelines-us-12.05.2018, # 20 Ex 19 - Arnaud Cauvin (LinkedIn), # 21 Ex 20 - Charlie Raasch (LinkedIn), # 22 Ex 21 - David D. Brush (LinkedIn), # 23 Ex 22 - Dave Ward (LinkedIn), # 24 Ex 23 - Eric Lucas (LinkedIn), # 25 Ex 24 - Erik Ahroon (LinkedIn), # 26 Ex 25 - Frederic Jounay (LinkedIn), # 27 Ex 26 - Jean-Luc Grimault (LinkedIn), # 28 Ex 27 - Keyur Patel (LinkedIn), # 29 Ex 28 - Marc Booth (LinkedIn), # 30 Ex 29 - Mark Townsley (LinkedIn), # 31 Ex 30 - Michael Kim (LinkedIn), # 32 Ex 31 - Mitch Oliver (LinkedIn), # 33 Ex 32 - Mohammed Kassi Lahlou (LinkedIn), # 34 Ex 33 - Nadereh Russell (LinkedIn), # 35 Ex 34 - Ole Troan (LinkedIn), # 36 Ex 35 - Rahul Aggarwal (LinkedIn), # 37 Ex 36 - Rob Hamilton (LinkedIn), # 38 Ex 37 - Soumitra Mukherji (LinkedIn), # 39 Ex 38 - Vishnuprakash Selvarajan (LinkedIn), # 40 Ex 39 - US Patent No. 8,451,844, # 41 Ex 40 - US Patent No. 8,451,845, # 42 Ex 41 - US Patent No. 9,019,965, # 43 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 09/03/2020)	
78	09/04/2020	AMENDED ANSWER to 1 Complaint, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 09/04/2020)	
79	09/04/2020	Opposed MOTION For Leave To Amend Infringement Contentions by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration Of Catriona Lavery In Support Of Plaintiffs Motion For Leave To Amend Infringement Contentions, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Text of Proposed Order Granting Plaintiffs Motion For Leave To Amend Infringement Contentions)(Lavery, Catriona) (Entered: 09/04/2020)	
80	09/04/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Marta Y Beckwith on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7986832. (Beckwith, Marta) (Entered: 09/04/2020)	
81	09/04/2020	Joint Claim Construction and Prehearing Statement by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC.(Collier, William) (Entered: 09/04/2020)	
82	09/08/2020	REDACTION to 77 Opposed SEALED PATENT MOTION to Transfer to the Northern District of California by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex 1 - 2020-08-20 Mukherji Declaration, # 3 Ex 2 - 2020-08-21 Oliver Declaration, # 4 Ex 3 - 2020-08-27 Lund Declaration, # 5 Ex 4 - 2020-08-29 Awam Declaration, # 6 Ex 5 - 2020-08-31 Dharmarajan Declaration, # 7 Ex 6 - US Patent No. 8,130,775, # 8 Ex 7 - 2020-06-08 Cisco Initial and Additional Disclosures, # 9 Ex 8 - 2020-06-08 Monarch Initial and Additional Disclosures, # 10 Ex 9 - 2020-06-24 Monarch Amended Initial Disclosures, # 11 Ex 10 - 2020-06-29 Preliminary Invalidity Contentions, # 12 Ex 11 - Godo Kaisha IP Bridge 1 v Intel Corp, # 13 Ex 12 - Fully Redacted, # 14 Ex 13 - 7.30.2020 Acacia Research Group LLC - Company Profile and News - Bloomberg Markets, # 15 Ex 14 - Monarch Company Profile, # 16 Ex 15 - 7.13.2020 IETF _ Legal request procedures, # 17 Ex 16 - 7.16.2020 IETF _ About, # 18 Ex 17 - Fully Redacted, # 19 Ex 18 - Fully Redacted, # 20 Ex 19 - Arnaud Cauvin (LinkedIn), # 21 Ex 20 - Charlie Raasch (LinkedIn), # 22	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Ex 21 - David D. Brush (LinkedIn), # 23 Ex 22 - Dave Ward (LinkedIn), # 24 Ex 23 - Eric Lucas (LinkedIn), # 25 Ex 24 - Erik Ahroon (LinkedIn), # 26 Ex 25 - Frederic Jounay (LinkedIn), # 27 Ex 26 - Jean-Luc Grimault (LinkedIn), # 28 Ex 27 - Keyur Patel (LinkedIn), # 29 Ex 28 - Marc Booth (LinkedIn), # 30 Ex 29 - Mark Townsley (LinkedIn), # 31 Ex 30 - Michael Kim (LinkedIn), # 32 Ex 31 - Mitch Oliver (LinkedIn), # 33 Ex 32 - Mohammed Kassi Lahlou (LinkedIn), # 34 Ex 33 - Nadereh Russell (LinkedIn), # 35 Ex 34 - Ole Troan (LinkedIn), # 36 Ex 35 - Rahul Aggarwal (LinkedIn), # 37 Ex 36 - Rob Hamilton (LinkedIn), # 38 Ex 37 - Soumitra Mukherji (LinkedIn), # 39 Ex 38 - Vishnuprakash Selvarajan (LinkedIn), # 40 Ex 39 - US Patent No. 8,451,844, # 41 Ex 40 - US Patent No. 8,451,845, # 42 Ex 41 - US Patent No. 9,019,965, # 43 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 09/08/2020)	
83	09/11/2020	Unopposed MOTION for Extension of Time to File Response/Reply as to 77 Opposed SEALED PATENT MOTION to Transfer to the Northern District of California by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Lavery, Catriona) (Entered: 09/11/2020)	
84	09/15/2020	ORDER granting 83 Motion for Extension of Time to File Response/Reply. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 9/15/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 09/16/2020)	
85	09/18/2020	SEALED RESPONSE to Motion re 79 Opposed MOTION For Leave To Amend Infringement Contentions filed by Cisco Systems, Inc. (Attachments: # 1 Yau Declaration, # 2 Ex. 1 - Sealed, # 3 Ex. 2 - Sealed, # 4 Ex. 3 - Sealed, # 5 Ex. 4 - Sealed, # 6 Ex. 5 - US Patent No. 8,451,844, # 7 Ex. 6 - US Patent No. 8,451,845, # 8 Ex. 7 - US Patent No. 9,019,965, # 9 Ex. 8 - US Patent No. 8,130,775, # 10 Ex. 9 - Sealed, # 11 Ex. 10 - Sealed, # 12 Ex. 11 - Monarch Company Profile, # 13 Ex. 12 - Sealed, # 14 Ex. 13 - 2020-09-11 Email From S. Shepard to M. Rhodes, # 15 Ex. 14 - 2020-05-04 Monarch Asserted Claims and Infrg Contentions, # 16 Ex. 15 - 2020-05-05 Counsel Correspondence, # 17 Ex. 16 - 2020-05-15 & 2020-05-29 Counsel Correspondence, # 18 Ex. 17.1- 2020-06-05 & 2020 -06-08 Counsel Correspondence, # 19 Ex. 18 - 2020-06-16 Counsel Correspondence, # 20 Ex. 19 - 2020-06-29 Cisco Preliminary Invalidity Contentions, # 21 Ex. 20 - 2020-06-29 Cisco SME Contentions, # 22 Ex. 21 - 020-07-27 Monarch Resp to Defs 1st Set of Common Rogs (Nos 1-13), # 23 Ex. 22 - 2020-08-07 Letter From Rhodes to Shepard re Monarch's Alleged Priority Date, # 24 Ex. 23 - 2020-08-12 & 2020-08-18 Counsel Correspondence, # 25 Ex. 24 - US Patent No. 8,451,844 - File History - PAIR, # 26 Ex. 25 - US Patent No. 8,451,845 - File History - PAIR, # 27 Ex. 26 - US Patent No. 9,019,965 - File History - PAIR, # 28 Ex. 27 - US Patent No. 8,130,775 - File History - PAIR, # 29 Ex. 28 - Rmail Ltd. v. Amazon.com, Inc., No. 10-cv-00258-JRG-264, # 30 Ex. 29 - Sealed, # 31 Ex. 30 - Sealed, # 32 Ex. 31 - Sealed, # 33 Ex. 32 - 2020-06-24 Monarch Initial Disclosures, # 34 Ex. 33 - US8451844 Public PAIR Assignments, # 35 Ex. 34 - US8451845 Public PAIR Assignments, # 36 Ex. 35 - US9019965 Public PAIR Assignments, # 37 Ex. 36 - US8130775 Public PAIR Assignments, # 38 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 09/18/2020)	
86	09/21/2020	REDACTION to 85 Sealed Response to Motion,,,,,, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Yau Declaration, # 2 Ex. 1 - Redacted in Full, # 3 Ex. 2 - Redacted in Full, # 4 Ex. 3 - Redacted in Full, # 5 Ex. 4 - Redacted in Full, # 6 Ex. 5 - US Patent No. 8,451,844, # 7 Ex. 6 - US Patent No. 8,451,845, # 8 Ex. 7 - US Patent No. 9,019,965, # 9 Ex. 8 - US Patent No.	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		8,130,775, # 10 Ex. 9 - Redacted in Full, # 11 Ex. 10 - Redacted in Full, # 12 Ex. 11 - Monarch Company Profile, # 13 Ex. 12 - Redacted in Full, # 14 Ex. 13 - 2020-09-11 Email From S. Shepard to M. Rhodes, # 15 Ex. 14 - 2020-05-04 Monarch Asserted Claims and Infrg Contentions, # 16 Ex. 15 - 2020-05-05 Counsel Correspondence, # 17 Ex. 16 - 2020-05-15 & 2020-05-29 Counsel Correspondence, # 18 Ex. 17.1- 2020-06-05 & 2020 -06-08 Counsel Correspondence, # 19 Ex. 18 - 2020-06-16 Counsel Correspondence, # 20 Ex. 19 - 2020-06-29 Cisco Preliminary Invalidity Contentions, # 21 Ex. 20 - 2020-06-29 Cisco SME Contentions, # 22 Ex. 21 - 020-07-27 Monarch Resp to Defs 1st Set of Common Rogs (Nos 1-13), # 23 Ex. 22 - 2020-08-07 Letter From Rhodes to Shepard re Monarch's Alleged Priority Date, # 24 Ex. 23 - 2020-08-12 & 2020-08-18 Counsel Correspondence, # 25 Ex. 24 - US Patent No. 8,451,844 - File History - PAIR, # 26 Ex. 25 - US Patent No. 8,451,845 - File History - PAIR, # 27 Ex. 26 - US Patent No. 9,019,965 - File History - PAIR, # 28 Ex. 27 - US Patent No. 8,130,775 - File History - PAIR, # 29 Ex. 28 - Rmail Ltd. v. Amazon.com, Inc., No. 10-cv-00258-JRG-264, # 30 Ex. 29 - Redacted in Full, # 31 Ex. 30 - Redacted in Full, # 32 Ex. 31 - Redacted in Fll, # 33 Ex. 32 - 2020-06-24 Monarch Initial Disclosures, # 34 Ex. 33 - US8451844 Public PAIR Assignments, # 35 Ex. 34 - US8451845 Public PAIR Assignments, # 36 Ex. 35 - US9019965 Public PAIR Assignments, # 37 Ex. 36 - US8130775 Public PAIR Assignments, # 38 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 09/21/2020)	
87	09/28/2020	REPLY to Response to Motion re 79 Opposed MOTION For Leave To Amend Infringement Contentions filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit of Catriona Lavery)(Lavery, Catriona) (Entered: 09/28/2020)	
88	10/05/2020	OPENING CLAIM CONSTRUCTION BRIEF filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A, # 2 Exhibit B, # 3 Exhibit C, # 4 Exhibit D, # 5 Exhibit E, # 6 Exhibit F, # 7 Exhibit G, # 8 Exhibit H, # 9 Exhibit I, # 10 Exhibit J)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 10/05/2020)	
89	10/06/2020	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 79 Opposed MOTION For Leave To Amend Infringement Contentions filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 10/06/2020)	
90	10/09/2020	First Amended Joint Claim Construction and Prehearing Statement by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Lavery, Catriona) (Entered: 10/09/2020)	
91	10/12/2020	SEALED Plaintiff's RESPONSE In Opposition to Cisco's Motion re 77 Opposed SEALED PATENT MOTION to Transfer to the Northern District of California filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of William B. Collier, Jr, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Exhibit 12, # 14 Exhibit 13, # 15 Exhibit 14, # 16 Exhibit 15, # 17 Exhibit 16, # 18 Exhibit 17, # 19 Exhibit 18, # 20 Exhibit 19, # 21 Exhibit 20, # 22 Exhibit 21, # 23 Exhibit 22, # 24 Exhibit 23, # 25 Exhibit 24, # 26 Exhibit 25, # 27 Exhibit 26, # 28 Exhibit 27, # 29 Exhibit 28, # 30 Exhibit 29)(Collier, William) (Entered: 10/12/2020)	
92	10/14/2020	REDACTION to 91 Sealed Response to Motion,,. to Transfer Venue to the Northern District of California by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of William B. Collier, Jr, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Exhibit 12, # 14 Exhibit 13, # 15 Exhibit 14, # 16 Exhibit 15, # 17 Exhibit 16, # 18	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Exhibit 17, # 19 Exhibit 18, # 20 Exhibit 19, # 21 Exhibit 20, # 22 Exhibit 21, # 23 Exhibit 22, # 24 Exhibit 23, # 25 Exhibit 24, # 26 Exhibit 25, # 27 Exhibit 26, # 28 Exhibit 27, # 29 Exhibit 28, # 30 Exhibit 29)(Collier, William) (Entered: 10/14/2020)	
93	10/15/2020	ORDER - Joint Status Report shall be filed within seven (7) days of the issuance of this Order. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 10/15/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 10/16/2020)	
94	10/21/2020	STATUS REPORT Update Regarding Slingshot Litigation by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 10/21/2020)	
95	10/21/2020	SEALED PATENT REPLY to Response to PATENT Motion re 77 Opposed SEALED PATENT MOTION to Transfer to the Northern District of California filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 42 - SEALED 2020-10-02 Cisco First Suppl Resp to Monarch 2nd Set of Rogs (Venue), # 3 Ex. 43 - SEALED 2020-09-09 Cisco Subpoena for Docs to Apple, # 4 Ex. 44 - 2020-10-16 Cisco Subpoenas to IETF, # 5 Ex. 45 - SEALED Gill, Sean - 2020-10-06 - R-AEO, # 6 Ex. 46 - 2020-10-02 Monarch 30(b)(6) 1st Amd Dep Notice re Venue to Cisco, # 7 Ex. 47 - Martin Walker CV - September 2020, # 8 Ex. 48 - 2020-06-08 Charter Comm. Initial and Additional Disclosures)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 10/21/2020)	
96	10/21/2020	Responsive CLAIM CONSTRUCTION BRIEF filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 1 - US Patent No. 8,451,844, # 3 Ex. 2 - US Patent No. 8,451,845, # 4 Ex. 3 - US Patent No. 9,019,965, # 5 Ex. 4 - US Patent No. 8,130,775, # 6 Ex. 5 - US Patent No. 8,451,844 - File History - PAIR, # 7 Ex. 6 - US Patent No. 8,451,845 - File History - PAIR, # 8 Ex. 7 - 2020-09-04 Almeroth CC Declaration, # 9 Ex. 8 - Almeroth, Kevin - 2020-09-30 - CONF, # 10 Ex. 9 - rfc791, # 11 Ex. 10 - 2020-10-05 HPC Ltr to Judge Gilstrap re Monarch's Tech Tutorial, # 12 Ex. 11 - draft-ietf-pwe3-ms-pw-arch-02, # 13 Ex. 12 - Newton's Telecom Dictionary, # 14 Ex. 13 - Techopedia, # 15 Ex. 14 - MON-CISCO-0006533)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 10/21/2020)	
97	10/22/2020	ORDER OF LIMITED REFERRAL. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 10/22/20. (ch,) (Entered: 10/22/2020)	
	10/22/2020	NOTICE of Hearing:Markman Hearing set for 11/20/2020 09:00 AM before Magistrate Judge Roy S. Payne. (bga,) (Entered: 10/22/2020)	
98	10/23/2020	REDACTION to 95 Sealed PATENT Reply to Response to PATENT Motion,, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 42 - Fully Redacted, # 3 Ex. 43 - Fully Redacted, # 4 Ex. 44 - 2020-10-16 Cisco Subpoenas to IETF, # 5 Ex. 45 - Fully Redacted, # 6 Ex. 46 - 2020-10-02 Monarch 30(b)(6) 1st Amd Dep Notice re Venue to Cisco, # 7 Ex. 47 - Martin Walker CV - September 2020, # 8 Ex. 48 - 2020-06-08 Charter Comm. Initial and Additional Disclosures)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 10/23/2020)	
99	10/26/2020	ORDER - ORDERED that Mr. Scott E. Woloson be appointed as the Courts technical advisor in the above-captioned case. Signed by Magistrate Judge Roy S. Payne on 10/26/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 10/27/2020)	
100	10/28/2020	SEALED SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 77 Opposed SEALED PATENT MOTION to Transfer to the Northern District of California filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of William B. Collier, Jr, # 2 Exhibit 30, # 3 Exhibit 31)(Collier, William) (Entered: 10/28/2020)	
101	10/28/2020	ORDER denying 54 MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents (Renewed). Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 10/28/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 10/29/2020)	
102	10/30/2020	REDACTION to 100 Sealed Sur-Reply to Reply to Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of William B. Collier, Jr, # 2 Exhibit 30, # 3 Exhibit 31)(Collier, William) (Entered: 10/30/2020)	
103	10/30/2020	REPLY to 96 Claim Construction Brief,,, filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit K, # 2 Exhibit L, # 3 Exhibit M, # 4 Exhibit N, # 5 Exhibit P, # 6 Exhibit Q, # 7 Exhibit R, # 8 Exhibit S, # 9 Exhibit T, # 10 Exhibit U, # 11 Exhibit V)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 10/30/2020)	
	11/05/2020	NOTICE of Hearing: Jury Selection RESET for 5/10/2021 09:00 AM in Ctrm 106 (Marshall) before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap. (jml) (Entered: 11/05/2020)	
104	11/05/2020	Unopposed MOTION to Have its In-House Counsel Remotely Observe the Markman Hearing by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 11/05/2020)	
105	11/06/2020	Joint Claim Construction Chart by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Claim Construction Chart)(Collier, William) (Entered: 11/06/2020)	
106	11/11/2020	NOTICE by Cisco Systems, Inc. re 77 Opposed SEALED PATENT MOTION to Transfer to the Northern District of California of Supplemental Authority (Attachments: # 1 Ex A - In re Apple Inc)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 11/11/2020)	
107	11/12/2020	ORDER Setting Hearing on Motion 77 Opposed SEALED PATENT MOTION to Transfer to the Northern District of California : Motion Hearing set for 12/2/2020 10:30 AM before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap.. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 11/12/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 11/13/2020)	
108	11/18/2020	ORDER denying 104 Motion to Have its In-House Counsel Remotely Observe the Markman Hearing. Signed by Magistrate Judge Roy S. Payne on 11/18/2020. (nkl,) (Entered: 11/18/2020)	
109	11/19/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Earl Glenn Thames, Jr on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc. (Thames, Earl) (Entered: 11/19/2020)	
110	11/20/2020	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Magistrate Judge Roy S. Payne: Markman Hearing held on 11/20/2020. (Court Reporter Shelly Holmes.) (Attachments: # 1 Attorney Sign-In Sheet) (bga) (Entered: 11/20/2020)	
111	11/23/2020	Unopposed MOTION to Amend/Correct its Infringement Contentions by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 11/23/2020)	
112	11/23/2020	PAPER TRANSCRIPT REQUEST by Cisco Systems, Inc. for proceedings held on Claim Construction before Judge Payne. (Jones, Michael) (Main Document 112 replaced by flattened image on 11/23/2020) (ch,). (Forwarded to Shelly Holmes) Modified on 11/23/2020 (ch,). (Entered: 11/23/2020)	
113	11/24/2020	PAPER TRANSCRIPT REQUEST by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC for proceedings held on 11/20/2020 - Markman Hearing before Judge Payne. (Bullwinkel, Robert) (Forwarded to Shelly Holmes) Modified on 11/24/2020 (ch,). (Entered: 11/24/2020)	
	11/24/2020	NOTICE of Hearing on Motion 79 Opposed MOTION For Leave To Amend Infringement Contentions , 77 Opposed SEALED PATENT MOTION to Transfer to the Northern District of California : Motion Hearing set for 12/2/2020 10:00 AM in Ctrm 106	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		(Marshall) before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap. The Parties should prepare to argue both motions. ***Please note that the TIME for the hearing has changed.***(jrg3.) (Entered: 11/24/2020)	
114	11/24/2020	ORDER granting 111 Unopposed MOTION to Amend/Correct its Infringement Contentions. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 11/24/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 11/24/2020)	
115	11/30/2020	NOTICE re 76 Order on Motion for Issuance of Letters Rogatory (ch,) (Entered: 11/30/2020)	
116	12/01/2020	NOTICE by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC re 79 Opposed MOTION For Leave To Amend Infringement Contentions (Harris, Alden) (Entered: 12/01/2020)	
117	12/02/2020	Minute Entry for proceedings held before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap: Motions Hearing held on 12/2/2020 re 77 Opposed SEALED PATENT MOTION to Transfer to the Northern District of California filed by Cisco Systems, Inc., 79 Opposed MOTION For Leave To Amend Infringement Contentions filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Court Reporter Shelly Holmes, CSR-TCRR.) (Attachments: # 1 Attorney Attendance Sheet) (jml) (Entered: 12/02/2020)	
118	12/02/2020	PAPER TRANSCRIPT REQUEST by Cisco Systems, Inc. for proceedings held on 12/2/20 Motions Hearing before Judge Gilstrap. (Jones, Michael) (Main Document 118 replaced with flattened image on 12/2/2020) (ch,). (Forwarded to Shelly Holmes) Modified on 12/2/2020 (ch,). (Entered: 12/02/2020)	
119	12/03/2020	NOTICE by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC of Filing Venue Hearing Slides (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 12/03/2020)	
120	12/03/2020	Joint MOTION for Agreed Order Regarding Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to Amend 79 and for Amended DCO by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order, # 2 Proposed Amended Docket Control Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 12/03/2020)	
121	12/04/2020	ORDER denying 79 Motion Monarchs Motion for Leave to Amend Infringement Contentions granting 120 Motion Monarchs Motion for Leave to Amend Infringement Contentions. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 12/4/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 12/04/2020)	
122	12/07/2020	PAPER TRANSCRIPT REQUEST by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC for proceedings held on 12/2/2020 - Motions Hearing before Judge Gilstrap. (Bullwinkel, Robert) (Forwarded to Shelly Holmes)Modified on 12/7/2020 (ch,). (Entered: 12/07/2020)	
123	12/07/2020	FIRST AMENDED DOCKET CONTROL ORDER granting 120 Joint MOTION for Agreed Order Regarding Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to Amend 79 and for Amended DCO. Pretrial Conference set for 4/28/2021 09:00 AM before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap., Jury Selection set for 6/7/2021 09:00AM before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap., Motions due by 4/7/2021., Proposed Pretrial Order due by 4/21/2021.). Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 12/7/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 12/08/2020)	
124	01/04/2021	NOTICE OF FILING OF OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings held on 12/2/2020 (Motion Hearing) before Judge Rodney Gilstrap. Court Reporter/Transcriber: Shelly Holmes, CSR, TCRR,Telephone number: (903) 923-7464 (Shelly_Holmes@txed.uscourts.gov). <P>NOTICE RE REDACTION OF TRANSCRIPTS: The parties have seven (7) days to file with the Court a Notice of Intent to Request Redaction of this transcript. If no such Notice is filed, the transcript will be made remotely electronically available to the public without	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		redaction after 90 calendar days. The policy is located on our website at www.txed.uscourts.gov<P> Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER.. Motion to Redact due 1/25/2021. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 4/4/2021. (sholmes,) (Entered: 01/04/2021)	
125	01/04/2021	Sealed Transcript. (sholmes,) (Entered: 01/04/2021)	
126	01/05/2021	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Taeg Sang Cho on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-8181753. (Cho, Taeg) (Entered: 01/05/2021)	
127	01/05/2021	SEALED MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 1/5/2021. (ch,) Modified on 1/7/2021 (ch,). (Entered: 01/06/2021)	
128	01/07/2021	CLAIM CONSTRUCTION MEMORANDUM AND ORDER. Signed by Magistrate Judge Roy S. Payne on 1/7/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 01/07/2021)	
129	01/08/2021	ORDER - The Court issues this order sua sponte. The parties are ORDERED to jointly submit a proposed redacted version of the Courts Memorandum Opinion and Order denying Ciscos Motion to Transfer within 5 days. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 1/8/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 01/11/2021)	
130	01/11/2021	ORDER - Court has received Mr. Wolosons invoice for services through January 4, 2021, the court hereby ORDERS payment to be promptly made as follows. Signed by Magistrate Judge Roy S. Payne on 1/11/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 01/11/2021)	
131	01/11/2021	STIPULATION Joint Stipulation of Dismissal re US Patent 8,451,845 by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Bullwinkel, Robert) (Additional attachment(s) added on 1/12/2021: # 1 Text of Proposed Order) (ch,). (Entered: 01/11/2021)	
132	01/12/2021	ORDER granting 131 STIPULATION Joint Stipulation of Dismissal re US Patent 8,451,845. Court ACCEPTS AND ENTERS the Stipulation. Accordingly, it is ORDERED that the Second Count of Monarchs Complaint is DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 1/12/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 01/13/2021)	
133	01/13/2021	NOTICE by Cisco Systems, Inc. Compliance regarding Expert Disclosures (Clutter, Patrick) (Entered: 01/13/2021)	
134	01/13/2021	***DEFICIENT DOCUMENT***Agreed MOTION to Take Two Depositions After the Close of Fact Discovery by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) Modified on 1/13/2021 (ch,). (Entered: 01/13/2021)	
	01/13/2021	NOTICE of Deficiency regarding the 134 submitted NO CERTIFICATE OF CONFERENCE. Correction should be made by one business day (ch,) (Entered: 01/13/2021)	
135	01/13/2021	Agreed MOTION to Take Two Depositions After the Close of Fact Discovery by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 01/13/2021)	
136	01/13/2021	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Katherine M Peaslee on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-8195316. (Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 01/13/2021)	
137	01/13/2021	***FILED IN ERROR***Letter Brief filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Lavery, Catriona) Modified on 1/13/2021 (ch,). (Entered: 01/13/2021)	
	01/13/2021	***FILED IN ERROR. FILED UNDER WRONG EVENT Document # 137, Letter Brief. PLEASE IGNORE.*** (ch,) (Entered:	

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 256

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		01/13/2021)	
138	01/13/2021	NOTICE by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC Notice of Compliance re Expert Reports (Lavery, Catriona) (Entered: 01/13/2021)	
139	01/14/2021	NOTICE by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC re 129 Order, Regarding Proposed Redactions (Tribble, Max) (Entered: 01/14/2021)	
140	01/14/2021	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Eric James Enger on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Enger, Eric) (Entered: 01/14/2021)	
141	01/15/2021	REDACTED 127 Memorandum Opinion and Order (klc,) (Entered: 01/15/2021)	
142	01/15/2021	ORDER granting 135 Motion to Take Two Depositions After the Close of Fact Discovery. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 1/15/2021. (nkl,) (Entered: 01/15/2021)	
143	01/20/2021	NOTICE OF FILING OF OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings held on 11/20/20 (Claim Construction Hearing) before Judge Roy Payne. Court Reporter/Transcriber: Shelly Holmes, CSR, TCRR,Telephone number: (903) 923-7464 (Shelly_Holmes@txed.uscourts.gov). <P>NOTICE RE REDACTION OF TRANSCRIPTS: The parties have seven (7) days to file with the Court a Notice of Intent to Request Redaction of this transcript. If no such Notice is filed, the transcript will be made remotely electronically available to the public without redaction after 90 calendar days. The policy is located on our website at www.txed.uscourts.gov<P> Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER.. Motion to Redact due 2/10/2021. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 4/20/2021. (sholmes,) (Entered: 01/20/2021)	
144	01/21/2021	NOTICE by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC Joint Notice Regarding Mediation (Henry, Claire) (Entered: 01/21/2021)	
145	01/21/2021	OBJECTION TO CLAIM CONSTRUCTION filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit A to Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 3 Exhibit B to Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 4 Exhibit C to Declaration of Katherine Peaslee)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 01/21/2021)	
146	01/21/2021	RESPONSE to 128 Memorandum & Opinion Objections to the Claim Construction Memorandum and Order by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 01/21/2021)	
147	01/25/2021	Agreed MOTION to Amend the Protective Order 62 by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 01/25/2021)	
148	01/26/2021	NOTICE of Designation of Mediator, Hon. Gary A. Feess, filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Henry, Claire) (Entered: 01/26/2021)	
149	01/26/2021	FIRST AMENDED PROTECTIVE ORDER. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 1/26/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 01/26/2021)	
150	01/27/2021	ORDER REFERRING CASE to Mediator Hon. Gary A. Feess (Ret.), 2101 East Coast Highway, Suite 250 Corona Del Mar, California 92625 Telephone: 949-760-5280, is hereby appointed as mediator. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 1/27/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 01/27/2021)	
151	02/01/2021	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Lindsey Elizabeth Brandon Miller on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-8226276. (Miller, Lindsey	

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 257

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Elizabeth) (Entered: 02/01/2021)	
152	02/04/2021	RESPONSE to 145 Objection to Claim Construction, filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/04/2021)	
153	02/04/2021	RESPONSE to 146 Response to Non-Motion Cisco Systems, Inc.'s Objections to the Claim Construction Memorandum and Order by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 02/04/2021)	
154	02/10/2021	NOTICE by Cisco Systems, Inc. of Compliance regarding Rebuttal Expert Reports (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/10/2021)	
155	02/10/2021	NOTICE by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC Notice of Compliance Regarding Rebuttal Expert Disclosures (Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 02/10/2021)	
156	02/18/2021	Joint MOTION for Leave to Take Expert Deposition After the Close of Expert Discovery and to Extend the Deadline to File Motions to Strike Expert Testimony by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/18/2021)	
157	02/19/2021	ORDER granting 156 Joint MOTION for Leave to Take Expert Deposition After the Close of Expert Discovery and to Extend the Deadline to File Motions to Strike Expert Testimony. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 2/19/21. (ch,) (Entered: 02/19/2021)	
158	02/23/2021	MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents [RENEWED] by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 1 - 844 Patent - MON-CISCO-0000001, # 3 Ex. 2 - 965 Patent - MON-CISCO-0000016, # 4 Ex. 3 - 775 Patent - MON-CISCO-0000032, # 5 Ex. 4 - 844 Pair Patent Assignment, # 6 Ex. 5 - 965 Pair Patent Assignment, # 7 Ex. 6 - 775 Pair Patent Assignment, # 8 Ex. 7 - Slingshot v Acacia Original Complaint, # 9 Ex. 8 - Slingshot v Acacia First Amended Complaint, # 10 Ex. 9 - Slingshot v Acacia 2nd Amended Complaint, # 11 Ex. 10 - Slingshot v. Acacia Opening Motion To Dismiss, # 12 Ex. 11 - 2021-02-12 Bench Ruling, # 13 Ex. 12 - Delaware Hearing Transcript 2, # 14 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/23/2021)	
159	02/24/2021	FILED IN ERORR PER ATTORNEY MOTION for Summary Judgment of Invalidity of U.S. Patent No. '775 Under 35 USC Sec. 101 by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of T. Cho, # 2 Exhibit 1 - 020921 Walker Depo excerpts, # 3 Exhibit 2 - '775 patent with annotations, # 4 Exhibit 3 - 011221 2nd amended PR 3-1, # 5 Exhibit 4 - 011121 Martini Depo excerpts, # 6 Exhibit 5 - 121420 Obj and Resp to 2nd ROGS No. 10, # 7 Exhibit 6 - US Patent App. Pub. No. 2007 0239891 A1, # 8 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) Modified on 2/25/2021 (nkl,). (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
160	02/24/2021	SEALED PATENT MOTION to Exclude the Expert Testimony of Mr. Michael Lasinski by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of L. Miller, # 2 Ex. 1 - 2021-01-12 Expert Report of Lasinski re Damages, # 3 Ex. 2 - Excerpted Lasinski, Michael - 2021-02-17 - R-AEO, # 4 Ex. 3 - Excerpted 2021-01-12 Walker Infringement Report, # 5 Ex. 4 - Excerpted Walker, Martin G. - 2021-02-19 - R-AEO, # 6 Ex. 5 - Products, Solutions, and Services - Cisco (MON-CISCO-0009822), # 7 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
161	02/24/2021	SEALED MOTION to Strike Undisclosed Opinions of Cisco's Expert, Dr. Jeffay, Regarding Non-Infringing Alternatives by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Eric Enger, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Exhibit 12, # 14 Exhibit 13, # 15 Exhibit 14, # 16 Exhibit 15, # 17 Exhibit 16, # 18 Text of Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Enger, Eric) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
162	02/24/2021	MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment on Defendant's Equitable Defenses by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. Responses due by 3/10/2021 (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
163	02/24/2021	WITHDRAWN PER ORDER #229 SEALED MOTION For Partial Summary Judgment On Standing And Alleged Failure To Join Indispensable Parties by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit Catriona Lavery, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Exhibit 12, # 14 Text of Proposed Order)(Lavery, Catriona) Modified on 3/11/2021 (ch,). (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
164	02/24/2021	WITHDRAWN PER ORDER #229 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment Regarding Priority Dates of the Asserted Patents by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit Catriona Lavery, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Text of Proposed Order)(Lavery, Catriona) Modified on 3/11/2021 (ch,). (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
165	02/24/2021	***FILED IN ERROR*** SEALED MOTION to Strike Opinions Counter to the Court's Claim Constructions by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of R. Allan Bullwinkel, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Additional attachment(s) added on 3/1/2021: # 4 Text of Proposed Order) (ch,). Modified on 3/1/2021 (ch,). (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
166	02/24/2021	MOTION to Strike Opinions of Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay that Purport to Rely on Monarch's Infringement Theories by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Alden G. Harris, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
167	02/24/2021	MOTION to Strike Reliance on Newly Disclosed Prior Art Combinations by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of R. Allan Bullwinkel, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Text of Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
168	02/24/2021	MOTION for Summary Judgment of Invalidity of US Patent No. '775 Under 35 USC Sec. 101 by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of T. Cho, # 2 Exhibit 1 - 020921 Walker Depo excerpts, # 3 Exhibit 2 - '775 patent with annotations, # 4 Exhibit 3 - 011221 2nd amended PR 3-1, # 5 Exhibit 4 - 011121 Martini Depo excerpts, # 6 Exhibit 5 - 121420 Obj and Resp to 2nd ROGS No. 10, # 7 Exhibit 6 - US Patent App. Pub. No. 2007 0239891 A1, # 8 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) Modified on 2/25/2021 (nkl,). (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
169	02/24/2021	SEALED MOTION to Preclude Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay from Opining that P2MP Draft is Prior Art by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Alden G. Harris, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Errata 5, # 7 Errata 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
170	02/24/2021	SEALED MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment on Defendant's Defense by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
171	02/24/2021	MOTION to Strike Opinions of Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay that Rely on Inventor Testimony to Supply a Limitation Missing from Wainner by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Alden G. Harris, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
172	02/24/2021	MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Willful Infringement and Indirect Infringement of U.S. Patent No. '844, '965, and '775 by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 1 - Excerpted 2020-07-27 Monarch Resp to Cisco Rogs, # 3 Ex. 2 - Excerpted 2021-01-12 Monarch Supplemental Resp to Cisco Rogs, # 4 Ex. 3 - Excerpted 2020-12-09 Monarch Request for Admission No. 2, # 5 Ex. 4 - Excerpted Dec, Wojciech - 2021-01-12 - R-AEO, # 6 Ex. 5 - Excerpted 2021-01-11 Cisco Second Supp Resp to Monarch Common Rogs No. 14, # 7 Ex. 6 - Excerpted Troan, Ole - 2020-12-17 - R-AEO, # 8 Ex. 7 - Excerpted Walker, Martin G. - 2021-02-19 - R-AEO, # 9 Ex. 8 - Excerpted Resnick, Peter - 2021-02-17, # 10 Ex. 9 - PUBLIC SLIP SHEET, # 11 Ex. 10 - CISCO-MON-EDT-00033492, # 12 Ex. 11 - Thuijs, Xander - 2020-12-15 -R-AEO, # 13 Ex. 12 - Excerpted Selvarajan, Vishnuprakash - 2020-12-22 - R-AEO, # 14 Ex. 13 - Excerpted Jounay, Frederic - 2021-01-20, # 15 Ex. 14 - Excerpted Dharmarajan, Shankarnarayan - 2021-01-06 - R-AEO, # 16 Ex. 15 - ETSI, # 17 Ex. 16 - Excerpted Townsley, Mark - 2021-01-08 - R-AEO, # 18 Ex. 17 - US Patent No. 8,451,844, # 19 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) Modified on 2/25/2021 (nkl,). (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
173	02/24/2021	SEALED PATENT ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS to Main Document: 172 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Willful Infringement and No Direct Infringement of U.S. Patent No. '844, '965, and '775. (Attachments: # 1 Ex. 9 - SEALED Excerpted 2021-02-09 Jeffay Non-Infrg Report)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
174	02/24/2021	SEALED PATENT MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Pre-Suit Damages for US Patent Nos. '844 and '965 by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau, # 2 Ex. 1 - EXCERPTED MON-CISCO-0002837, # 3 Ex. 2 - EXCERPTED MON-CISCO-0002761 Transpacific to Acacia Assignment Executed, # 4 Ex. 3 - EXCERPTED APL-MONARCH_00000170, # 5 Ex. 4 - EXCERPTED MON-CISCO-0002988, # 6 Ex. 5 - EXCERPTED 2020-12-14 Cisco Resp to Monarch 4th Set of Rogs (Nos. 16-20, Indiv 1-3) [Orig Nos. 12-19] [R-AEO], # 7 Ex. 6 - EXCERPTED MON-CISCO-0001915, # 8 Ex. 7 - EXCERPTED MON-CISCO-0002069, # 9 Ex. 8 - 2020-12-11 Close Declaration signed, # 10 Ex. 9 - 2021-02-04 Monarch v Cisco_Bauman Declaration, # 11 Ex. 10 - SLIP SHEET - CISCO-MON-EDT-00031106 (R-AEO), # 12 Ex. 11 - SLIP SHEET - CISCO-MON-EDT-00031109 (R-AEO), # 13 Ex. 12 - SLIP SHEET - CISCO-MON-EDT-00031110 (R-AEO), # 14 Ex. 13 - SLIP SHEET - CISCO-MON-EDT-00033321 (R-AEO), # 15 Ex. 14 - EXCERPTED 2020-07-27 Monarch Resp to Defs 1st Set of Common Rogs (Nos. 1-13), # 16 Ex. 15 - EXCERPTED 2020-12-09 Monarch Resps to Def Common 1st Set of RFAs (Nos. 1-18), # 17 Ex. 16 - EXCERPTED 2021-02-09 Jeffay Non-Infrg Report, # 18 Ex. 17 - 2020-09-29 Monarch Subpoena for Docs to Apple, # 19 Ex. 18 - EXCERPTED 2021-01-12 Walker Infringement Report,	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		# 20 Ex. 19 - EXCERPTED Walker, Martin G. - 2021-02-19 - R-AEO, # 21 Ex. 20 - EXCERPTED 2021-02-09 Walker Rebuttal Report, # 22 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
175	02/24/2021	SEALED MOTION For Partial Summary Judgment Regarding Ciscos Defense Based On A Fair, Reasonable, And Non-Discriminatory (FRAND) Licensing Obligation by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit Catriona Lavery, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Text of Proposed Order)(Lavery, Catriona) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
176	02/24/2021	MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of Non-Infringement of U.S. Patent No. '844 by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau, # 2 Ex. 1 - US Patent No. 8,451,844, # 3 Ex. 2 - Walker, Martin G. - 2021-02-19 - R-AEO, # 4 Ex. 3 - CISCO-MON-EDT-00000099, # 5 Ex. 4 - CISCO-MON-EDT-00000088, # 6 Ex. 5 - PUBLIC Slip Sheet, # 7 Ex. 6 - 2021-01-12 Monarch 2nd Amended 3-1 Disclosures (Ex. A), # 8 Ex. 7 - 2021-01-12 Monarch 2nd Amended 3-1 Disclosures (Ex. B), # 9 Ex. 8 - 2021-02-09 Walker Rebuttal Report, # 10 Ex. 9 - Mitzenmacher, Michael - 2021-02-19, # 11 Ex. 10 - 2021-01-12 Monarch 2nd Amended 3-1 Disclosures, # 12 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
177	02/24/2021	SEALED PATENT ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS to Main Document: 176 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of Non-Infringement of U.S. Patent No. '844. (Attachments: # 1 Ex. 5 - UNDER SEAL 2021-01-12 Walker Infringement Report)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
178	02/24/2021	SEALED PATENT MOTION to Partially Exclude the Expert Infringement Testimony of Dr. Martin Walker by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau, # 2 Ex. 1 - Thuijs, Xander - 2020-12-15 -R-AEO, # 3 Ex. 2 - Selvarajan, Vishnuprakash - 2020-12-22 - R-AEO, # 4 Ex. 3 - 2021-02-09 Jeffay Non-Infringement Report, # 5 Ex. 4 - 2021-01-12 Monarch 2nd Amended 3-1 Disclosures, # 6 Ex. 5 - 2021-01-12 Walker Infringement Report, # 7 Ex. 6 - Walker, Martin G. - 2021-02-19 - R-AEO, # 8 Ex. 7 - 2020-11-20 Hearing Transcript - Markman Hearing, # 9 Ex. 8 - US Patent No. 8,451,844, # 10 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
179	02/24/2021	MOTION to Strike and Exclude Undisclosed Documents in the Expert Report of Peter W. Resnick [Partially] by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of R. Habbaz, # 2 Ex. 1 - 2021-02-09 Resnick Rebuttal Report, # 3 Ex. 2 - Excerpted Deposition Transcript of Resnick, Peter 2021-02-17, # 4 Ex. 3 - Excerpted Deposition Transcript of Lasinski, Michael - 2021-02-17 - R-AEO, # 5 Ex. 4 - 2020-10-30 Defs 2nd Set Common Rogs to Monarch (Nos. 14-17), # 6 Ex. 5 - 2020-12-09 Monarch Resp to Defs 2nd Set of Common Rogs (Nos. 16-17), # 7 Ex. 6 - 2020-10-16 Cisco Subpoenas to IETF, # 8 Ex. 7 - 2020-10-21 Monarch Subpoena for Docs to IETF, # 9 Ex. 8 - 2020-10-27 IETF - Ginoza Declaration re Monarch v. Cisco RFCs, # 10 Ex. 9 - 2020-11-11 IETF - Morris Declaration re Monarch v. Cisco I-Ds, # 11 Ex. 10 - 2020-12-01 IETF - Morris Declaration re Monarch v. Cisco I-Ds (Updated), # 12 Ex. 11 - 2020-12-08 Ltr from David Wilson to Rhodes and Bullwinkel Re [Ext] Responses for Monarch and Cisco, # 13 Ex. 12 - 2021-01-04 IETF - Morris Declaration re Monarch v. Cisco I-Ds, # 14 Ex. 13 - 2021-01-15 IETF - Morris Declaration re Monarch v. Cisco I-Ds, # 15 Ex. 14 - Morris, Alexa - 2021-01-15, # 16 Ex. 15 - Proposed Portions to Strike in Ex. 1	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Resnick Rebuttal Report, # 17 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
180	02/24/2021	SEALED MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment Regarding the Marking Statute by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Catriona Lavery, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Exhibit 12, # 14 Exhibit 13, # 15 Exhibit 14, # 16 Exhibit 15, # 17 Exhibit 16, # 18 Text of Proposed Order)(Lavery, Catriona) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
181	02/24/2021	SEALED PATENT MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment that its Sales of the Accused Products Do Not Infringe US Patent Nos. '844 or '965 by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau, # 2 Ex. 1 - 2021-01-12 Monarch 2nd Amended 3-1 Disclosures, # 3 Ex. 2 - CISCO-MON-EDT-00000099, # 4 Ex. 3 - CISCO-MON-EDT-00000088, # 5 Ex. 4 - Walker, Martin G. - 2021-02-19 - R-AEO, # 6 Ex. 5 - 2021-02-09 Walker Rebuttal Report, # 7 Ex. 6 - 2021-01-12 Walker Infringement Report, # 8 Ex. 7 - US Patent No. 8,451,844, # 9 Ex. 8 - US Patent No. 9,019,965, # 10 Ex. 9 - Troan, Ole - 2020-12-17 - R-AEO, # 11 Ex. 10 - 2021-01-12 Monarch 2nd Amended 3-1 Disclosures (Ex. A), # 12 Ex. 11 - 2021-01-12 Monarch 2nd Amended 3-1 Disclosures (Ex. B), # 13 Ex. 12 - 2021-01-12 Monarch 2nd Amended 3-1 Disclosures (Ex. E), # 14 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
	02/25/2021	***FILED IN ERROR PER ATTORNEY. Document # 159, MOTION for Summary Judgment of Invalidity of U.S. Patent No. '775 Under 35 USC Sec. 101. PLEASE IGNORE.*** (nkl,) (Entered: 02/25/2021)	
182	02/25/2021	REDACTION to 163 SEALED MOTION For Partial Summary Judgment On Standing And Alleged Failure To Join Indispensable Parties by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit Catriona Lavery, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Exhibit 12, # 14 Text of Proposed Order)(Lavery, Catriona) (Entered: 02/25/2021)	
183	02/26/2021	REDACTION to 161 SEALED MOTION to Strike Undisclosed Opinions of Cisco's Expert, Dr. Jeffay, Regarding Non-Infringing Alternatives by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Eric Enger, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Exhibit 12, # 14 Exhibit 13, # 15 Exhibit 14, # 16 Exhibit 15, # 17 Exhibit 16, # 18 Text of Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Enger, Eric) (Entered: 02/26/2021)	
184	02/26/2021	Joint MOTION for Extension of Time to File Redactions for Dispositive Motions, Daubert Motions, and Motions to Strike by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/26/2021)	
185	02/26/2021	REDACTION to 169 SEALED MOTION to Preclude Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay from Opining that P2MP Draft is Prior Art by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Alden Harris, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 02/26/2021)	
186	02/26/2021	MOTION to Withdraw as Attorney by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Lavery, Catriona) (Entered: 02/26/2021)	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
187	02/26/2021	Clerks office received exhibits re 174 and the exhibits has been stored in the server room. (nkl,) (Entered: 02/26/2021)	
	03/01/2021	***FILED IN ERROR. PER ATTORNEY Document # 165, Sealed Motion to Strike. PLEASE IGNORE.*** (ch,) (Entered: 03/01/2021)	
188	03/01/2021	MOTION to Strike Opinions Counter to the Court's Claim Constructions by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of R. Allan Bullwinkel, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Text of Proposed Order)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 03/01/2021)	
189	03/01/2021	SEALED PATENT MOTION Motion to Strike Certain Opinions of Cisco's Expert Marcus Reading by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit Declaration of Joseph S. Grinstein, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Exhibit 12, # 14 Exhibit 13, # 15 Text of Proposed Order)(Grinstein, Joseph) (Entered: 03/01/2021)	
190	03/01/2021	ORDER granting 186 Motion to Withdraw as Attorney. Attorney Catriona Lavery terminated. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 3/1/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 03/02/2021)	
191	03/02/2021	ORDER denying 184 Motion for Extension of Time to File Redactions for Dispositive Motions, Daubert Motions, and Motions to Strike. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 3/1/2021. (nkl,) (Entered: 03/02/2021)	
192	03/02/2021	Additional Attachments to Main Document: 189 SEALED PATENT MOTION Motion to Strike Certain Opinions of Cisco's Expert Marcus Reading.. (Grinstein, Joseph) (Entered: 03/02/2021)	
193	03/02/2021	REDACTION to 170 SEALED MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment on Defendant's Defense by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/02/2021)	
194	03/02/2021	REDACTION to 175 SEALED MOTION For Partial Summary Judgment Regarding Ciscos Defense Based On A Fair, Reasonable, And Non-Discriminatory (FRAND) Licensing Obligation by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Catriona Lavery, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/02/2021)	
195	03/02/2021	REDACTION to 180 SEALED MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment Regarding the Marking Statute by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Catriona Lavery, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Exhibit 12, # 14 Exhibit 13, # 15 Exhibit 14, # 16 Exhibit 15, # 17 Exhibit 16, # 18 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/02/2021)	
196	03/02/2021	REDACTION to 178 SEALED PATENT MOTION to Partially Exclude the Expert Infringement Testimony of Dr. Martin Walker by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau - redacted, # 2 DI 0178-002 PUBLIC REDACTED Cisco Exhibit 01, # 3 DI 0178-003 PUBLIC REDACTED Cisco Exhibit 02, # 4 DI 0178-004 PUBLIC REDACTED Cisco Exhibit 03, # 5 DI 0178-005 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 04, # 6 DI 0178-006 PUBLIC REDACTED Cisco Exhibit 05, # 7 DI 0178-007 PUBLIC REDACTED Cisco Exhibit 06, # 8 DI 0178-008 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 07, # 9 DI	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		0178-009 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 08, # 10 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/02/2021)	
197	03/02/2021	REDACTION to 181 SEALED PATENT MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment that its Sales of the Accused Products Do Not Infringe US Patent Nos. '844 or '965 by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau - Redacted, # 2 DI 0181-002 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 01, # 3 DI 0181-003 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 02, # 4 DI 0181-004 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 03, # 5 DI 0181-005 PUBLIC REDACTED Cisco Exhibit 04, # 6 DI 0181-006 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 05, # 7 DI 0181-007 SEALED IN FULL Cisco Exhibit 06, # 8 DI 0181-008 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 07, # 9 DI 0181-009 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 08, # 10 DI 0181-010 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 09, # 11 DI 0181-011 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 10, # 12 DI 0181-012 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 11, # 13 DI 0181-013 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 12, # 14 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/02/2021)	
198	03/02/2021	REDACTION to 160 SEALED PATENT MOTION to Exclude the Expert Testimony of Mr. Michael Lasinski by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of L. Miller - Redacted, # 2 DI 0160-002 SEALED Cisco Ex. 01 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 3 DI 0160-003 SEALED Cisco Ex. 02 [PUBLIC REDACTED], # 4 DI 0160-004 SEALED Cisco Ex. 03 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 5 DI 0160-005 SEALED Cisco Ex. 04 [PUBLIC REDACTED], # 6 DI 0160-006 SEALED Cisco Ex. 05 [PUBLIC NO REDACTIONS REQUIRED], # 7 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/02/2021)	
199	03/02/2021	REDACTION to 174 SEALED PATENT MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Pre-Suit Damages for US Patent Nos. '844 and '965 by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yao Redacted, # 2 DI 0174-002 SEALED Cisco Ex. 01 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 3 DI 0174-003 SEALED Cisco Ex. 02 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 4 DI 0174-004 SEALED Cisco Ex. 03 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 5 DI 0174-005 SEALED Cisco Ex. 04 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 6 DI 0174-006 SEALED Cisco Ex. 05 [PUBLIC REDACTED], # 7 DI 0174-007 SEALED Cisco Ex. 06 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 8 DI 0174-008 SEALED Cisco Ex. 07 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 9 DI 0174-009 SEALED Cisco Ex. 08 [PUBLIC NO REDACTIONS REQUIRED], # 10 DI 0174-010 SEALED Cisco Ex. 09 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 11 DI 0174-011 SEALED Cisco Ex. 10 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 12 DI 0174-012 SEALED Cisco Ex. 11 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 13 DI 0174-013 SEALED Cisco Ex. 12 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 14 DI 0174-014 SEALED Cisco Ex. 13 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 15 DI 0174-015 SEALED Cisco Ex. 14 [PUBLIC REDACTED], # 16 DI 0174-016 SEALED Cisco Ex. 15 [PUBLIC NO REDACTIONS REQUIRED], # 17 DI 0174-017 SEALED Cisco Ex. 16 PUBLIC REDACTED_Redacted2, # 18 DI 0174-018 SEALED Cisco Ex. 17 [PUBLIC NO REDACTIONS REQUIRED], # 19 DI 0174-019 SEALED Cisco Ex. 18 PUBLIC REDACTED_Redacted2, # 20 DI 0174-020 SEALED Cisco Ex. 19 [PUBLIC REDACTED], # 21 DI 0174-021 SEALED Cisco Ex. 20 [PUBLIC NO REDACTIONS REQUIRED], # 22 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/02/2021)	
200	03/03/2021	REDACTION to 189 SEALED PATENT MOTION Motion to Strike Certain Opinions of Cisco's Expert Marcus Reading by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Joseph S. Grinstein, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Exhibit 12, # 14	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Exhibit 13, # 15 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/03/2021)	
201	03/05/2021	SEALED MOTION for Leave to Serve Supplemental Expert Report of Dr. Martin Walker by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Joseph S. Grinstein, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Exhibit E, # 7 Text of Proposed Order)(Grinstein, Joseph) (Entered: 03/05/2021)	
202	03/08/2021	***FILED IN ERROR***NOTICE by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC re 164 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment Regarding Priority Dates of the Asserted Patents, 163 SEALED MOTION For Partial Summary Judgment On Standing And Alleged Failure To Join Indispensable Parties Notice of Withdrawal (Grinstein, Joseph) Modified on 3/8/2021 (ch,). (Entered: 03/08/2021)	
	03/08/2021	***FILED IN ERROR. PLEASE FILE A MOTIN / ORDER Document # 202, NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF MOTIONS AT DOCKET ENTRY NOS. 163 AND 164. PLEASE IGNORE.*** (ch,) (Entered: 03/08/2021)	
203	03/08/2021	REDACTION to 201 SEALED MOTION for Leave to Serve Supplemental Expert Report of Dr. Martin Walker by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Joseph S. Grinstein, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Exhibit E, # 7 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/08/2021)	
204	03/09/2021	Unopposed MOTION to Withdraw 164 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment Regarding Priority Dates of the Asserted Patents, 163 SEALED MOTION For Partial Summary Judgment On Standing And Alleged Failure To Join Indispensable Parties by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Grinstein, Joseph) (Entered: 03/09/2021)	
205	03/09/2021	RESPONSE in Opposition re 158 MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents [RENEWED] filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 03/09/2021)	
206	03/10/2021	SEALED PATENT RESPONSE to SEALED PATENT MOTION re 180 SEALED MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment Regarding the Marking Statute filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau, # 2 Ex. 1 - Email Thread from Sept. 2020 to Mar. 2021-, # 3 Ex. 2 - Monarch Subpoena to Apple (SEALED), # 4 Ex. 3 - Bauman Declaration (SEALED), # 5 Ex. 4 - Excerpts of 2020-12-09 Monarch Resps to Defs RFAs, # 6 Ex. 5 - Excerpts of 2020-12-14 Cisco Resps to Monarch Rogs (SEALED), # 7 Ex. 6 - Excerpts of 2021-01-12 Monarch Resps to Cisco Rogs (SEALED), # 8 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
207	03/10/2021	RESPONSE in Opposition re 167 MOTION to Strike Reliance on Newly Disclosed Prior Art Combinations filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of R. Habbaz, # 2 Ex. 1 - Excerpts of Jeffay Invalidity Report, # 3 Ex. 2 - Excerpts of Mitzenmacher Validity Report, # 4 Ex. 3 - Excerpts of Troan Dep Transcripts, # 5 Ex. 4 - Allergan v. Teva No. 2-15-CV-1455-WCB, Dkt. No. 395, # 6 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
208	03/10/2021	SEALED RESPONSE to Motion re 174 SEALED PATENT MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Pre-Suit Damages for US Patent Nos. '844 and '965 filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered:	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		03/10/2021)	
209	03/10/2021	SEALED RESPONSE to Motion re 172 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Willful Infringement and No Direct Infringement of U.S. Patent No. '844, '965, and '775 filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Eric Enger, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Exhibit E, # 7 Exhibit F, # 8 Exhibit G, # 9 Exhibit H, # 10 Exhibit I, # 11 Exhibit J, # 12 Exhibit K, # 13 Exhibit L, # 14 Exhibit M, # 15 Exhibit N, # 16 Exhibit O, # 17 Exhibit P, # 18 Exhibit Q, # 19 Exhibit R, # 20 Exhibit S, # 21 Exhibit T, # 22 Exhibit U, # 23 Exhibit V, # 24 Text of Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Enger, Eric) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
210	03/10/2021	SEALED RESPONSE to Motion re 168 MOTION for Summary Judgment of Invalidity of US Patent No. '775 Under 35 USC Sec. 101 filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Alden Harris, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Exhibit E, # 7 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
211	03/10/2021	RESPONSE in Opposition re 188 MOTION to Strike Opinions Counter to the Court's Claim Constructions filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau, # 2 Ex. 1 - PUBLIC FUS Slip Sheet, # 3 Ex. 2 - Excerpts of Jeffay Dep Transcript, # 4 Ex. 3 - Viveve v Thermigen EDTX-2-16-cv-01189 Dkt 131, # 5 Ex. 4 - Excerpts of Walker Dep Transcript, # 6 Ex. 5 - US Patent No. 8,451,844, # 7 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
212	03/10/2021	SEALED PATENT ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS to Main Document: 211 Response in Opposition to Motion,. (Attachments: # 1 Ex. 1 - SEALED Excerpted 2021-02-09 Jeffay Non-Infrg Report)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
213	03/10/2021	RESPONSE in Opposition re 176 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of Non-Infringement of U.S. Patent No. '844 filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of R. Allan Bullwinkel, # 2 Text of Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
214	03/10/2021	***FILED IN ERROR***SEALED EXHIBIT A to Main Document: 213 Response in Opposition to Motion,. (Bullwinkel, Robert) Modified on 3/10/2021 (ch,). (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
215	03/10/2021	SEALED RESPONSE to Motion re 160 SEALED PATENT MOTION to Exclude the Expert Testimony of Mr. Michael Lasinski filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
	03/10/2021	***FILED IN ERROR. NEED COVER PAGE AND CERTIFICATES Document # 214, Sealed additional attachment. PLEASE IGNORE.*** (ch,) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
216	03/10/2021	RESPONSE in Opposition re 171 MOTION to Strike Opinions of Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay that Rely on Inventor Testimony to Supply a Limitation Missing from Wainner filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 1 - 2021-01-12 Jeffay Opening Invalidity Report, # 3 Ex. 2 - US Patent No. 8,130,775, # 4 Ex. 3 - IETF Draft Bocci - Alcatel, # 5 Ex. 4 - Excerpts of Luca Marinia Dep Transcript, # 6 Ex. 5 - Excerpts of 2021-02-09 Mitzenmacher Validity Report, # 7 Ex. 6 - Excerpts of Monarch Subpoena for Dep to Luca Martini, # 8 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
217	03/10/2021	RESPONSE in Opposition re 166 MOTION to Strike Opinions of	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay that Purport to Rely on Monarch's Infringement Theories filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 1_Intellectual Ventures v. FedEx Corp., No. 2-16-CV-980 Dkt 504, # 3 Ex. 2_Realtime Data v. Actian No. 6-15-cv-00463 Dkt 491, # 4 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
218	03/10/2021	SEALED ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS to Main Document: 213 Response in Opposition to Motion,. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
219	03/10/2021	RESPONSE in Opposition re 162 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment on Defendant's Equitable Defenses filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 1 - IETF RFC 3979 (CISCO-MON-EDT-00033516), # 3 Ex. 2 - IETF RFC 7338 (CISCO-MON-EDT-00033501), # 4 Ex. 3 - Excerpts of 2020-12-01 IETF Morris Declaration, # 5 Ex. 4 - US Patent No. 8,130,775, # 6 Ex. 5 - Excerpts of Jounay Dep Transcript, # 7 Ex. 6 - Excerpts of 2021-01-12 Jeffay Invalidity Report, # 8 Ex. 7 - Excerpts of Jounay Draft (CISCO-MON-EDT-00033498), # 9 Ex. 8 - PUBLIC FUS Slip Sheet, # 10 Ex. 9 - Excerpts of 2020-12-14 Cisco Resp to Monarch 4th Set of Rogs, # 11 Ex. 10 - Excerpts of 2021-02-09 Jeffay Non-Infringement Report, # 12 Ex. 11 - PUBLIC FUS Slip Sheet, # 13 Ex. 12 - PUBLIC FUS Slip Sheet, # 14 Ex. 13 - VPLS LSM Phase 1 Depreciation, # 15 Ex. 14 - VPLS LSM Phase 2 Depreciation, # 16 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
220	03/10/2021	SEALED PATENT ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS to Main Document: 219 Response in Opposition to Motion,,,,. (Attachments: # 1 Ex. 8 - SEALED Excerpts of 2021-01-12 Walker Infringement Report, # 2 Ex. 11 - SEALED Excerpts of Thuijs Dep Transcript, # 3 Ex. 12 - SEALED Excerpts of Townsley Dep Transcript)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
221	03/10/2021	SEALED PATENT RESPONSE to SEALED PATENT MOTION re 161 SEALED MOTION to Strike Undisclosed Opinions of Cisco's Expert, Dr. Jeffay, Regarding Non-Infringing Alternatives filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 1 - Email re Plaintiff's 2nd Amended P.R. 3-1 Disclosures, # 3 Ex. 2 - SEALED Excerpts of 2021-01-12 Walker Infringement Report, # 4 Ex. 3 - Excerpts of Jeffay Dep Transcript, # 5 Ex. 4 - Excerpts of Walker Dep Transcript, # 6 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
222	03/10/2021	SEALED RESPONSE to Motion re 178 SEALED PATENT MOTION to Partially Exclude the Expert Infringement Testimony of Dr. Martin Walker filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of R. Allan Bullwinkel, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Exhibit E, # 7 Exhibit F, # 8 Exhibit G, # 9 Text of Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
223	03/10/2021	SEALED RESPONSE to Motion re 181 SEALED PATENT MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment that its Sales of the Accused Products Do Not Infringe US Patent Nos. '844 or '965 filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of William B. Collier, Jr, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Exhibit E, # 7 Exhibit F, # 8 Exhibit G, # 9 Exhibit H, # 10 Exhibit I, # 11 Exhibit J, # 12 Exhibit K, # 13 Exhibit L, # 14 Exhibit M, # 15 Exhibit N, # 16 Exhibit O, # 17 Exhibit P, # 18 Exhibit Q, # 19 Text of Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Collier, William) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
224	03/10/2021	SEALED PATENT RESPONSE to SEALED PATENT MOTION re 170 SEALED MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment on Defendant's Defense filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments:	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		# 1 Declaration of W. Yau, # 2 Ex. 1 - Excerpts of 2020-12-14 Cisco Resp to Monarch 4th Set of Rogs, # 3 Ex. 2 - PUBLIC SLIP SHEET - CISCO-MON-EDT-00031106 (R-AEO), # 4 Ex. 3 - PUBLIC SLIP SHEET - CISCO-MON-EDT-00031109 (R-AEO), # 5 Ex. 4 - PUBLIC SLIP SHEET - CISCO-MON-EDT-00031110 (R-AEO), # 6 Ex. 5 - PUBLIC SLIP SHEET - CISCO-MON-EDT-00033321 (R-AEO), # 7 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
225	03/10/2021	RESPONSE in Opposition re 169 SEALED MOTION to Preclude Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay from Opining that P2MP Draft is Prior Art filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau, # 2 Ex. 1 - Excerpts of 2021-01-30 Jeffay Supplemental Invalidity Report, # 3 Ex. 2 - Excerpts of 2021-01-12 Jeffay Invalidity Report, # 4 Ex. 3 - 2020-12-23 Cisco Subpoena for Dep to Luca Martini-, # 5 Ex. 4 - 2021-01-08 Monarch Subpoena for Dep to Luca Martini-, # 6 Ex. 5 - Excerpted Martini Dep Transcript, # 7 Ex. 6 - Excerpted Jounay Dep Transcript, # 8 Ex. 7 - Martini Declaration-, # 9 Ex. 8 - Excerpted RFC 3935 (CISCO-MON-EDT-00033515), # 10 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
226	03/10/2021	SEALED PATENT RESPONSE to SEALED PATENT MOTION re 175 SEALED MOTION For Partial Summary Judgment Regarding Ciscos Defense Based On A Fair, Reasonable, And Non-Discriminatory (FRAND) Licensing Obligation filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 1 - SEALED Excerpts of Resnick Dep Transcript, # 3 Ex. 2 - SEALED Due Diligence Questions (MON-CISCO-0002826), # 4 Ex. 3 - SEALED Marc Booth Letter (MON-CISCO-0001939), # 5 Ex. 4 - RFC 2119, # 6 Ex. 5 - 2021-02-24 Resnick Report, # 7 Ex. 6 - Excerpts of 2020-11-11 Monarch Supp Resp to Defs 1st Set of Common Rogs, # 8 Ex. 7 - Excerpts of 2020-12-09 Monarch Resps to Def Common 1st Set of RFAs, # 9 Ex. 8 - SEALED Excerpts of 2021-01-12 Walker Infringement Report, # 10 Ex. 9 - SEALED Excerpts 2021-02-09 Jeffay Non-Infringement Report, # 11 Ex. 10 - Excerpted 2020-12-09 Monarch Resp to Defs 2nd Set of Common Rogs, # 12 Ex. 11 - RFC 7597 (CISCO-MON-EDT-00000099), # 13 Ex. 12 - RFC 7599 (CISCO-MON-EDT-00000088), # 14 Ex. 13 - SEALED Excerpts of Walker Dep Transcript, # 15 Ex. 14 - Excerpt of 2021-01-12 Monarch Infringement Contentions ('844), # 16 Ex. 15 - Excerpts of 2021-02-09 Walker Rebuttal Report, # 17 Ex. 16 - Excerpts of 2021-01-12 Jeffay Invalidity Report, # 18 Ex. 17 - In re Negotiated Solutions LLC (FTC Decision & Order), # 19 Ex. 18 - RFC 8179 Discussions, # 20 Ex. 19 - France Telecom IPR Statement (MON-CISCO-0011700), # 21 Ex. 20 - France Telecom IPR Statement 2 (MON-CISCO-0011733), # 22 Ex. 21 - France Telecom IPR Statement 3, # 23 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
227	03/10/2021	RESPONSE in Opposition re 179 MOTION to Strike and Exclude Undisclosed Documents in the Expert Report of Peter W. Resnick [Partially] filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Steven M. Shepard, # 2 Exhibit 1 - Excerpts of 12-9-20 Pltfs' Objs & Resp to Def's 2d Set of ROGS, # 3 Exhibit 2 - Excerpts of 12-14-2020 Def's Objs & Resp to Pltf's 4th Set of ROGS and 1st Set of Individual ROGS - Filed Separately Under Seal, # 4 Exhibit 3 - RFC 7597, # 5 Exhibit 4 - RFC 7599, # 6 Exhibit 5 - RFC 7600, # 7 Exhibit 6 - Excerpts of 9-26-2013 Wi-Lan Hearing Transcript, # 8 Exhibit 7 - Supplemental Declaration of Simon DeGeorges, # 9 Exhibit 8 - Excerpts of 2-17-21 Resnick Depo Transcript, # 10 Text of	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Proposed Order)(Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
228	03/10/2021	SEALED ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS to Main Document: 227 Response in Opposition to Motion,,,. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 2 - SEALED)(Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
229	03/10/2021	ORDER granting 204 Motion to Withdraw 164 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment Regarding Priority Dates of the Asserted Patents, 163 SEALED MOTION For Partial Summary Judgment On Standing And Alleged Failure To Join Indispensable Parties. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 3/10/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 03/11/2021)	
230	03/12/2021	REDACTION to 209 Sealed Response to Motion,, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Eric Enger, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Exhibit E, # 7 Exhibit F, # 8 Exhibit G, # 9 Exhibit H, # 10 Exhibit I, # 11 Exhibit J, # 12 Exhibit K, # 13 Exhibit L, # 14 Exhibit M, # 15 Exhibit N, # 16 Exhibit O, # 17 Exhibit P, # 18 Exhibit Q, # 19 Exhibit R, # 20 Exhibit S, # 21 Exhibit T, # 22 Exhibit U, # 23 Exhibit V, # 24 Text of Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Enger, Eric) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	
231	03/12/2021	REDACTION to 210 Sealed Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Alden Harris, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Exhibit E, # 7 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	
232	03/12/2021	REDACTION to 223 Sealed Response to Motion,, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of William B. Collier, Jr, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Exhibit E, # 7 Exhibit F, # 8 Exhibit G, # 9 Exhibit H, # 10 Exhibit I, # 11 Exhibit J, # 12 Exhibit K, # 13 Exhibit L, # 14 Exhibit M, # 15 Exhibit N, # 16 Exhibit O, # 17 Exhibit P, # 18 Exhibit Q, # 19 Text of Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Collier, William) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	
233	03/12/2021	REDACTION to 215 Sealed Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	
234	03/12/2021	REDACTION to 222 Sealed Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of R. Allan Bullwinkel, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Exhibit E, # 7 Exhibit F, # 8 Exhibit G, # 9 Text of Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Heim, Michael) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	
235	03/12/2021	REDACTION to 208 Sealed Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	
236	03/12/2021	REDACTION to 221 Sealed Patent Response to Sealed Patent Motion,, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes - Redacted, # 2 Ex. 1 - PUBLIC Email re Plaintiff's 2nd Amended P.R. 3-1 Disclosures, # 3 Ex. 2 - SEALED (Slip Sheet) Excerpts of 2021-01-12 Walker Infringement Report, # 4 Ex. 3 - PUBLIC Excerpts of Jeffay Dep Transcript, # 5 Ex. 4 - PUBLIC Excerpts of Walker Dep Transcript, # 6 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	
237	03/12/2021	REDACTION to 224 Sealed Patent Response to Sealed Patent Motion,, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau - Redacted, # 2 2021-03-10 PUBLIC REDACTED Cisco	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Ex. 1_Redacted, # 3 2021-03-10 SEALED (Slip Sheet) Cisco Ex. 02, # 4 2021-03-10 SEALED (Slip Sheet) Cisco Ex. 03, # 5 2021-03-10 SEALED (Slip Sheet) Cisco Ex. 04, # 6 2021-03-10 SEALED (Slip Sheet) Cisco Ex. 05, # 7 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	
238	03/12/2021	REDACTION to 226 Sealed Patent Response to Sealed Patent Motion,,,,,, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes - Redacted, # 2 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 01, # 3 2021-03-10 SEALED (Slip Sheet) Cisco Ex. 02, # 4 2021-03-10 SEALED (Slip Sheet) Cisco Ex. 03, # 5 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 04, # 6 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 05, # 7 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 06, # 8 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 07, # 9 PUBLIC-REDACTED Cisco Ex. 08_Redacted, # 10 PUBLIC-REDACTED Cisco Ex. 09_Redacted, # 11 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 10, # 12 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 11, # 13 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 12, # 14 PUBLIC-REDACTED Cisco Ex. 13_Redacted, # 15 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 14, # 16 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 15, # 17 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 16, # 18 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 17, # 19 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 18, # 20 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 19, # 21 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 20, # 22 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 21, # 23 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	
239	03/12/2021	REDACTION to 206 Sealed Patent Response to Sealed Patent Motion,, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau - Redacted, # 2 2021-03-10 DI 0206-02 Cisco PUBLIC Ex. 01, # 3 2021-03-10 DI 0206-03 Cisco SEALED (Slip Sheet) Ex. 02, # 4 2021-03-10 DI 0206-04 Cisco SEALED (Slip Sheet) Ex. 03, # 5 2021-03-10 DI 0206-05 Cisco PUBLIC Ex. 04, # 6 2021-03-10 DI 0206-06 Cisco PUBLIC-REDACTED Ex. 05_Redacted, # 7 2021-03-10 DI 0206-07 Cisco PUBLIC-REDACTED Ex. 06_Redacted, # 8 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	
240	03/15/2021	SEALED PATENT RESPONSE to SEALED PATENT MOTION re 189 SEALED PATENT MOTION Motion to Strike Certain Opinions of Cisco's Expert Marcus Reading filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of L. Miller, # 2 Ex. 1 - EXCERPTED 2021-02-09 Reading Expert Report, # 3 Ex. 2 - EXCERPTED Reading, Marcus Dep Trans - 2021-02-23, # 4 Ex. 3 - EXCERPTED 2021-02-09 Jeffay Non-Infrg Report, # 5 Ex. 4 - EXCERPTED 2021-01-12 Expert Report of Lasinski re Damages, # 6 Ex. 5 - EXCERPTED Lasinski, Michael Dep Trans- 2021-02-17, # 7 Ex. 6 - EXCERPTED Boyles, Steven Dep Trans - 2020-12-22, # 8 Ex. 7 - EXCERPTED 2020-07-27 Cisco Resp to Monarch 1st Common Rogs (Nos. 1-11), # 9 Ex. 8 - EXCERPTED 2020-11-13 Monarch 4th Set of Rogs to Cisco (Nos. 12-19), # 10 Ex. 9 - EXCERPTED 2021-01-11 Cisco Supp Resp to Monarch Common Rogs, # 11 Ex. 10 - CISCO-MON-EDT-00033390 (EXCERPTED), # 12 Ex. 11 - CISCO-MON-EDT-00033486 (EXCERPTED), # 13 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/15/2021)	
241	03/16/2021	Unopposed MOTION to Withdraw as Attorney regarding Jennifer Przybylski by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/16/2021)	
242	03/16/2021	REPLY to Response to Motion re 158 MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents [RENEWED] filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 13 - ORDER Dismissing Monarch Networking Solutions LLC)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/16/2021)	
243	03/17/2021	SEALED REPLY to Response to Motion re 170 SEALED MOTION	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		for Partial Summary Judgment on Defendant's Defense filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
244	03/17/2021	REPLY to Response to Motion re 168 MOTION for Summary Judgment of Invalidity of US Patent No. '775 Under 35 USC Sec. 101 filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
245	03/17/2021	REPLY to Response to Motion re 162 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment on Defendant's Equitable Defenses filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Grinstein, Joseph) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
246	03/17/2021	FILED IN ERROR PER ATTORNEY. PLEASE IGNORE SEALED REPLY to Response to Motion re 180 SEALED MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment Regarding the Marking Statute filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) Modified on 3/17/2021 (klc,). (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
247	03/17/2021	SEALED PATENT REPLY to Response to PATENT Motion re 174 SEALED PATENT MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Pre-Suit Damages for US Patent Nos. '844 and '965 filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau, # 2 Ex. 21 - EDTX-2-08-cv-00098-Order Dkt No. 371, # 3 Ex. 22 - Excerpted MON-CISCO-0002069, # 4 Ex. 23 - Excerpted MON-CISCO-0001915)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
248	03/17/2021	REPLY to Response to Motion re 188 MOTION to Strike Opinions Counter to the Court's Claim Constructions filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of R. Allan Bullwinkel, # 2 Exhibit 3, # 3 Exhibit 4)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
249	03/17/2021	REPLY to Response to Motion re 176 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of Non-Infringement of U.S. Patent No. '844 filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
250	03/17/2021	SEALED REPLY to Response to Motion re 189 SEALED PATENT MOTION Motion to Strike Certain Opinions of Cisco's Expert Marcus Reading filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Grinstein, Joseph) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
251	03/17/2021	REPLY to Response to Motion re 166 MOTION to Strike Opinions of Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay that Purport to Rely on Monarch's Infringement Theories filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Harris, Alden) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
252	03/17/2021	SEALED REPLY to Response to Motion re 171 MOTION to Strike Opinions of Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay that Rely on Inventor Testimony to Supply a Limitation Missing from Wainner filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Alden Harris, # 2 Exhibit 3)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
253	03/17/2021	SEALED REPLY to Response to Motion re 161 SEALED MOTION to Strike Undisclosed Opinions of Cisco's Expert, Dr. Jeffay, Regarding Non-Infringing Alternatives filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Eric Enger, # 2 Exhibit 17, # 3 Exhibit 18, # 4 Exhibit 19, # 5 Exhibit 20)(Enger, Eric) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
254	03/17/2021	SEALED REPLY to Response to Motion re 180 SEALED MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment Regarding the Marking Statute filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
255	03/17/2021	SEALED REPLY to Response to Motion re 175 SEALED MOTION For Partial Summary Judgment Regarding Ciscos Defense Based On A Fair, Reasonable, And Non-Discriminatory (FRAND)	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Licensing Obligation filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Steven Shepard, # 2 Exhibit 12, # 3 Exhibit 13)(Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
	03/17/2021	***FILED IN ERROR. Document # 246,. PLEASE IGNORE.*** (klc,) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
256	03/17/2021	SEALED PATENT REPLY to Response to PATENT Motion re 160 SEALED PATENT MOTION to Exclude the Expert Testimony of Mr. Michael Lasinski filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
257	03/17/2021	SEALED REPLY to Response to Motion re 169 SEALED MOTION to Preclude Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay from Opining that P2MP Draft is Prior Art filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Harris, Alden) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
258	03/17/2021	SEALED PATENT REPLY to Response to PATENT Motion re 172 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Willful Infringement and No Direct Infringement of U.S. Patent No. '844, '965, and '775 filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 18 - Bushnell v Cisco EDVA-1-18-cv-00760 Dkt92)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
259	03/17/2021	REPLY to Response to Motion re 167 MOTION to Strike Reliance on Newly Disclosed Prior Art Combinations filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of William B. Collier, Jr, # 2 Exhibit 6)(Collier, William) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
260	03/18/2021	REPLY to Response to Motion re 179 MOTION to Strike and Exclude Undisclosed Documents in the Expert Report of Peter W. Resnick [Partially] filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/18/2021)	
261	03/18/2021	REPLY to Response to Motion re 178 SEALED PATENT MOTION to Partially Exclude the Expert Infringement Testimony of Dr. Martin Walker filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/18/2021)	
262	03/18/2021	REDACTION to 254 Sealed Reply to Response to Motion by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/18/2021)	
263	03/18/2021	SEALED PATENT REPLY to Response to PATENT Motion re 181 SEALED PATENT MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment that its Sales of the Accused Products Do Not Infringe US Patent Nos. '844 or '965 filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/18/2021)	
264	03/18/2021	REDACTION to 255 Sealed Reply to Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of S. Shepard, # 2 Exhibit 12, # 3 Exhibit 13)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/18/2021)	
265	03/19/2021	REDACTION to 253 Sealed Reply to Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Eric Enger, # 2 Exhibit 17, # 3 Exhibit 18, # 4 Exhibit 19 (filed under seal in its entirety), # 5 Exhibit 20)(Enger, Eric) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
266	03/19/2021	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Cisco Systems, Inc. regarding Compliance with Pretrial Disclosures (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
267	03/19/2021	REDACTION to 252 Sealed Reply to Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Harris, Alden) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
268	03/19/2021	REDACTION to 257 Sealed Reply to Response to Motion by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Harris, Alden) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
269	03/19/2021	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC regarding Compliance with Pretrial Disclosures (Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
270	03/19/2021	REDACTION to 250 Sealed Reply to Response to Motion by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
271	03/19/2021	REDACTION to 243 Sealed Reply to Response to Motion by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
272	03/19/2021	REDACTION to 247 Sealed PATENT Reply to Response to PATENT Motion, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau - REDACTED, # 2 0247-002 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 21, # 3 0247-003 SEALED (Slip Sheet) Cisco Ex. 22_Fully SEALED, # 4 0247-004 SEALED (Slip Sheet) Cisco Ex. 23_Fully SEALED)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
273	03/19/2021	REDACTION to 256 Sealed PATENT Reply to Response to PATENT Motion by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
274	03/19/2021	REDACTION to 258 Sealed PATENT Reply to Response to PATENT Motion, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes - REDACTED, # 2 0258-002 PUBLIC Cisco Ex 18)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
275	03/19/2021	REDACTION to 263 Sealed PATENT Reply to Response to PATENT Motion, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
276	03/19/2021	REDACTION to 240 Sealed Patent Response to Sealed Patent Motion,,,, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of L. Miller, # 2 Ex. 1 - [FULL SEAL] Slip Sheet EXCERPTED 2021-02-09 Reading Expert Report, # 3 Ex. 2 - [FULL SEAL] Slip Sheet EXCERPTED Reading, Marcus Dep Trans - 2021-02-23, # 4 Ex. 3 - [FULL SEAL] Slip Sheet EXCERPTED 2021-02-09 Jeffay Non-Infrg Report, # 5 Ex. 4 - PUBLIC-REDACTED EXCERPTED 2021-01-12 Expert Report of Lasinski re Damages, # 6 Ex. 5 - PUBLIC-REDACTED EXCERPTED Lasinski, Michael Dep Trans-2021-02-17, # 7 Ex. 6 - PUBLIC-REDACTED EXCERPTED Boyles, Steven Dep Trans - 2020-12-22, # 8 Ex. 7 - [FULL SEAL] Slip Sheet EXCERPTED 2020-07-27 Cisco Resp to Monarch ROGS, # 9 Ex. 8 - [PUBLIC] EXCERPTED 2020-11-13 Monarch 4th Set of Rogs to Cisco (Nos. 12-19), # 10 Ex. 9 - [FULL SEAL] Slip Sheet EXCERPTED 2021-01-11 Cisco Supp Resp to Common Rogs, # 11 Ex. 10 - [FULL SEAL] Slip Sheet CISCO-MON-EDT-00033390 (EXCERPTED), # 12 Ex. 11 - [FULL SEAL] Slip Sheet CISCO-MON-EDT-00033486 (EXCERPTED), # 13 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
277	03/19/2021	SEALED PATENT RESPONSE to SEALED PATENT MOTION re 201 SEALED MOTION for Leave to Serve Supplemental Expert Report of Dr. Martin Walker filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 1 - Walker, Martin G. - 2021-02-19 - R-AEO, # 3 Ex. 2 - 2021-01-12 Walker Infringement Report - SEALED, # 4 Ex. 3 - CISCO-MON-EDT-00033608, # 5 Ex. 4 - CISCO-MON-EDT-00033637, # 6 Ex. 5 - CISCO-MON-EDT-00033585, # 7 Ex. 6 - 2020-12-14 Cisco Resp to Monarch 4th Set of Rogs - SEALED, # 8 Ex. 7 - ANNOTATED_EXCERPTED_MON-CISCO-0001915 (Transpacific CPE Presentation) - SEALED, # 9 Ex. 8 - ANNOTATED_EXCERPTED_MON-CISCO-0002069 (Transpacific Infrastructure Presentation) - SEALED, # 10 Ex. 9 - AirPort Express 802.11n (2nd Generation) - Technical Specifications, # 11 Ex. 10 - AirPort Extreme 802.11ac - Technical	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Specifications, # 12 Ex. 11 - AirPort Time Capsule 802.11ac - Technical Specifications, # 13 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
278	03/22/2021	REDACTION to 277 Sealed Patent Response to Sealed Patent Motion,,,, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes - Redacted, # 2 Ex. 01 - PUBLIC Walker, Martin G. - 2021-02-19 - R-AEO, # 3 Ex. 02 - SEALED SLIP SHEET, # 4 Ex. 03 - SEALED SLIP SHEET, # 5 Ex. 04 - SEALED SLIP SHEET, # 6 Ex. 05 - SEALED SLIP SHEET, # 7 Ex. 06 - PUBLIC-REDACTED 2020-12-14 Cisco Resp to Monarch 4th Set of Rogs_Redacted, # 8 Ex. 07 - SEALED SLIP SHEET, # 9 Ex. 08 - SEALED SLIP SHEET, # 10 Ex. 09 - SEALED SLIP SHEET, # 11 Ex. 10 - SEALED SLIP SHEET, # 12 Ex. 11 - SEALED SLIP SHEET, # 13 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/22/2021)	
279	03/23/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 158 MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents {RENEWED} Plaintiff's Sur-Reply in Opposition to Defendant Cisco Systems, Inc.'s Renewed Motion to Stay filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 03/23/2021)	
280	03/24/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 162 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment on Defendant's Equitable Defenses filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Dec of M. Rhodes re Surreply to 162 , # 2 Ex. 15 - Excerpted Cisco Configuration Guide)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
281	03/24/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 169 SEALED MOTION to Preclude Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay from Opining that P2MP Draft is Prior Art filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
282	03/24/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 175 SEALED MOTION For Partial Summary Judgment Regarding Ciscos Defense Based On A Fair, Reasonable, And Non-Discriminatory (FRAND) Licensing Obligation filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
283	03/24/2021	SEALED SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 160 SEALED PATENT MOTION to Exclude the Expert Testimony of Mr. Michael Lasinski filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit 8)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
284	03/24/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 166 MOTION to Strike Opinions of Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay that Purport to Rely on Monarch's Infringement Theories filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
285	03/24/2021	SEALED PATENT SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to PATENT Motion re 180 SEALED MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment Regarding the Marking Statute filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
286	03/24/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 168 MOTION for Summary Judgment of Invalidity of US Patent No. '775 Under 35 USC Sec. 101 filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Alden Harris, # 2 Exhibit F)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
287	03/24/2021	SEALED SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 174 SEALED PATENT MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Pre-Suit Damages for US Patent Nos. '844 and '965 filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit E)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
288	03/24/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 176 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of Non-Infringement of U.S. Patent No. '844 filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of R. Allan Bullwinkel, # 2 Exhibit B)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
289	03/24/2021	SEALED ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS to Main Document: 288 Sur-Reply to Reply to Response to Motion,. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit C)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
290	03/24/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 170 SEALED MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment on Defendant's Defense filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
291	03/24/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 171 MOTION to Strike Opinions of Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay that Rely on Inventor Testimony to Supply a Limitation Missing from Wainner filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
292	03/24/2021	SEALED PATENT SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to PATENT Motion re 161 SEALED MOTION to Strike Undisclosed Opinions of Cisco's Expert, Dr. Jeffay, Regarding Non-Infringing Alternatives filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
293	03/24/2021	SEALED PATENT SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to PATENT Motion re 189 SEALED PATENT MOTION Motion to Strike Certain Opinions of Cisco's Expert Marcus Reading filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of L. Miller, # 2 Ex. 12 - Excerpts of 2021-01-12 Expert Report of Lasinski re Damages, # 3 Ex. 13 - Excerpts 2020-07-27 Monarch Resp to Defs 1st Set of Common Rogs, # 4 Ex. 14 - Excerpts 2020-07-27 Monarch Resp to Cisco 1st Set of Rogs)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
294	03/24/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 188 MOTION to Strike Opinions Counter to the Court's Claim Constructions filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 6 - Excerpts Jeffay, Kevin - 2021-02-15 Transcript)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
295	03/24/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 167 MOTION to Strike Reliance on Newly Disclosed Prior Art Combinations filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
296	03/25/2021	REDACTION to 287 Sealed Sur-Reply to Reply to Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit E)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/25/2021)	
297	03/25/2021	SEALED SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 172 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Willful Infringement and No Direct Infringement of U.S. Patent No. '844, '965, and '775 filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Eric Enger, # 2 Exhibit W)(Enger, Eric) (Entered: 03/25/2021)	
298	03/25/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 178 SEALED PATENT MOTION to Partially Exclude the Expert Infringement Testimony of Dr. Martin Walker filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Michael Heim, # 2 Exhibit H, # 3 Exhibit I)(Heim, Michael) (Entered: 03/25/2021)	
299	03/25/2021	SEALED SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 181 SEALED PATENT MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment that its Sales of the Accused Products Do Not Infringe US Patent Nos. '844 or '965 filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of William B. Collier, Jr, # 2 Exhibit R, # 3 Exhibit S, # 4 Exhibit T, # 5 Exhibit U, # 6 Exhibit V)(Collier,	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		William) (Entered: 03/25/2021)	
300	03/25/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 179 MOTION to Strike and Exclude Undisclosed Documents in the Expert Report of Peter W. Resnick [Partially] filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 03/25/2021)	
301	03/25/2021	ORDER granting 241 Motion to Withdraw as Attorney. Attorney Jennifer Przybylski terminated. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 3/25/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 03/26/2021)	
302	03/26/2021	REDACTION to 289 Sealed Additional Attachments to Main Document by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit C)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 03/26/2021)	
303	03/26/2021	REDACTION to 297 Sealed Sur-Reply to Reply to Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Eric Enger, # 2 Exhibit W)(Enger, Eric) (Entered: 03/26/2021)	
304	03/26/2021	REDACTION to 283 Sealed Sur-Reply to Reply to Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit 8)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/26/2021)	
305	03/26/2021	REDACTION to 292 Sealed PATENT Sur-Reply to Reply to Response to PATENT Motion, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/26/2021)	
306	03/26/2021	REDACTION to 285 Sealed PATENT Sur-Reply to Reply to Response to PATENT Motion by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/26/2021)	
307	03/26/2021	REDACTION to 293 Sealed PATENT Sur-Reply to Reply to Response to PATENT Motion,, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of L. Miller Redacted, # 2 DI 0293-002 PUBLIC-REDACTED Cisco Ex. 12, # 3 DI 0293-003 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 13, # 4 DI 0293-004 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 14)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/26/2021)	
308	03/26/2021	***FILED IN ERROR***RESPONSE to Motion re 201 SEALED MOTION for Leave to Serve Supplemental Expert Report of Dr. Martin Walker Plaintiffs Reply re: Plaintiffs Motion for Leave to Serve Supplemental Expert Report of Dr. Martin Walker filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) Modified on 3/29/2021 (ch,). (Entered: 03/26/2021)	
	03/29/2021	***FILED IN ERROR. PER ATTORNEY Document # 308, Response. PLEASE IGNORE.*** (ch,) (Entered: 03/29/2021)	
309	03/29/2021	REPLY to Response to Motion re 201 SEALED MOTION for Leave to Serve Supplemental Expert Report of Dr. Martin Walker Plaintiffs Reply Re: Plaintiffs Motion For Leave To Serve Supplemental Expert Report Of Dr. Martin Walker filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 03/29/2021)	
310	03/29/2021	REDACTION to 299 Sealed Sur-Reply to Reply to Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of William B. Collier, Jr, # 2 Exhibit R, # 3 Exhibit S, # 4 Exhibit T, # 5 Exhibit U, # 6 Exhibit V)(Collier, William) (Entered: 03/29/2021)	
311	04/01/2021	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Cisco Systems, Inc. regarding Compliance with Objections to and Rebuttal Pre-trial Disclosures (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 04/01/2021)	
312	04/01/2021	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC regarding Compliance with Objections to Pretrial Disclosures and Rebuttal Pretrial Disclosures (Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 04/01/2021)	
313	04/02/2021	SEALED PATENT SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to PATENT	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Motion re 201 SEALED MOTION for Leave to Serve Supplemental Expert Report of Dr. Martin Walker filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 04/02/2021)	
314	04/05/2021	REDACTION to 313 Sealed PATENT Sur-Reply to Reply to Response to PATENT Motion by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 04/05/2021)	
315	04/06/2021	ORDER - Pretrial Conference RESET for 6/28/2021 10:00 AM before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap., Jury Selection RESET for 7/12/2021 09:00AM before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 4/6/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 04/07/2021)	
316	04/07/2021	***FILED IN ERROR***STIPULATION Joint Stipulated Motions in Limine and Proposed Order by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Tribble, Max) Modified on 4/7/2021 (ch,). (Entered: 04/07/2021)	
317	04/07/2021	Joint MOTION in Limine Joint Stipulated Motions in Limine and Proposed Order by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Tribble, Max) (Entered: 04/07/2021)	
	04/07/2021	***FILED IN ERROR. PER ATTORNEY Document # 316, Stipulation Motion in Limine. PLEASE IGNORE.*** (ch,) (Entered: 04/07/2021)	
318	04/07/2021	SEALED MOTION IN LIMINE NOS. 1-4 by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Yau Declaration, # 2 Ex. 1 - Tyco v E-Z-EM Order on MILs (EDTX 07-cv-00262 DI663), # 3 Ex. 2 - SEALED Excerpts of Dep Transcript, # 4 Ex. 3 - SEALED Excerpts of Dep Transcript, # 5 Ex. 4 - SEALED Excerpts of Dep Transcript, # 6 Ex. 5 - Excerpts of 2020-06-12 Defs 1st Set of Rogs to Monarch (Nos. 1-5), # 7 Ex. 6 - Excerpts of 2020-07-27 Monarch Resp to Cisco 1st Set of Rogs (Nos. 1-5), # 8 Ex. 7 - SEALED Excerpted 2021-01-12 Monarch Resp to Cisco Rogs, # 9 Ex. 8 - Excerpts of 2021-03-31 Monarch Initial and Rebuttal Trial Exhibit List, # 10 Ex. 9 - 2021-01-08 Monarch Notice of 30(b)(6) Deposition of M. Townsley, # 11 Ex. 10 - 2020-12-14 Monarch Notice of 30(b)(1) Deposition of O. Troan, # 12 Ex. 11 - 2021-01-07 Monarch Notice of 30(b)(1) Deposition of W. Dec, # 13 Ex. 12 - Weatherford v Tesco Order on MILs (EDTX 17-cv-00456 DI166), # 14 Ex. 13 - IV v Bitco (EDTX 18-cv-00298 DI282), # 15 Ex. 14 - Personal Audio v Togi Order on MILs (EDTX 13-cv-00013 DI291), # 16 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 04/07/2021)	
319	04/07/2021	SEALED MOTION - Motions in Limine by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Exhibit E, # 7 Exhibit F, # 8 Exhibit G, # 9 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 04/07/2021)	
320	04/08/2021	NOTICE by Cisco Systems, Inc. Notice of Compliance Regarding Pretrial Disclosures (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 04/08/2021)	
321	04/08/2021	NOTICE by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC Notice of Compliance Regarding Pretrial Disclosures (Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 04/08/2021)	
322	04/09/2021	REDACTION to 319 SEALED MOTION - Motions in Limine by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Exhibit E, # 7 Exhibit F, # 8 Exhibit D, # 9 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 04/09/2021)	
323	04/09/2021	REDACTION to 318 SEALED MOTION IN LIMINE NOS. 1-4 by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Yau Declaration, # 2 Ex. 01 - PUBLIC Tyco v E-Z-EM Order on MILs (EDTX 07-cv-00262 DI663), # 3 Ex. 02 - SEALED (SLIP SHT) Excerpts of Dep	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Transcript, # 4 Ex. 03 - SEALED (SLIP SHEET) Excerpts of Dep Transcript, # 5 Ex. 04 - SEALED (SLIP SHEET) Excerpts of Dep Transcript, # 6 Ex. 05 - PUBLIC Excerpts of 2020-06-12 Defs 1st Set of Rogs (Nos. 1-5), # 7 Ex. 06 - PUBLIC Excerpts of 2020-07-27 Monarch Resp to Cisco 1st Set of Rogs (Nos. 1-5), # 8 Ex. 07 - REDACTED Excerpted 2021-01-12 Monarch Resp to Cisco Rogs_Redactions_Applied, # 9 Ex. 08 - PUBLIC Excerpts of 2021-03-31 Monarch Initial and Rebuttal Trial Exhibit List, # 10 Ex. 09 - PUBLIC 2021-01-08 Monarch Notice of 30(b)(6) Deposition of M. Townsley, # 11 Ex. 10 - PUBLIC 2020-12-14 Monarch Notice of 30(b)(1) Deposition of O. Troan, # 12 Ex. 11 - PUBLIC 2021-01-07 Monarch Notice of 30(b)(1) Deposition of W. Dec, # 13 Ex. 12 - Weatherford v Tesco Order on MILs (EDTX 17-cv-00456 DI166), # 14 Ex. 13 - IV v Bitco (EDTX 18-cv-00298 DI282), # 15 Ex. 14 - Personal Audio v Togi Order on MILs (EDTX 13-cv-00013 DI291), # 16 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 04/09/2021)	
324	04/13/2021	NOTICE by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC of Request for Daily Transcripts and Realtime Reporting (Tribble, Max) (Entered: 04/13/2021)	
325	04/13/2021	NOTICE by Cisco Systems, Inc. NOTICE OF REQUEST FOR DAILY TRANSCRIPTS AND REAL TIME REPORTING (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 04/13/2021)	
326	04/13/2021	ORDER REGARDING EXHIBITS. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 4/13/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 04/13/2021)	
327	04/13/2021	ORDER TO PURCHASE JURY MEALS. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 4/13/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 04/13/2021)	
328	04/14/2021	***DEFICIENT DOCUMENT***Joint MOTION to Amend/Correct 123 Order,, Terminate Motions,, Scheduling Order, Joint Motion to Amend Docket Control Order by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Tribble, Max) Modified on 4/15/2021 (ch,). (Entered: 04/14/2021)	
	04/15/2021	NOTICE of Deficiency regarding the 328 submitted NO CERTIFICATE OF CONFERENCE. Correction should be made by one business day (ch,) (Entered: 04/15/2021)	
329	04/15/2021	Joint MOTION to Amend/Correct 123 Order,, Terminate Motions,, Scheduling Order, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Tribble, Max) (Entered: 04/15/2021)	
330	04/20/2021	SECOND AMENDED DOCKET CONTROL ORDER granting 329 Joint MOTION to Amend/Correct 123 Order,, Terminate Motions., Scheduling Order. Pretrial Conference set for 6/28/2021 09:00 AM before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap., Jury Selection set for 7/12/2021 09:00AM before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap., Motions due by 4/7/2021., Proposed Pretrial Order due by 5/26/2021. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 4/20/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 04/21/2021)	
331	04/21/2021	RESPONSE in Opposition re 319 SEALED MOTION - Motions in Limine filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 1 - US Patent No. 8,451,844, # 3 Ex. 2 - Salazar EDTX-2-16-cv-01096-236, # 4 Ex. 3 - 2021-01-12 Jeffay Opening Invalidity Report, # 5 Ex. 4 - FUS Slip Sheet, # 6 Ex. 5 - 2021-02-09 Jeffay Non-Infrg Report, # 7 Ex. 6 - Wapp Tech EDTX-4-18-cv-00469-423, # 8 Ex. 7 - Personalized Media EDTX-2-15-cv-01366-510, # 9 Ex. 8 - May 2020 FCBA Model Patent Jury Instructions (002), # 10 Ex. 9 - Optis Wireless EDTX-2-19-cv-00066-585, # 11 Ex. 10 - Cellular Comm EDTX-6-16-cv-00475-304, # 12 Ex. 11 - FUS Slip Sheet, # 13 Ex. 12 - Martini, Luca - 2021-01-11, # 14 Ex. 13 - 2021-01-19 Monarch Notice of	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		30(b)(1) Deposition of F. Jounay, # 15 Ex. 14 - 2021-01-15 Cisco Notice of 30(b)(1) Deposition to F. Jounay, # 16 Ex. 15 - Red Rock EDTX-2-17-cv-00101-243, # 17 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 04/21/2021)	
332	04/21/2021	SEALED PATENT ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS to Main Document: 331 Response in Opposition to Motion,,,,. (Attachments: # 1 Ex. 4 - SEALED 2021-02-09 Reading Expert Report (R-AEO), # 2 Ex. 11 - SEALED Jounay, Frederic - 2021-01-20)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 04/21/2021)	
333	04/21/2021	SEALED RESPONSE to Motion re 318 SEALED MOTION IN LIMINE NOS. 1-4 filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Exhibit 12)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 04/21/2021)	
334	04/23/2021	REDACTION to 332 Sealed Patent Additional Attachments to Main Document by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Ex. 4 - SEALED 2021-02-09 Reading Expert Report (R-AEO)_REDACTED, # 2 Ex. 11 - SEALED Jounay, Frederic - 2021-01-20_REDACTED)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 04/23/2021)	
335	04/23/2021	REDACTION to 333 Sealed Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Exhibit 12)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 04/23/2021)	
336	04/28/2021	Joint MOTION to Amend/Correct Docket Control Order by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Tribble, Max) (Entered: 04/28/2021)	
337	05/03/2021	Unopposed MOTION to Withdraw as Attorney for Taeg Sang Cho and Ryan Lawson by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 05/03/2021)	
338	05/04/2021	THIRD AMENDED DOCKET CONTROL ORDER granting 336 Joint MOTION to Amend/Correct Docket Control Order. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 5/4/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 05/04/2021)	
339	05/04/2021	ORDER granting 337 Motion to Withdraw as Attorney. Attorney Taeg Sang Cho and Ryan T. Lawson terminated. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 5/4/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 05/05/2021)	
340	05/07/2021	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Francesco D. Silletta on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-8402223. (Silletta, Francesco) (Entered: 05/07/2021)	

Patents

Number	Title	Issued	Class	Subclass
8,451,844	Method of receiving a data packet coming from an IPv4 domain in an IPv6 domain, an associated device, and associated access equipment	05/28/2013	370	393
8,451,845	Method of receiving a data packet in an IPv6 domain, an associated device and an	05/28/2013	370	393

Number	Title	Issued	Class	Subclass
	associated home gateway			

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End of Document

PTO/AIA/818 (07-13)
Approved for use through 03/31/2021. OMB 0651-0035
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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REEXAMINATION OR SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATION – PATENT OWNER POWER OF ATTORNEY OR REVOCATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY WITH A NEW POWER OF ATTORNEY AND CHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS FOR REEXAMINATION OR SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATION AND PATENT

Control Number(s)	90/014,717
Filing Date(s)	April 2, 2021
First Named Inventor	Mohamed Boucadair
Title	Method of Receiving a Data Packet Coming from an IPv4 Domain in an I
Patent Number	8,451,844
Examiner Name	Nick Corsaro
Attorney Docket No(s)	1127-0020

I. **Power of Attorney.** This form may be used to change the Power of Attorney in a reexamination or supplemental examination proceeding (or multiple proceedings where merged). This form may also be used to change the Power of Attorney in the patent file; in such a case, a copy of this form will be placed in both the patent file and the reexamination or supplemental examination proceeding.

A. Revocation of Previous Power of Attorney. I hereby revoke all previous patent owner powers of attorney, if any, given:

☒ in the above-identified reexamination or supplemental examination proceeding control number(s) (more than one may be changed only if the proceedings are merged).

☐ in the file of the above-identified patent.

(check BOTH boxes if change in BOTH the patent file and the reexamination or supplemental examination proceeding is requested).

B. Designation of Power of Attorney.

☐ A Power of Attorney is submitted herewith.

OR

☐ I hereby appoint Practitioner(s) associated with the Customer Number identified in the box at right as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s) to prosecute the proceeding(s)/patent identified above and selected in section I(A), and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

OR

☒ I hereby appoint Practitioner(s) named below as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s) to prosecute the proceeding(s) identified above, and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

Practitioner(s) Name	Registration Number
Michael F. Heim	32,702
Christopher L. Limbacher	76,551

Authorization for the Power of Attorney is provided by the signature on page 2 of this form.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.31, 1.32, and 1.33. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public, which is to update (and by the USPTO to process) the file of a patent or reexamination proceeding. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 15 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

II. Change of Correspondence Address

Please recognize or change the correspondence address for the above-identified reexamination or supplemental examination proceeding control number(s) (more than one may be changed **only** if they are merged proceedings) **and for the file of the above-identified patent** to be:

☐ The address associated with the above-identified Customer Number.
OR
☒ The address associated with the Customer Number identified in the box at right: 90471
OR

☒ Firm or Individual Name	Heim, Payne & Chorush, LLP				
Address	1111 Bagby Street, Suite 2100				
City	Houston	State	Texas	Zip	77002
Country	United States				
Telephone	713.221.2000	Email	mheim@hpcllp.com		

NOTE: THE CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS FOR THE REEXAMINATION OR SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATION PROCEEDING CONTROL NUMBER(S) MUST BE THE SAME AS THAT FOR THE PATENT. SEE 37 CFR 1.33.

III. Authorization for Power of Attorney and (if selected) Change of Correspondence Address

I am the:
☐ Inventor, having ownership of the patent being reexamined.
OR
☒ Patent owner.
Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(c) (Form PTO/AIA/96) submitted herewith or filed on _____.

Signature of Inventor or Patent Owner		Date	9/16/21
Name	Eric Leon	Telephone	
Title and Company	Agent - Maynard Nexsen Lawyers		

NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or patent owners of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. If more than one signature is required, submit multiple forms, check the box below, and identify the total number of forms submitted in the blank below.

☐ A total of _____ forms are submitted. *If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.*

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STATEMENT UNDER 37 CFR 3.73(c)

Applicant/Patent Owner: MONARCH NETWORKING SOLUTIONS LLC

Application No./Patent No.: 8,451,844 Filed/Issue Date: May 28, 2013

Titled: A Method of Receiving a Data Packet Coming from an IPv4 Domain in an IPv6 Domain, An Associated Device, and Associated Access Equipment

Monarch Networking Solutions, a LLC

(Name of Assignee) (Type of Assignee, e.g., corporation, partnership, university, government agency, etc.)

states that, for the patent application/patent identified above, it is (choose **one** of options 1, 2, 3 or 4 below):

1. ☑ The assignee of the entire right, title, and interest.

2. ☐ An assignee of less than the entire right, title, and interest (check applicable box):

   ☐ The extent (by percentage) of its ownership interest is _____%. Additional Statement(s) by the owners holding the balance of the interest must be submitted to account for 100% of the ownership interest.

   ☐ There are unspecified percentages of ownership. The other parties, including inventors, who together own the entire right, title and interest are:

   Additional Statement(s) by the owner(s) holding the balance of the interest must be submitted to account for the entire right, title, and interest.

3. ☐ The assignee of an undivided interest in the entirety (a complete assignment from one of the joint inventors was made). The other parties, including inventors, who together own the entire right, title, and interest are:

   Additional Statement(s) by the owner(s) holding the balance of the interest must be submitted to account for the entire right, title, and interest.

4. ☐ The recipient, via a court proceeding or the like (*e.g.*, bankruptcy, probate), of an undivided interest in the entirety (a complete transfer of ownership interest was made). The certified document(s) showing the transfer is attached.

The interest identified in option 1, 2 or 3 above (not option 4) is evidenced by either (choose **one** of options A or B below):

A. ☐ An assignment from the inventor(s) of the patent application/patent identified above. The assignment was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

B. ☑ A chain of title from the inventor(s), of the patent application/patent identified above, to the current assignee as follows:

1. From: Mohamed Boucadair and Jean-Luc Grimault To: France Telecom

   The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

   Reel 025755, Frame 0191, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

2. From: France Telecom To: Orange

   The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

   Reel 044625, Frame 0361, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 3.73(b). The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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STATEMENT UNDER 37 CFR 3.73(c)

3. From: Orange To: Transpacific IP Group Limited

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at
Reel 044625, Frame 0315, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

4. From: Transpacific IP Group Limited To: Acacia Research Group LLC

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at
Reel 051192, Frame 0596, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

5. From: Acacia Research Group LLC To: Monarch Networking Solutions LLC

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at
Reel 051238, Frame 0718, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

6. From: Acacia Research Group LLC et al To: Starboard Value Intermediate Fund LP, as Collateral Agent

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at
Reel 052853, Frame 0153, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

☑ Additional documents in the chain of title are listed on a supplemental sheet(s).

☑ As required by 37 CFR 3.73(c)(1)(i), the documentary evidence of the chain of title from the original owner to the assignee was, or concurrently is being, submitted for recordation pursuant to 37 CFR 3.11.

[NOTE: A separate copy (i.e., a true copy of the original assignment document(s)) must be submitted to Assignment Division in accordance with 37 CFR Part 3, to record the assignment in the records of the USPTO. See MPEP 302.08]

The undersigned (whose title is supplied below) is authorized to act on behalf of the assignee.

Michael F. Heim — Signature
April 20, 2021 — Date
Michael F. Heim — Printed or Typed Name
Reg. No. 32,702 — Title or Registration Number

From: Monarch Networking Solutions LLC To: Starboard Value Intermediate Fund LP, as Collateral Agent

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

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From: Monarch Networking Solutions LLC To: Starboard Value Intermediate Fund LP, as Collateral Agent

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

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From: Starboard Value Intermediate Fund LP, as Collateral Agent To: Acacia Research Group LLC et al

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

Reel 053654, Frame 0254, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

From: Starboard Value Intermediate Fund LP, as Collateral Agent To: Monarch Networking Solutions LLC

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

Reel 055101, Frame 0608, or for which a copy there. of is attached.

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

UNITED STATES
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Assignment abstract of title for Application 13001850

Invention title/Inventor	Patent	Publication	Application	PCT	International registration
A METHOD OF RECEIVING A DATA PACKET COMING FROM AN IPV4 DOMAIN IN AN IPV6 DOMAIN, AN ASSOCIATED DEVICE, AND ASSOCIATED ACCESS EQUIPMENT Mohamed Boucadair, JEAN-LUC GRIMAULT	8451844 May 28, 2013	20110110374 May 12, 2011	13001850 Dec 29, 2010		

Assignments (11 of 11 total)

Assignment 11

Reel/frame	Execution date	Date recorded	Properties	Pages
055101/0608	Jun 30, 2020	Jan 25, 2021	50	156

Conveyance
CORRECTIVE ASSIGNMENT TO CORRECT THE ASSIGNEE NAME PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ON REEL 053654 FRAME 0254. ASSIGNOR(S) HEREBY CONFIRMS THE RELEASE OF SECURITY INTEREST GRANTED PURSUANT TO THE PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT PREVIOUSLYRECORDED.

Assignors
STARBOARD VALUE INTERMEDIATE FUND LP, AS COLLATERAL AGENT

Correspondent
S. KAREFF C/O SCHULTE ROTH & ZABEL LLP
919 THIRD AVENUE
25TH FLOOR
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Assignee
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4 PARK PLAZA
SUITE 550
IRVINE, CALIFORNIA 92614

Assignment 10

Reel/frame	Execution date	Date recorded	Properties	Pages
054232/0001	Jun 30, 2020	Oct 27, 2020	1	479

Conveyance
CORRECTIVE ASSIGNMENT TO CORRECT THE ASSIGNEE NAME PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ON REEL 053654 FRAME 0254. ASSIGNOR(S) HEREBY CONFIRMS THE RELEASE OF SECURITY INTEREST GRANTED PURSUANT TO THE PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT PREVIOUSLY RECORDED.

Assignors
STARBOARD VALUE INTERMEDIATE FUND LP

Correspondent
S. KAREFF C/O SCHULTE ROTH & ZABEL LLP
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IRVINE, CALIFORNIA 92614

Assignment 9

Reel/frame	Execution date	Date recorded	Properties	Pages
053654/0254	Jun 30, 2020	Jul 08, 2020	3010	236

Conveyance
RELEASE OF SECURITY INTEREST IN PATENTS

Assignors
STARBOARD VALUE INTERMEDIATE FUND LP

Correspondent
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NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

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FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

BONUTTI SKELETAL INNOVATIONS LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

INNOVATIVE DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

LIFEPORT SCIENCES LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

LIMESTONE MEMORY SYSTEMS LLC
4 PARK PLAZA
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MOBILE ENHANCEMENT SOLUTIONS LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

MONARCH NETWORKING SOLUTIONS LLC
4 PARK PLAZA
SUITE 550
IRVINE, CALIFORNIA 92614

NEXUS DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

PARTHENON UNIFIED MEMORY ARCHITECTURE LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

R2 SOLUTIONS LLC

6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

SAINT LAWRENCE COMMUNICATIONS LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

STINGRAY IP SOLUTIONS LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

SUPER INTERCONNECT TECHNOLOGIES LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

TELECONFERENCE SYSTEMS LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

UNIFICATION TECHNOLOGIES LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

Assignment 8

Reel/frame	Execution date	Date recorded	Properties	Pages
055100/0624	Jun 04, 2020	Jan 25, 2021	50	173

Conveyance
CORRECTIVE ASSIGNMENT TO CORRECT THE ASSIGNOR NAME PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ON REEL 052853 FRAME 0153. ASSIGNOR(S) HEREBY CONFIRMS THE SECURITY INTEREST GRANTED PURSUANT TO THE PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT PREVIOUSLY RECORDED.

Assignors
MONARCH NETWORKING SOLUTIONS LLC

Correspondent
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919 THIRD AVENUE
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777 THIRD AVENUE
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NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

Assignment 7

Reel/frame	Execution date	Date recorded	Properties	Pages
054231/0001	Jun 04, 2020	Oct 27, 2020	1	495

Conveyance
CORRECTIVE ASSIGNMENT TO CORRECT THE ASSIGNOR NAME PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ON REEL 052853 FRAME 0153. ASSIGNOR(S) HEREBY CONFIRMS THE SECURITY INTEREST GRANTED PURSUANT TO THE PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT PREVIOUSLY RECORDED.

Assignors
MONARCH NETWORKING SOLUTIONS LLC

Correspondent
S. KAREFF C/O SCHULTE ROTH & ZABEL LLP
919 THIRD AVENUE
25TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10022

Assignee
STARBOARD VALUE INTERMEDIATE FUND LP, AS
COLLATERAL AGENT
777 THIRD AVENUE
18TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

Assignment 6

Reel/frame	Execution date	Date recorded	Properties	Pages
052853/0153	Jun 04, 2020	Jun 05, 2020	3010	252

Conveyance
PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT

Assignors
ACACIA RESEARCH GROUP LLC
AMERICAN VEHICULAR SCIENCES LLC
BONUTTI SKELETAL INNOVATIONS LLC
CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT LLC
INNOVATIVE DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES LLC
LIFEPORT SCIENCES LLC
LIMESTONE MEMORY SYSTEMS LLC
MERTON ACQUISITION HOLDCO LLC
MOBILE ENHANCEMENT SOLUTIONS LLC
MONARCH NETWORKING SOLUTIONS LLC
NEXUS DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES LLC
PARTHENON UNIFIED MEMORY ARCHITECTURE LLC
R2 SOLUTIONS LLC
SAINT LAWRENCE COMMUNICATIONS LLC
STINGRAY IP SOLUTIONS LLC
SUPER INTERCONNECT TECHNOLOGIES LLC
TELECONFERENCE SYSTEMS LLC
UNIFICATION TECHNOLOGIES LLC

Correspondent
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NEW YORK, NY 10022

Assignee
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18TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

Assignment 5

Reel/frame	Execution date	Date recorded	Properties	Pages
051238/0718	Nov 18, 2019	Dec 10, 2019	53	34

Conveyance
ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).

Assignors
ACACIA RESEARCH GROUP LLC

Correspondent
ROBERT ALLAN BULLWINKEL
1111 BAGBY ST, SUITE 2100
HOUSTON, TX 77002

Assignee
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IRVINE, CALIFORNIA 92614

Assignment 4

Reel/frame	Execution date	Date recorded	Properties	Pages
051192/0596	Mar 29, 2019	Dec 04, 2019	53	34

Conveyance

ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).

Assignors
TRANSPACIFIC IP GROUP LIMITED

Correspondent
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1111 BAGBY ST, SUITE 2100
HOUSTON, TX 77002

Assignee
ACACIA RESEARCH GROUP LLC
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FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

Assignment 3

Reel/frame	Execution date	Date recorded	Properties	Pages
044625/0315	Sep 21, 2017	Dec 08, 2017	52	39

Conveyance
ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).

Assignors
ORANGE

Correspondent
DANIEL W JUFFERNBRUCH
PATENTS AND LICENSING LLC
28 BARRINGTON BOURNE
BARRINGTON, IL 60010-9605

Assignee
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GRAND CAYMAN KY1-1001
CAYMAN ISLANDS

Assignment 2

Reel/frame	Execution date	Date recorded	Properties	Pages
044625/0361	Jul 02, 2013	Dec 08, 2017	52	10

Conveyance
CHANGE OF NAME (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).

Assignors
FRANCE TELECOM

Correspondent
DANIEL W JUFFERNBRUCH
PATENTS AND LICENSING LLC
28 BARRINGTON BOURNE
BARRINGTON, IL 60010-9605

Assignee
ORANGE
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FRANCE

Assignment 1

Reel/frame	Execution date	Date recorded	Properties	Pages
025775/0191	Jan 04, 2011	Feb 09, 2011	1	5

Conveyance
ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).

Assignors
BOUCADAIR, MOHAMED
GRIMAULT, JEAN-LUC

Correspondent
BRIAN C. RUPP, DRINKER BIDDLE & REATH
191 N. WACKER DRIVE
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CHICAGO, IL 60606-1698

Assignee
FRANCE TELECOM

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FRANCE

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	42554038
Application Number:	90014717
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	9743
Title of Invention:	Method of Receiving a Data Packet Coming from an IPV4 Domain in an IPV6 Domain, An Associated Device, and Associated Access Equipment
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	8451844
Customer Number:	8968
Filer:	Michael F. Heim
Filer Authorized By:	
Attorney Docket Number:	43614.401
Receipt Date:	26-APR-2021
Filing Date:	02-APR-2021
Time Stamp:	15:53:07
Application Type:	Reexam (Third Party)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Power of Attorney	20210420844ReexamPOA.pdf	990807 1dd81b21a297da22203e7cdca8d8c55be913cdce	no	2

Warnings:

The page size in the PDF is too large. The pages should be 8.5 x 11 or A4. If this PDF is submitted, the pages will be resized upon entry into the Image File Wrapper and may affect subsequent processing					
Information:					
2	CRF Statement Paper and CRF are the same	20210420844StatementUnder37CFR.pdf	279184 00d40e6ae56b47d9cc584b207fd7ca9dba1ed521	no	4
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Assignee showing of ownership per 37 CFR 3.73	20210420844Assignment.pdf	43779 bfff216b8da7c73e85cb7e3699c7b6d31cdc7a29	no	6
Warnings:					
Information:					
			Total Files Size (in bytes):	1313770	

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

OPAP
APR 2 3 2021
PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

Best Available Copy

PTO/AIA/81B (07-13)
Approved for use through 03/31/2021. OMB 0651-0035
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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REEXAMINATION OR SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATION – PATENT OWNER POWER OF ATTORNEY OR REVOCATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY WITH A NEW POWER OF ATTORNEY AND CHANGE OF CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS FOR REEXAMINATION OR SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATION AND PATENT

Control Number(s)	90/014,717
Filing Date(s)	April 2, 2021
First Named Inventor	Mohamed Boucadair
Title	Method of Receiving a Data Packet Coming from an IPv4 Domain in an I
Patent Number	8,451,844
Examiner Name	Nick Corsaro
Attorney Docket No(s)	1127-0020

I. **Power of Attorney.** This form may be used to change the Power of Attorney in a reexamination or supplemental examination proceeding (or multiple proceedings where merged). This form may also be used to change the Power of Attorney in the patent file; in such a case, a copy of this form will be placed in both the patent file and the reexamination or supplemental examination proceeding.

A. Revocation of Previous Power of Attorney. I hereby revoke all previous patent owner powers of attorney, if any, given:

☒ in the above-identified reexamination or supplemental examination proceeding control number(s) (more than one may be changed only if the proceedings are merged).

☐ in the file of the above-identified patent.

(check BOTH boxes if change in BOTH the patent file and the reexamination or supplemental examination proceeding is requested).

B. Designation of Power of Attorney.

☐ A Power of Attorney is submitted herewith.

OR

☐ I hereby appoint Practitioner(s) associated with the Customer Number identified in the box at right as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s) to prosecute the proceeding(s)/patent identified above and selected in section I(A), and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

OR

☒ I hereby appoint Practitioner(s) named below as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s) to prosecute the proceeding(s) identified above, and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith:

Practitioner(s) Name	Registration Number
Michael F. Heim	32,702
Christopher L. Limbacher	76,551

Authorization for the Power of Attorney is provided by the signature on page 2 of this form.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.31, 1.32, and 1.33. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public, which is to update (and by the USPTO to process) the file of a patent or reexamination proceeding. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 15 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

PTO/AIA/81B (07-13)
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II. Change of Correspondence Address

Please recognize or change the correspondence address for the above-identified reexamination or supplemental examination proceeding control number(s) (more than one may be changed **only** if they are merged proceedings) **and for the file of the above-identified patent** to be:

☐ The address associated with the above-identified Customer Number.
OR
☒ The address associated with the Customer Number identified in the box at right: 90471
OR

☒ Firm or Individual Name	Heim, Payne & Chorush, LLP				
Address	1111 Bagby Street, Suite 2100				
City	Houston	State	Texas	Zip	77002
Country	United States				
Telephone	713.221.2000	Email	mheim@hpcllp.com		

NOTE: THE CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS FOR THE REEXAMINATION OR SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATION PROCEEDING CONTROL NUMBER(S) MUST BE THE SAME AS THAT FOR THE PATENT. SEE 37 CFR 1.33.

III. Authorization for Power of Attorney and (if selected) Change of Correspondence Address

I am the:
☐ Inventor, having ownership of the patent being reexamined.
OR
☒ Patent owner.
Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(c) (Form PTO/AIA/96) submitted herewith or filed on _____.

Signature of Inventor or Patent Owner	[signature]	Date	4/16/21
Name	Eric Lucas	Telephone	
Title and Company	President - Movement Mortgage Servicing		

NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or patent owners of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. If more than one signature is required, submit multiple forms, check the box below, and identify the total number of forms submitted in the blank below.

☐ A total of _____ forms are submitted. *If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.*

UPAP
APR 2 3 2021
PATENT & TRADEMARK OFFICE

PTO/AIA/96 (08-12)
Approved for use through 11/30/2020. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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STATEMENT UNDER 37 CFR 3.73(c)

Applicant/Patent Owner: MONARCH NETWORKING SOLUTIONS LLC

Application No./Patent No.: 8,451,844 Filed/Issue Date: May 28, 2013

Titled: A Method of Receiving a Data Packet Coming from an IPv4 Domain in an IPv6 Domain, An Associated Device, and Associated Access Equipment

Monarch Networking Solutions, a LLC

(Name of Assignee) (Type of Assignee, e.g., corporation, partnership, university, government agency, etc.)

states that, for the patent application/patent identified above, it is (choose **one** of options 1, 2, 3 or 4 below):

1. ☑ The assignee of the entire right, title, and interest.

2. ☐ An assignee of less than the entire right, title, and interest (check applicable box):

   ☐ The extent (by percentage) of its ownership interest is _____%. Additional Statement(s) by the owners holding the balance of the interest must be submitted to account for 100% of the ownership interest.

   ☐ There are unspecified percentages of ownership. The other parties, including inventors, who together own the entire right, title and interest are:

   Additional Statement(s) by the owner(s) holding the balance of the interest must be submitted to account for the entire right, title, and interest.

3. ☐ The assignee of an undivided interest in the entirety (a complete assignment from one of the joint inventors was made). The other parties, including inventors, who together own the entire right, title, and interest are:

   Additional Statement(s) by the owner(s) holding the balance of the interest must be submitted to account for the entire right, title, and interest.

4. ☐ The recipient, via a court proceeding or the like (*e.g.*, bankruptcy, probate), of an undivided interest in the entirety (a complete transfer of ownership interest was made). The certified document(s) showing the transfer is attached.

The interest identified in option 1, 2 or 3 above (not option 4) is evidenced by either (choose **one** of options A or B below):

A. ☐ An assignment from the inventor(s) of the patent application/patent identified above. The assignment was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

B. ☑ A chain of title from the inventor(s), of the patent application/patent identified above, to the current assignee as follows:

1. From: Mohamed Boucadair and Jean-Luc Grimault To: France Telecom

   The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

   Reel 025755, Frame 0191, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

2. From: France Telecom To: Orange

   The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

   Reel 044625, Frame 0361, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 3.73(b). The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

PTO/AIA/98 (08-12)
Approved for use through 11/30/2020. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

STATEMENT UNDER 37 CFR 3.73(c)

3. From: Orange To: Transpacific IP Group Limited

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at
Reel 044625, Frame 0315, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

4. From: Transpacific IP Group Limited To: Acacia Research Group LLC

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at
Reel 051192, Frame 0596, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

5. From: Acacia Research Group LLC To: Monarch Networking Solutions LLC

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at
Reel 051238, Frame 0718, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

6. From: Acacia Research Group LLC et al To: Starboard Value Intermediate Fund LP, as Collateral Agent

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at
Reel 052853, Frame 0153, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

☑ Additional documents in the chain of title are listed on a supplemental sheet(s).

☑ As required by 37 CFR 3.73(c)(1)(i), the documentary evidence of the chain of title from the original owner to the assignee was, or concurrently is being, submitted for recordation pursuant to 37 CFR 3.11.

[NOTE: A separate copy (i.e., a true copy of the original assignment document(s)) must be submitted to Assignment Division in accordance with 37 CFR Part 3, to record the assignment in the records of the USPTO. See MPEP 302.08]

The undersigned (whose title is supplied below) is authorized to act on behalf of the assignee.

Michael F. Heim — Signature

April 20, 2021 — Date

Michael F. Heim — Printed or Typed Name

Reg. No. 32,702 — Title or Registration Number

From: Monarch Networking Solutions LLC To: Starboard Value Intermediate Fund LP, as Collateral Agent

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

Reel 054231, Frame 0001, or for which a copy there. of is attached.

From: Monarch Networking Solutions LLC To: Starboard Value Intermediate Fund LP, as Collateral Agent

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

Reel 055100, Frame 0624, or for which a copy there. of is attached.

From: Starboard Value Intermediate Fund LP, as Collateral Agent To: Acacia Research Group LLC et al

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

Reel 053654, Frame 0254, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

From: Starboard Value Intermediate Fund LP, as Collateral Agent To: Monarch Networking Solutions LLC

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at

Reel 055101, Frame 0608, or for which a copy there. of is attached.

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

UNITED STATES
PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Assignment abstract of title for Application 13001850

Invention title/Inventor	Patent	Publication	Application	PCT	International registration
A METHOD OF RECEIVING A DATA PACKET COMING FROM AN IPV4 DOMAIN IN AN IPV6 DOMAIN, AN ASSOCIATED DEVICE, AND ASSOCIATED ACCESS EQUIPMENT Mohamed Boucadair, JEAN-LUC GRIMAULT	8451844 May 28, 2013	20110110374 May 12, 2011	13001850 Dec 29, 2010		



Assignments (11 of 11 total)

Assignment 11

Reel/frame	Execution date	Date recorded	Properties	Pages
055101/0608	Jun 30, 2020	Jan 25, 2021	50	156

Conveyance
CORRECTIVE ASSIGNMENT TO CORRECT THE ASSIGNEE NAME PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ON REEL 053654 FRAME 0254. ASSIGNOR(S) HEREBY CONFIRMS THE RELEASE OF SECURITY INTEREST GRANTED PURSUANT TO THE PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT PREVIOUSLYRECORDED.

Assignors
STARBOARD VALUE INTERMEDIATE FUND LP, AS COLLATERAL AGENT

Correspondent
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919 THIRD AVENUE
25TH FLOOR
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Assignee
MONARCH NETWORKING SOLUTIONS LLC
4 PARK PLAZA
SUITE 550
IRVINE, CALIFORNIA 92614

Assignment 10

Reel/frame	Execution date	Date recorded	Properties	Pages
054232/0001	Jun 30, 2020	Oct 27, 2020	1	479

Conveyance
CORRECTIVE ASSIGNMENT TO CORRECT THE ASSIGNEE NAME PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ON REEL 053654 FRAME 0254. ASSIGNOR(S) HEREBY CONFIRMS THE RELEASE OF SECURITY INTEREST GRANTED PURSUANT TO THE PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT PREVIOUSLY RECORDED.

Assignors
STARBOARD VALUE INTERMEDIATE FUND LP

Correspondent
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Assignee
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IRVINE, CALIFORNIA 92614

Assignment 9

Reel/frame	Execution date	Date recorded	Properties	Pages
053654/0254	Jun 30, 2020	Jul 08, 2020	3010	236

Conveyance
RELEASE OF SECURITY INTEREST IN PATENTS

Assignors
STARBOARD VALUE INTERMEDIATE FUND LP

Correspondent
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919 THIRD AVENUE
25TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10022

Assignee
ACACIA RESEARCH GROUP LLC
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AMERICAN VEHICULAR SCIENCES LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
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FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

BONUTTI SKELETAL INNOVATIONS LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

INNOVATIVE DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
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LIFEPORT SCIENCES LLC
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LIMESTONE MEMORY SYSTEMS LLC
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PARTHENON UNIFIED MEMORY ARCHITECTURE LLC
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FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

R2 SOLUTIONS LLC

6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
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SAINT LAWRENCE COMMUNICATIONS LLC
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SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

STINGRAY IP SOLUTIONS LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

SUPER INTERCONNECT TECHNOLOGIES LLC
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SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

TELECONFERENCE SYSTEMS LLC
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UNIFICATION TECHNOLOGIES LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

Assignment 8

Reel/frame	Execution date	Date recorded	Properties	Pages
055100/0624	Jun 04, 2020	Jan 25, 2021	50	173

Conveyance
CORRECTIVE ASSIGNMENT TO CORRECT THE ASSIGNOR NAME PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ON REEL 052853 FRAME 0153. ASSIGNOR(S) HEREBY CONFIRMS THE SECURITY INTEREST GRANTED PURSUANT TO THE PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT PREVIOUSLY RECORDED.

Assignors
MONARCH NETWORKING SOLUTIONS LLC

Correspondent
S. KAREFF C/O SCHULTE ROTH & ZABEL LLP
919 THIRD AVENUE
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STARBOARD VALUE INTERMEDIATE FUND LP, AS COLLATERAL AGENT
777 THIRD AVENUE
18TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

Assignment 7

Reel/frame	Execution date	Date recorded	Properties	Pages
054231/0001	Jun 04, 2020	Oct 27, 2020	1	495

Conveyance
CORRECTIVE ASSIGNMENT TO CORRECT THE ASSIGNOR NAME PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ON REEL 052853 FRAME 0153. ASSIGNOR(S) HEREBY CONFIRMS THE SECURITY INTEREST GRANTED PURSUANT TO THE PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT PREVIOUSLY RECORDED.

Assignors
MONARCH NETWORKING SOLUTIONS LLC

Correspondent
S. KAREFF C/O SCHULTE ROTH & ZABEL LLP
919 THIRD AVENUE
25TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10022

Assignee
STARBOARD VALUE INTERMEDIATE FUND LP, AS
COLLATERAL AGENT
777 THIRD AVENUE
18TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

Assignment 6

Reel/frame	Execution date	Date recorded	Properties	Pages
052853/0153	Jun 04, 2020	Jun 05, 2020	3010	252

Conveyance
PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT

Assignors
ACACIA RESEARCH GROUP LLC
AMERICAN VEHICULAR SCIENCES LLC
BONUTTI SKELETAL INNOVATIONS LLC
CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT LLC
INNOVATIVE DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES LLC
LIFEPORT SCIENCES LLC
LIMESTONE MEMORY SYSTEMS LLC
MERTON ACQUISITION HOLDCO LLC
MOBILE ENHANCEMENT SOLUTIONS LLC
MONARCH NETWORKING SOLUTIONS LLC
NEXUS DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES LLC
PARTHENON UNIFIED MEMORY ARCHITECTURE LLC
R2 SOLUTIONS LLC
SAINT LAWRENCE COMMUNICATIONS LLC
STINGRAY IP SOLUTIONS LLC
SUPER INTERCONNECT TECHNOLOGIES LLC
TELECONFERENCE SYSTEMS LLC
UNIFICATION TECHNOLOGIES LLC

Correspondent
S. KAREFF C/O SCHULTE ROTH & ZABEL LLP
919 THIRD AVENUE
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NEW YORK, NY 10022

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COLLATERAL AGENT
777 THIRD AVENUE
18TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

Assignment 5

Reel/frame	Execution date	Date recorded	Properties	Pages
051238/0718	Nov 18, 2019	Dec 10, 2019	53	34

Conveyance
ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).

Assignors
ACACIA RESEARCH GROUP LLC

Correspondent
ROBERT ALLAN BULLWINKEL
1111 BAGBY ST, SUITE 2100
HOUSTON, TX 77002

Assignee
MONARCH NETWORKING SOLUTIONS LLC
4 PARK PLAZA, SUITE 550
IRVINE, CALIFORNIA 92614

Assignment 4

Reel/frame	Execution date	Date recorded	Properties	Pages
051192/0596	Mar 29, 2019	Dec 04, 2019	53	34

Conveyance

ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).

Assignors
TRANSPACIFIC IP GROUP LIMITED

Correspondent
ROBERT ALLAN BULLWINKEL
1111 BAGBY ST, SUITE 2100
HOUSTON, TX 77002

Assignee
ACACIA RESEARCH GROUP LLC
6136 FRISCO SQ. BLVD. SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

Assignment 3

Reel/frame	Execution date	Date recorded	Properties	Pages
044625/0315	Sep 21, 2017	Dec 08, 2017	52	39

Conveyance
ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).

Assignors
ORANGE

Correspondent
DANIEL W JUFFERNBRUCH
PATENTS AND LICENSING LLC
28 BARRINGTON BOURNE
BARRINGTON, IL 60010-9605

Assignee
TRANSPACIFIC IP GROUP LIMITED
PO BOX 10008
WILLOW HOUSE, CRICKET SQUARE
GRAND CAYMAN KY1-1001
CAYMAN ISLANDS

Assignment 2

Reel/frame	Execution date	Date recorded	Properties	Pages
044625/0361	Jul 02, 2013	Dec 08, 2017	52	10

Conveyance
CHANGE OF NAME (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).

Assignors
FRANCE TELECOM

Correspondent
DANIEL W JUFFERNBRUCH
PATENTS AND LICENSING LLC
28 BARRINGTON BOURNE
BARRINGTON, IL 60010-9605

Assignee
ORANGE
78 RUE OLIVIER DE SERRES
PARIS 75015
FRANCE

Assignment 1

Reel/frame	Execution date	Date recorded	Properties	Pages
025775/0191	Jan 04, 2011	Feb 09, 2011	1	5

Conveyance
ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).

Assignors
BOUCADAIR, MOHAMED
GRIMAULT, JEAN-LUC

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Assignee
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FRANCE

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
90/014,717	04/02/2021	8451844	43614.401	9743

8968 7590 04/15/2021

Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP (Chicago)
ATTN: PATENT DOCKET DEPT.
191 N. WACKER DRIVE, SUITE 3700
CHICAGO, IL 60606

EXAMINER	
CORSARO, NICK	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3992	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
04/15/2021	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Commissioner for Patents
United States Patent and Trademark Office
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

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(THIRD PARTY REQUESTER'S CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS)

HAYNES & BOONE, LLP
2323 VICTORY AVE
SUITE 700
DALLAS, TX, 75219

EX PARTE REEXAMINATION COMMUNICATION TRANSMITTAL FORM

REEXAMINATION CONTROL NO. *90/014,717* .

PATENT UNDER REEXAMINATION *8451844* .

ART UNIT *3992* .

Enclosed is a copy of the latest communication from the United States Patent and Trademark Office in the above identified *ex parte* reexamination proceeding (37 CFR 1.550(f)).

Where this copy is supplied after the reply by requester, 37 CFR 1.535, or the time for filing a reply has passed, no submission on behalf of the *ex parte* reexamination requester will be acknowledged or considered (37 CFR 1.550(g)).

Ex Parte Reexamination Interview Summary – Pilot Program for Waiver of Patent Owner's Statement	**Control No.** 90/014,717	**Patent Under Reexamination is Requested** 8451844	
	Examiner CORSARO	**Art Unit** 3992	**AIA (FITF) Status** No

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address. --

All participants (USPTO official and patent owner):

(1) MANUEL SALDANA, CRU (3) _____

(2) BRIAN RUPP, 35665 (4) _____

Date of Telephonic Interview: 06 April 2021.

A. The USPTO official requested waiver of the patent owner's statement pursuant to the pilot program for waiver of patent owner's statement in *ex parte* reexamination proceedings.*

☐ The patent owner **agreed** to waive its right to file a patent owner's statement under 35 U.S.C. 304 in the event reexamination is ordered for the above-identified patent.

☐ The patent owner **did not agree** to waive its right to file a patent owner's statement under 35 U.S.C. 304 at this time.

☑ USPTO personnel were unable to reach the patent owner.**

B. The Patent Owner of record telephoned the Office and indicated they would like to participate in the pilot program for waiver of patent owner's statement in *ex parte* reexamination proceedings.*

☐ The Patent owner of record telephoned the Office and **agreed** to waive its right to file a patent owner's statement under 35 U.S.C. 304 in the event reexamination is ordered for the above-identified patent.

The patent owner is not required to file a written statement of this telephone communication under 37 CFR 1.560(b) or otherwise. However, any disagreement as to this interview summary must be brought to the immediate attention of the USPTO, and no later than one month from the mailing date of this interview summary. Extensions of time are governed by 37 CFR 1.550(c).

*For more information regarding this pilot program, see *Pilot Program for Waiver of Patent Owner's Statement in Ex Parte Reexamination Proceedings, 75 Fed. Reg.* 47269 (August 5, 2010), available on the USPTO Web site at http://www.uspto.gov/patents/law/notices/2010.jsp.

**The patent owner may contact the USPTO personnel at (571) 272-7705 or at the telephone number provided below if the patent owner decides to waive the right to file a patent owner's statement under 35 U.S.C. 304.

/MANUEL SALDANA/ (571)272-7740
Signature and telephone number of the USPTO official, who contacted, was contacted by, or attempted to contact the patent owner.

cc: Requester (if third party requester)

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

REEXAM CONTROL NUMBER	FILING OR 371 (c) DATE	PATENT NUMBER
90/014,717	04/02/2021	8451844

CONFIRMATION NO. 9743

REEXAM ASSIGNMENT NOTICE

8968
Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP (Chicago)
ATTN: PATENT DOCKET DEPT.
191 N. WACKER DRIVE, SUITE 3700
CHICAGO, IL 60606

OC000000124622251

Date Mailed: 04/06/2021

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT OF REEXAMINATION REQUEST

The above-identified request for reexamination has been assigned to Art Unit 3992. All future correspondence to the proceeding should be identified by the control number listed above and directed to the assigned Art Unit.

A copy of this Notice is being sent to the latest attorney or agent of record in the patent file or to all owners of record. (See 37 CFR 1.33(c)). If the addressee is not, or does not represent, the current owner, he or she is required to forward all communications regarding this proceeding to the current owner(s). An attorney or agent receiving this communication who does not represent the current owner(s) may wish to seek to withdraw pursuant to 37 CFR 1.36 in order to avoid receiving future communications. If the address of the current owner(s) is unknown, this communication should be returned within the request to withdraw pursuant to Section 1.36.

NOTICE OF USPTO EX PARTE REEXAMINATION PATENT OWNER STATEMENT WAIVER PROGRAM

The USPTO has implemented a pilot program where, after a reexamination proceeding has been granted a filing date and before the examiner begins his or her review, the patent owner may orally waive the right to file a patent owner's statement. See *"Pilot Program for Waiver of Patent Owner's Statement in Ex Parte Reexamination Proceedings,"* 75 FR 47269 (August 5, 2010). One goal of the pilot program is to reduce the pendency of reexamination proceedings and improve the efficiency of the reexamination process.

Ordinarily when ex parte reexamination is ordered, the USPTO must wait until after the receipt of the patent owner's statement and the third party requester's reply, or after the expiration of the time period for filing the statement and reply (a period that can be as long as 5 to 6 months), before mailing a first determination of patentability. The USPTO's first determination of patentability is usually a first Office action on the merits or a Notice of Intent to Issue Reexamination Certificate (NIRC).

Under the pilot program, the patent owner's oral waiver allows the USPTO to act on the first determination of patentability immediately after determining that reexamination will be ordered, and in a suitable case issue the reexamination order and the first determination of patentability (which could be a NIRC if the claims under reexamination are confirmed) at the same time.

Benefits to the Patent Owner for participating in this pilot program include reduction in pendency.

To participate in this pilot program, Patent Owners may contact the USPTO's Central Reexamination Unit (CRU) at 571-272-7705. The USPTO will make the oral waiver of record in the reexamination file in an interview summary and a copy will be mailed to the patent owner and any third party requester.

cc: Third Party Requester(if any)
HAYNES AND BOONE, LLP IP SECTION
2323 VICTORY AVENUE
SUITE 700
DALLAS, TX 75219

/rbell/

Legal Instruments Examiner
Central Reexamination Unit 571-272-7705; FAX No. 571-273-9900

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

REEXAM CONTROL NUMBER	FILING OR 371 (c) DATE	PATENT NUMBER
90/014,717	04/02/2021	8451844

CONFIRMATION NO. 9743

HAYNES AND BOONE, LLP IP SECTION
2323 VICTORY AVENUE
SUITE 700
DALLAS, TX 75219

REEXAMINATION REQUEST NOTICE

OC000000124622249

Date Mailed: 04/06/2021

NOTICE OF REEXAMINATION REQUEST FILING DATE

(Third Party Requester)

Requester is hereby notified that the filing date of the request for reexamination is 04/02/2021, the date that the filing requirements of 37 CFR § 1.510 were received.

A decision on the request for reexamination will be mailed within three months from the filing date of the request for reexamination. (See 37 CFR 1.515(a)).

A copy of the Notice is being sent to the person identified by the requester as the patent owner. Further patent owner correspondence will be the latest attorney or agent of record in the patent file. (See 37 CFR 1.33). Any paper filed should include a reference to the present request for reexamination (by Reexamination Control Number).

cc: Patent Owner
8968
Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP (Chicago)
ATTN: PATENT DOCKET DEPT.
191 N. WACKER DRIVE, SUITE 3700
CHICAGO, IL 60606

/rbell/

Legal Instruments Examiner
Central Reexamination Unit 571-272-7705; FAX No. 571-273-9900

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

Bib Data Sheet

CONFIRMATION NO. 9743

SERIAL NUMBER	FILING OR 371(c) DATE	CLASS	GROUP ART UNIT	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
90/014,717	04/02/2021 RULE	370	3992	43614.401

AIA (First Inventor to File): YES

INVENTORS

8451844, Residence Not Provided;
MONARCH NETWORKING SOLUTIONS LLC, IRVINE, CA;
THEODORE M. FOSTER (3RD PTY REQ.), DALLAS, TX;

APPLICANTS

HAYNES AND BOONE, LLP IP SECTION, DALLAS, TX

**** CONTINUING DATA ***************************

This application is a REX of 13/001,850 12/29/2010 PAT 8451844
which is a 371 of PCT/FR09/51148 06/16/2009

**** FOREIGN APPLICATIONS *********************

FRANCE 0854398 06/30/2008

Foreign Priority claimed	☐ yes ☐ no	STATE OR COUNTRY	SHEETS DRAWING	TOTAL CLAIMS	INDEPENDENT CLAIMS
35 USC 119 (a-d) conditions met	☐ yes ☐ no ☐ Met after Allowance			10	4
Verified and Acknowledged	Examiner's Signature Initials				

ADDRESS
8968

TITLE
Method of Receiving a Data Packet Coming from an IPV4 Domain in an IPV6 Domain, An Associated Device, and Associated Access Equipment

FILING FEE RECEIVED	FEES: Authority has been given in Paper	☐ All Fees
12600	No. _____ to charge/credit DEPOSIT ACCOUNT No. _____ for following:	☐ 1.16 Fees (Filing) ☐ 1.17 Fees (Processing Ext. of time)

		❑ 1.18 Fees (Issue) ❑ Other _____ ❑ Credit

Patent Assignment Abstract of Title

Total Assignments: 11

Application #: 13001850 **Filing Dt:** 12/29/2010 **Patent #:** 8451844 **Issue Dt:** 05/28/2013
PCT #: NONE **Intl Reg #:** **Publication #:** US20110110374 **Pub Dt:** 05/12/2011
Inventors: Mohamed Boucadair, JEAN-LUC GRIMAULT
Title: A METHOD OF RECEIVING A DATA PACKET COMING FROM AN IPV4 DOMAIN IN AN IPV6 DOMAIN, AN ASSOCIATED DEVICE, AND ASSOCIATED ACCESS EQUIPMENT

Assignment: 1

Reel/Frame: 025725 / 0191 **Received:** 02/09/2011 **Recorded:** 02/09/2011 **Mailed:** 02/12/2011 **Pages:** 5
Conveyance: ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).
Assignors: BOUCADAIR, MOHAMED **Exec Dt:** 01/05/2011
GRIMAULT, JEAN-LUC **Exec Dt:** 01/04/2011
Assignee: FRANCE TELECOM
6 PLACE D'ALLERAY
PARIS, FRANCE 75015
Correspondent: BRIAN C. RUPP, DRINKER BIDDLE & REATH
191 N. WACKER DRIVE
SUITE 3700
CHICAGO, IL 60606-1698

Assignment: 2

Reel/Frame: 044625 / 0361 **Received:** 12/08/2017 **Recorded:** 12/08/2017 **Mailed:** 01/17/2018 **Pages:** 10
Conveyance: CHANGE OF NAME (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).
Assignor: FRANCE TELECOM **Exec Dt:** 07/02/2013
Assignee: ORANGE
78 RUE OLIVIER DE SERRES
PARIS, FRANCE 75015
Correspondent: DANIEL W JUFFERNBRUCH
PATENTS AND LICENSING LLC
28 BARRINGTON BOURNE
BARRINGTON, IL 60010-9605

Assignment: 3

Reel/Frame: 044625 / 0315 **Received:** 12/08/2017 **Recorded:** 12/08/2017 **Mailed:** 01/17/2018 **Pages:** 39
Conveyance: ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).
Assignor: ORANGE **Exec Dt:** 09/21/2017
Assignee: TRANSPACIFIC IP GROUP LIMITED
PO BOX 10008
WILLOW HOUSE, CRICKET SQUARE
GRAND CAYMAN, CAYMAN ISLANDS KY1-1001
Correspondent: DANIEL W JUFFERNBRUCH
PATENTS AND LICENSING LLC
28 BARRINGTON BOURNE
BARRINGTON, IL 60010-9605

Assignment: 4

Reel/Frame: 051192 / 0596 **Received:** 12/04/2019 **Recorded:** 12/04/2019 **Mailed:** 12/06/2019 **Pages:** 34
Conveyance: ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).
Assignor: TRANSPACIFIC IP GROUP LIMITED **Exec Dt:** 03/29/2019
Assignee: ACACIA RESEARCH GROUP LLC
6136 FRISCO SQ. BLVD. SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034
Correspondent: ROBERT ALLAN BULLWINKEL
1111 BAGBY ST, SUITE 2100
HOUSTON, TX 77002

Assignment: 5

Reel/Frame: 051238 / 0718 **Received:** 12/10/2019 **Recorded:** 12/10/2019 **Mailed:** 12/12/2019 **Pages:** 34

Conveyance: ASSIGNMENT OF ASSIGNORS INTEREST (SEE DOCUMENT FOR DETAILS).

Assignor: ACACIA RESEARCH GROUP LLC **Exec Dt:** 11/18/2019

Assignee: MONARCH NETWORKING SOLUTIONS LLC
4 PARK PLAZA, SUITE 550
IRVINE, CALIFORNIA 92614

Correspondent: ROBERT ALLAN BULLWINKEL
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HOUSTON, TX 77002

Assignment: 6

Reel/Frame: 052853 / 0153 **Received:** 06/05/2020 **Recorded:** 06/05/2020 **Mailed:** 06/08/2020 **Pages:** 252

Conveyance: PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT

Assignors:

ACACIA RESEARCH GROUP LLC	**Exec Dt:** 06/04/2020
AMERICAN VEHICULAR SCIENCES LLC	**Exec Dt:** 06/04/2020
BONUTTI SKELETAL INNOVATIONS LLC	**Exec Dt:** 06/04/2020
CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT LLC	**Exec Dt:** 06/04/2020
INNOVATIVE DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES LLC	**Exec Dt:** 06/04/2020
LIFEPORT SCIENCES LLC	**Exec Dt:** 06/04/2020
LIMESTONE MEMORY SYSTEMS LLC	**Exec Dt:** 06/04/2020
MERTON ACQUISITION HOLDCO LLC	**Exec Dt:** 06/04/2020
MOBILE ENHANCEMENT SOLUTIONS LLC	**Exec Dt:** 06/04/2020
MONARCH NETWORKING SOLUTIONS LLC	**Exec Dt:** 06/04/2020
NEXUS DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES LLC	**Exec Dt:** 06/04/2020
PARTHENON UNIFIED MEMORY ARCHITECTURE LLC	**Exec Dt:** 06/04/2020
R2 SOLUTIONS LLC	**Exec Dt:** 06/04/2020
SAINT LAWRENCE COMMUNICATIONS LLC	**Exec Dt:** 06/04/2020
STINGRAY IP SOLUTIONS LLC	**Exec Dt:** 06/04/2020
SUPER INTERCONNECT TECHNOLOGIES LLC	**Exec Dt:** 06/04/2020
TELECONFERENCE SYSTEMS LLC	**Exec Dt:** 06/04/2020
UNIFICATION TECHNOLOGIES LLC	**Exec Dt:** 06/04/2020

Assignee: STARBOARD VALUE INTERMEDIATE FUND LP, AS COLLATERAL AGENT
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Correspondent: S. KAREFF C/O SCHULTE ROTH & ZABEL LLP
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25TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10022

Assignment: 7

Reel/Frame: 054231 / 0001 **Received:** 10/27/2020 **Recorded:** 10/27/2020 **Mailed:** 11/02/2020 **Pages:** 495

Conveyance: CORRECTIVE ASSIGNMENT TO CORRECT THE ASSIGNOR NAME PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ON REEL 052853 FRAME 0153. ASSIGNOR(S) HEREBY CONFIRMS THE SECURITY INTEREST GRANTED PURSUANT TO THE PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT PREVIOUSLY RECORDED.

Assignor: MONARCH NETWORKING SOLUTIONS LLC **Exec Dt:** 06/04/2020

Assignee: STARBOARD VALUE INTERMEDIATE FUND LP, AS COLLATERAL AGENT
777 THIRD AVENUE
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Correspondent: S. KAREFF C/O SCHULTE ROTH & ZABEL LLP
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Assignment: 8

Reel/Frame: 055100 / 0624 **Received:** 01/25/2021 **Recorded:** 01/25/2021 **Mailed:** 02/02/2021 **Pages:** 173

Conveyance: CORRECTIVE ASSIGNMENT TO CORRECT THE ASSIGNOR NAME PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ON REEL 052853 FRAME 0153. ASSIGNOR(S) HEREBY CONFIRMS THE SECURITY INTEREST GRANTED PURSUANT TO THE PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT PREVIOUSLY RECORDED.

Assignor: MONARCH NETWORKING SOLUTIONS LLC **Exec Dt:** 06/04/2020

Assignee: STARBOARD VALUE INTERMEDIATE FUND LP, AS COLLATERAL AGENT
777 THIRD AVENUE
18TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

Correspondent: S. KAREFF C/O SCHULTE ROTH & ZABEL LLP
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25TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10022

Assignment: 9

Reel/Frame: 053654 / 0254 **Received:** 08/21/2020 **Recorded:** 07/08/2020 **Mailed:** 09/02/2020 **Pages:** 236

Conveyance: RELEASE OF SECURITY INTEREST IN PATENTS

Assignor: STARBOARD VALUE INTERMEDIATE FUND LP **Exec Dt:** 06/30/2020

Assignees: ACACIA RESEARCH GROUP LLC
767 3RD AVE
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AMERICAN VEHICULAR SCIENCES LLC
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FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

BONUTTI SKELETAL INNOVATIONS LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

INNOVATIVE DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

LIFEPORT SCIENCES LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
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FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

LIMESTONE MEMORY SYSTEMS LLC
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FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

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NEXUS DISPLAY TECHNOLOGIES LLC
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PARTHENON UNIFIED MEMORY ARCHITECTURE LLC
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FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

R2 SOLUTIONS LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

SAINT LAWRENCE COMMUNICATIONS LLC
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FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

STINGRAY IP SOLUTIONS LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
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SUPER INTERCONNECT TECHNOLOGIES LLC
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SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

TELECONFERENCE SYSTEMS LLC
6136 FRISCO SQUARE BLVD
SUITE 400
FRISCO, TEXAS 75034

UNIFICATION TECHNOLOGIES LLC
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Correspondent: S. KAREFF C/O SCHULTE ROTH & ZABEL LLP
919 THIRD AVENUE
25TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10022

Assignment: 10

Reel/Frame: 054232 / 0001 **Received:** 10/27/2020 **Recorded:** 10/27/2020 **Mailed:** 11/02/2020 **Pages:** 479

Conveyance: CORRECTIVE ASSIGNMENT TO CORRECT THE ASSIGNEE NAME PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ON REEL 053654 FRAME 0254. ASSIGNOR(S) HEREBY CONFIRMS THE RELEASE OF SECURITY INTEREST GRANTED PURSUANT TO THE PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT PREVIOUSLY RECORDED.

Assignor: STARBOARD VALUE INTERMEDIATE FUND LP **Exec Dt:** 06/30/2020

Assignee: MONARCH NETWORKING SOLUTIONS LLC
4 PARK PLAZA
SUITE 550
IRVINE, CALIFORNIA 92614

Correspondent: S. KAREFF C/O SCHULTE ROTH & ZABEL LLP
919 THIRD AVENUE
25TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10022

Assignment: 11

Reel/Frame: 055101 / 0608 **Received:** 01/25/2021 **Recorded:** 01/25/2021 **Mailed:** 02/02/2021 **Pages:** 156

Conveyance: CORRECTIVE ASSIGNMENT TO CORRECT THE ASSIGNEE NAME PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ON REEL 053654 FRAME 0254. ASSIGNOR(S) HEREBY CONFIRMS THE RELEASE OF SECURITY INTEREST GRANTED PURSUANT TO THE PATENT SECURITY AGREEMENT PREVIOUSLYRECORDED.

Assignor: STARBOARD VALUE INTERMEDIATE FUND LP, AS COLLATERAL AGENT **Exec Dt:** 06/30/2020

Assignee: MONARCH NETWORKING SOLUTIONS LLC
4 PARK PLAZA
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IRVINE, CALIFORNIA 92614

Correspondent: S. KAREFF C/O SCHULTE ROTH & ZABEL LLP
919 THIRD AVENUE
25TH FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10022

Search Results as of: 04/05/2021 07:38 AM

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Web interface last modified: Jun 26, 2017 v.2.6

Litigation Search Report CRU 3999

Reexamination Control No. 90/014,717

To:	EXAMINER	**From:**	MANUEL SALDANA
Location:	REM04C71	**Location:**	REM04C71
Art Unit:	3999	**Phone:**	571-272-7740
Date:	05 April 2021	**E-mail:**	MANUEL.SALDANA@USPTO.OV

Search Notes

(OPEN) 2:20cv15, Monarch Networking Solutions Llc V. Cisco Systems, Inc. Et Al

1. Performed a KeyCite Search in Westlaw, which retrieves all history on the patent including any litigation.
2. Performed a search on the patent in Lexis CourtLink for any open dockets or closed cases.
3. Performed a search in Lexis in the Federal Courts and Administrative Materials databases for any cases found.
4. Performed a search in Lexis in the IP Journal and Periodicals database for any articles on the patent.
5. Performed a search in Lexis in the news databases for any articles about the patent or any articles about litigation on this patent.

Paper No. 20210405



User Name: Manuel Saldana
Date and Time: Monday, April 5, 2021 6:40:00 AM EDT
Job Number: 140617380

Document (1)

1. *2:20cv15, Monarch Networking Solutions Llc V. Cisco Systems, Inc. Et Al*
   Client/Matter: -None-
   Search Terms: number(2:20CV00015)
   Search Type: Terms and Connectors
   Narrowed by:

Content Type	Narrowed by
Dockets	Case Status: Open,Unknown,Closed

2:20cv15, Monarch Networking Solutions Llc V. Cisco Systems, Inc. Et Al

US District Court Docket

United States District Court, Texas Eastern

(Marshall)

This case was retrieved on 04/04/2021

Header

Case Number: ***2:20cv15***
Date Filed: 01/21/2020
Assigned To: District Judge Rodney Gilstrap
Nature of Suit: Patent (830)
Cause: Patent Infringement
Lead Docket: None
Other Docket: None
Jurisdiction: Federal Question

Class Code: Open
Statute: 15:1126
Jury Demand: Both
Demand Amount: $0
NOS Description: Patent

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Proceedings

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
1	01/21/2020	COMPLAINT for Patent Infringement against All Defendants (Filing fee $ 400 receipt number 0540-7620746.), filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Civil Cover Sheet, # 2 Exhibit Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit Exhibit C, # 5	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Exhibit Exhibit D)(Tribble, Max) (Entered: 01/21/2020)	
	01/21/2020	Case assigned to District Judge Rodney Gilstrap. (ch,) (Entered: 01/21/2020)	
	01/21/2020	In accordance with the provisions of 28 USC Section 636(c), you are hereby notified that a U.S. Magistrate Judge of this district court is available to conduct any or all proceedings in this case including a jury or non-jury trial and to order the entry of a final judgment. The form Consent to Proceed Before Magistrate Judge is available on our website. All signed consent forms, excluding pro se parties, should be filed electronically using the event Notice Regarding Consent to Proceed Before Magistrate Judge. (ch,) (Entered: 01/21/2020)	
2	01/21/2020	SUMMONS Issued as to Charter Communications, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Summons(es))(ch,) (Entered: 01/21/2020)	
3	01/21/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Sidney Calvin Capshaw, III on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Capshaw, Sidney) (Entered: 01/21/2020)	
4	01/27/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Michael F Heim on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Heim, Michael) (Entered: 01/27/2020)	
5	01/27/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Robert Allan Bullwinkel on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 01/27/2020)	
6	01/27/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Alden Harris on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Harris, Alden) (Entered: 01/27/2020)	
7	01/31/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Claire Abernathy Henry on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Henry, Claire) (Entered: 01/31/2020)	
8	01/31/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Thomas John Ward, Jr on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Ward, Thomas) (Entered: 01/31/2020)	
9	01/31/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Joseph Samuel Grinstein on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Grinstein, Joseph) (Entered: 01/31/2020)	
10	02/05/2020	***FILED IN ERROR***Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Cisco Systems, Inc..(Jones, Michael) Modified on 2/5/2020 (ch,). (Entered: 02/05/2020)	
	02/05/2020	***FILED IN ERROR. PER ATTORNEY Document # 10, Unopposed Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint. PLEASE IGNORE.*** (ch,) (Entered: 02/05/2020)	
11	02/05/2020	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Cisco Systems, Inc..(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/05/2020)	
	02/05/2020	Defendant's Unopposed FIRST Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is granted pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Cisco Systems, Inc. to 3/16/2020. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 02/05/2020)	
12	02/06/2020	SUMMONS Returned Executed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. Cisco Systems, Inc. served on 1/23/2020, answer due 3/16/2020. (Grinstein, Joseph) (Entered: 02/06/2020)	
13	02/06/2020	SUMMONS Returned Executed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. Charter Communications, Inc. served on 1/23/2020, answer due 2/13/2020. (Grinstein, Joseph) (Entered: 02/06/2020)	
14	02/06/2020	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Charter Communications, Inc..(Jones,	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Michael) (Entered: 02/06/2020)	
	02/07/2020	Defendant's Unopposed First Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is granted pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Charter Communications, Inc. to 3/16/2020. 30 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(nkl,) (Entered: 02/07/2020)	
15	02/24/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Steven M. Shepard on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7676649. (Shepard, Steven) (Additional attachment(s) added on 2/26/2020: # 1 Sealed Attachment) (jmv,). (Entered: 02/24/2020)	
16	03/10/2020	***FILED IN ERROR***<>br>Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Charter Communications, Inc..(Jones, Michael) Modified on 3/10/2020 (ch,). (Entered: 03/10/2020)	
17	03/10/2020	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Charter Communications, Inc..(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2020)	
	03/10/2020	***FILED IN ERROR. PER ATTORNEY Document # 16, Application for Extension of Time. PLEASE IGNORE.*** (ch,) (Entered: 03/10/2020)	
	03/10/2020	Defendant's Unopposed SECOND Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is granted pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Charter Communications, Inc. to 3/31/2020. 15 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 03/10/2020)	
18	03/16/2020	Defendant's Unopposed Second Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint re Cisco Systems, Inc..(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/16/2020)	
	03/16/2020	Defendant's Unopposed SECOND Application for Extension of Time to Answer Complaint is granted pursuant to Local Rule CV-12 for Cisco Systems, Inc. to 3/31/2020. 15 Days Granted for Deadline Extension.(ch,) (Entered: 03/16/2020)	
19	03/19/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Tamir Packin on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7717086. (Packin, Tamir) (Entered: 03/19/2020)	
20	03/19/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Jennifer Przybylski on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7717120. (Przybylski, Jennifer) (Entered: 03/19/2020)	
21	03/19/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Michael R Rhodes on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7717175. (Rhodes, Michael) (Entered: 03/19/2020)	
22	03/19/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Raymond N. Habbaz on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7717195. (Habbaz, Raymond) (Entered: 03/19/2020)	
23	03/27/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Tamir Packin on behalf of Charter Communications, Inc. (Packin, Tamir) (Entered: 03/27/2020)	
24	03/27/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Jennifer Przybylski on behalf of Charter Communications, Inc. (Przybylski, Jennifer) (Entered: 03/27/2020)	
25	03/27/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Michael R Rhodes on behalf of Charter Communications, Inc. (Rhodes, Michael) (Entered: 03/27/2020)	
26	03/27/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Raymond N. Habbaz on behalf of Charter Communications, Inc. (Habbaz, Raymond) (Entered: 03/27/2020)	
27	03/31/2020	ANSWER to 1 Complaint, by Cisco Systems, Inc..(Jones,	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Michael) (Entered: 03/31/2020)	
28	03/31/2020	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Cisco Systems, Inc. identifying Corporate Parent None for Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/31/2020)	
29	03/31/2020	ANSWER to 1 Complaint, by Charter Communications, Inc..(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/31/2020)	
30	03/31/2020	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Charter Communications, Inc. identifying Corporate Parent None for Charter Communications, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/31/2020)	
31	03/31/2020	MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents by Charter Communications, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit Rhodes Declaration, # 2 Exhibit Ex. 1 - US Patent 8,451,844, # 3 Exhibit Ex. 2 - US Patent 8,451,845, # 4 Exhibit Ex. 3 - US Patent 9,019,965, # 5 Exhibit Ex. 4 - US Patent 8,130,775, # 6 Exhibit Ex. 5 - US Patent 8,451,844 Public PAIR Assignments, # 7 Exhibit Ex. 6 - US Patent 8,451,845 Public PAIR Assignments, # 8 Exhibit Ex. 7 - US Patent 9,019,965 Public PAIR Assignments, # 9 Exhibit Ex. 8 - US Patent 8,130,775 Public PAIR Assignments, # 10 Exhibit Ex. 9 - Corporation Wiki Monarch Networking Solutions, # 11 Exhibit Ex. 10 - Slingshot v Acacia Original Complaint, # 12 Exhibit Ex. 11 - Slingshot v Acacia First Amended Complaint, # 13 Exhibit Ex. 12 - Transpacific Purchase Agreement, # 14 Exhibit Ex. 13 - Transpacific Purchase Agreement Amendment, # 15 Exhibit Ex. 14 - Transpacific Services Agreement, # 16 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/31/2020)	
32	04/06/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Ryan T. Lawson on behalf of Charter Communications, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7739861. (Lawson, Ryan) (Entered: 04/06/2020)	
33	04/06/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by William N. Yau on behalf of Charter Communications, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7739874. (Yau, William) (Entered: 04/06/2020)	
34	04/06/2020	NOTICE of Readiness for Scheduling Conference by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Capshaw, Sidney) (Entered: 04/06/2020)	
35	04/07/2020	CORPORATE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 04/07/2020)	
36	04/07/2020	Unopposed MOTION for Extension of Time to File Response/Reply as to 31 MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Grinstein, Joseph) (Entered: 04/07/2020)	
37	04/08/2020	ORDER granting 36 Motion for Extension of Time to File Response/Reply re 31 MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents Responses due by 4/21/2020. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 4/8/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 04/09/2020)	
38	04/17/2020	ORDER - Scheduling Conference set for 5/18/2020 01:30 PM before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 04/17/2020. (klc,) (Entered: 04/17/2020)	
39	04/20/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by William Brown Collier, Jr on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Collier, William) (Entered: 04/20/2020)	
40	04/21/2020	RESPONSE in Opposition re 31 MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents filed by	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Steven M. Shepard, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4)(Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 04/21/2020)	
41	04/29/2020	REPLY to Response to Motion re 31 MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents filed by Charter Communications, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 04/29/2020)	
	05/01/2020	NOTICE of Hearing: TELEPHONIC Scheduling Conference RESET for 5/18/2020 11:00 AM before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap. ***The Court's telephone conference number is 877-336-1839. The Access Code is 5737419#. Participants should use a landline phone connection, unless use of a cellular connection is the only viable means available. Participants shall mute themselves upon joining the conference and stay muted unless speaking. Further participants shall identify themselves each and every time they speak.***(jml) (Entered: 05/01/2020)	
42	05/04/2020	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC re P.R. 3-1 and 3-2 (Tribble, Max) (Entered: 05/04/2020)	
43	05/05/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Catriona Lavery on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7779497. (Lavery, Catriona) (Entered: 05/05/2020)	
44	05/06/2020	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 31 MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 05/06/2020)	
45	05/14/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Andrea Leigh Fair on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Fair, Andrea) (Entered: 05/14/2020)	
46	05/18/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Elizabeth L DeRieux on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (DeRieux, Elizabeth) (Entered: 05/18/2020)	
	05/18/2020	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Judge Rodney Gilstrap: Scheduling Conference held via Telephone Conference on 5/18/2020. Counsel for the parties appeared and were asked if they consented to a trial before the United States Magistrate Judge. The Court then gave Markman and Jury Selection dates; and deadlines for submitting Agreed Scheduling and Discovery Orders (14 days). (Court Reporter Shea Sloan)(jml) (Entered: 05/18/2020)	
47	05/22/2020	ORDER denying 31 Motion to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 5/22/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 05/22/2020)	
48	06/01/2020	Joint MOTION for Entry of Docket Control Order by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 06/01/2020)	
49	06/01/2020	Joint MOTION for Entry of Discovery Order by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 06/01/2020)	
50	06/02/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Thomas L Duston on behalf of Charter Communications, Inc. (Duston, Thomas) (Entered: 06/02/2020)	
51	06/02/2020	DOCKET CONTROL ORDER granting 48 Joint MOTION for Entry of Docket Control Order. Pretrial Conference set for 3/29/2021 09:00 AM before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap., Amended Pleadings due by 9/4/2020., Jury Selection set for 5/3/2021 09:00AM before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap., Markman Hearing set for 11/20/2020 09:00 AM before District Judge	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Rodney Gilstrap., Motions due by 3/8/2021., Proposed Pretrial Order due by 3/22/2021. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 6/2/2020. (ch,) Modified on 6/3/2020 (ch,). (Entered: 06/02/2020)	
52	06/02/2020	DISCOVERY ORDER granting 49 Joint MOTION for Entry of Discovery Order. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 6/2/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 06/02/2020)	
53	06/02/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Raymond R. Ricordati, III on behalf of Charter Communications, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7818414. (Ricordati, Raymond) (Entered: 06/02/2020)	
54	06/02/2020	MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents (Renewed) by Charter Communications, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 1 - US Patent 8,451,844, # 3 Ex. 2 - US Patent 8,451,845, # 4 Ex. 3 - US Patent 9,019,965, # 5 Ex. 4 - US Patent 8,130,775, # 6 Ex. 5 - US Patent 8,451,844 Public PAIR Assignments, # 7 Ex. 6 - US Patent 8,451,845 Public PAIR Assignments, # 8 Ex. 7 - US Patent 9,019,965 Public PAIR Assignments, # 9 Ex. 8 - US Patent 8,130,775 Public PAIR Assignments, # 10 Ex. 9 - Corporation Wiki Monarch Networking Solutions, # 11 Ex. 10 - Slingshot v Acacia Original Complaint, # 12 Ex. 11 - Slingshot v Acacia First Amended Complaint, # 13 Ex. 12 - Slingshot v Acacia 2nd Amended Complaint, # 14 Ex. 13 - Patent Sale Agreement, # 15 Ex. 14 - Slingshot v. Acacia Monarch Motion To Dismiss, # 16 Ex. 15 - Slingshot v Acacia Briefing Schedule Order, # 17 Ex. 16 - Slingshot v Acacia Declaratory Action, # 18 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 06/02/2020)	
55	06/02/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Chelsea M. Murray on behalf of Charter Communications, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7818473. (Murray, Chelsea) (Entered: 06/02/2020)	
	06/03/2020	Set/Reset Deadlines: Motions due by 3/8/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 06/03/2020)	
56	06/03/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Kevin D. Hogg on behalf of Charter Communications, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7819292. (Hogg, Kevin) (Entered: 06/03/2020)	
57	06/08/2020	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Charter Communications, Inc. (Initial Disclosures, per Discovery Order, Dkt. 52) (Duston, Thomas) (Entered: 06/08/2020)	
58	06/08/2020	Joint MOTION for Entry of Protective Order with Disputed Provision by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 06/08/2020)	
59	06/09/2020	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Cisco Systems, Inc. regarding Compliance with Initial and Additional Disclosures (Clutter, Patrick) (Entered: 06/09/2020)	
60	06/09/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Patrick Colbert Clutter, IV on behalf of Charter Communications, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc. (Clutter, Patrick) (Entered: 06/09/2020)	
61	06/09/2020	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Notice of Compliance) (Lavery, Catriona) (Entered: 06/09/2020)	
62	06/10/2020	PROTECTIVE ORDER. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 6/9/2020. (nkl,) (Entered: 06/10/2020)	
63	06/17/2020	Joint MOTION for Entry of ESI Order by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 06/17/2020)	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
64	06/17/2020	RESPONSE in Opposition re 54 MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents (Renewed) filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 06/17/2020)	
65	06/18/2020	E-DISCOVERY ORDER granting 63 Joint MOTION for Entry of ESI Order. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 6/18/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 06/19/2020)	
66	06/19/2020	NOTICE by Cisco Systems, Inc. re 54 MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents (Renewed) (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 06/19/2020)	
67	06/30/2020	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Charter Communications, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc. regarding Compliance with PR 3-3 and 3-4 (Clutter, Patrick) (Entered: 06/30/2020)	
68	07/13/2020	NOTICE by Charter Communications, Inc. Charter Communications, Inc.'s Notice of Compliance Regarding PR3-4 Disclosures (Ricordati, Raymond) (Entered: 07/13/2020)	
69	07/25/2020	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC re P.R. 4-1 (Tribble, Max) (Entered: 07/25/2020)	
70	07/27/2020	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Charter Communications, Inc., Cisco Systems, Inc. regarding Compliance with PR 4-1 Disclosures (Clutter, Patrick) (Entered: 07/27/2020)	
71	07/30/2020	STIPULATION Stipulation of Voluntary Dismissal Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a)(1)(A)(ii) by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 07/30/2020)	
72	07/30/2020	ORDER granting 71 Stipulation of Voluntary Dismissal as to Charter Communications Inc without prejudice. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 7/30/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 07/30/2020)	
73	08/17/2020	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC re P.R. 4-2 (Tribble, Max) (Entered: 08/17/2020)	
74	08/17/2020	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Cisco Systems, Inc. regarding Compliance with PR 4-2 Disclosures (Clutter, Patrick) (Entered: 08/17/2020)	
75	08/20/2020	Agreed MOTION for Issuance of Letters Rogatory by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A, # 2 Text of Proposed Order)(Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 08/20/2020)	
76	08/24/2020	ORDER granting 75 Motion for Issuance of Letters Rogatory. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 8/24/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 08/24/2020)	
77	09/03/2020	Opposed SEALED PATENT MOTION to Transfer to the Northern District of California by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex 1 - 2020-08-20 Mukherji Declaration, # 3 Ex 2 - 2020-08-21 Oliver Declaration, # 4 Ex 3 - 2020-08-27 Lund Declaration, # 5 Ex 4 - 2020-08-29 Awam Declaration, # 6 Ex 5 - 2020-08-31 Dharmarajan Declaration, # 7 Ex 6 - US Patent No. 8,130,775, # 8 Ex 7 - 2020-06-08 Cisco Initial and Additional Disclosures, # 9 Ex 8 - 2020-06-08 Monarch Initial and Additional Disclosures, # 10 Ex 9 - 2020-06-24 Monarch Amended Initial Disclosures, # 11 Ex 10 - 2020-06-29 Preliminary Invalidity Contentions, # 12 Ex 11 - Godo Kaisha IP Bridge 1 v Intel Corp, # 13 Ex 12 - MON-CISCO-0001915 FILE UNDER SEAL, # 14 Ex 13 - 7.30.2020 Acacia Research Group LLC - Company Profile and News - Bloomberg Markets, # 15 Ex 14 - Monarch Company Profile, # 16 Ex 15 - 7.13.2020 IETF _ Legal request procedures, # 17 Ex 16 - 7.16.2020 IETF _ About, # 18 Ex 17 - 8.3.2020 Apple Inc - Company Profile and News - Bloomberg Markets, # 19 Ex 18 - 8.3.2020 Apple law-enforcement-guidelines-us-12.05.2018, # 20 Ex 19 - Arnaud Cauvin (LinkedIn), # 21 Ex 20 - Charlie Raasch (LinkedIn), # 22 Ex 21 - David D. Brush (LinkedIn), # 23 Ex 22 - Dave Ward (LinkedIn), # 24 Ex 23 - Eric	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Lucas (LinkedIn), # 25 Ex 24 - Erik Ahroon (LinkedIn), # 26 Ex 25 - Frederic Jounay (LinkedIn), # 27 Ex 26 - Jean-Luc Grimault (LinkedIn), # 28 Ex 27 - Keyur Patel (LinkedIn), # 29 Ex 28 - Marc Booth (LinkedIn), # 30 Ex 29 - Mark Townsley (LinkedIn), # 31 Ex 30 - Michael Kim (LinkedIn), # 32 Ex 31 - Mitch Oliver (LinkedIn), # 33 Ex 32 - Mohammed Kassi Lahlou (LinkedIn), # 34 Ex 33 - Nadereh Russell (LinkedIn), # 35 Ex 34 - Ole Troan (LinkedIn), # 36 Ex 35 - Rahul Aggarwal (LinkedIn), # 37 Ex 36 - Rob Hamilton (LinkedIn), # 38 Ex 37 - Soumitra Mukherji (LinkedIn), # 39 Ex 38 - Vishnuprakash Selvarajan (LinkedIn), # 40 Ex 39 - US Patent No. 8,451,844, # 41 Ex 40 - US Patent No. 8,451,845, # 42 Ex 41 - US Patent No. 9,019,965, # 43 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 09/03/2020)	
78	09/04/2020	AMENDED ANSWER to 1 Complaint, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 09/04/2020)	
79	09/04/2020	Opposed MOTION For Leave To Amend Infringement Contentions by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration Of Catriona Lavery In Support Of Plaintiffs Motion For Leave To Amend Infringement Contentions, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Text of Proposed Order Granting Plaintiffs Motion For Leave To Amend Infringement Contentions)(Lavery, Catriona) (Entered: 09/04/2020)	
80	09/04/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Marta Y Beckwith on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-7986832. (Beckwith, Marta) (Entered: 09/04/2020)	
81	09/04/2020	Joint Claim Construction and Prehearing Statement by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC.(Collier, William) (Entered: 09/04/2020)	
82	09/08/2020	REDACTION to 77 Opposed SEALED PATENT MOTION to Transfer to the Northern District of California by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex 1 - 2020-08-20 Mukherji Declaration, # 3 Ex 2 - 2020-08-21 Oliver Declaration, # 4 Ex 3 - 2020-08-27 Lund Declaration, # 5 Ex 4 - 2020-08-29 Awam Declaration, # 6 Ex 5 - 2020-08-31 Dharmarajan Declaration, # 7 Ex 6 - US Patent No. 8,130,775, # 8 Ex 7 - 2020-06-08 Cisco Initial and Additional Disclosures, # 9 Ex 8 - 2020-06-08 Monarch Initial and Additional Disclosures, # 10 Ex 9 - 2020-06-24 Monarch Amended Initial Disclosures, # 11 Ex 10 - 2020-06-29 Preliminary Invalidity Contentions, # 12 Ex 11 - Godo Kaisha IP Bridge 1 v Intel Corp, # 13 Ex 12 - Fully Redacted, # 14 Ex 13 - 7.30.2020 Acacia Research Group LLC - Company Profile and News - Bloomberg Markets, # 15 Ex 14 - Monarch Company Profile, # 16 Ex 15 - 7.13.2020 IETF _ Legal request procedures, # 17 Ex 16 - 7.16.2020 IETF _ About, # 18 Ex 17 - Fully Redacted, # 19 Ex 18 - Fully Redacted, # 20 Ex 19 - Arnaud Cauvin (LinkedIn), # 21 Ex 20 - Charlie Raasch (LinkedIn), # 22 Ex 21 - David D. Brush (LinkedIn), # 23 Ex 22 - Dave Ward (LinkedIn), # 24 Ex 23 - Eric Lucas (LinkedIn), # 25 Ex 24 - Erik Ahroon (LinkedIn), # 26 Ex 25 - Frederic Jounay (LinkedIn), # 27 Ex 26 - Jean-Luc Grimault (LinkedIn), # 28 Ex 27 - Keyur Patel (LinkedIn), # 29 Ex 28 - Marc Booth (LinkedIn), # 30 Ex 29 - Mark Townsley (LinkedIn), # 31 Ex 30 - Michael Kim (LinkedIn), # 32 Ex 31 - Mitch Oliver (LinkedIn), # 33 Ex 32 - Mohammed Kassi Lahlou (LinkedIn), # 34 Ex 33 - Nadereh Russell (LinkedIn), # 35 Ex 34 - Ole Troan (LinkedIn), # 36 Ex 35 - Rahul Aggarwal (LinkedIn), # 37 Ex 36 - Rob Hamilton (LinkedIn), # 38 Ex 37 - Soumitra Mukherji (LinkedIn), # 39 Ex 38 - Vishnuprakash Selvarajan (LinkedIn), # 40 Ex 39 - US Patent No. 8,451,844, # 41 Ex 40 - US Patent No. 8,451,845, # 42 Ex 41 - US Patent No.	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		9,019,965, # 43 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 09/08/2020)	
83	09/11/2020	Unopposed MOTION for Extension of Time to File Response/Reply as to 77 Opposed SEALED PATENT MOTION to Transfer to the Northern District of California by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Lavery, Catriona) (Entered: 09/11/2020)	
84	09/15/2020	ORDER granting 83 Motion for Extension of Time to File Response/Reply. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 9/15/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 09/16/2020)	
85	09/18/2020	SEALED RESPONSE to Motion re 79 Opposed MOTION For Leave To Amend Infringement Contentions filed by Cisco Systems, Inc. (Attachments: # 1 Yau Declaration, # 2 Ex. 1 - Sealed, # 3 Ex. 2 - Sealed, # 4 Ex. 3 - Sealed, # 5 Ex. 4 - Sealed, # 6 Ex. 5 - US Patent No. 8,451,844, # 7 Ex. 6 - US Patent No. 8,451,845, # 8 Ex. 7 - US Patent No. 9,019,965, # 9 Ex. 8 - US Patent No. 8,130,775, # 10 Ex. 9 - Sealed, # 11 Ex. 10 - Sealed, # 12 Ex. 11 - Monarch Company Profile, # 13 Ex. 12 - Sealed, # 14 Ex. 13 - 2020-09-11 Email From S. Shepard to M. Rhodes, # 15 Ex. 14 - 2020-05-04 Monarch Asserted Claims and Infrg Contentions, # 16 Ex. 15 - 2020-05-05 Counsel Correspondence, # 17 Ex. 16 - 2020-05-15 & 2020-05-29 Counsel Correspondence, # 18 Ex. 17.1- 2020-06-05 & 2020 -06-08 Counsel Correspondence, # 19 Ex. 18 - 2020-06-16 Counsel Correspondence, # 20 Ex. 19 - 2020-06-29 Cisco Preliminary Invalidity Contentions, # 21 Ex. 20 - 2020-06-29 Cisco SME Contentions, # 22 Ex. 21 - 020-07-27 Monarch Resp to Defs 1st Set of Common Rogs (Nos 1-13), # 23 Ex. 22 - 2020-08-07 Letter From Rhodes to Shepard re Monarch's Alleged Priority Date, # 24 Ex. 23 - 2020-08-12 & 2020-08-18 Counsel Correspondence, # 25 Ex. 24 - US Patent No. 8,451,844 - File History - PAIR, # 26 Ex. 25 - US Patent No. 8,451,845 - File History - PAIR, # 27 Ex. 26 - US Patent No. 9,019,965 - File History - PAIR, # 28 Ex. 27 - US Patent No. 8,130,775 - File History - PAIR, # 29 Ex. 28 - Rmail Ltd. v. Amazon.com, Inc., No. 10-cv-00258-JRG-264, # 30 Ex. 29 - Sealed, # 31 Ex. 30 - Sealed, # 32 Ex. 31 - Sealed, # 33 Ex. 32 - 2020-06-24 Monarch Initial Disclosures, # 34 Ex. 33 - US8451844 Public PAIR Assignments, # 35 Ex. 34 - US8451845 Public PAIR Assignments, # 36 Ex. 35 - US9019965 Public PAIR Assignments, # 37 Ex. 36 - US8130775 Public PAIR Assignments, # 38 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 09/18/2020)	
86	09/21/2020	REDACTION to 85 Sealed Response to Motion,,,,,, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Yau Declaration, # 2 Ex. 1 - Redacted in Full, # 3 Ex. 2 - Redacted in Full, # 4 Ex. 3 - Redacted in Full, # 5 Ex. 4 - Redacted in Full, # 6 Ex. 5 - US Patent No. 8,451,844, # 7 Ex. 6 - US Patent No. 8,451,845, # 8 Ex. 7 - US Patent No. 9,019,965, # 9 Ex. 8 - US Patent No. 8,130,775, # 10 Ex. 9 - Redacted in Full, # 11 Ex. 10 - Redacted in Full, # 12 Ex. 11 - Monarch Company Profile, # 13 Ex. 12 - Redacted in Full, # 14 Ex. 13 - 2020-09-11 Email From S. Shepard to M. Rhodes, # 15 Ex. 14 - 2020-05-04 Monarch Asserted Claims and Infrg Contentions, # 16 Ex. 15 - 2020-05-05 Counsel Correspondence, # 17 Ex. 16 - 2020-05-15 & 2020-05-29 Counsel Correspondence, # 18 Ex. 17.1- 2020-06-05 & 2020 -06-08 Counsel Correspondence, # 19 Ex. 18 - 2020-06-16 Counsel Correspondence, # 20 Ex. 19 - 2020-06-29 Cisco Preliminary Invalidity Contentions, # 21 Ex. 20 - 2020-06-29 Cisco SME Contentions, # 22 Ex. 21 - 020-07-27 Monarch Resp to Defs 1st Set of Common Rogs (Nos 1-13), # 23 Ex. 22 - 2020-08-07 Letter From Rhodes to Shepard re Monarch's Alleged Priority Date, # 24	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Ex. 23 - 2020-08-12 & 2020-08-18 Counsel Correspondence. # 25 Ex. 24 - US Patent No. 8,451,844 - File History - PAIR, # 26 Ex. 25 - US Patent No. 8,451,845 - File History - PAIR, # 27 Ex. 26 - US Patent No. 9,019,965 - File History - PAIR, # 28 Ex. 27 - US Patent No. 8,130,775 - File History - PAIR, # 29 Ex. 28 - Rmail Ltd. v. Amazon.com, Inc., No. 10-cv-00258-JRG-264, # 30 Ex. 29 - Redacted in Full, # 31 Ex. 30 - Redacted in Full, # 32 Ex. 31 - Redacted in Fll, # 33 Ex. 32 - 2020-06-24 Monarch Initial Disclosures, # 34 Ex. 33 - US8451844 Public PAIR Assignments, # 35 Ex. 34 - US8451845 Public PAIR Assignments, # 36 Ex. 35 - US9019965 Public PAIR Assignments, # 37 Ex. 36 - US8130775 Public PAIR Assignments, # 38 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 09/21/2020)	
87	09/28/2020	REPLY to Response to Motion re 79 Opposed MOTION For Leave To Amend Infringement Contentions filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit of Catriona Lavery)(Lavery, Catriona) (Entered: 09/28/2020)	
88	10/05/2020	OPENING CLAIM CONSTRUCTION BRIEF filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A, # 2 Exhibit B, # 3 Exhibit C, # 4 Exhibit D, # 5 Exhibit E, # 6 Exhibit F, # 7 Exhibit G, # 8 Exhibit H, # 9 Exhibit I, # 10 Exhibit J)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 10/05/2020)	
89	10/06/2020	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 79 Opposed MOTION For Leave To Amend Infringement Contentions filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 10/06/2020)	
90	10/09/2020	First Amended Joint Claim Construction and Prehearing Statement by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Lavery, Catriona) (Entered: 10/09/2020)	
91	10/12/2020	SEALED Plaintiff's RESPONSE In Opposition to Cisco's Motion re 77 Opposed SEALED PATENT MOTION to Transfer to the Northern District of California filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of William B. Collier, Jr, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Exhibit 12, # 14 Exhibit 13, # 15 Exhibit 14, # 16 Exhibit 15, # 17 Exhibit 16, # 18 Exhibit 17, # 19 Exhibit 18, # 20 Exhibit 19, # 21 Exhibit 20, # 22 Exhibit 21, # 23 Exhibit 22, # 24 Exhibit 23, # 25 Exhibit 24, # 26 Exhibit 25, # 27 Exhibit 26, # 28 Exhibit 27, # 29 Exhibit 28, # 30 Exhibit 29)(Collier, William) (Entered: 10/12/2020)	
92	10/14/2020	REDACTION to 91 Sealed Response to Motion,,, to Transfer Venue to the Northern District of California by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of William B. Collier, Jr, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Exhibit 12, # 14 Exhibit 13, # 15 Exhibit 14, # 16 Exhibit 15, # 17 Exhibit 16, # 18 Exhibit 17, # 19 Exhibit 18, # 20 Exhibit 19, # 21 Exhibit 20, # 22 Exhibit 21, # 23 Exhibit 22, # 24 Exhibit 23, # 25 Exhibit 24, # 26 Exhibit 25, # 27 Exhibit 26, # 28 Exhibit 27, # 29 Exhibit 28, # 30 Exhibit 29)(Collier, William) (Entered: 10/14/2020)	
93	10/15/2020	ORDER - Joint Status Report shall be filed within seven (7) days of the issuance of this Order. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 10/15/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 10/16/2020)	
94	10/21/2020	STATUS REPORT Update Regarding Slingshot Litigation by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 10/21/2020)	
95	10/21/2020	SEALED PATENT REPLY to Response to PATENT Motion re 77 Opposed SEALED PATENT MOTION to Transfer to the Northern	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		District of California filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 42 - SEALED 2020-10-02 Cisco First Suppl Resp to Monarch 2nd Set of Rogs (Venue), # 3 Ex. 43 - SEALED 2020-09-09 Cisco Subpoena for Docs to Apple, # 4 Ex. 44 - 2020-10-16 Cisco Subpoenas to IETF, # 5 Ex. 45 - SEALED Gill, Sean - 2020-10-06 - R-AEO, # 6 Ex. 46 - 2020-10-02 Monarch 30(b)(6) 1st Amd Dep Notice re Venue to Cisco, # 7 Ex. 47 - Martin Walker CV - September 2020, # 8 Ex. 48 - 2020-06-08 Charter Comm. Initial and Additional Disclosures)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 10/21/2020)	
96	10/21/2020	Responsive CLAIM CONSTRUCTION BRIEF filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 1 - US Patent No. 8,451,844, # 3 Ex. 2 - US Patent No. 8,451,845, # 4 Ex. 3 - US Patent No. 9,019,965, # 5 Ex. 4 - US Patent No. 8,130,775, # 6 Ex. 5 - US Patent No. 8,451,844 - File History - PAIR, # 7 Ex. 6 - US Patent No. 8,451,845 - File History - PAIR, # 8 Ex. 7 - 2020-09-04 Almeroth CC Declaration, # 9 Ex. 8 - Almeroth, Kevin - 2020-09-30 - CONF, # 10 Ex. 9 - rfc791, # 11 Ex. 10 - 2020-10-05 HPC Ltr to Judge Gilstrap re Monarch's Tech Tutorial, # 12 Ex. 11 - draft-ietf-pwe3-ms-pw-arch-02, # 13 Ex. 12 - Newton's Telecom Dictionary, # 14 Ex. 13 - Techopedia, # 15 Ex. 14 - MON-CISCO-0006533)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 10/21/2020)	
97	10/22/2020	ORDER OF LIMITED REFERRAL. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 10/22/20. (ch,) (Entered: 10/22/2020)	
	10/22/2020	NOTICE of Hearing:Markman Hearing set for 11/20/2020 09:00 AM before Magistrate Judge Roy S. Payne. (bga,) (Entered: 10/22/2020)	
98	10/23/2020	REDACTION to 95 Sealed PATENT Reply to Response to PATENT Motion,, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 42 - Fully Redacted, # 3 Ex. 43 - Fully Redacted, # 4 Ex. 44 - 2020-10-16 Cisco Subpoenas to IETF, # 5 Ex. 45 - Fully Redacted, # 6 Ex. 46 - 2020-10-02 Monarch 30(b)(6) 1st Amd Dep Notice re Venue to Cisco, # 7 Ex. 47 - Martin Walker CV - September 2020, # 8 Ex. 48 - 2020-06-08 Charter Comm. Initial and Additional Disclosures)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 10/23/2020)	
99	10/26/2020	ORDER - ORDERED that Mr. Scott E. Woloson be appointed as the Courts technical advisor in the above-captioned case. Signed by Magistrate Judge Roy S. Payne on 10/26/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 10/27/2020)	
100	10/28/2020	SEALED SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 77 Opposed SEALED PATENT MOTION to Transfer to the Northern District of California filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of William B. Collier, Jr, # 2 Exhibit 30, # 3 Exhibit 31)(Collier, William) (Entered: 10/28/2020)	
101	10/28/2020	ORDER denying 54 MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents (Renewed). Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 10/28/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 10/29/2020)	
102	10/30/2020	REDACTION to 100 Sealed Sur-Reply to Reply to Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of William B. Collier, Jr, # 2 Exhibit 30, # 3 Exhibit 31)(Collier, William) (Entered: 10/30/2020)	
103	10/30/2020	REPLY to 96 Claim Construction Brief,,, filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit K, # 2 Exhibit L, # 3 Exhibit M, # 4 Exhibit N, # 5 Exhibit P, # 6 Exhibit Q, # 7 Exhibit R, # 8 Exhibit S, # 9 Exhibit T, # 10 Exhibit U, # 11 Exhibit V)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 10/30/2020)	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
	11/05/2020	NOTICE of Hearing: Jury Selection RESET for 5/10/2021 09:00 AM in Ctrm 106 (Marshall) before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap. (jml) (Entered: 11/05/2020)	
104	11/05/2020	Unopposed MOTION to Have its In-House Counsel Remotely Observe the Markman Hearing by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 11/05/2020)	
105	11/06/2020	Joint Claim Construction Chart by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Claim Construction Chart)(Collier, William) (Entered: 11/06/2020)	
106	11/11/2020	NOTICE by Cisco Systems, Inc. re 77 Opposed SEALED PATENT MOTION to Transfer to the Northern District of California of Supplemental Authority (Attachments: # 1 Ex A - In re Apple Inc)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 11/11/2020)	
107	11/12/2020	ORDER Setting Hearing on Motion 77 Opposed SEALED PATENT MOTION to Transfer to the Northern District of California : Motion Hearing set for 12/2/2020 10:30 AM before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap.. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 11/12/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 11/13/2020)	
108	11/18/2020	ORDER denying 104 Motion to Have its In-House Counsel Remotely Observe the Markman Hearing. Signed by Magistrate Judge Roy S. Payne on 11/18/2020. (nkl,) (Entered: 11/18/2020)	
109	11/19/2020	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Earl Glenn Thames, Jr on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc. (Thames, Earl) (Entered: 11/19/2020)	
110	11/20/2020	Minute Entry for proceedings held before Magistrate Judge Roy S. Payne: Markman Hearing held on 11/20/2020. (Court Reporter Shelly Holmes.) (Attachments: # 1 Attorney Sign-In Sheet) (bga) (Entered: 11/20/2020)	
111	11/23/2020	Unopposed MOTION to Amend/Correct its Infringement Contentions by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 11/23/2020)	
112	11/23/2020	PAPER TRANSCRIPT REQUEST by Cisco Systems, Inc. for proceedings held on Claim Construction before Judge Payne. (Jones, Michael) (Main Document 112 replaced by flattened image on 11/23/2020) (ch,). (Forwarded to Shelly Holmes) Modified on 11/23/2020 (ch,). (Entered: 11/23/2020)	
113	11/24/2020	PAPER TRANSCRIPT REQUEST by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC for proceedings held on 11/20/2020 - Markman Hearing before Judge Payne. (Bullwinkel, Robert) (Forwarded to Shelly Holmes) Modified on 11/24/2020 (ch,). (Entered: 11/24/2020)	
	11/24/2020	NOTICE of Hearing on Motion 79 Opposed MOTION For Leave To Amend Infringement Contentions , 77 Opposed SEALED PATENT MOTION to Transfer to the Northern District of California : Motion Hearing set for 12/2/2020 10:00 AM in Ctrm 106 (Marshall) before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap. The Parties should prepare to argue both motions. ***Please note that the TIME for the hearing has changed.***(jrg3,) (Entered: 11/24/2020)	
114	11/24/2020	ORDER granting 111 Unopposed MOTION to Amend/Correct its Infringement Contentions. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 11/24/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 11/24/2020)	
115	11/30/2020	NOTICE re 76 Order on Motion for Issuance of Letters Rogatory (ch,) (Entered: 11/30/2020)	
116	12/01/2020	NOTICE by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC re 79 Opposed MOTION For Leave To Amend Infringement Contentions (Harris, Alden) (Entered: 12/01/2020)	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
117	12/02/2020	Minute Entry for proceedings held before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap: Motions Hearing held on 12/2/2020 re 77 Opposed SEALED PATENT MOTION to Transfer to the Northern District of California filed by Cisco Systems, Inc., 79 Opposed MOTION For Leave To Amend Infringement Contentions filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Court Reporter Shelly Holmes, CSR-TCRR.) (Attachments: # 1 Attorney Attendance Sheet) (jml) (Entered: 12/02/2020)	
118	12/02/2020	PAPER TRANSCRIPT REQUEST by Cisco Systems, Inc. for proceedings held on 12/2/20 Motions Hearing before Judge Gilstrap. (Jones, Michael) (Main Document 118 replaced with flattened image on 12/2/2020) (ch,). (Forwarded to Shelly Holmes) Modified on 12/2/2020 (ch,). (Entered: 12/02/2020)	
119	12/03/2020	NOTICE by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC of Filing Venue Hearing Slides (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 12/03/2020)	
120	12/03/2020	Joint MOTION for Agreed Order Regarding Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to Amend 79 and for Amended DCO by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Proposed Order, # 2 Proposed Amended Docket Control Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 12/03/2020)	
121	12/04/2020	ORDER denying 79 Motion Monarchs Motion for Leave to Amend Infringement Contentions granting 120 Motion Monarchs Motion for Leave to Amend Infringement Contentions. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 12/4/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 12/04/2020)	
122	12/07/2020	PAPER TRANSCRIPT REQUEST by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC for proceedings held on 12/2/2020 - Motions Hearing before Judge Gilstrap. (Bullwinkel, Robert) (Forwarded to Shelly Holmes)Modified on 12/7/2020 (ch,). (Entered: 12/07/2020)	
123	12/07/2020	FIRST AMENDED DOCKET CONTROL ORDER granting 120 Joint MOTION for Agreed Order Regarding Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to Amend 79 and for Amended DCO. Pretrial Conference set for 4/28/2021 09:00 AM before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap., Jury Selection set for 6/7/2021 09:00AM before District Judge Rodney Gilstrap., Motions due by 4/7/2021., Proposed Pretrial Order due by 4/21/2021.). Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 12/7/2020. (ch,) (Entered: 12/08/2020)	
124	01/04/2021	NOTICE OF FILING OF OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings held on 12/2/2020 (Motion Hearing) before Judge Rodney Gilstrap. Court Reporter/Transcriber: Shelly Holmes, CSR, TCRR,Telephone number: (903) 923-7464 (Shelly_Holmes@txed.uscourts.gov). <P>NOTICE RE REDACTION OF TRANSCRIPTS: The parties have seven (7) days to file with the Court a Notice of Intent to Request Redaction of this transcript. If no such Notice is filed, the transcript will be made remotely electronically available to the public without redaction after 90 calendar days. The policy is located on our website at www.txed.uscourts.gov<P> Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER.. Motion to Redact due 1/25/2021. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 4/4/2021. (sholmes,) (Entered: 01/04/2021)	
125	01/04/2021	Sealed Transcript. (sholmes,) (Entered: 01/04/2021)	
126	01/05/2021	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Taeg Sang Cho on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-8181753. (Cho, Taeg) (Entered: 01/05/2021)	
127	01/05/2021	SEALED MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER. Signed by	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 1/5/2021. (ch,) Modified on 1/7/2021 (ch,). (Entered: 01/06/2021)	
128	01/07/2021	CLAIM CONSTRUCTION MEMORANDUM AND ORDER. Signed by Magistrate Judge Roy S. Payne on 1/7/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 01/07/2021)	
129	01/08/2021	ORDER - The Court issues this order sua sponte. The parties are ORDERED to jointly submit a proposed redacted version of the Courts Memorandum Opinion and Order denying Ciscos Motion to Transfer within 5 days. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 1/8/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 01/11/2021)	
130	01/11/2021	ORDER - Court has received Mr. Wolosons invoice for services through January 4, 2021, the court hereby ORDERS payment to be promptly made as follows. Signed by Magistrate Judge Roy S. Payne on 1/11/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 01/11/2021)	
131	01/11/2021	STIPULATION Joint Stipulation of Dismissal re US Patent 8,451,845 by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Bullwinkel, Robert) (Additional attachment(s) added on 1/12/2021: # 1 Text of Proposed Order) (ch,). (Entered: 01/11/2021)	
132	01/12/2021	ORDER granting 131 STIPULATION Joint Stipulation of Dismissal re US Patent 8,451,845. Court ACCEPTS AND ENTERS the Stipulation. Accordingly, it is ORDERED that the Second Count of Monarchs Complaint is DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 1/12/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 01/13/2021)	
133	01/13/2021	NOTICE by Cisco Systems, Inc. Compliance regarding Expert Disclosures (Clutter, Patrick) (Entered: 01/13/2021)	
134	01/13/2021	***DEFICIENT DOCUMENT***Agreed MOTION to Take Two Depositions After the Close of Fact Discovery by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) Modified on 1/13/2021 (ch,). (Entered: 01/13/2021)	
	01/13/2021	NOTICE of Deficiency regarding the 134 submitted NO CERTIFICATE OF CONFERENCE. Correction should be made by one business day (ch,) (Entered: 01/13/2021)	
135	01/13/2021	Agreed MOTION to Take Two Depositions After the Close of Fact Discovery by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 01/13/2021)	
136	01/13/2021	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Katherine M Peaslee on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-8195316. (Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 01/13/2021)	
137	01/13/2021	***FILED IN ERROR***Letter Brief filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Lavery, Catriona) Modified on 1/13/2021 (ch,). (Entered: 01/13/2021)	
	01/13/2021	***FILED IN ERROR. FILED UNDER WRONG EVENT Document # 137, Letter Brief. PLEASE IGNORE.*** (ch,) (Entered: 01/13/2021)	
138	01/13/2021	NOTICE by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC Notice of Compliance re Expert Reports (Lavery, Catriona) (Entered: 01/13/2021)	
139	01/14/2021	NOTICE by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC re 129 Order, Regarding Proposed Redactions (Tribble, Max) (Entered: 01/14/2021)	
140	01/14/2021	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance by Eric James Enger on behalf of Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Enger, Eric) (Entered: 01/14/2021)	
141	01/15/2021	REDACTED 127 Memorandum Opinion and Order (klc,) (Entered: 01/15/2021)	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
142	01/15/2021	ORDER granting 135 Motion to Take Two Depositions After the Close of Fact Discovery. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 1/15/2021. (nkl,) (Entered: 01/15/2021)	
143	01/20/2021	NOTICE OF FILING OF OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT of Proceedings held on 11/20/20 (Claim Construction Hearing) before Judge Roy Payne. Court Reporter/Transcriber: Shelly Holmes, CSR, TCRR,Telephone number: (903) 923-7464 (Shelly_Holmes@txed.uscourts.gov). <P>NOTICE RE REDACTION OF TRANSCRIPTS: The parties have seven (7) days to file with the Court a Notice of Intent to Request Redaction of this transcript. If no such Notice is filed, the transcript will be made remotely electronically available to the public without redaction after 90 calendar days. The policy is located on our website at www.txed.uscourts.gov<P> Transcript may be viewed at the court public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through PACER.. Motion to Redact due 2/10/2021. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 4/20/2021. (sholmes,) (Entered: 01/20/2021)	
144	01/21/2021	NOTICE by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC Joint Notice Regarding Mediation (Henry, Claire) (Entered: 01/21/2021)	
145	01/21/2021	OBJECTION TO CLAIM CONSTRUCTION filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit A to Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 3 Exhibit B to Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 4 Exhibit C to Declaration of Katherine Peaslee)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 01/21/2021)	
146	01/21/2021	RESPONSE to 128 Memorandum & Opinion Objections to the Claim Construction Memorandum and Order by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 01/21/2021)	
147	01/25/2021	Agreed MOTION to Amend the Protective Order 62 by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 01/25/2021)	
148	01/26/2021	NOTICE of Designation of Mediator, Hon. Gary A. Feess, filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Henry, Claire) (Entered: 01/26/2021)	
149	01/26/2021	FIRST AMENDED PROTECTIVE ORDER. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 1/26/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 01/26/2021)	
150	01/27/2021	ORDER REFERRING CASE to Mediator Hon. Gary A. Feess (Ret.), 2101 East Coast Highway, Suite 250 Corona Del Mar, California 92625 Telephone: 949-760-5280, is hereby appointed as mediator. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 1/27/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 01/27/2021)	
151	02/01/2021	NOTICE of Attorney Appearance - Pro Hac Vice by Lindsey Elizabeth Brandon Miller on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc.. Filing fee $ 100, receipt number 0540-8226276. (Miller, Lindsey Elizabeth) (Entered: 02/01/2021)	
152	02/04/2021	RESPONSE to 145 Objection to Claim Construction, filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/04/2021)	
153	02/04/2021	RESPONSE to 146 Response to Non-Motion Cisco Systems, Inc.'s Objections to the Claim Construction Memorandum and Order by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 02/04/2021)	
154	02/10/2021	NOTICE by Cisco Systems, Inc. of Compliance regarding Rebuttal Expert Reports (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/10/2021)	
155	02/10/2021	NOTICE by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC Notice of Compliance Regarding Rebuttal Expert Disclosures (Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 02/10/2021)	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
156	02/18/2021	Joint MOTION for Leave to Take Expert Deposition After the Close of Expert Discovery and to Extend the Deadline to File Motions to Strike Expert Testimony by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/18/2021)	
157	02/19/2021	ORDER granting 156 Joint MOTION for Leave to Take Expert Deposition After the Close of Expert Discovery and to Extend the Deadline to File Motions to Strike Expert Testimony. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 2/19/21. (ch,) (Entered: 02/19/2021)	
158	02/23/2021	MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents [RENEWED] by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 1 - 844 Patent - MON-CISCO-0000001, # 3 Ex. 2 - 965 Patent - MON-CISCO-0000016, # 4 Ex. 3 - 775 Patent - MON-CISCO-0000032, # 5 Ex. 4 - 844 Pair Patent Assignment, # 6 Ex. 5 - 965 Pair Patent Assignment, # 7 Ex. 6 - 775 Pair Patent Assignment, # 8 Ex. 7 - Slingshot v Acacia Original Complaint, # 9 Ex. 8 - Slingshot v Acacia First Amended Complaint, # 10 Ex. 9 - Slingshot v Acacia 2nd Amended Complaint, # 11 Ex. 10 - Slingshot v. Acacia Opening Motion To Dismiss, # 12 Ex. 11 - 2021-02-12 Bench Ruling, # 13 Ex. 12 - Delaware Hearing Transcript 2, # 14 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/23/2021)	
159	02/24/2021	FILED IN ERORR PER ATTORNEY MOTION for Summary Judgment of Invalidity of U.S. Patent No. '775 Under 35 USC Sec. 101 by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of T. Cho, # 2 Exhibit 1 - 020921 Walker Depo excerpts, # 3 Exhibit 2 - '775 patent with annotations, # 4 Exhibit 3 - 011221 2nd amended PR 3-1, # 5 Exhibit 4 - 011121 Martini Depo excerpts, # 6 Exhibit 5 - 121420 Obj and Resp to 2nd ROGS No. 10, # 7 Exhibit 6 - US Patent App. Pub. No. 2007 0239891 A1, # 8 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) Modified on 2/25/2021 (nkl,). (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
160	02/24/2021	SEALED PATENT MOTION to Exclude the Expert Testimony of Mr. Michael Lasinski by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of L. Miller, # 2 Ex. 1 - 2021-01-12 Expert Report of Lasinski re Damages, # 3 Ex. 2 - Excerpted Lasinski, Michael - 2021-02-17 - R-AEO, # 4 Ex. 3 - Excerpted 2021-01-12 Walker Infringement Report, # 5 Ex. 4 - Excerpted Walker, Martin G. - 2021-02-19 - R-AEO, # 6 Ex. 5 - Products, Solutions, and Services - Cisco (MON-CISCO-0009822), # 7 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
161	02/24/2021	SEALED MOTION to Strike Undisclosed Opinions of Cisco's Expert, Dr. Jeffay, Regarding Non-Infringing Alternatives by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Eric Enger, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Exhibit 12, # 14 Exhibit 13, # 15 Exhibit 14, # 16 Exhibit 15, # 17 Exhibit 16, # 18 Text of Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Enger, Eric) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
162	02/24/2021	MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment on Defendant's Equitable Defenses by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. Responses due by 3/10/2021 (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
163	02/24/2021	WITHDRAWN PER ORDER #229 SEALED MOTION For Partial Summary Judgment On Standing And Alleged Failure To Join Indispensable Parties by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC.	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		(Attachments: # 1 Affidavit Catriona Lavery, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Exhibit 12, # 14 Text of Proposed Order)(Lavery, Catriona) Modified on 3/11/2021 (ch,). (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
164	02/24/2021	WITHDRAWN PER ORDER #229 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment Regarding Priority Dates of the Asserted Patents by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit Catriona Lavery, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Text of Proposed Order)(Lavery, Catriona) Modified on 3/11/2021 (ch,). (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
165	02/24/2021	***FILED IN ERROR*** SEALED MOTION to Strike Opinions Counter to the Court's Claim Constructions by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of R. Allan Bullwinkel, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Additional attachment(s) added on 3/1/2021: # 4 Text of Proposed Order) (ch,). Modified on 3/1/2021 (ch,). (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
166	02/24/2021	MOTION to Strike Opinions of Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay that Purport to Rely on Monarch's Infringement Theories by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Alden G. Harris, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
167	02/24/2021	MOTION to Strike Reliance on Newly Disclosed Prior Art Combinations by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of R. Allan Bullwinkel, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Text of Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
168	02/24/2021	MOTION for Summary Judgment of Invalidity of US Patent No. '775 Under 35 USC Sec. 101 by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of T. Cho, # 2 Exhibit 1 - 020921 Walker Depo excerpts, # 3 Exhibit 2 - '775 patent with annotations, # 4 Exhibit 3 - 011221 2nd amended PR 3-1, # 5 Exhibit 4 - 011121 Martini Depo excerpts, # 6 Exhibit 5 - 121420 Obj and Resp to 2nd ROGS No. 10, # 7 Exhibit 6 - US Patent App. Pub. No. 2007 0239891 A1, # 8 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) Modified on 2/25/2021 (nkl,). (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
169	02/24/2021	SEALED MOTION to Preclude Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay from Opining that P2MP Draft is Prior Art by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Alden G. Harris, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Errata 5, # 7 Errata 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
170	02/24/2021	SEALED MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment on Defendant's Defense by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
171	02/24/2021	MOTION to Strike Opinions of Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay that Rely on Inventor Testimony to Supply a Limitation Missing from Wainner by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Alden G. Harris, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
172	02/24/2021	MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Willful Infringement and Indirect Infringement of U.S. Patent No. '844, '965, and '775 by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M.	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 1 - Excerpted 2020-07-27 Monarch Resp to Cisco Rogs, # 3 Ex. 2 - Excerpted 2021-01-12 Monarch Supplemental Resp to Cisco Rogs, # 4 Ex. 3 - Excerpted 2020-12-09 Monarch Request for Admission No. 2, # 5 Ex. 4 - Excerpted Dec, Wojciech - 2021-01-12 - R-AEO, # 6 Ex. 5 - Excerpted 2021-01-11 Cisco Second Supp Resp to Monarch Common Rogs No. 14, # 7 Ex. 6 - Excerpted Troan, Ole - 2020-12-17 - R-AEO, # 8 Ex. 7 - Excerpted Walker, Martin G. - 2021-02-19 - R-AEO, # 9 Ex. 8 - Excerpted Resnick, Peter - 2021-02-17, # 10 Ex. 9 - PUBLIC SLIP SHEET, # 11 Ex. 10 - CISCO-MON-EDT-00033492, # 12 Ex. 11 - Thuijs, Xander - 2020-12-15 -R-AEO, # 13 Ex. 12 - Excerpted Selvarajan, Vishnuprakash - 2020-12-22 - R-AEO, # 14 Ex. 13 - Excerpted Jounay, Frederic - 2021-01-20, # 15 Ex. 14 - Excerpted Dharmarajan, Shankarnarayan - 2021-01-06 - R-AEO, # 16 Ex. 15 - ETSI, # 17 Ex. 16 - Excerpted Townsley, Mark - 2021-01-08 - R-AEO, # 18 Ex. 17 - US Patent No. 8,451,844, # 19 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) Modified on 2/25/2021 (nkl,). (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
173	02/24/2021	SEALED PATENT ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS to Main Document: 172 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Willful Infringement and No Direct Infringement of U.S. Patent No. '844, '965, and '775. (Attachments: # 1 Ex. 9 - SEALED Excerpted 2021-02-09 Jeffay Non-Infrg Report)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
174	02/24/2021	SEALED PATENT MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Pre-Suit Damages for US Patent Nos. '844 and '965 by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau, # 2 Ex. 1 - EXCERPTED MON-CISCO-0002837, # 3 Ex. 2 - EXCERPTED MON-CISCO-0002761 Transpacific to Acacia Assignment Executed, # 4 Ex. 3 - EXCERPTED APL-MONARCH_00000170, # 5 Ex. 4 - EXCERPTED MON-CISCO-0002988, # 6 Ex. 5 - EXCERPTED 2020-12-14 Cisco Resp to Monarch 4th Set of Rogs (Nos. 16-20, Indiv 1-3) [Orig Nos. 12-19] [R-AEO], # 7 Ex. 6 - EXCERPTED MON-CISCO-0001915, # 8 Ex. 7 - EXCERPTED MON-CISCO-0002069, # 9 Ex. 8 - 2020-12-11 Close Declaration signed, # 10 Ex. 9 - 2021-02-04 Monarch v Cisco_Bauman Declaration, # 11 Ex. 10 - SLIP SHEET - CISCO-MON-EDT-00031106 (R-AEO), # 12 Ex. 11 - SLIP SHEET - CISCO-MON-EDT-00031109 (R-AEO), # 13 Ex. 12 - SLIP SHEET - CISCO-MON-EDT-00031110 (R-AEO), # 14 Ex. 13 - SLIP SHEET - CISCO-MON-EDT-00033321 (R-AEO), # 15 Ex. 14 - EXCERPTED 2020-07-27 Monarch Resp to Defs 1st Set of Common Rogs (Nos. 1-13), # 16 Ex. 15 - EXCERPTED 2020-12-09 Monarch Resps to Def Common 1st Set of RFAs (Nos. 1-18), # 17 Ex. 16 - EXCERPTED 2021-02-09 Jeffay Non-Infrg Report, # 18 Ex. 17 - 2020-09-29 Monarch Subpoena for Docs to Apple, # 19 Ex. 18 - EXCERPTED 2021-01-12 Walker Infringement Report, # 20 Ex. 19 - EXCERPTED Walker, Martin G. - 2021-02-19 - R-AEO, # 21 Ex. 20 - EXCERPTED 2021-02-09 Walker Rebuttal Report, # 22 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
175	02/24/2021	SEALED MOTION For Partial Summary Judgment Regarding Ciscos Defense Based On A Fair, Reasonable, And Non-Discriminatory (FRAND) Licensing Obligation by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit Catriona Lavery, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Text of Proposed Order)(Lavery, Catriona) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
176	02/24/2021	MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of Non-Infringement of	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		U.S. Patent No. '844 by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau, # 2 Ex. 1 - US Patent No. 8,451,844, # 3 Ex. 2 - Walker, Martin G. - 2021-02-19 - R-AEO, # 4 Ex. 3 - CISCO-MON-EDT-00000099, # 5 Ex. 4 - CISCO-MON-EDT-00000088, # 6 Ex. 5 - PUBLIC Slip Sheet, # 7 Ex. 6 - 2021-01-12 Monarch 2nd Amended 3-1 Disclosures (Ex. A), # 8 Ex. 7 - 2021-01-12 Monarch 2nd Amended 3-1 Disclosures (Ex. B), # 9 Ex. 8 - 2021-02-09 Walker Rebuttal Report, # 10 Ex. 9 - Mitzenmacher, Michael - 2021-02-19, # 11 Ex. 10 - 2021-01-12 Monarch 2nd Amended 3-1 Disclosures, # 12 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
177	02/24/2021	SEALED PATENT ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS to Main Document: 176 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of Non-Infringement of U.S. Patent No. '844. (Attachments: # 1 Ex. 5 - UNDER SEAL 2021-01-12 Walker Infringement Report)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
178	02/24/2021	SEALED PATENT MOTION to Partially Exclude the Expert Infringement Testimony of Dr. Martin Walker by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau, # 2 Ex. 1 - Thuijs, Xander - 2020-12-15 -R-AEO, # 3 Ex. 2 - Selvarajan, Vishnuprakash - 2020-12-22 - R-AEO, # 4 Ex. 3 - 2021-02-09 Jeffay Non-Infringement Report, # 5 Ex. 4 - 2021-01-12 Monarch 2nd Amended 3-1 Disclosures, # 6 Ex. 5 - 2021-01-12 Walker Infringement Report, # 7 Ex. 6 - Walker, Martin G. - 2021-02-19 - R-AEO, # 8 Ex. 7 - 2020-11-20 Hearing Transcript - Markman Hearing, # 9 Ex. 8 - US Patent No. 8,451,844, # 10 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
179	02/24/2021	MOTION to Strike and Exclude Undisclosed Documents in the Expert Report of Peter W. Resnick [Partially] by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of R. Habbaz, # 2 Ex. 1 - 2021-02-09 Resnick Rebuttal Report, # 3 Ex. 2 - Excerpted Deposition Transcript of Resnick, Peter 2021-02-17, # 4 Ex. 3 - Excerpted Deposition Transcript of Lasinski, Michael - 2021-02-17 - R-AEO, # 5 Ex. 4 - 2020-10-30 Defs 2nd Set Common Rogs to Monarch (Nos. 14-17), # 6 Ex. 5 - 2020-12-09 Monarch Resp to Defs 2nd Set of Common Rogs (Nos. 16-17), # 7 Ex. 6 - 2020-10-16 Cisco Subpoenas to IETF, # 8 Ex. 7 - 2020-10-21 Monarch Subpoena for Docs to IETF, # 9 Ex. 8 - 2020-10-27 IETF - Ginoza Declaration re Monarch v. Cisco RFCs, # 10 Ex. 9 - 2020-11-11 IETF - Morris Declaration re Monarch v. Cisco I-Ds, # 11 Ex. 10 - 2020-12-01 IETF - Morris Declaration re Monarch v. Cisco I-Ds (Updated), # 12 Ex. 11 - 2020-12-08 Ltr from David Wilson to Rhodes and Bullwinkel Re [Ext] Responses for Monarch and Cisco, # 13 Ex. 12 - 2021-01-04 IETF - Morris Declaration re Monarch v. Cisco I-Ds, # 14 Ex. 13 - 2021-01-15 IETF - Morris Declaration re Monarch v. Cisco I-Ds, # 15 Ex. 14 - Morris, Alexa - 2021-01-15, # 16 Ex. 15 - Proposed Portions to Strike in Ex. 1 Resnick Rebuttal Report, # 17 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
180	02/24/2021	SEALED MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment Regarding the Marking Statute by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Catriona Lavery, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Exhibit 12, # 14 Exhibit 13, # 15 Exhibit 14, # 16 Exhibit 15, # 17 Exhibit 16, # 18 Text of Proposed Order)(Lavery, Catriona) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
181	02/24/2021	SEALED PATENT MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment that its Sales of the Accused Products Do Not Infringe US Patent Nos. '844 or '965 by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		of W. Yau, # 2 Ex. 1 - 2021-01-12 Monarch 2nd Amended 3-1 Disclosures, # 3 Ex. 2 - CISCO-MON-EDT-00000099, # 4 Ex. 3 - CISCO-MON-EDT-00000088, # 5 Ex. 4 - Walker, Martin G. - 2021-02-19 - R-AEO, # 6 Ex. 5 - 2021-02-09 Walker Rebuttal Report, # 7 Ex. 6 - 2021-01-12 Walker Infringement Report, # 8 Ex. 7 - US Patent No. 8,451,844, # 9 Ex. 8 - US Patent No. 9,019,965, # 10 Ex. 9 - Troan, Ole - 2020-12-17 - R-AEO, # 11 Ex. 10 - 2021-01-12 Monarch 2nd Amended 3-1 Disclosures (Ex. A), # 12 Ex. 11 - 2021-01-12 Monarch 2nd Amended 3-1 Disclosures (Ex. B), # 13 Ex. 12 - 2021-01-12 Monarch 2nd Amended 3-1 Disclosures (Ex. E), # 14 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/24/2021)	
	02/25/2021	***FILED IN ERROR PER ATTORNEY. Document # 159, MOTION for Summary Judgment of Invalidity of U.S. Patent No. '775 Under 35 USC Sec. 101. PLEASE IGNORE.*** (nkl,) (Entered: 02/25/2021)	
182	02/25/2021	REDACTION to 163 SEALED MOTION For Partial Summary Judgment On Standing And Alleged Failure To Join Indispensable Parties by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit Catriona Lavery, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Exhibit 12, # 14 Text of Proposed Order)(Lavery, Catriona) (Entered: 02/25/2021)	
183	02/26/2021	REDACTION to 161 SEALED MOTION to Strike Undisclosed Opinions of Cisco's Expert, Dr. Jeffay, Regarding Non-Infringing Alternatives by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Eric Enger, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Exhibit 12, # 14 Exhibit 13, # 15 Exhibit 14, # 16 Exhibit 15, # 17 Exhibit 16, # 18 Text of Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Enger, Eric) (Entered: 02/26/2021)	
184	02/26/2021	Joint MOTION for Extension of Time to File Redactions for Dispositive Motions, Daubert Motions, and Motions to Strike by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 02/26/2021)	
185	02/26/2021	REDACTION to 169 SEALED MOTION to Preclude Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay from Opining that P2MP Draft is Prior Art by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Alden Harris, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 02/26/2021)	
186	02/26/2021	MOTION to Withdraw as Attorney by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Lavery, Catriona) (Entered: 02/26/2021)	
187	02/26/2021	Clerks office received exhibits re 174 and the exhibits has been stored in the server room. (nkl,) (Entered: 02/26/2021)	
	03/01/2021	***FILED IN ERROR, PER ATTORNEY Document # 165, Sealed Motion to Strike. PLEASE IGNORE.*** (ch,) (Entered: 03/01/2021)	
188	03/01/2021	MOTION to Strike Opinions Counter to the Court's Claim Constructions by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of R. Allan Bullwinkel, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Text of Proposed Order)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 03/01/2021)	
189	03/01/2021	SEALED PATENT MOTION Motion to Strike Certain Opinions of Cisco's Expert Marcus Reading by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit Declaration of Joseph S.	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Grinstein, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Exhibit 12, # 14 Exhibit 13, # 15 Text of Proposed Order)(Grinstein, Joseph) (Entered: 03/01/2021)	
190	03/01/2021	ORDER granting 186 Motion to Withdraw as Attorney. Attorney Catriona Lavery terminated. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 3/1/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 03/02/2021)	
191	03/02/2021	ORDER denying 184 Motion for Extension of Time to File Redactions for Dispositive Motions, Daubert Motions, and Motions to Strike. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 3/1/2021. (nkl,) (Entered: 03/02/2021)	
192	03/02/2021	Additional Attachments to Main Document: 189 SEALED PATENT MOTION Motion to Strike Certain Opinions of Cisco's Expert Marcus Reading.. (Grinstein, Joseph) (Entered: 03/02/2021)	
193	03/02/2021	REDACTION to 170 SEALED MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment on Defendant's Defense by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/02/2021)	
194	03/02/2021	REDACTION to 175 SEALED MOTION For Partial Summary Judgment Regarding Ciscos Defense Based On A Fair, Reasonable, And Non-Discriminatory (FRAND) Licensing Obligation by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Catriona Lavery, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/02/2021)	
195	03/02/2021	REDACTION to 180 SEALED MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment Regarding the Marking Statute by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Catriona Lavery, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Exhibit 12, # 14 Exhibit 13, # 15 Exhibit 14, # 16 Exhibit 15, # 17 Exhibit 16, # 18 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/02/2021)	
196	03/02/2021	REDACTION to 178 SEALED PATENT MOTION to Partially Exclude the Expert Infringement Testimony of Dr. Martin Walker by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau - redacted, # 2 DI 0178-002 PUBLIC REDACTED Cisco Exhibit 01, # 3 DI 0178-003 PUBLIC REDACTED Cisco Exhibit 02, # 4 DI 0178-004 PUBLIC REDACTED Cisco Exhibit 03, # 5 DI 0178-005 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 04, # 6 DI 0178-006 PUBLIC REDACTED Cisco Exhibit 05, # 7 DI 0178-007 PUBLIC REDACTED Cisco Exhibit 06, # 8 DI 0178-008 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 07, # 9 DI 0178-009 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 08, # 10 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/02/2021)	
197	03/02/2021	REDACTION to 181 SEALED PATENT MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment that its Sales of the Accused Products Do Not Infringe US Patent Nos. '844 or '965 by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau - Redacted, # 2 DI 0181-002 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 01, # 3 DI 0181-003 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 02, # 4 DI 0181-004 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 03, # 5 DI 0181-005 PUBLIC REDACTED Cisco Exhibit 04, # 6 DI 0181-006 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 05, # 7 DI 0181-007 SEALED IN FULL Cisco Exhibit 06, # 8 DI 0181-008 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 07, # 9 DI 0181-009 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 08, # 10 DI 0181-010 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 09, # 11 DI 0181-011 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 10, # 12	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		DI 0181-012 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 11, # 13 DI 0181-013 PUBLIC Cisco Exhibit 12, # 14 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/02/2021)	
198	03/02/2021	REDACTION to 160 SEALED PATENT MOTION to Exclude the Expert Testimony of Mr. Michael Lasinski by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of L. Miller - Redacted, # 2 DI 0160-002 SEALED Cisco Ex. 01 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 3 DI 0160-003 SEALED Cisco Ex. 02 [PUBLIC REDACTED], # 4 DI 0160-004 SEALED Cisco Ex. 03 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 5 DI 0160-005 SEALED Cisco Ex. 04 [PUBLIC REDACTED], # 6 DI 0160-006 SEALED Cisco Ex. 05 [PUBLIC NO REDACTIONS REQUIRED], # 7 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/02/2021)	
199	03/02/2021	REDACTION to 174 SEALED PATENT MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Pre-Suit Damages for US Patent Nos. '844 and '965 by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yao Redacted, # 2 DI 0174-002 SEALED Cisco Ex. 01 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 3 DI 0174-003 SEALED Cisco Ex. 02 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 4 DI 0174-004 SEALED Cisco Ex. 03 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 5 DI 0174-005 SEALED Cisco Ex. 04 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 6 DI 0174-006 SEALED Cisco Ex. 05 [PUBLIC REDACTED], # 7 DI 0174-007 SEALED Cisco Ex. 06 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 8 DI 0174-008 SEALED Cisco Ex. 07 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 9 DI 0174-009 SEALED Cisco Ex. 08 [PUBLIC NO REDACTIONS REQUIRED], # 10 DI 0174-010 SEALED Cisco Ex. 09 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 11 DI 0174-011 SEALED Cisco Ex. 10 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 12 DI 0174-012 SEALED Cisco Ex. 11 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 13 DI 0174-013 SEALED Cisco Ex. 12 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 14 DI 0174-014 SEALED Cisco Ex. 13 [TO BE REDACTED IN FULL], # 15 DI 0174-015 SEALED Cisco Ex. 14 [PUBLIC REDACTED], # 16 DI 0174-016 SEALED Cisco Ex. 15 [PUBLIC NO REDACTIONS REQUIRED], # 17 DI 0174-017 SEALED Cisco Ex. 16 PUBLIC REDACTED_Redacted2, # 18 DI 0174-018 SEALED Cisco Ex. 17 [PUBLIC NO REDACTIONS REQUIRED], # 19 DI 0174-019 SEALED Cisco Ex. 18 PUBLIC REDACTED_Redacted2, # 20 DI 0174-020 SEALED Cisco Ex. 19 [PUBLIC REDACTED], # 21 DI 0174-021 SEALED Cisco Ex. 20 [PUBLIC NO REDACTIONS REQUIRED], # 22 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/02/2021)	
200	03/03/2021	REDACTION to 189 SEALED PATENT MOTION Motion to Strike Certain Opinions of Cisco's Expert Marcus Reading by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Joseph S. Grinstein, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Exhibit 8, # 10 Exhibit 9, # 11 Exhibit 10, # 12 Exhibit 11, # 13 Exhibit 12, # 14 Exhibit 13, # 15 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/03/2021)	
201	03/05/2021	SEALED MOTION for Leave to Serve Supplemental Expert Report of Dr. Martin Walker by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Joseph S. Grinstein, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Exhibit E, # 7 Text of Proposed Order)(Grinstein, Joseph) (Entered: 03/05/2021)	
202	03/08/2021	***FILED IN ERROR***NOTICE by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC re 164 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment Regarding Priority Dates of the Asserted Patents, 163 SEALED MOTION For Partial Summary Judgment On Standing And Alleged Failure To Join Indispensable Parties Notice of Withdrawal (Grinstein,	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Joseph) Modified on 3/8/2021 (ch,). (Entered: 03/08/2021)	
	03/08/2021	***FILED IN ERROR. PLEASE FILE A MOTIN / ORDER Document # 202, NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF MOTIONS AT DOCKET ENTRY NOS. 163 AND 164. PLEASE IGNORE.*** (ch,) (Entered: 03/08/2021)	
203	03/08/2021	REDACTION to 201 SEALED MOTION for Leave to Serve Supplemental Expert Report of Dr. Martin Walker by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Joseph S. Grinstein, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Exhibit E, # 7 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/08/2021)	
204	03/09/2021	Unopposed MOTION to Withdraw 164 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment Regarding Priority Dates of the Asserted Patents, 163 SEALED MOTION For Partial Summary Judgment On Standing And Alleged Failure To Join Indispensable Parties by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Grinstein, Joseph) (Entered: 03/09/2021)	
205	03/09/2021	RESPONSE in Opposition re 158 MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents [RENEWED] filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 03/09/2021)	
206	03/10/2021	SEALED PATENT RESPONSE to SEALED PATENT MOTION re 180 SEALED MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment Regarding the Marking Statute filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau, # 2 Ex. 1 - Email Thread from Sept. 2020 to Mar. 2021-, # 3 Ex. 2 - Monarch Subpoena to Apple (SEALED), # 4 Ex. 3 - Bauman Declaration (SEALED), # 5 Ex. 4 - Excerpts of 2020-12-09 Monarch Resps to Defs RFAs, # 6 Ex. 5 - Excerpts of 2020-12-14 Cisco Resps to Monarch Rogs (SEALED), # 7 Ex. 6 - Excerpts of 2021-01-12 Monarch Resps to Cisco Rogs (SEALED), # 8 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
207	03/10/2021	RESPONSE in Opposition re 167 MOTION to Strike Reliance on Newly Disclosed Prior Art Combinations filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of R. Habbaz, # 2 Ex. 1 - Excerpts of Jeffay Invalidity Report, # 3 Ex. 2 - Excerpts of Mitzenmacher Validity Report, # 4 Ex. 3 - Excerpts of Troan Dep Transcripts, # 5 Ex. 4 - Allergan v. Teva No. 2-15-CV-1455-WCB, Dkt. No. 395, # 6 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
208	03/10/2021	SEALED RESPONSE to Motion re 174 SEALED PATENT MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Pre-Suit Damages for US Patent Nos. '844 and '965 filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
209	03/10/2021	SEALED RESPONSE to Motion re 172 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Willful Infringement and No Direct Infringement of U.S. Patent No. '844, '965, and '775 filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Eric Enger, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Exhibit E, # 7 Exhibit F, # 8 Exhibit G, # 9 Exhibit H, # 10 Exhibit I, # 11 Exhibit J, # 12 Exhibit K, # 13 Exhibit L, # 14 Exhibit M, # 15 Exhibit N, # 16 Exhibit O, # 17 Exhibit P, # 18 Exhibit Q, # 19 Exhibit R, # 20 Exhibit S, # 21 Exhibit T, # 22 Exhibit U, # 23 Exhibit V, # 24 Text of Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Enger, Eric) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
210	03/10/2021	SEALED RESPONSE to Motion re 168 MOTION for Summary	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Judgment of Invalidity of US Patent No. '775 Under 35 USC Sec. 101 filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Alden Harris, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Exhibit E, # 7 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
211	03/10/2021	RESPONSE in Opposition re 188 MOTION to Strike Opinions Counter to the Court's Claim Constructions filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau, # 2 Ex. 1 - PUBLIC FUS Slip Sheet, # 3 Ex. 2 - Excerpts of Jeffay Dep Transcript, # 4 Ex. 3 - Viveve v Thermigen EDTX-2-16-cv-01189 Dkt 131, # 5 Ex. 4 - Excerpts of Walker Dep Transcript, # 6 Ex. 5 - US Patent No. 8,451,844, # 7 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
212	03/10/2021	SEALED PATENT ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS to Main Document: 211 Response in Opposition to Motion,. (Attachments: # 1 Ex. 1 - SEALED Excerpted 2021-02-09 Jeffay Non-Infrg Report)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
213	03/10/2021	RESPONSE in Opposition re 176 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of Non-Infringement of U.S. Patent No. '844 filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of R. Allan Bullwinkel, # 2 Text of Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
214	03/10/2021	***FILED IN ERROR***SEALED EXHIBIT A to Main Document: 213 Response in Opposition to Motion,. (Bullwinkel, Robert) Modified on 3/10/2021 (ch,). (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
215	03/10/2021	SEALED RESPONSE to Motion re 160 SEALED PATENT MOTION to Exclude the Expert Testimony of Mr. Michael Lasinski filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
	03/10/2021	***FILED IN ERROR. NEED COVER PAGE AND CERTIFICATES Document # 214, Sealed additional attachment. PLEASE IGNORE.*** (ch,) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
216	03/10/2021	RESPONSE in Opposition re 171 MOTION to Strike Opinions of Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay that Rely on Inventor Testimony to Supply a Limitation Missing from Wainner filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 1 - 2021-01-12 Jeffay Opening Invalidity Report, # 3 Ex. 2 - US Patent No. 8,130,775, # 4 Ex. 3 - IETF Draft Bocci - Alcatel, # 5 Ex. 4 - Excerpts of Luca Marinia Dep Transcript, # 6 Ex. 5 - Excerpts of 2021-02-09 Mitzenmacher Validity Report, # 7 Ex. 6 - Excerpts of Monarch Subpoena for Dep to Luca Martini, # 8 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
217	03/10/2021	RESPONSE in Opposition re 166 MOTION to Strike Opinions of Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay that Purport to Rely on Monarch's Infringement Theories filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 1_Intellectual Ventures v. FedEx Corp., No. 2-16-CV-980 Dkt 504, # 3 Ex. 2_Realtime Data v. Actian No. 6-15-cv-00463 Dkt 491, # 4 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
218	03/10/2021	SEALED ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS to Main Document: 213 Response in Opposition to Motion,. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
219	03/10/2021	RESPONSE in Opposition re 162 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment on Defendant's Equitable Defenses filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 1 - IETF RFC 3979 (CISCO-MON-EDT-00033516), # 3 Ex. 2 -	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		IETF RFC 7338 (CISCO-MON-EDT-00033501), # 4 Ex. 3 - Excerpts of 2020-12-01 IETF Morris Declaration, # 5 Ex. 4 - US Patent No. 8,130,775, # 6 Ex. 5 - Excerpts of Jounay Dep Transcript, # 7 Ex. 6 - Excerpts of 2021-01-12 Jeffay Invalidity Report, # 8 Ex. 7 - Excerpts of Jounay Draft (CISCO-MON-EDT-00033498), # 9 Ex. 8 - PUBLIC FUS Slip Sheet, # 10 Ex. 9 - Excerpts of 2020-12-14 Cisco Resp to Monarch 4th Set of Rogs, # 11 Ex. 10 - Excerpts of 2021-02-09 Jeffay Non-Infringement Report, # 12 Ex. 11 - PUBLIC FUS Slip Sheet, # 13 Ex. 12 - PUBLIC FUS Slip Sheet, # 14 Ex. 13 - VPLS LSM Phase 1 Depreciation, # 15 Ex. 14 - VPLS LSM Phase 2 Depreciation, # 16 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
220	03/10/2021	SEALED PATENT ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS to Main Document: 219 Response in Opposition to Motion,,,,, (Attachments: # 1 Ex. 8 - SEALED Excerpts of 2021-01-12 Walker Infringement Report, # 2 Ex. 11 - SEALED Excerpts of Thuijs Dep Transcript, # 3 Ex. 12 - SEALED Excerpts of Townsley Dep Transcript)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
221	03/10/2021	SEALED PATENT RESPONSE to SEALED PATENT MOTION re 161 SEALED MOTION to Strike Undisclosed Opinions of Cisco's Expert, Dr. Jeffay, Regarding Non-Infringing Alternatives filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 1 - Email re Plaintiff's 2nd Amended P.R. 3-1 Disclosures, # 3 Ex. 2 - SEALED Excerpts of 2021-01-12 Walker Infringement Report, # 4 Ex. 3 - Excerpts of Jeffay Dep Transcript, # 5 Ex. 4 - Excerpts of Walker Dep Transcript, # 6 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
222	03/10/2021	SEALED RESPONSE to Motion re 178 SEALED PATENT MOTION to Partially Exclude the Expert Infringement Testimony of Dr. Martin Walker filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of R. Allan Bullwinkel, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Exhibit E, # 7 Exhibit F, # 8 Exhibit G, # 9 Text of Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
223	03/10/2021	SEALED RESPONSE to Motion re 181 SEALED PATENT MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment that its Sales of the Accused Products Do Not Infringe US Patent Nos. '844 or '965 filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of William B. Collier, Jr, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Exhibit E, # 7 Exhibit F, # 8 Exhibit G, # 9 Exhibit H, # 10 Exhibit I, # 11 Exhibit J, # 12 Exhibit K, # 13 Exhibit L, # 14 Exhibit M, # 15 Exhibit N, # 16 Exhibit O, # 17 Exhibit P, # 18 Exhibit Q, # 19 Text of Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Collier, William) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
224	03/10/2021	SEALED PATENT RESPONSE to SEALED PATENT MOTION re 170 SEALED MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment on Defendant's Defense filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau, # 2 Ex. 1 - Excerpts of 2020-12-14 Cisco Resp to Monarch 4th Set of Rogs, # 3 Ex. 2 - PUBLIC SLIP SHEET - CISCO-MON-EDT-00031106 (R-AEO), # 4 Ex. 3 - PUBLIC SLIP SHEET - CISCO-MON-EDT-00031109 (R-AEO), # 5 Ex. 4 - PUBLIC SLIP SHEET - CISCO-MON-EDT-00031110 (R-AEO), # 6 Ex. 5 - PUBLIC SLIP SHEET - CISCO-MON-EDT-00033321 (R-AEO), # 7 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
225	03/10/2021	RESPONSE in Opposition re 169 SEALED MOTION to Preclude Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay from Opining that P2MP Draft is Prior Art filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau, # 2 Ex. 1 - Excerpts of 2021-01-30 Jeffay Supplemental Invalidity Report, # 3 Ex. 2 - Excerpts of 2021-01-12 Jeffay	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Invalidity Report, # 4 Ex. 3 - 2020-12-23 Cisco Subpoena for Dep to Luca Martini-, # 5 Ex. 4 - 2021-01-08 Monarch Subpoena for Dep to Luca Martini-, # 6 Ex. 5 - Excerpted Martini Dep Transcript, # 7 Ex. 6 - Excerpted Jounay Dep Transcript, # 8 Ex. 7 - Martini Declaration-, # 9 Ex. 8 - Excerpted RFC 3935 (CISCO-MON-EDT-00033515), # 10 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
226	03/10/2021	SEALED PATENT RESPONSE to SEALED PATENT MOTION re 175 SEALED MOTION For Partial Summary Judgment Regarding Ciscos Defense Based On A Fair, Reasonable, And Non-Discriminatory (FRAND) Licensing Obligation filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 1 - SEALED Excerpts of Resnick Dep Transcript, # 3 Ex. 2 - SEALED Due Diligence Questions (MON-CISCO-0002826), # 4 Ex. 3 - SEALED Marc Booth Letter (MON-CISCO-0001939), # 5 Ex. 4 - RFC 2119, # 6 Ex. 5 - 2021-02-24 Resnick Report, # 7 Ex. 6 - Excerpts of 2020-11-11 Monarch Supp Resp to Defs 1st Set of Common Rogs, # 8 Ex. 7 - Excerpts of 2020-12-09 Monarch Resps to Def Common 1st Set of RFAs, # 9 Ex. 8 - SEALED Excerpts of 2021-01-12 Walker Infringement Report, # 10 Ex. 9 - SEALED Excerpts 2021-02-09 Jeffay Non-Infringement Report, # 11 Ex. 10 - Excerpted 2020-12-09 Monarch Resp to Defs 2nd Set of Common Rogs, # 12 Ex. 11 - RFC 7597 (CISCO-MON-EDT-00000099), # 13 Ex. 12 - RFC 7599 (CISCO-MON-EDT-00000088), # 14 Ex. 13 - SEALED Excerpts of Walker Dep Transcript, # 15 Ex. 14 - Excerpt of 2021-01-12 Monarch Infringement Contentions ('844), # 16 Ex. 15 - Excerpts of 2021-02-09 Walker Rebuttal Report, # 17 Ex. 16 - Excerpts of 2021-01-12 Jeffay Invalidity Report, # 18 Ex. 17 - In re Negotiated Solutions LLC (FTC Decision & Order), # 19 Ex. 18 - RFC 8179 Discussions, # 20 Ex. 19 - France Telecom IPR Statement (MON-CISCO-0011700), # 21 Ex. 20 - France Telecom IPR Statement 2 (MON-CISCO-0011733), # 22 Ex. 21 - France Telecom IPR Statement 3, # 23 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
227	03/10/2021	RESPONSE in Opposition re 179 MOTION to Strike and Exclude Undisclosed Documents in the Expert Report of Peter W. Resnick [Partially] filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Steven M. Shepard, # 2 Exhibit 1 - Excerpts of 12-9-20 Pltfs' Objs & Resp to Def's 2d Set of ROGS, # 3 Exhibit 2 - Excerpts of 12-14-2020 Def's Objs & Resp to Pltf's 4th Set of ROGS and 1st Set of Individual ROGS - Filed Separately Under Seal, # 4 Exhibit 3 - RFC 7597, # 5 Exhibit 4 - RFC 7599, # 6 Exhibit 5 - RFC 7600, # 7 Exhibit 6 - Excerpts of 9-26-2013 Wi-Lan Hearing Transcript, # 8 Exhibit 7 - Supplemental Declaration of Simon DeGeorges, # 9 Exhibit 8 - Excerpts of 2-17-21 Resnick Depo Transcript, # 10 Text of Proposed Order)(Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
228	03/10/2021	SEALED ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS to Main Document: 227 Response in Opposition to Motion,,,. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 2 - SEALED)(Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 03/10/2021)	
229	03/10/2021	ORDER granting 204 Motion to Withdraw 164 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment Regarding Priority Dates of the Asserted Patents, 163 SEALED MOTION For Partial Summary Judgment On Standing And Alleged Failure To Join Indispensable Parties. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 3/10/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 03/11/2021)	
230	03/12/2021	REDACTION to 209 Sealed Response to Motion,, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Eric Enger, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Exhibit E, # 7 Exhibit F, # 8 Exhibit G, # 9 Exhibit H, # 10 Exhibit I, # 11 Exhibit J, # 12 Exhibit K, # 13 Exhibit L, # 14 Exhibit M, # 15 Exhibit N, # 16 Exhibit O, # 17 Exhibit P, # 18 Exhibit Q, # 19 Exhibit R, # 20 Exhibit S, # 21 Exhibit T, # 22 Exhibit U, # 23 Exhibit V, # 24 Text of Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Enger, Eric) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	
231	03/12/2021	REDACTION to 210 Sealed Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Alden Harris, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Exhibit E, # 7 Text of Proposed Order)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	
232	03/12/2021	REDACTION to 223 Sealed Response to Motion,, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of William B. Collier, Jr, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Exhibit E, # 7 Exhibit F, # 8 Exhibit G, # 9 Exhibit H, # 10 Exhibit I, # 11 Exhibit J, # 12 Exhibit K, # 13 Exhibit L, # 14 Exhibit M, # 15 Exhibit N, # 16 Exhibit O, # 17 Exhibit P, # 18 Exhibit Q, # 19 Text of Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Collier, William) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	
233	03/12/2021	REDACTION to 215 Sealed Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit 1, # 3 Exhibit 2, # 4 Exhibit 3, # 5 Exhibit 4, # 6 Exhibit 5, # 7 Exhibit 6, # 8 Exhibit 7, # 9 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	
234	03/12/2021	REDACTION to 222 Sealed Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of R. Allan Bullwinkel, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Exhibit E, # 7 Exhibit F, # 8 Exhibit G, # 9 Text of Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Heim, Michael) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	
235	03/12/2021	REDACTION to 208 Sealed Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit A, # 3 Exhibit B, # 4 Exhibit C, # 5 Exhibit D, # 6 Text of Proposed Order)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	
236	03/12/2021	REDACTION to 221 Sealed Patent Response to Sealed Patent Motion,, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes - Redacted, # 2 Ex. 1 - PUBLIC Email re Plaintiff's 2nd Amended P.R. 3-1 Disclosures, # 3 Ex. 2 - SEALED (Slip Sheet) Excerpts of 2021-01-12 Walker Infringement Report, # 4 Ex. 3 - PUBLIC Excerpts of Jeffay Dep Transcript, # 5 Ex. 4 - PUBLIC Excerpts of Walker Dep Transcript, # 6 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	
237	03/12/2021	REDACTION to 224 Sealed Patent Response to Sealed Patent Motion,, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau - Redacted, # 2 2021-03-10 PUBLIC REDACTED Cisco Ex. 1_Redacted, # 3 2021-03-10 SEALED (Slip Sheet) Cisco Ex. 02, # 4 2021-03-10 SEALED (Slip Sheet) Cisco Ex. 03, # 5 2021-03-10 SEALED (Slip Sheet) Cisco Ex. 04, # 6 2021-03-10 SEALED (Slip Sheet) Cisco Ex. 05, # 7 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	
238	03/12/2021	REDACTION to 226 Sealed Patent Response to Sealed Patent Motion,,,,,, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes - Redacted, # 2 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 01, # 3 2021-03-10 SEALED (Slip Sheet) Cisco Ex. 02, # 4 2021-03-10 SEALED (Slip Sheet) Cisco Ex. 03, # 5 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 04, # 6 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 05, # 7 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 06, # 8 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 07, # 9 PUBLIC-REDACTED Cisco Ex. 08_Redacted, # 10 PUBLIC-	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		REDACTED Cisco Ex. 09_Redacted, # 11 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 10, # 12 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 11, # 13 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 12, # 14 PUBLIC-REDACTED Cisco Ex. 13_Redacted, # 15 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 14, # 16 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 15, # 17 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 16, # 18 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 17, # 19 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 18, # 20 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 19, # 21 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 20, # 22 2021-03-10 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 21, # 23 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	
239	03/12/2021	REDACTION to 206 Sealed Patent Response to Sealed Patent Motion,, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau - Redacted, # 2 2021-03-10 DI 0206-02 Cisco PUBLIC Ex. 01, # 3 2021-03-10 DI 0206-03 Cisco SEALED (Slip Sheet) Ex. 02, # 4 2021-03-10 DI 0206-04 Cisco SEALED (Slip Sheet) Ex. 03, # 5 2021-03-10 DI 0206-05 Cisco PUBLIC Ex. 04, # 6 2021-03-10 DI 0206-06 Cisco PUBLIC-REDACTED Ex. 05_Redacted, # 7 2021-03-10 DI 0206-07 Cisco PUBLIC-REDACTED Ex. 06_Redacted, # 8 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/12/2021)	
240	03/15/2021	SEALED PATENT RESPONSE to SEALED PATENT MOTION re 189 SEALED PATENT MOTION Motion to Strike Certain Opinions of Cisco's Expert Marcus Reading filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of L. Miller, # 2 Ex. 1 - EXCERPTED 2021-02-09 Reading Expert Report, # 3 Ex. 2 - EXCERPTED Reading, Marcus Dep Trans - 2021-02-23, # 4 Ex. 3 - EXCERPTED 2021-02-09 Jeffay Non-Infrg Report, # 5 Ex. 4 - EXCERPTED 2021-01-12 Expert Report of Lasinski re Damages, # 6 Ex. 5 - EXCERPTED Lasinski, Michael Dep Trans- 2021-02-17, # 7 Ex. 6 - EXCERPTED Boyles, Steven Dep Trans - 2020-12-22, # 8 Ex. 7 - EXCERPTED 2020-07-27 Cisco Resp to Monarch 1st Common Rogs (Nos. 1-11), # 9 Ex. 8 - EXCERPTED 2020-11-13 Monarch 4th Set of Rogs to Cisco (Nos. 12-19), # 10 Ex. 9 - EXCERPTED 2021-01-11 Cisco Supp Resp to Monarch Common Rogs, # 11 Ex. 10 - CISCO-MON-EDT-00033390 (EXCERPTED), # 12 Ex. 11 - CISCO-MON-EDT-00033486 (EXCERPTED), # 13 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/15/2021)	
241	03/16/2021	Unopposed MOTION to Withdraw as Attorney regarding Jennifer Przybylski by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/16/2021)	
242	03/16/2021	REPLY to Response to Motion re 158 MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents [RENEWED] filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 13 - ORDER Dismissing Monarch Networking Solutions LLC)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/16/2021)	
243	03/17/2021	SEALED REPLY to Response to Motion re 170 SEALED MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment on Defendant's Defense filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
244	03/17/2021	REPLY to Response to Motion re 168 MOTION for Summary Judgment of Invalidity of US Patent No. '775 Under 35 USC Sec. 101 filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
245	03/17/2021	REPLY to Response to Motion re 162 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment on Defendant's Equitable Defenses filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Grinstein, Joseph) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
246	03/17/2021	FILED IN ERROR PER ATTORNEY. PLEASE IGNORE SEALED	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		REPLY to Response to Motion re 180 SEALED MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment Regarding the Marking Statute filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) Modified on 3/17/2021 (klc,). (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
247	03/17/2021	SEALED PATENT REPLY to Response to PATENT Motion re 174 SEALED PATENT MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Pre-Suit Damages for US Patent Nos. '844 and '965 filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau, # 2 Ex. 21 - EDTX-2-08-cv-00098-Order Dkt No. 371, # 3 Ex. 22 - Excerpted MON-CISCO-0002069, # 4 Ex. 23 - Excerpted MON-CISCO-0001915)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
248	03/17/2021	REPLY to Response to Motion re 188 MOTION to Strike Opinions Counter to the Court's Claim Constructions filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of R. Allan Bullwinkel, # 2 Exhibit 3, # 3 Exhibit 4)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
249	03/17/2021	REPLY to Response to Motion re 176 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of Non-Infringement of U.S. Patent No. '844 filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
250	03/17/2021	SEALED REPLY to Response to Motion re 189 SEALED PATENT MOTION Motion to Strike Certain Opinions of Cisco's Expert Marcus Reading filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Grinstein, Joseph) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
251	03/17/2021	REPLY to Response to Motion re 166 MOTION to Strike Opinions of Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay that Purport to Rely on Monarch's Infringement Theories filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Harris, Alden) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
252	03/17/2021	SEALED REPLY to Response to Motion re 171 MOTION to Strike Opinions of Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay that Rely on Inventor Testimony to Supply a Limitation Missing from Wainner filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Alden Harris, # 2 Exhibit 3)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
253	03/17/2021	SEALED REPLY to Response to Motion re 161 SEALED MOTION to Strike Undisclosed Opinions of Cisco's Expert, Dr. Jeffay, Regarding Non-Infringing Alternatives filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Eric Enger, # 2 Exhibit 17, # 3 Exhibit 18, # 4 Exhibit 19, # 5 Exhibit 20)(Enger, Eric) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
254	03/17/2021	SEALED REPLY to Response to Motion re 180 SEALED MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment Regarding the Marking Statute filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
255	03/17/2021	SEALED REPLY to Response to Motion re 175 SEALED MOTION For Partial Summary Judgment Regarding Ciscos Defense Based On A Fair, Reasonable, And Non-Discriminatory (FRAND) Licensing Obligation filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Steven Shepard, # 2 Exhibit 12, # 3 Exhibit 13)(Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
	03/17/2021	***FILED IN ERROR. Document # 246,. PLEASE IGNORE.*** (klc,) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
256	03/17/2021	SEALED PATENT REPLY to Response to PATENT Motion re 160 SEALED PATENT MOTION to Exclude the Expert Testimony of Mr. Michael Lasinski filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
257	03/17/2021	SEALED REPLY to Response to Motion re 169 SEALED MOTION to Preclude Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay from Opining that P2MP Draft is Prior Art filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC.	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
258	03/17/2021	SEALED PATENT REPLY to Response to PATENT Motion re 172 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Willful Infringement and No Direct Infringement of U.S. Patent No. '844, '965, and '775 filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 18 - Bushnell v Cisco EDVA-1-18-cv-00760 Dkt92)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
259	03/17/2021	REPLY to Response to Motion re 167 MOTION to Strike Reliance on Newly Disclosed Prior Art Combinations filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of William B. Collier, Jr, # 2 Exhibit 6)(Collier, William) (Entered: 03/17/2021)	
260	03/18/2021	REPLY to Response to Motion re 179 MOTION to Strike and Exclude Undisclosed Documents in the Expert Report of Peter W. Resnick {Partially] filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/18/2021)	
261	03/18/2021	REPLY to Response to Motion re 178 SEALED PATENT MOTION to Partially Exclude the Expert Infringement Testimony of Dr. Martin Walker filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/18/2021)	
262	03/18/2021	REDACTION to 254 Sealed Reply to Response to Motion by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/18/2021)	
263	03/18/2021	SEALED PATENT REPLY to Response to PATENT Motion re 181 SEALED PATENT MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment that its Sales of the Accused Products Do Not Infringe US Patent Nos. '844 or '965 filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/18/2021)	
264	03/18/2021	REDACTION to 255 Sealed Reply to Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of S. Shepard, # 2 Exhibit 12, # 3 Exhibit 13)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/18/2021)	
265	03/19/2021	REDACTION to 253 Sealed Reply to Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Eric Enger, # 2 Exhibit 17, # 3 Exhibit 18, # 4 Exhibit 19 (filed under seal in its entirety), # 5 Exhibit 20)(Enger, Eric) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
266	03/19/2021	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Cisco Systems, Inc. regarding Compliance with Pretrial Disclosures (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
267	03/19/2021	REDACTION to 252 Sealed Reply to Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Harris, Alden) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
268	03/19/2021	REDACTION to 257 Sealed Reply to Response to Motion by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Harris, Alden) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
269	03/19/2021	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC regarding Compliance with Pretrial Disclosures (Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
270	03/19/2021	REDACTION to 250 Sealed Reply to Response to Motion by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
271	03/19/2021	REDACTION to 243 Sealed Reply to Response to Motion by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
272	03/19/2021	REDACTION to 247 Sealed PATENT Reply to Response to PATENT Motion, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of W. Yau - REDACTED, # 2 0247-002 PUBLIC Cisco	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Ex. 21, # 3 0247-003 SEALED (Slip Sheet) Cisco Ex. 22_Fully SEALED, # 4 0247-004 SEALED (Slip Sheet) Cisco Ex. 23_Fully SEALED)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
273	03/19/2021	REDACTION to 256 Sealed PATENT Reply to Response to PATENT Motion by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
274	03/19/2021	REDACTION to 258 Sealed PATENT Reply to Response to PATENT Motion, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes - REDACTED, # 2 0258-002 PUBLIC Cisco Ex 18)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
275	03/19/2021	REDACTION to 263 Sealed PATENT Reply to Response to PATENT Motion, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
276	03/19/2021	REDACTION to 240 Sealed Patent Response to Sealed Patent Motion,,,, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of L. Miller, # 2 Ex. 1 - [FULL SEAL] Slip Sheet EXCERPTED 2021-02-09 Reading Expert Report, # 3 Ex. 2 - [FULL SEAL] Slip Sheet EXCERPTED Reading, Marcus Dep Trans - 2021-02-23, # 4 Ex. 3 - [FULL SEAL] Slip Sheet EXCERPTED 2021-02-09 Jeffay Non-Infrg Report, # 5 Ex. 4 - PUBLIC-REDACTED EXCERPTED 2021-01-12 Expert Report of Lasinski re Damages, # 6 Ex. 5 - PUBLIC-REDACTED EXCERPTED Lasinski, Michael Dep Trans-2021-02-17, # 7 Ex. 6 - PUBLIC-REDACTED EXCERPTED Boyles, Steven Dep Trans - 2020-12-22, # 8 Ex. 7 - [FULL SEAL] Slip Sheet EXCERPTED 2020-07-27 Cisco Resp to Monarch ROGS, # 9 Ex. 8 - [PUBLIC] EXCERPTED 2020-11-13 Monarch 4th Set of Rogs to Cisco (Nos. 12-19), # 10 Ex. 9 - [FULL SEAL] Slip Sheet EXCERPTED 2021-01-11 Cisco Supp Resp to Common Rogs, # 11 Ex. 10 - [FULL SEAL] Slip Sheet CISCO-MON-EDT-00033390 (EXCERPTED), # 12 Ex. 11 - [FULL SEAL] Slip Sheet CISCO-MON-EDT-00033486 (EXCERPTED), # 13 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
277	03/19/2021	SEALED PATENT RESPONSE to SEALED PATENT MOTION re 201 SEALED MOTION for Leave to Serve Supplemental Expert Report of Dr. Martin Walker filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 1 - Walker, Martin G. - 2021-02-19 - R-AEO, # 3 Ex. 2 - 2021-01-12 Walker Infringement Report - SEALED, # 4 Ex. 3 - CISCO-MON-EDT-00033608, # 5 Ex. 4 - CISCO-MON-EDT-00033637, # 6 Ex. 5 - CISCO-MON-EDT-00033585, # 7 Ex. 6 - 2020-12-14 Cisco Resp to Monarch 4th Set of Rogs - SEALED, # 8 Ex. 7 - ANNOTATED_EXCERPTED_MON-CISCO-0001915 (Transpacific CPE Presentation) - SEALED, # 9 Ex. 8 - ANNOTATED_EXCERPTED_MON-CISCO-0002069 (Transpacific Infrastructure Presentation) - SEALED, # 10 Ex. 9 - AirPort Express 802.11n (2nd Generation) - Technical Specifications, # 11 Ex. 10 - AirPort Extreme 802.11ac - Technical Specifications, # 12 Ex. 11 - AirPort Time Capsule 802.11ac - Technical Specifications, # 13 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/19/2021)	
278	03/22/2021	REDACTION to 277 Sealed Patent Response to Sealed Patent Motion,,,, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes - Redacted, # 2 Ex. 01 - PUBLIC Walker, Martin G. - 2021-02-19 - R-AEO, # 3 Ex. 02 - SEALED SLIP SHEET, # 4 Ex. 03 - SEALED SLIP SHEET, # 5 Ex. 04 - SEALED SLIP SHEET, # 6 Ex. 05 - SEALED SLIP SHEET, # 7 Ex. 06 - PUBLIC-REDACTED 2020-12-14 Cisco Resp to Monarch 4th Set of Rogs_Redacted, # 8 Ex. 07 - SEALED SLIP SHEET, # 9 Ex. 08 - SEALED SLIP SHEET, # 10 Ex. 09 - SEALED SLIP SHEET, # 11 Ex. 10 - SEALED SLIP SHEET, # 12 Ex. 11 - SEALED SLIP	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		SHEET, # 13 Text of Proposed Order)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/22/2021)	
279	03/23/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 158 MOTION to Stay Pending Proceeding to Decide Ownership of the Asserted Patents [RENEWED] Plaintiff's Sur-Reply in Opposition to Defendant Cisco Systems, Inc.'s Renewed Motion to Stay filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 03/23/2021)	
280	03/24/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 162 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment on Defendant's Equitable Defenses filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Dec of M. Rhodes re Surreply to 162 , # 2 Ex. 15 - Excerpted Cisco Configuration Guide)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
281	03/24/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 169 SEALED MOTION to Preclude Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay from Opining that P2MP Draft is Prior Art filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
282	03/24/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 175 SEALED MOTION For Partial Summary Judgment Regarding Ciscos Defense Based On A Fair, Reasonable, And Non-Discriminatory (FRAND) Licensing Obligation filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
283	03/24/2021	SEALED SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 160 SEALED PATENT MOTION to Exclude the Expert Testimony of Mr. Michael Lasinski filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit 8)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
284	03/24/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 166 MOTION to Strike Opinions of Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay that Purport to Rely on Monarch's Infringement Theories filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
285	03/24/2021	SEALED PATENT SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to PATENT Motion re 180 SEALED MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment Regarding the Marking Statute filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
286	03/24/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 168 MOTION for Summary Judgment of Invalidity of US Patent No. '775 Under 35 USC Sec. 101 filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Alden Harris, # 2 Exhibit F)(Harris, Alden) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
287	03/24/2021	SEALED SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 174 SEALED PATENT MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Pre-Suit Damages for US Patent Nos. '844 and '965 filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit E)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
288	03/24/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 176 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of Non-Infringement of U.S. Patent No. '844 filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of R. Allan Bullwinkel, # 2 Exhibit B)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
289	03/24/2021	SEALED ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS to Main Document: 288 Sur-Reply to Reply to Response to Motion,. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit C)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
290	03/24/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 170 SEALED MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment on Defendant's Defense filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
291	03/24/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 171 MOTION to Strike Opinions of Cisco's Expert Dr. Jeffay that Rely on Inventor Testimony to Supply a Limitation Missing from Wainner filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
292	03/24/2021	SEALED PATENT SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to PATENT Motion re 161 SEALED MOTION to Strike Undisclosed Opinions of Cisco's Expert, Dr. Jeffay, Regarding Non-Infringing Alternatives filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
293	03/24/2021	SEALED PATENT SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to PATENT Motion re 189 SEALED PATENT MOTION Motion to Strike Certain Opinions of Cisco's Expert Marcus Reading filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of L. Miller, # 2 Ex. 12 - Excerpts of 2021-01-12 Expert Report of Lasinski re Damages, # 3 Ex. 13 - Excerpts 2020-07-27 Monarch Resp to Defs 1st Set of Common Rogs, # 4 Ex. 14 - Excerpts 2020-07-27 Monarch Resp to Cisco 1st Set of Rogs)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
294	03/24/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 188 MOTION to Strike Opinions Counter to the Court's Claim Constructions filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of M. Rhodes, # 2 Ex. 6 - Excerpts Jeffay, Kevin - 2021-02-15 Transcript)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
295	03/24/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 167 MOTION to Strike Reliance on Newly Disclosed Prior Art Combinations filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/24/2021)	
296	03/25/2021	REDACTION to 287 Sealed Sur-Reply to Reply to Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit E)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/25/2021)	
297	03/25/2021	SEALED SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 172 MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment of No Willful Infringement and No Direct Infringement of U.S. Patent No. '844, '965, and '775 filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Eric Enger, # 2 Exhibit W)(Enger, Eric) (Entered: 03/25/2021)	
298	03/25/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 178 SEALED PATENT MOTION to Partially Exclude the Expert Infringement Testimony of Dr. Martin Walker filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Michael Heim, # 2 Exhibit H, # 3 Exhibit I)(Heim, Michael) (Entered: 03/25/2021)	
299	03/25/2021	SEALED SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 181 SEALED PATENT MOTION for Partial Summary Judgment that its Sales of the Accused Products Do Not Infringe US Patent Nos. '844 or '965 filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of William B. Collier, Jr, # 2 Exhibit R, # 3 Exhibit S, # 4 Exhibit T, # 5 Exhibit U, # 6 Exhibit V)(Collier, William) (Entered: 03/25/2021)	
300	03/25/2021	SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to Motion re 179 MOTION to Strike and Exclude Undisclosed Documents in the Expert Report of Peter W. Resnick [Partially] filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 03/25/2021)	
301	03/25/2021	ORDER granting 241 Motion to Withdraw as Attorney. Attorney Jennifer Przybylski terminated. Signed by District Judge Rodney Gilstrap on 3/25/2021. (ch,) (Entered: 03/26/2021)	
302	03/26/2021	REDACTION to 289 Sealed Additional Attachments to Main Document by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit C)(Bullwinkel, Robert) (Entered: 03/26/2021)	
303	03/26/2021	REDACTION to 297 Sealed Sur-Reply to Reply to Response to	

#	Date	Proceeding Text	Source
		Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Eric Enger, # 2 Exhibit W)(Enger, Eric) (Entered: 03/26/2021)	
304	03/26/2021	REDACTION to 283 Sealed Sur-Reply to Reply to Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of Katherine Peaslee, # 2 Exhibit 8)(Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 03/26/2021)	
305	03/26/2021	REDACTION to 292 Sealed PATENT Sur-Reply to Reply to Response to PATENT Motion, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/26/2021)	
306	03/26/2021	REDACTION to 285 Sealed PATENT Sur-Reply to Reply to Response to PATENT Motion by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/26/2021)	
307	03/26/2021	REDACTION to 293 Sealed PATENT Sur-Reply to Reply to Response to PATENT Motion,, by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of L. Miller Redacted, # 2 DI 0293-002 PUBLIC-REDACTED Cisco Ex. 12, # 3 DI 0293-003 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 13, # 4 DI 0293-004 PUBLIC Cisco Ex. 14)(Jones, Michael) (Entered: 03/26/2021)	
308	03/26/2021	***FILED IN ERROR***RESPONSE to Motion re 201 SEALED MOTION for Leave to Serve Supplemental Expert Report of Dr. Martin Walker Plaintiffs Reply re: Plaintiffs Motion for Leave to Serve Supplemental Expert Report of Dr. Martin Walker filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) Modified on 3/29/2021 (ch,). (Entered: 03/26/2021)	
	03/29/2021	***FILED IN ERROR. PER ATTORNEY Document # 308, Response. PLEASE IGNORE.*** (ch,) (Entered: 03/29/2021)	
309	03/29/2021	REPLY to Response to Motion re 201 SEALED MOTION for Leave to Serve Supplemental Expert Report of Dr. Martin Walker Plaintiffs Reply Re: Plaintiffs Motion For Leave To Serve Supplemental Expert Report Of Dr. Martin Walker filed by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Shepard, Steven) (Entered: 03/29/2021)	
310	03/29/2021	REDACTION to 299 Sealed Sur-Reply to Reply to Response to Motion, by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC. (Attachments: # 1 Declaration of William B. Collier, Jr, # 2 Exhibit R, # 3 Exhibit S, # 4 Exhibit T, # 5 Exhibit U, # 6 Exhibit V)(Collier, William) (Entered: 03/29/2021)	
311	04/01/2021	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Cisco Systems, Inc. regarding Compliance with Objections to and Rebuttal Pre-trial Disclosures (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 04/01/2021)	
312	04/01/2021	NOTICE of Discovery Disclosure by Monarch Networking Solutions LLC regarding Compliance with Objections to Pretrial Disclosures and Rebuttal Pretrial Disclosures (Peaslee, Katherine) (Entered: 04/01/2021)	
313	04/02/2021	SEALED PATENT SUR-REPLY to Reply to Response to PATENT Motion re 201 SEALED MOTION for Leave to Serve Supplemental Expert Report of Dr. Martin Walker filed by Cisco Systems, Inc.. (Jones, Michael) (Entered: 04/02/2021)	

Patents

Number	Title	Issued	Class	Subclass
8,451,844	Method of receiving a data packet coming from an	05/28/2013	370	393

Number	Title	Issued	Class	Subclass
	IPv4 domain in an IPv6 domain, an associated device, and associated access equipment			
8,451,845	Method of receiving a data packet in an IPv6 domain, an associated device and an associated home gateway	05/28/2013	370	393

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End of Document



User Name: Manuel Saldana
Date and Time: Monday, April 5, 2021 6:44:00 AM EDT
Job Number: 140617490

Document (1)

1. *US Patent Issued to France Telecom on May 26 for "Method of receiving a data packet coming from an IPv4 domain in an IPv6 domain, an associated device, and associated access equipment" (French Inventors)*

Client/Matter: -None-
Search Terms: 8451844 OR 8,451,844
Search Type: Terms and Connectors
Narrowed by:

Content Type	Narrowed by
News	-None-

US Patent Issued to France Telecom on May 28 for "Method of receiving a data packet coming from an IPv4 domain in an IPv6 domain, an associated device, and associated access equipment" (French Inventors)

US Fed News

May 28, 2013 Tuesday 11:24 PM EST

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Length: 267 words

Dateline: ALEXANDRIA, Va.

Body

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 28 -- United States Patent no. ***8,451,844***, issued on May 28, was assigned to France Telecom (Paris).

"Method of receiving a data packet coming from an IPv4 domain in an IPv6 domain, an associated device, and associated access equipment" was invented by Mohamed Boucadair (Rennes, France),and Jean-Luc Grimault (Mondeville, France). According to the abstract* released by the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office: "A method of receiving a data packet from an IPv4 domain in an IPv6 domain, the data packet comprising an IPv4 destination address and a destination port number. The method comprises the following steps: constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number; generating an IPv6 data packet from the IPv6 constructed destination address and the received IPv4 data packet; and routing the generated IPv6 data packet in the IPv6 domain using the IPv6 constructed destination address, the constructed address belonging to a range of IPv6 addresses routable to an interconnection equipment of the IPv6 domain with the IPv4 destination address." The patent was filed on June 16, 2009, under Application No. 13/001,850. *For further information, including images, charts and tables, please visit:

http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO2&Sect2=HITOFF&p=1&u=%2Fnetahtml%2FPTO%2Fsearch-bool.html&r=1&f=G&l=50&co1=AND&d=PTXT&s1=8451844&OS=8451844&RS=8451844 For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at *htsyndication@hindustantimes.com*

Load-Date: May 28, 2013

End of Document

Manuel Saldana



User Name: Manuel Saldana
Date and Time: Monday, April 5, 2021 6:35:00 AM EDT
Job Number: 140617268

Document (1)

1. *IPR2020-01678 Cisco Systems, Inc. Vs. Unknown Defendant*
   Client/Matter: -None-
   Search Terms: 8451844
   Search Type: Natural Language
   Narrowed by:

Content Type	Narrowed by
Dockets	Case Status: Open,Unknown,Closed

IPR2020-01678, Cisco Systems, Inc. Vs. Unknown Defendant

US Patent Trial and Appeals Board - Alexandria

Alexandria

This case was retrieved on 10/01/2020

Header

Case Number: IPR2020-01678
Date Filed: 10/01/2020
Date Full Case Retrieved: 10/01/2020
Status: Open
Misc: (0) Unknown; Civil

Summary

Court Case Status: Petition Filed
Case Type: IPR: Inter partes review
Technical Center Number: 2400
Patent Application Number: 13001850
Patent Number: ***8451844***

Participants

Litigants	Attorneys
Cisco Systems, Inc. **Petitioner**	

Proceedings

Date	#	Proceeding Text	Details
10/01/2020		Ex1001 - US8451844	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1001 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1002 - '844 Prosecution History	Filed By:

Manuel Saldana

Date	#	Proceeding Text	Details
			petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1002 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1003 - Min Declaration (***8451844***)	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1003 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1004 - Paul Min CV	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1004 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1007 - RFC 1918	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1007 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1008 - Wetterwald	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1008 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1005 - Ananda	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1005 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1006 - Newton's Telecom Dictionary	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1006 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1009 - Teredo (RFC 4380)	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No:

Date	#	Proceeding Text	Details
			1009 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1010 - US20050286553A1 (Wetterwald)	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1010 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1013- RFC 1884	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1013 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1014 - RFC 1208	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1014 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1017 - EP1295454 (Soppera)	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1017 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1018 - US 6792546 (Shanklin)	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1018 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1019 - Joint Claim Construction and Prehearing Statement (9-4-20)	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1019 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1012- RFC 791	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1012 Public? Yes

Date	#	Proceeding Text	Details
10/01/2020		Ex1015 - RFC 1983	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1015 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1016 - US 20060212572 (Afek)	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1016 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1020 - Plaintiff's Disclosure of Asserted Claims	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1020 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1022 - RFC 2373	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1022 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1023 - RFC 3513	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1023 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1024 - RFC 4291	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1024 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1031 - Docket Control Order EDTX 6	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1031 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1033 - Docket Control Order EDTX 8	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS

Date	#	Proceeding Text	Details
			Paper/Exhibit No: 1033 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1036 - RFC 2131	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1036 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1039 - US6728782	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1039 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1040 - Docket Control Order (Monarch v Cisco)	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1040 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1025 - US20060227792 (Wetterwald)	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1025 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1026 - Amended Docket Control Order EDTX 1	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1026 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1027 - Docket Control Order EDTX 2	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1027 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1028 - Second Amended Docket Control Order EDTX 3	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1028 Public? Yes

Date	#	Proceeding Text	Details
10/01/2020		Ex1029 - Docket Control Order EDTX 4	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1029 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1030 - Third Amended Docket Control Order EDTX 5	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1030 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1032 - Docket Control Order EDTX 7	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1032 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1037 - US8089968	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1037 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1038 - US7274704	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1038 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1041 - RFC-Editor Webpage (Archive.org)	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1041 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1042 - RFC 2026	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1042 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1043 - HallEllis declaration (844) Part 1 of 5	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS

Date	#	Proceeding Text	Details
			Paper/Exhibit No: 1043 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1043 - HallEllis declaration (844) Part 2 of 5	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1043 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1043 - HallEllis declaration (844) Part 4 of 5	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1043 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1043 - HallEllis declaration (844) Part 5 of 5	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1043 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1044 - Hall-Ellis CV	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1044 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1048 - US7277453B2	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1048 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1054 - CA2446579A1	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1054 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1058 - US7080151	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1058 Public? Yes

Date	#	Proceeding Text	Details
10/01/2020		Ex1061 - US7729312	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1061 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1062 - US7961725	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1062 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1067 - US7543065	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1067 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1068 - US7640338	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1068 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1043 - HallEllis declaration (844) Part 3 of 5	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1043 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1045 - RFC 793	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1045 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1046 - RFC 4271	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1046 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1047 - US7403995	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS

Date	#	Proceeding Text	Details
			Paper/Exhibit No: 1047 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1049 - US 7,764,691	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1049 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1050 - US7720976	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1050 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1051 - US7729347	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1051 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1052 - US7133405	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1052 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1053 - US6917618B2	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1053 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1055 - WO2001027766A2	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1055 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1059 - US7095738	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1059 Public? Yes

Date	#	Proceeding Text	Details
10/01/2020		Ex1060 - US8045558	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1060 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1063 - US7813843	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1063 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1064 - US8688834	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1064 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1065 - US7568040	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1065 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1066 - US7738882	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1066 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1069 - US7502474	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1069 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1070 - US8245304	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS Paper/Exhibit No: 1070 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		Ex1071 - US7804848	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: EXHIBITS

Date	#	Proceeding Text	Details
			Paper/Exhibit No: 1071 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		IPR2020-01678 - Petitioner's Power of Attorney '844	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: PAPER Paper/Exhibit No: 1 Public? Yes
10/01/2020		IPR2020-01678 - IPR Petition '844	Filed By: petitioner Document Type: PAPER Paper/Exhibit No: 2 Public? Yes

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End of Document

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt	
EFS ID:	42359129
Application Number:	90014717
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	9743
Title of Invention:	Method of Receiving a Data Packet Coming from an IPV4 Domain in an IPV6 Domain, An Associated Device, and Associated Access Equipment
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	US Patent No. 8451844 .
Correspondence Address:	- - - - - - - - - - -
Filer:	Theodore Foster/Theresa Lowe
Filer Authorized By:	Theodore Foster
Attorney Docket Number:	43614.401
Receipt Date:	02-APR-2021
Filing Date:	
Time Stamp:	18:59:58
Application Type:	Reexam (Third Party)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1065_US7568040.pdf	2822666 e173270ae347f1a0993c22673e7385f2aaf6b605	no	20
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1066_US7738882.pdf	3575061 af02043ffcc2a8c5d347856fd746538aef7d0f6e	no	24
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1067_US7543065.pdf	1557866 0558b7d75b466185ad0718a6c82b9f21b9be2f88	no	18
Warnings:					
Information:					
4	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1068_US7640338.pdf	2282256 8d380f8db647b0662e0629d6f9f0552b5597812c	no	23
Warnings:					
Information:					
5	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1069_US7502474.pdf	5914905 f3dfe1a8c4092a2bf51fec8fd70d6a2bfbf87723	no	46
Warnings:					
Information:					
6	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1070_US8245304.pdf	1584931 106a7f8a5f094a3bf0bee006ae4ebac3aa578a02	no	13
Warnings:					
Information:					
7	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1071_US7804848.pdf	2173118 e81e65bb877ba9096dd878565fbfc3af74417f1d	no	17
Warnings:					
Information:					

8	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1002_844_Prosecution_History.pdf	17399631 2237bf3760a0f36a3d9ce194f6e4eac7aa78e5f1	no	307
Warnings:					
Information:					
			Total Files Size (in bytes):	37310434	

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re patent of: Mohamed Boucadair *et al.*	§	REQUEST FOR *EX PARTE* REEXAMINATION
U.S. Patent No. 8,451,844 B2	§	
Filed: December 29, 2010	§	Attorney Docket No.: 43614.401
Issued: May 28, 2013	§	Customer No.: 27683
Title: Method of Receiving a Data Packet Coming from an IPv4 Domain in an IPv6 Domain, an Associated Device, and Associated Access Equipment	§	Real Party in Interest: Cisco Systems, Inc.

REQUESTER'S POWER OF ATTORNEY
PURSUANT TO 37 CFR 1.510(f)

Pursuant to 37 CFR 1.510(f) Requester, **CISCO SYSTEMS, INC.**, hereby appoints the Practitioner(s) associated with **Customer Number 27683**, as its attorney(s) to prosecute and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office in connection with the above-identified request for *Ex Parte* Reexamination. Please recognize the correspondence address (including any electronic mail address) associated with **Customer Number 27683** for the above-identified *Ex Parte* Reexamination proceeding number to be the address associated with the appointed counsel(s).

The undersigned is authorized to sign this Power of Attorney on behalf of the Requester.

Executed on 4-1-24.

CISCO SYSTEMS, INC.

By: _____

Printed Name: Bradley Tolive

Title: Sr. Corp. Counsel

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 380

PTO/SB/57 (01-18)
Approved for use through 11/30/2021. OMB 0651-0064
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

(Also referred to as FORM PTO-1465)

REQUEST FOR *EX PARTE* REEXAMINATION TRANSMITTAL FORM

Address to:
Mail Stop *Ex Parte* Reexam
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Attorney Docket No.: 43614.401

Date: April 2, 2021

1. ☒ This is a request for *ex parte* reexamination pursuant to 37 CFR 1.510 of patent number 8,451,844 issued May 28, 2013. The request is made by:
   ☐ patent owner. ☒ third party requester.

2. ☒ The name and address of the person requesting reexamination is:
   Theodore M. Foster, HAYNES AND BOONE, LLP
   2323 Victory Avenue, Suite 700
   Dallas, Texas 75219

3. Requester ☐ asserts small entity status (37 CFR 1.27) or ☐ certifies micro entity status (37 CFR 1.29). Only a patent owner requester can certify micro entity status. Form PTO/SB/15A or B must be attached to certify micro entity status.

4. This request is accompanied by payment of the reexamination fee as set forth in:
   ☒ 37 CFR 1.20(c)(2); **or**
   ☐ 37 CFR 1.20(c)(1). **In checking this box for payment of the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.20(c)(1), requester asserts that this request has forty (40) or fewer pages and complies with all other requirements of 37 CFR 1.20(c)(1).**

   Payment of the reexamination fee is made by the method set forth below.
   a. ☐ A check in the amount of $_____ is enclosed to cover the reexamination fee;
   b. ☐ The Director is hereby authorized to charge the reexamination fee to Deposit Account No. _____;
   c. ☐ Payment by credit card. Form PTO-2038 is attached, **or**
   d. ☒ Payment made via EFS-Web.

   ☒ In addition, the Director is hereby authorized to charge any fee deficiencies to Deposit Account No. 08-1394.

5. ☒ Any refund should be made by ☐ check or ☒ credit to Deposit Account No. 08-1394. 37 CFR 1.26(c). If payment is made by credit card, refund must be to credit card account.

6. ☒ A copy of the patent to be reexamined having a double column format on one side of a separate paper is enclosed. 37 CFR 1.510(b)(4).

7. ☐ CD-ROM or CD-R in duplicate, Computer Program (Appendix) or large table
   ☐ Landscape Table on CD

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.510. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) a request for reexamination. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 18 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Mail Stop *Ex Parte* Reexam, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**
If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

8. ☐ Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission
If applicable, items a. -- c. are required.
   a. ☐ Computer Readable Form (CRF)
   b. Specification Sequence Listing on:
      i. ☐ CD-ROM (2 copies) or CD-R (2 copies) or
      ii. ☐ paper
   c. ☐ Statements verifying identity of above copies.

9. ☒ A copy of any disclaimer, certificate of correction or reexamination certificate issued in the patent is included.

10. ☒ Reexamination of claim(s) 1-10 is requested.

11. ☒ A copy of every patent or printed publication relied upon is submitted herewith including a listing thereof on Form PTO/SB/08, PTO-1449, or equivalent.

12. ☐ An English language translation of all necessary and pertinent non-English language patents and/or printed publications is attached.

13. ☒ The attached detailed request includes at least the following items:
   a. A statement identifying each substantial new question of patentability based on prior patents and printed publications. 37 CFR 1.510(b)(1).
   b. An identification of every claim for which reexamination is requested, and a detailed explanation of the pertinency and manner of applying the cited art to every claim for which reexamination is requested. 37 CFR1.510(b)(2).

14. ☐ A proposed amendment is included (only where the patent owner is the requester). 37 CFR 1.510(e).

15. ☒ It is certified that the statutory estoppel provisions of 35 U.S.C. 315(e)(1) or 35 U.S.C. 325(e)(1) do not prohibit requester from filing this *ex parte* reexamination request. 37 CFR 1.510(b)(6).

16. Service
   a. ☒ It is certified that a copy of this request (if filed by other than the patent owner) has been served in its entirety on the patent owner as provided in 37 CFR 1.33(c).

      The name and address of the party served are:

      Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP (Chicago)
      Attn: Patent Docket Dept.
      191 N. Wacker Drive, Suite 3700, Chicago, IL 60606

      Date of Service: April 1, 2021

   OR

   b. ☐ A duplicate copy is enclosed since service on patent owner was not possible. An explanation of the efforts made to serve patent owner **is attached**. See MPEP 2220.

17. Correspondence Address: Direct all communication about the reexamination to:

☒ The address associated with Customer Number: 27683

OR

☐ Firm or Individual Name _____
(at the address identified below)

Address

City	State	Zip

Country

Telephone	Email
214-651-5000	IPDOCKETING@HAYNESBOONE.COM

18. ☒ The patent is currently the subject of the following concurrent proceeding(s):

a. ☐ Copending reissue Application No. _____

b. ☐ Copending reexamination Control No. _____

c. ☐ Copending Interference No. _____

d. ☒ Copending litigation styled:

Monarch Networking Solutions LLC v. Cisco Systems, Inc. and Charter Communications, Inc., No. 2:20-cv-00015 (E.D. Tex., filed Jan. 21, 2020)

WARNING : Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.

/ Theodore M. Foster / — Authorized Signature

April 2, 2021 — Date

Theodore M. Foster — Typed/Printed Name

57,456 — Registration No.

☐ For Patent Owner Requester ☒ For Third Party Requester

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re patent of Mohamed Boucadair et al.	§	REQUEST FOR *EX PARTE* REEXAMINATION
U.S. Patent No. 8,451,844	§	
Filed: December 29, 2010	§	Attorney Docket No.: 43614.401
Issued: May 28, 2013	§	Customer No.: 27683
Title: METHOD OF RECEIVING A DATA PACKET COMING FROM AN IPv4 DOMAIN IN AN IPv6 DOMAIN, AN ASSOCIATED DEVICE, AND ASSOCIATED ACCESS EQUIPMENT	§	Real Party in Interest: Cisco Systems, Inc.

REQUEST FOR *EX PARTE* REEXAMINATION

UNDER 35 U.S.C. §§ 302-306

Mail Stop *Ex Parte* Reexam
Hon. Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to the provisions of 35 U.S.C. §§ 302-306, Theodore M. Foster ("Requester") hereby requests an *ex parte* reexamination of claims 1-10 ("Challenged Claims") of United States Patent No. 8,451,844 ("the '844 Patent," Ex.1001) that issued on May 28, 2013, to Mohamed Boucadair et al., resulting from a patent application filed on December 2010 (corresponding PCT application filed on June 16, 2009). This request is made on behalf of Cisco Systems, Inc. ("Cisco"), the real party in interest.

The Requester hereby asserts that claims 1-10 of the '844 Patent are invalid over prior art references that were not previously before the Patent Office, and that raise substantial new questions of patentability. Requester therefore requests that an order for reexamination be issued, and that the PTO reject and cancel all claims.

The '844 Patent is the subject of litigation, namely *Monarch Networking Solutions LLC v. Cisco Systems, Inc. and Charter Communications, Inc.*, No. 2:20-cv-00015 (E.D. Tex., filed Jan. 21, 2020). No final judgment has been entered in the case.

Juniper Exhibit 1010, page 385

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Certification regarding no estoppel 6

II. Statement pointing out substantial new questions of patentability 6

A. Summary of Substantial New Questions of Patentability 6

B. Overview of the '844 Patent 8

C. Priority Date of the '844 Patent 12

D. Prosecution History and Reasons for Allowance 12

E. Claim Construction 14

1. "domain" (all claims) 14

2. Terms not requiring construction 17

F. Citation of Prior Art Patents and Printed Publications 19

G. Identification of Substantial New Questions of Patentability 22

1. RFC4380 Presents a Substantial New Question of Patentability 22

2. Ananda Presents a Substantial New Question of Patentability 23

3. Ananda, Wetterwald and RFC4380 Present a Substantial New Question of Patentability 26

III. Detailed explanation of the pertinence and manner of applying the prior art references to every claim for which reexamination is requested 29

A. Proposed Rejection #1: Claims 1-6, 8 and 10 are obvious over Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 29

1. Summary of Ananda 29

2. Summary of Wetterwald 32

3. Summary of RFC4380 32

4. Reasons to combine Ananda and RFC4380.....33

5. Claim 1 33

6. Claim 2 55

7. Claim 3 57

8. Claim 4 66

9. Claim 5 66

10. Claim 6 71

11. Claim 8 76

12. Claim 10 77

B. Proposed Rejection #2: Claim 7 is obvious over Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380, and RFC4271 78

1. Summary of RFC4271 78

2. Reasons to combine Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380, and RFC 4271 79

3. Claim 7 79

C. Proposed Rejection #3: Claim 9 is obvious over Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380, and RFC1918 81

1. Summary of RFC 1918 81

2. Reasons to Combine Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380, and RFC1918 82

3. Claim 9 82

IV. List of Exhibits 86

V. Conclusion.....89

VI. Certificate of Service.....91

I. CERTIFICATION REGARDING NO ESTOPPEL

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.510(b)(6), the Requester hereby certifies that the estoppel provisions of 35 U.S.C. § 315(e)(1) or 35 U.S.C. § 325(e)(1) do not prohibit the Requester from filing this *ex parte* reexamination request. Cisco Systems, Inc. ("Cisco") previously requested *inter partes* review of claims 1-10 of the '844 patent in IPR2020-01678, on the same grounds presented in this Request, but the Patent Trial and Appeal Board (Board) exercised its discretion to deny institution based on the status of the parallel district court proceeding.[1] *See* IPR2020-01678, Paper 10 at 10 (Mar. 31, 2021). No final written decision issued or will issue in that proceeding.

II. STATEMENT POINTING OUT SUBSTANTIAL NEW QUESTIONS OF PATENTABILITY

A. Summary of Substantial New Questions of Patentability

This Request presents substantial new questions of patentability for claims 1-10 of the '844 Patent. This Request relies on references that have not been previously considered by the Office,[2] and which render obvious the challenged claims of the '844 Patent.

As discussed in Section II.D below, the Examiner indicated that the independent claims of the '844 Patent were allowable because they recite the

[1] *Monarch Networking Solutions LLC v. Cisco Systems, Inc. and Charter Communications, Inc.*, No. 2:20-cv-00015 (E.D. Tex., filed Jan. 21, 2020).

[2] All of the prior art references relied upon in this request were submitted in the Petition filed in IPR2020-01678. *See* IPR2020-01678, Paper 2 (Oct. 1, 2020) (Ex.1011). As noted above, the Board denied institution of IPR2020-01678 without an evaluation on the merits. *See* IPR2020-01678, Paper 10 at 10.

feature of "constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, [an] IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number."[3] Ex1002, 16. However, as shown in Section III below, prior art not considered during prosecution of the '844 Patent teach this allegedly allowable feature. Specifically, Ananda (Ex.1005) discloses the feature of constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix (e.g., IPv6 prefix) with an IPv4 destination address. Wetterwald (Ex.1008) teaches that it was known, when constructing an IPv6 destination address, to include IPv6 extension headers to identify source and destination port numbers. The Teredo protocol (RFC4380) (Ex.1009) teaches that it was known to include a port number in a constructed IPv6 address.

Therefore, Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 raise a substantial new question of patentability because (1) these references were not considered during prosecution of the '844 Patent, and (2) these references teach the allegedly allowable feature of independent claims 1-4 of the '844 Patent.

During prosecution, the Examiner cited a document related to Wetterwald (Ex.1010, "'553 publication"). Ex.1002, 41. However, there is no record in the prosecution history that the Examiner substantively considered the '533 publication with respect to the Challenged Claims or discussed the disclosure of the '533 publication with the applicant. Requester's analysis below references Wetterwald's (Ex.1008) disclosure of IPv4 address translation (e.g., Ex.1008, 6:38-47) and supporting structures including translation resource 53 and NAT table 54 (e.g., Ex.1008, 6:38-7:36). There is no indication that the Examiner considered any corresponding disclosure of '533 publication.

Thus, to the extent that Wetterwald's disclosure was before the Examiner,

[3] This feature corresponds to limitations [1.1], [3.0.2], [5.1], [6.22], and [10.0.2] discussed in Section III below.

the Examiner overlooked its relevance. As set forth in MPEP § 2216, a "substantial new question of patentability may be based on art previously considered by the Office if the reference is presented in a new light or a different way that escaped review during earlier examination." Requester shows below how Wetterwald and RFC4380 teach the allegedly allowable feature of constructing an IPv6 destination address to include a destination port number. Thus, Requester presents the disclosure of Wetterwald in a new light that escaped review during earlier examination. Therefore, Wetterwald raises a substantial new question of patentability with respect to the Challenged Claims.

Further, the lack of substantive consideration of Wetterwald during prosecution—to the extent that Wetterwald was even considered—is material because Ananda and RFC4380, which were not considered during prosecution, in combination with Wetterwald teach the allegedly allowable features of the Challenged Claims.

As shown below and confirmed in the Declaration of Dr. Paul Min (Ex.1003), the technology claimed in the '844 Patent was not new. The references presented in this Request render obvious the Challenged Claims, which should be canceled for unpatentability.

B. Overview of the '844 Patent

The '844 Patent is directed to an Internet Protocol (IP) telecommunications network for transmitting data packets from a source terminal identified by a source address to a destination terminal identified by a destination address. Ex.1001, 1:17-21. The '844 Patent explains that a "home gateway" provides an interconnection between a home domain (e.g., a home network or office network) and a public domain (public network) operated by an IP service provider. Ex.1001, 1:40-48. A gateway is assigned an IP address for the public network, and the gateway assigns

addresses to terminals (e.g., personal computers) in the home network. Ex.1001, 1:40-44, 4:46-47.

The '844 Patent explains that concerns of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) running out of IP version 4 (IPv4)[4] addresses led to the definition of a new protocol known as the IP version 6 (IPv6),[5] which "provides a large number of IP addresses and a hierarchical routing mechanism offering improved performance." Ex1001, 1:61-2:6. For example, the IPv6 addressing scheme allows for 128-bit addresses, which are substantially longer than the 32-bit addresses used with IPv4. Ex.1001, 6:21-24; Ex.1012, 7 (IPv4); Ex.1013, 3 (IPv6). The additional address bits provide IPv6 with a much greater number of possible addresses than IPv4. Ex.1001, 6:21-24; Ex.1012, 7 (IPv4); Ex.1013, 3 (IPv6). As shown in the example IPv4 and IPv6 addresses below, IPv4 addresses are commonly written in dot-decimal notation, where four period-separated numbers each represent the decimal value of eight bits. On the other hand, IPv6 addresses are commonly written as eight groups of hexadecimal digits separated by colons, with each group representing the hexadecimal value of sixteen bits. *See* RFC1884 (Ex.1013), § 2.2, 4-5.

Example Addresses	
IPv4 Address	192.159.252.76
IPv6 Address	3FFE:F200:0234:AB00:0123:4567:8901:ABCD

[4] The IPv4 protocol was standardized by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) in RFC 791 (Ex.1012) in September 1981.

[5] The IPv6 protocol was standardized by the IETF in RFC1884 (Ex.1013) in December 1995. RFC1884 was subsequently replaced ("obsoleted") by RFC2373 (Ex.1022) in July 1998. RFC2373 was replaced by RFC3513 (Ex.1023) in April 2003, and RFC3513 was replaced by RFC4291 (Ex.1024) in February 2006.

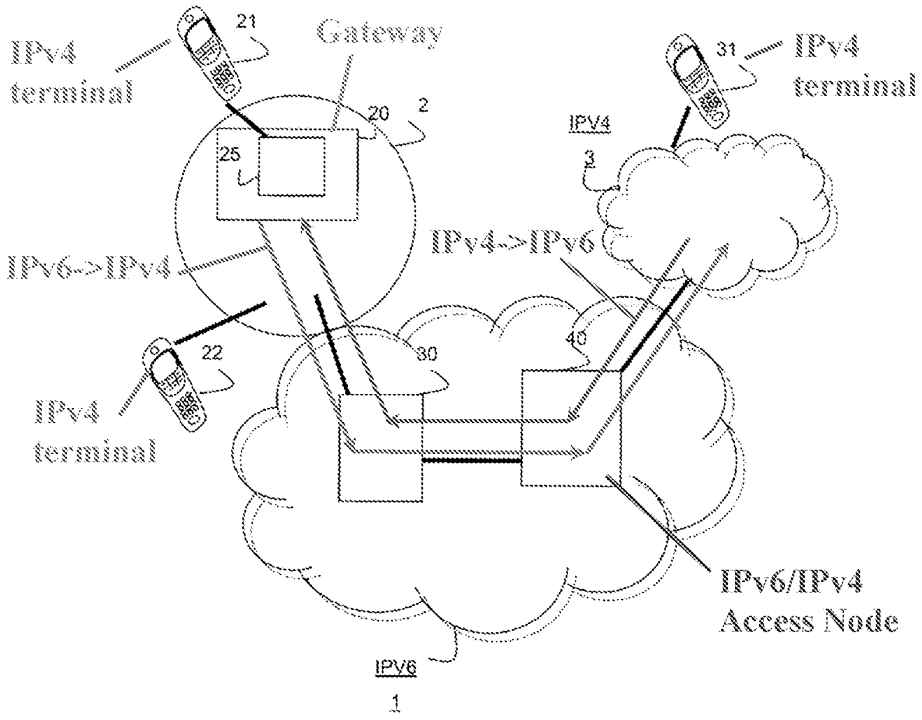
Both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses have two parts: (1) a prefix, which identifies the components of a subnetwork (sometimes referred to as a "subnet") through which a data packet is to be routed to reach its destination (e.g., router, gateway, etc.), and (2) an address of a device connected to the subnetwork. Ex.1001, 6:25-29; Ex.1013, 3-4 (describing a subnet prefix). For instance, in the above example of an IPv6 address, the first 64 bits may be the IPv6 prefix, and the last 64 bits may be a device address, as shown below:

3FFE:F200:0234:AB00:0123:4567:8901:ABCD
IPv6 prefix device address

The '844 Patent notes, however, that the IPv6 protocol has yet to be widely adopted by operators as a practical solution to IPv4, "for financial, strategic, and technical reasons linked to managing the complexity of transition and migration." Ex.1001, 2:7-10. As "such a solution cannot prevent, but can only delay, the phenomenon of IPv4 addresses running out," a changeover to IPv6 will necessarily lead to a transition period "during which IPv6 domains will have to interconnect with IPv4 domains." Ex.1001, 2:46-55.

To facilitate such interconnection, the '844 Patent provides an "approach to routing an IPv4 data packet coming from an IPv4 in an IPv6 domain," where "said data packet includes an IPv4 destination address and a destination port number." Ex.1001, 2:61-3:11. According to the '844 Patent, this approach enables "IPv6 domain access equipment to construct an IPv6 destination address routable in the IPv6 domain from the IPv4 destination address and the destination port and to generate an IPv6 data packet containing the constructed destination address" and "the payload carried by the IPv4 data packet." Ex.1001, 3:9-18.

For example, as shown in annotated Figure 1 below, the '844 Patent explains that an IPv4 data packet entering the IPv6 domain 1 from the IPv4 network 3 (e.g., originating from an IPv4 terminal 31) is received by the IPv6/IPv4 access node 40, "which uses the receiving method of the invention" for generating an IPv6 data packet from the IPv4 data packet (e.g., using encapsulation or translation) and routing the generated IPv6 packet to a user terminal (e.g., terminal 21)[6] of the home network (IPv4 domain) 2 in via the gateway 20. Ex.1001, 10:4-14, 11:49-60.



Ex.1001, Fig. 1 (annotated).

Conversely, an IPv6 packet including an IPv6 destination address (as

[6] This operation is known as "4in6" tunneling or "IPv4-in-IPv6" tunneling, as described in RFC2473 (Ex.1021, 2-7).

constructed in the receiving method discussed above, e.g., using IPv4-to-IPv6 translation) may be transmitted from an IPv6 terminal via the gateway 20 and access router 30 of the IPv6 domain 1 to the IPv6/IPv4 access node 40, which then extracts the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address from the IPv6 packet, generates an IPv4 data packet from the extracted address and port information, and routes the IPv4 packet to the IPv4 destination terminal 31. Ex.1001, 3:34-48, 11:45-61. This may represent, for example, an IPv6-to-IPv4 translation, as shown in annotated Figure 1 above.

Independent claims 1 and 5 are directed to receiving, from an IPv4 domain, a data packet having an IPv4 destination address and destination port number, e.g., based on the IPv4-to-IPv6 translation/encapsulation shown in annotated Figure 1 above. Conversely, independent claims 3, 6, and 10 recite the features of extracting an IPv4 destination address and destination port number from an IPv6 destination address of an IPv6 packet sent from an IPv6 domain to an IPv4 domain, e.g., based on the IPv6-to-IPv4 translation shown in annotated Figure 1 above.

C. Priority Date of the '844 Patent

The '844 patent was filed as U.S. Application No. 13/001,850 ("'850 Application") on December 29, 2010. The '850 Application was filed as a U.S. National Stage of PCT Application No. PCT/FR2009/051148, which was filed on June 16, 2009, and which claims priority to French Patent Application No. 0854398, which was filed on June 30, 2008. All of the prior art cited in the proposed grounds of rejection predate June 2008 (*see* Section II.F below).

D. Prosecution History and Reasons for Allowance

Only one Office Action was issued during prosecution of the '844 Patent. Ex.1002, 36-41. The Office Action did not include any prior art rejections. Instead, claims 1-10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as

failing to comply with the enablement requirement, because the specification failed to describe how "concatenation is carried out to construct an IPv6 destination address." Ex.1002, 38-39. Claims 1-10 were also rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite because the meaning of the term "operator prefix" was unclear. Ex.1002, 39. Claims 1 and 3 were also objected to for an informality. Ex.1002, 38.

In response to the Office Action, the applicant amended claims 1 and 3 to address only the informality objection, namely by replacing the term "said IPv4 address" with "said IPv4 destination address." Ex.1002, 26-27, 29. In response to the enablement rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, the applicant identified Figure 4 and the accompanying description in paragraph [0115] of the published application as providing enabling support for the claimed feature of constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, an IPv4 destination address, and a destination port number.[7] Ex.1002, 29-30. In response to the indefiniteness rejection under 35 U.S.C., § 112, second paragraph, the applicant identified paragraph [0101] of the published application as "provid[ing] a description of the classical definition of 'operator prefix.'"[8] Ex.1002, 30.

The Examiner then allowed claims 1-10. Ex.1002, 10-17. The Examiner indicated that claims 1-4 of the '850 Application were allowable because the prior art of record failed to disclose "constructing an IPv6 destination address by

[7] The '850 Application was published as U.S. 2011/0110374 A1. Paragraph [0115] of the published application corresponds to Column 10, lines 23-37 of the '844 Patent.

[8] Paragraph [0101] of the published application corresponds to Column 9, lines 6-11 of the '844 Patent.

concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number" (corresponding to limitations [1.1], [3.0.2], [5.1], [6.2.2], and [10.0.2] of independent claims 1, 3, 5, 6, and 10, respectively). Ex.1002, 16. Independent claims 1-4 of the '850 Application correspond to independent claims 1, 3, 5, and 10 of the '844 Patent, respectively. Ex.1002, 20.

Thus, the Examiner identified the feature of constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number, as recited in claims 1, 3, 5, 6, and 10 of the '844 Patent, as the allegedly allowable feature. Ex.1002, 14:33-35 (claim 1), 14:51-53 (claim 3), 15:5-7 (claim 5), 15:22-25 (claim 6), and 16:20-22 (claim 10).

As shown in Section III below, this Request identifies prior art that shows this allegedly allowable feature as well as all other features of the Challenged Claims.

E. Claim Construction

Requester notes that in the ongoing district court case (No. 2:20-cv-00015, E.D. Tex.), the court has issued its claim construction order. *See* Ex.1019. In district court, claims are construed according to the "*Phillips* standard," as set forth in *Phillips v. AWH Corp.*, 415 F.3d 1303 (Fed. Cir. 2005) (*en banc*). *See* 83 Fed. Reg. 51341 (Oct. 11, 2018). This Request analyzes the claims according to their broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the specification. MPEP 2258 § I.G. Constructions are provided here only to the extent necessary for this proceeding, that is, to show the unpatentability of the claims. *See Nidec Motor Corp. v. Zhongshan Broad Ocean Motor Co.*, 868 F.3d 1013, 1017 (Fed. Cir. 2017) (construing terms "only to the extent necessary to resolve the controversy").

1. "domain" (all claims)

Requester does not believe that "*domain*" requires construction. The

district court did not construe the term "*domain*" in the claims of the '844 Patent. *See generally* Ex.1019.

To the extent that Patent Owner argues, or the Office determines, that construction is required, Requester submits that an appropriate construction is "network." This is consistent with how the term "*domain*" is used throughout the '844 patent. Ex.1003, ¶ 43.

The '844 patent states that "a telecommunications network administered by an operator is also referred to as a domain." '844 patent, 1:30-31. The '844 patent repeatedly suggests that "domain" is essentially a synonym for "network." For example, the '844 patent explains that a "home gateway [is provided] between a home network and the public network or IP domain of the operator," and that the home gateway "generally assigns private IP addresses to the terminals of its home network." Ex.1001, 1:40-44.

Newton's Telecom Dictionary defines "*domain*" as "the part of a computer network in which the data processing resources are under common control…. Some people think of a domain as a group of computers on a network that share something in common, such as the job they do, the organization type they belong to, or their location." Newton's (Ex. 1006), 196. The "Glossary of Networking Terms" in RFC1208 defines "*domain*" as "an administrative partition of a complex distributed system." Ex.1014 (RFC1208), 6. Relatedly, RFC1208 defines a "subnetwork" as "[a] collection of OSI [Open Systems Interconnection] end systems and intermediate systems under the control of a single administrative domain and utilizing a single network access protocol." Ex.1014, 16. The "Internet Users' Glossary" in RFC 1983 notes that "*domain*" is "a heavily overused term," indicating that it may take on different meanings depending on context, including referring to "collection of hosts and routers, and the interconnecting network(s),

managed by a single administrative authority" or to the "routers exchanging routing information within" such a collection. Ex.1015 (RFC1983), 17, 4, 48; Ex.1003, ¶ 45.

Newton's Telecom Dictionary defines "*domain*" as "the part of a computer network in which the data processing resources are under common control….Some people think of a domain as a group of computers on a network that share something in common, such as the job they do, the organization type they belong to, or their location." Ex.1006, 196. The "Glossary of Networking Terms" in RFC 1208 defines "*domain*" as "an administrative partition of a complex distributed system." Ex.1014, 6. Relatedly, RFC 1208 defines a "subnetwork" as "[a] collection of OSI [Open Systems Interconnection] end systems and intermediate systems under the control of a single administrative domain and utilizing a single network access protocol." Ex.1014, 16. The "Internet Users' Glossary" in RFC 1983 notes that "*domain*" is "a heavily overused term," indicating that it may take on different meanings depending on context, including referring to "collection of hosts and routers, and the interconnecting network(s), managed by a single administrative authority" or to the "routers exchanging routing information within" such a collection. Ex.1015, 17, 4, 48. This Request shows that features such as "common control" would have been obvious. Ex.1003, ¶ 46.

In IPR2020-001678, Patent Owner argued that "*domain*" should be construed to mean "a network or subnetwork and its address space that are under common control." Ex.1021 (IPR2020-01227, Paper 6 (Patent Owner's Preliminary Response)) at 20.

The Office should not adopt Patent Owner's prior construction in IPR2020-01678 because (1) it is not the broadest reasonable interpretation of this term, (2) Patent Owner did not act as its own lexicographer by defining this term in the

specification of the '844 Patent, and (3) Patent Owner did not disavow the full scope of this term during prosecution. The Federal Circuit has explained that "[t]he standards for finding lexicography and disavowal are exacting. To act as its own lexicographer, a patentee must 'clearly set forth a definition of the disputed claim term,' and 'clearly express an intent to define the term.'" *GE Lighting Sols., LLC v. AgiLight, Inc.*, 750 F.2d 1304, 1309 (Fed. Cir. 2014) (quoting *Thorner v. Sony Comput. Entm't Am. LLC*, 669 F.3d 1362, 1365 (Fed. Cir. 2012)). Further, "disavowal requires that 'the specification [or prosecution history] make[ ] clear that the invention does not include a particular feature.'" *GE Lighting Sols.*, 750 F.2d at 1309 (quoting *SciMed Life Sys. Inc. v. Advanced Cardiovascular Sys., Inc.*, 242 F.3d 1337, 1341 (Fed. Cir. 2001)). Patent Owner did not define "*domain*" in specification of the '844 Patent, nor did it disavow the full scope of this term during prosecution. Therefore, to the extent the Office construes "*domain*," the Office should construe this term as "network," for the reasons discussed above. Ex.1003, ¶ 46.

Further, the term "*domain*" should not be construed to require "common control" or a "single administrative authority" because the claims themselves identify the point of commonality for each "*domain*" by reciting "*IPv4 domain*" or "*IPv6 domain*." Thus, terminals within an "*IPv4 domain*" communicate using the IPv4 protocol, while terminals within an "*IPv6 domain*" communicate using the IPv6 protocol. Ex.1003, ¶ 46.

In summary, no construction is believed necessary for "*domain*," but to the extent a construction is adopted, the term "*domain*" should be construed as a "network."

2. Terms not requiring construction

The district court construed the term "*operator prefix*" under the *Phillips*

standard. Ex.1019, 25. Requester does not believe that the term "operator prefix" requires construction under the broadest reasonable interpretation standard applied in this proceeding, because no construction of this term is necessary to determine the unpatentability of the challenged claims. *Nidec Motor Corp. v. Zhongshan Broad Ocean Motor Co.*, 868 F.3d 1013, 1017 (Fed. Cir. 2017) ("we need only construe terms that are in controversy, and only to the extent necessary to resolve the controversy") (internal quotations omitted); MPEP § 2111.01.

Patent Owner argued in IPR2020-01678 that the term "*operator prefix*" should be construed according to its plain and ordinary meaning. Ex.1019, 22. Further, it is noted that Patent Owner did not argue that the references asserted in IPR2020-01678, which are the same prior art references asserted in this Request, failed to disclose the claimed "operator prefix" under a plain and ordinary meaning construction of this term. *See* Ex.1021, 23 (arguing that the IPR petition should be *procedurally* denied because Petitioner did not address the district court's construction of "operator prefix"), 26-27 (same), 59-60 (same).

The district court also construed the structure disclosed in the specification of the '844 Patent that corresponds to the term "*means for constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number*," as recited in claim 5 of the '844 Patent. Ex.1019, 57. The district court found that a Network Address Translation (NAT) table is not "required" to perform the function of "*constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number*." Ex.1019, 57. Similarly, Patent Owner has argued that the "*means for constructing…*" limitation of claim 5 "does ***not require*** a NAT table to construct the IPv6 address." Ex.1019, 23 (emphasis added).

Requester does not believe that the "*means for constructing…*" term in

claim 5 requires construction under the broadest reasonable interpretation standard, because no construction of this term is necessary to resolve unpatentability of the challenged claims. This Request shows that the cited prior art has structure that performs the function "*constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number*" was known in the art. The district court's construction (and Patent Owner's argument) that the "*means for constructing…*" limitation is not "required" to be performed using a NAT table does not exclude the use of a NAT table to perform the recited function of the "means for constructing…" limitation. Therefore, Requester does not believe that the "*means for constructing…*" term in claim 5 requires construction in this proceeding, because it will not resolve any controversy over the unpatentability of claim 5.

F. Citation of Prior Art Patents and Printed Publications

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.510(b)(3), reexamination of claims 1-10 (the "Challenged Claims") of the '844 Patent is requested in view of the following references:

Ex.1005	U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0107287 to Ananda et al. ("Ananda")
Ex.1007	Y. Rekhter et al., "Address Allocation for Private Internets," Internet Engineering Task Force ("IETF") Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 1918 ("RFC1918")
Ex.1008	U.S. Patent No. 7,639,686 to Wetterwald et al. ("Wetterwald")
Ex.1009	C. Huitema, "Teredo: Tunneling IPv6 over UDP through Network Address Translations (NATs)," Internet Engineering Task Force Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 4380 (February 2006) ("RFC4380")
Ex.1046	Y. Rekhter, et al., "A Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4)," IETF

	Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 4271 (Jan. 2006) ("RFC4271")

U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0107287 to Ananda et al. ("Ananda," Ex.1005) published on June 3, 2004. Ananda is prior art under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(a), (b), and (e).[9]

U.S. Patent 7,639,686 to Wetterwald ("Wetterwald," Ex.1008) was filed on April 7, 2005 and issued on December 29, 2009. Wetterwald is prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e). Wetterwald was also the subject of a pre-grant publication, U.S. Pub. No. 2006/0227792 on October 12, 2006, and is therefore prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) and (b). *See* Ex.1025.

"Teredo: Tunneling IPv6 over UDP through Network Address Translations (NATs)" by C. Huitema was published by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) as Request for Comments 4380 ("RFC4380," Ex.1009) in February 2006. IETF publications, including RFC4380, were publicly available and well-known documents to those of skill in the art. Ex.1043 (Declaration of Dr. Hall-Ellis), ¶¶ 45-48 (public accessibility of RFC4380) (citing Exs.1049-1050); Ex.1003, ¶ 24; Ex.1042, 6, 8, 26; *see also* Ex.1043, ¶¶ 85-88 (public accessibility of RFC2026, citing Exs.1066-1067); U.S. Patent No. 7,764,691 (Ex.1049) (filed on March 15, 2007, uses "Teredo" in the title of the invention, references RFC4380 and Teredo at length throughout the specification (e.g., 2:38-3:2, 4:2-15, 4:40-46, Abstract), and provides an online address for Teredo). RFC4380 is prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) and (b).

"A Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4)" by Yakov Rehkter, *et al.*, was

[9] As the '844 patent is a pre-AIA patent, Requester's citations to United States Code Title 35 are to the pre-AIA statutes that are applicable to the '844 patent.

published the IETF as Request for Comments 4271 ("RFC4271," Ex.1046) in February 1996. IETF publications, including RFC4271, were publicly available and well-known documents to those of skill in the art. Ex.1043, ¶ 93-96 (citing Exs.1070-1071); Ex.1003, ¶ 24; Ex.1042, 6, 8, 26. RFC4271 is prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) and (b).

"Address Allocation for Private Internets" by Yakov Rehkter was published by the Internet Engineering Task Force as Request for Comments 1918 ("RFC 1918," Ex.1007) in February 1996. Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) publications, including its Requests for Comments and RFC 1918, were publicly available and well-known documents to those of skill in the art. Ex.1043, ¶¶ 38-42; Ex.1003, ¶ 24; Ex.1042, 6, 8, 26; *see also* U.S. 6,249,523 (citing to RFC 1918 on page 3 and providing an online address for it in 2001). RFC 1918 is prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) and (b).[10]

A detailed explanation of the pertinence and manner of applying the patents and printed publications to every claim for which reexamination is requested is set

[10] This Request and Dr. Min (Ex.1003) cite to a number of documents published by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) as further evidence for various facts. To the extent the Office determines that these IETF documents must qualify as prior art "printed publications" for the purposes for which they are cited, the documents do so qualify. Ex.1003, ¶ 24 (citing Ex.1042 and Ex.1041). Ex.1003, ¶ 24 (citing Exs.1041-1042). Notably, the '844 patent itself acknowledges that IETF documents were accessible, available, and known to the public. *See, e.g.,* Ex.1001, 6:41-53, 6:62-64, 8:55-57 (citing RFC2462, RFC3315, and RFC3633), 2:1-6 (discussing IETF reports). The Patent Trial and Appeal Board has repeatedly found that IETF documents, including RFCs, are "printed publications." *See, e.g., Apple, Inc. v. VirnetX, Inc.*, IPR2017-00337, Paper 31 at 46-47 (Requests for Comments are "precisely the type of documents whose main purpose is for public disclosure"); *Riot Games, Inc. v. Paltalk Holdings, Inc.*, IPR2018-00130, Paper 11 at 30-33 (PTAB May 15, 2018) (finding multiple RFCs to be printed publications).

forth in Section III below.

G. Identification of Substantial New Questions of Patentability

In this request, substantial new questions (SNQs) of patentability are raised as set forth below. The detailed explanation will address the substantial new questions of patentability in a similar order.

1. RFC4380 Presents a Substantial New Question of Patentability

RFC4380 teaches features of independent claims 1, 3, 5, 6, and 10 that the Examiner identified to be allowable over the prior art considered during prosecution.

As discussed above in Section II.D., the Examiner indicated that claims 1-4 of the '850 Application were allowable because the prior art of record failed to disclose "constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number." Ex.1002, 16. This feature is recited in limitations [1.1], [3.0.2], [5.1], [6.2.2], and [10.0.2] of claims 1, 3, 5, 6, and 10 of the '844 Patent, respectively.

Thus, the Examiner indicated that constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating the following three features (a)-(c) made the '850 Application allowable:

(a) operator prefix,

(b) IPv4 destination address, and

(c) destination port number.

Ex.1002, 16.

RFC4380 raises a substantial new question of patentability because (1) RFC4380 was not of record during prosecution of the '844 Patent, and (2) RFC 4380 discloses that an IPv6 address is constructed by concatenating (a) an operator prefix, (b) an IPv4 destination address, and (c) a destination port number.

As shown in the annotated diagram below, RFC4380 discloses a Teredo relay for constructing an IPv6 packet using (a) an IPv6 prefix ("*operator prefix*") together with the IPv4 address of a Teredo server, (c) a port number (referred to as a UDP port), and (b) an IPv4 address of the original IPv4 packet. Ex.1009, 11-12 (§ 4); Ex.1003, ¶ 80.



Ex.1009, 11 (§ 4) (annotated).

The citation to RFC4380 therefore presents a substantial new question of patentability in this Request, because RFC4380 teaches limitations that the Examiner determined to be missing from the prior art considered during prosecution. There is no evidence in the prosecution history of the '844 Patent that the Examiner substantively considered RFC4380 with respect to [1.1], [3.0.2], [5.1], [6.2.2], and [10.0.2] of claims 1, 3, 5, 6, and 10 of the '844 Patent. Therefore, RFC4380 presents a substantial new question of patentability with respect to at least limitations [1.1], [3.0.2], [5.1], [6.2.2], and [10.0.2] of claims 1, 3, 5, 6, and 10. A reasonable Examiner would have found RFC4380 relevant to the challenged claims.

2. Ananda Presents a Substantial New Question of Patentability

Ananda teaches features of independent claims 1, 3, 5, 6, and 10 that the Examiner identified to be allowable over the prior art considered during prosecution.

As discussed above in Section II.D., the Examiner indicated that claims 1-4 of the '850 Application were allowable because the prior art of record failed to disclose "constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number." Ex.1002, 16. This feature is recited in limitations [1.1], [3.0.2], [5.1], [6.2.2], and [10.0.2] of claims 1, 3, 5, 6, and 10 of the '844 Patent, respectively.

Ananda raises a substantial new question of patentability because (1) Ananda was not of record during prosecution of the '844 Patent, and (2) Ananda discloses the allegedly allowable feature of "constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, [and] said IPv4 destination address."

With reference to annotated Figure 4 below, Ananda discloses a process performed by a multi-protocol IPv4/IPv6 communications protocol interface (CPI) (e.g., CPI 215E in IPv4 domain 215 in Fig. 2) to forward an IPv4 packet over an IPv6 network. The Figure 4 process includes constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating (1) an operator prefix (an IPv6 prefix) (step 427 or 425), and (2) an IPv4 destination address (step 428 and or 430). Ex.1005, ¶¶ 103-107; Ex.1003, ¶¶ 100-103. Ananda discloses that the IPv6 data packet is then generated from the constructed IPv6 destination address (step 435) and the received IPv4 packet (step 440). Ex.1005, ¶¶ 103, 105, 107; Ex.1003, ¶¶ 100-103.

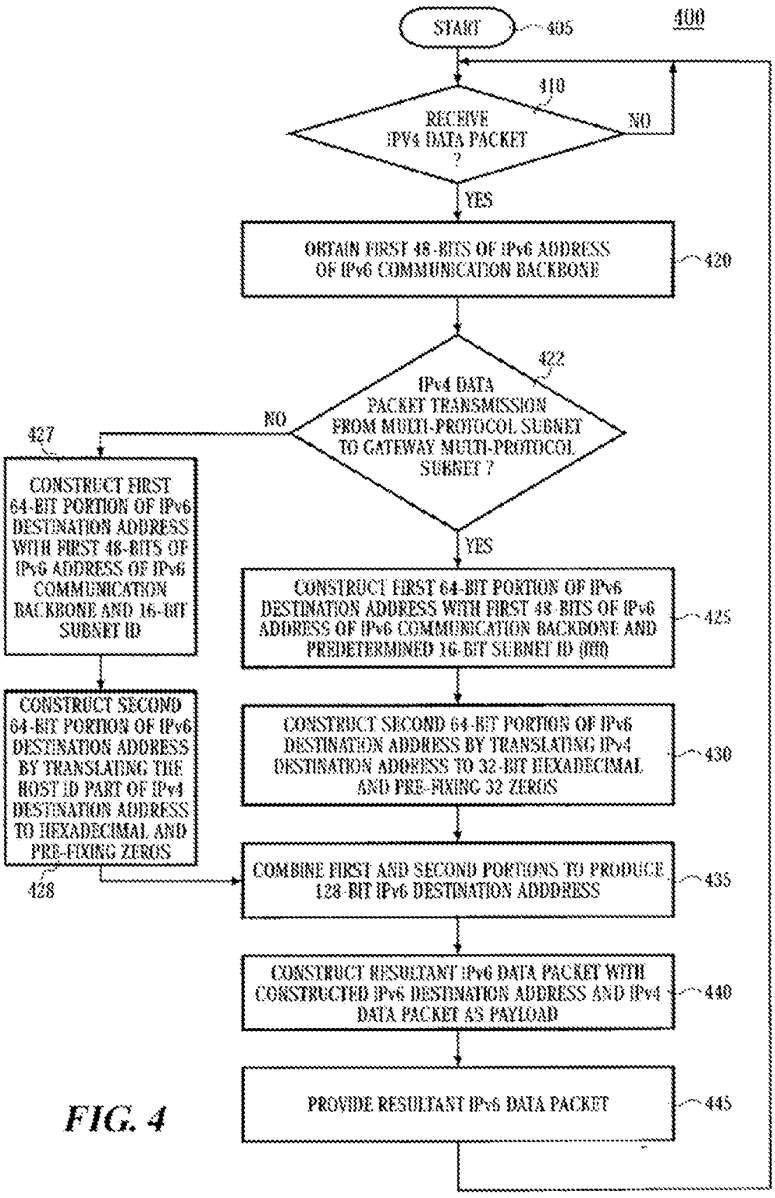


FIG. 4

Ex.1005, Fig. 4 (annotated).

Thus, Ananda teaches that in step 427 or 425, a first portion of the constructed IPv6 address is formed from a 48-bit IPv6 prefix associated with the IPv6 communication backbone ("*an operator prefix*") (Ex.1003, ¶¶ 106, 104), and in step 428 or 430, a second portion of the constructed IPv6 address is formed from

the original IPv4 destination address ("*said IPv4 destination address*") (Ex.1005, ¶¶ 107, 104). Ex.1003, ¶¶ 102-103. Accordingly, Ananda discloses "constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, [and] said IPv4 destination address," as recited in allegedly allowable limitations [1.1], [3.0.2], [5.1], [6.2.2], and [10.0.2] of claims 1, 3, 5, 6, and 10 of the '844 Patent, respectively.

The citation to Ananda therefore presents a substantial new question of patentability in this Request, because Ananda teaches limitations that the Examiner determined to be missing from the prior art considered during prosecution. There is no evidence in the prosecution history of the '844 Patent that the Examiner substantively considered Ananda with respect to [1.1], [3.0.2], [5.1], [6.2.2], and [10.0.2] of claims 1, 3, 5, 6, and 10 of the '844 Patent. Therefore, Ananda presents a substantial new question of patentability with respect to at least limitations [1.1], [3.0.2], [5.1], [6.2.2], and [10.0.2] of claims 1, 3, 5, 6, and 10. A reasonable Examiner would have found Ananda relevant to the challenged claims.

3. Ananda, Wetterwald and RFC4380 Present a Substantial New Question of Patentability

Wetterwald and RFC4380 were not made of record during prosecution of the '844 Patent. There is no record that the Examiner considered Wetterwald or RFC4380, either individually or in combination with each other or with Ananda. As discussed above in Section II.G.1, Ananda was not considered during prosecution of the '844 Patent. Therefore, the Examiner did not consider, Ananda, Wetterwald, or RFC4380, either individually or in combination with each other, and there is no record that the Examiner discussed Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 with the applicant. Thus, the Office has not substantively considered the teachings of Ananda in combination with Wetterwald and RFC4380 with respect to

any of the claims of the '844 Patent.

As discussed above in Section II.D., the Examiner identified the feature of constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating (1) an operator prefix, (2) the IPv4 destination address, and (3) the destination port number, as the allegedly allowable feature of claims 1, 3, 5, 6, and 10 (limitations [1.1], [3.0.2], [5.1], [6.2.2], and [10.0.2]). As discussed above in Section II.G.1, Ananda discloses constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating (1) an operator prefix, and (2) the IPv4 destination address, as recited in allegedly allowable limitations [1.1], [3.0.2], [5.1], [6.2.2], and [10.0.2] of claims 1, 3, 5, 6, and 10.

Ananda in view of Wetterwald and RFC4380 teach constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating (1) an operator prefix, (2) the IPv4 destination address, and (3) the destination port number, as recited in allegedly allowable limitations [1.1], [3.0.2], [5.1], [6.2.2], and [10.0.2] of claims 1, 3, 5, 6, and 10. Ex.1003, ¶¶ 104-111.

Wetterwald further teaches that it was known, when constructing an IPv6 destination address, to include IPv6 extension headers to identify the source and destination port numbers:

> If desired, the translator 42 also may **add IPv6 option headers related to the layer 4 TCP/UDP source and destination ports**, as described in detail in RFC2460.

Ex.1008, 8:24-28; Ex.1003, ¶ 104.

It was also known in the art to include a port number in a constructed IPv6 address. RFC4380 (the Teredo protocol) provided connectivity and integration between IPv4 and IPv6 networks using a "Teredo IPv6 address" that includes "the UDP port and IPv4 address at which a client can be reached." Ex.1009, 5; Ex.1003, ¶¶ 106-110.

A POSITA would have been motivated to modify Ananda's IPv6 address construction technique to incorporate a destination port number in the IPv6 address, as taught by Wetterwald and RFC4380, for the same reasons that the Teredo protocol incorporates a port number in an IPv6 address. Ex.1003, ¶ 107.

Thus, Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 present a substantial new question of patentability with respect to claims 1, 3, 5, 6, and 10, because (1) Ananda, Wetterwald and RFC4380 were not considered during prosecution of the '844 Patent, and Ananda, Wetterwald and RFC4380 teach the allegedly allowable features of claims 1, 3, 5, 6, and 10.

During prosecution, the Examiner cited a document related to Wetterwald (Ex.1010, "'553 publication"). Ex.1002, 41. However, there is no record in the prosecution history that the Examiner substantively considered the '533 publication with respect to the Challenged Claims or discussed the disclosure of the '533 publication with the applicant.

Thus, to the extent that Wetterwald's disclosure was before the Examiner, the Examiner overlooked its relevance. As set forth in MPEP § 2216, a "substantial new question of patentability may be based on art previously considered by the Office if the reference is presented in a new light or a different way that escaped review during earlier examination." Requester shows below how Wetterwald and RFC4380 teach the allegedly allowable feature of constructing an IPv6 destination address to include a destination port number. Thus, Requester presents the disclosure of Wetterwald in a new light that escaped review during earlier examination. Therefore, Wetterwald and RFC4380, in combination with Ananda, raise a substantial new question of patentability with respect to the Challenged Claims.

Further, the lack of substantive consideration of Wetterwald during

prosecution—to the extent that Wetterwald was even considered—is material because Ananda and RFC4380, which were not considered during prosecution, in combination with Wetterwald teach the allegedly allowable features of the Challenged Claims.

Accordingly, Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 present a substantial new question of patentability with respect to the Challenged Claims.

A reasonable Examiner would have found Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 relevant to the challenged claims.

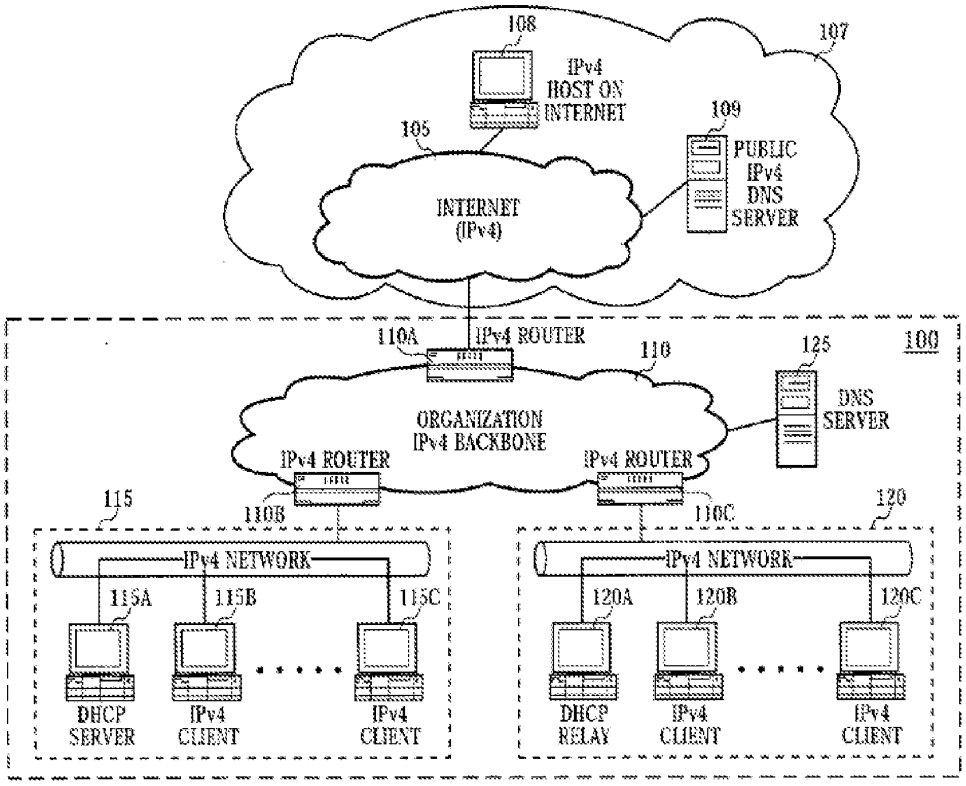
III. DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THE PERTINENCE AND MANNER OF APPLYING THE PRIOR ART REFERENCES TO EVERY CLAIM FOR WHICH REEXAMINATION IS REQUESTED

Each of the proposed rejections detailed below show how claims 1-10 of the '844 Patent are unpatentable.

A. Proposed Rejection #1: Claims 1-6, 8 and 10 are obvious over Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380

1. Summary of Ananda

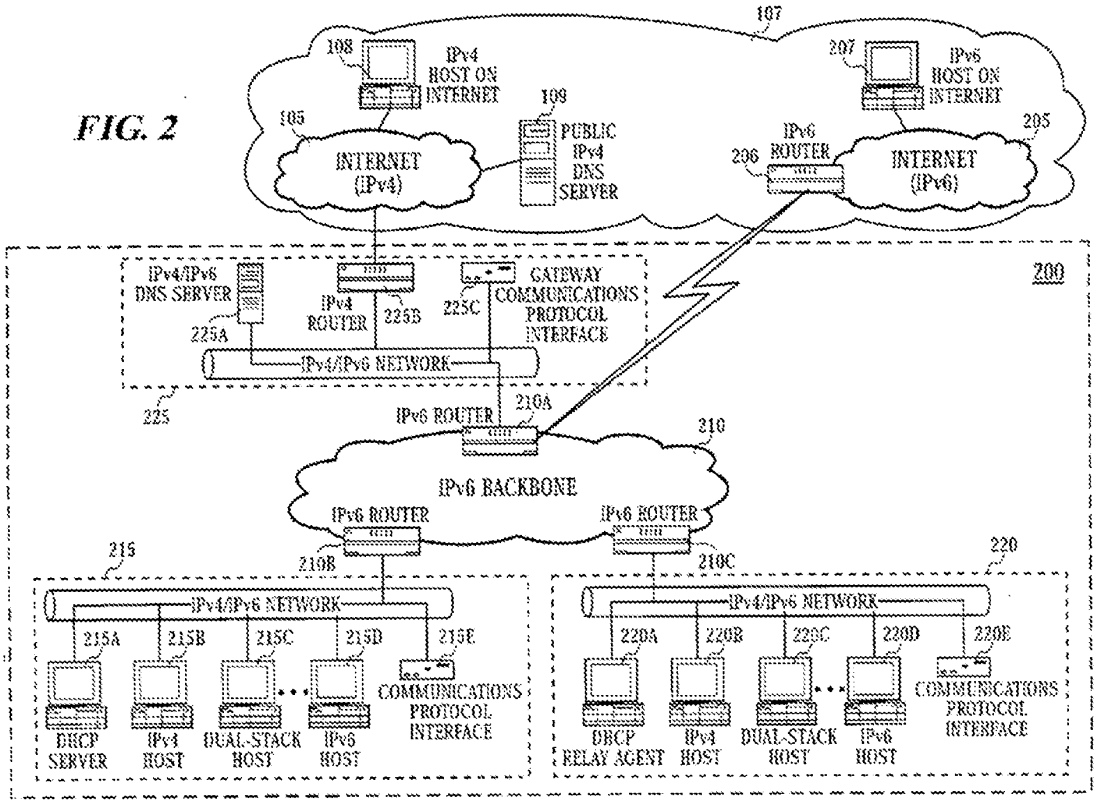
Like the '844 patent, Ananda describes enabling IPv4 devices to communicate across IPv6 networks. Ex.1005, ¶¶ 6-9, 17. With reference to Figure 1 below, Ananda describes transitioning portions of a conventional IPv4 network 100 (depicted in Figure 1 below) to use IPv6. Before the transition, network 100 includes a private IPv4 backbone network 110 and two subnetworks ("subnets") 115, 120. Ex.1005, ¶¶ 65, 67; Ex.1003, ¶¶ 71-72.



Ex.1005, Fig. 1.

Ananda discloses that the network 100 is a private IPv4 network, and thus the IPv4 subnets 115, 120 are also private networks. Ex.1005, ¶ 67; Ex.1003, ¶ 72.

Ananda discloses transitioning IPv4 network 100 to an IPv6 network by replacing the IPv4 routers 110A-110C in Figure 1 with IPv6 routers 210A-210C and upgrading the IPv4 backbone 110 to an IPv6 backbone 210, shown in Figure 2 below. Ex.1005, ¶ 73, 75-77, Fig. 2; Ex.1003, ¶¶ 71, 73-76.



Ex.1005, Fig. 2.

Subnet 215 (né 115) becomes a mixed IPv4/IPv6 network by using a communications protocol interface (CPI) 215E that can communicate according to both the IPv4 and IPv6 protocols. Ex.1005, ¶ 78. For IPv4-only devices on subnet 215, the CPI 215E provides packet translation to IPv6 so that the IPv4-only devices can continue to communicate with devices reachable over the IPv6 backbone. Ex.1005, ¶ 78, 82. The IPv4 hosts 215B, 220B may continue to have private IPv4 addresses. Ex.1005, ¶¶ 83-84; Ex.1003, ¶ 77.

Like the '844 patent, Ananda discloses facilitating communications between the IPv4 hosts by encapsulating an IPv4 packet in an IPv6 data packet carrying an IPv6 destination address, as discussed further in the claim analysis below. Ex.1005,

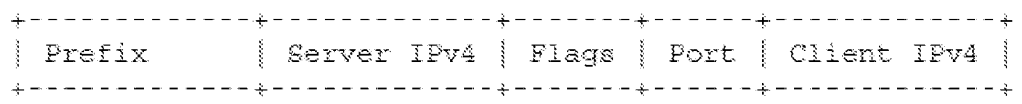
¶¶ 103, 105, 137-138; Ex.1003, ¶78.

2. Summary of Wetterwald

Like the '844 patent and Ananda, Wetterwald facilitates communications between IPv4 nodes and IPv6 nodes across an IPv6 network. Ex.1008, 1:8-14. Wetterwald describes an address assignment scheme that allows an enterprise to assign private IPv4 addresses to IPv4 hosts connected to a private IPv4 network, thus limiting the number of globally-unique IPv4 addresses required for hosts connecting to a public IPv4 network, e.g., the Internet. Ex.1008, 4:56-5:4. In particular, Wetterwald explains that concerns arise in the event that an IPv6 node is coupled to a private IPv4 network having a Network Address Translator (NAT). NATs perform a Layer-3 translation of IP-Addresses, so that public Internet addresses map to private IP addresses, as described in detail by RFC1918 (Ex.1007). This mapping has allowed enterprises to map a large number of private addresses to a limited number of public addresses, thus limiting the number of public addresses required by Internet users. Ex.1008, 1:36-44; Ex.1003, ¶ 84; Ex.1003, ¶ 79.

3. Summary of RFC4380

Like the '844 patent, Ananda and Wetterwald, RFC4380 facilitates communications between IPv4 nodes and IPv6 nodes across an IPv6 network. Ex.1009, 1. RFC4380 discloses a Teredo relay for constructing an IPv6 packet using an IPv6 prefix together with the IPv4 address of a Teredo server, a port number (referred to as a UDP port), and an IPv4 address of the original IPv4 packet, as shown in the diagram below. Ex.1009, 11 (§ 4); Ex.1003, ¶ 80.



Ex.1009, 11 (§ 4).

4. Reasons to combine Ananda and RFC4380

An explanation of the multiple reasons to combine the teachings of Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 are provided in the analysis below.

5. Claim 1

[1.0.1] A method of receiving a data packet from an IPv4 domain in an IPv6 domain,

Ananda renders obvious limitation [1.0.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 82.

Ananda discloses "a method in a communication protocol interface (CPI)," that includes "**receiving a data packet**." Ex.1005, ¶¶ 35, 36. For example, Ananda teaches that CPIs 215E, 220E of a communication network 200 transport IPv4 data packets encapsulated in IPv6 data packets across an IPv6 communication backbone 210 ("*IPv6 domain*"), thereby allowing IPv4 hosts 215B, 220B in multi-protocol subnets 215, 220 to communicate with each other. Ex.1005, Abstract, ¶ 63. With reference to Figure 4, Ananda teaches an encapsulation process 400 performed by an encapsulator 352 of the CPI 215E (see Figure 3), which starts in step 410 when the CPI 215E "**receives an IPv4 data packet**," e.g., from the IPv4 host 215B in subnet 215 ("*from an IPv4 domain*"). Ex.1005, ¶ 103; Ex.1003, ¶ 83.

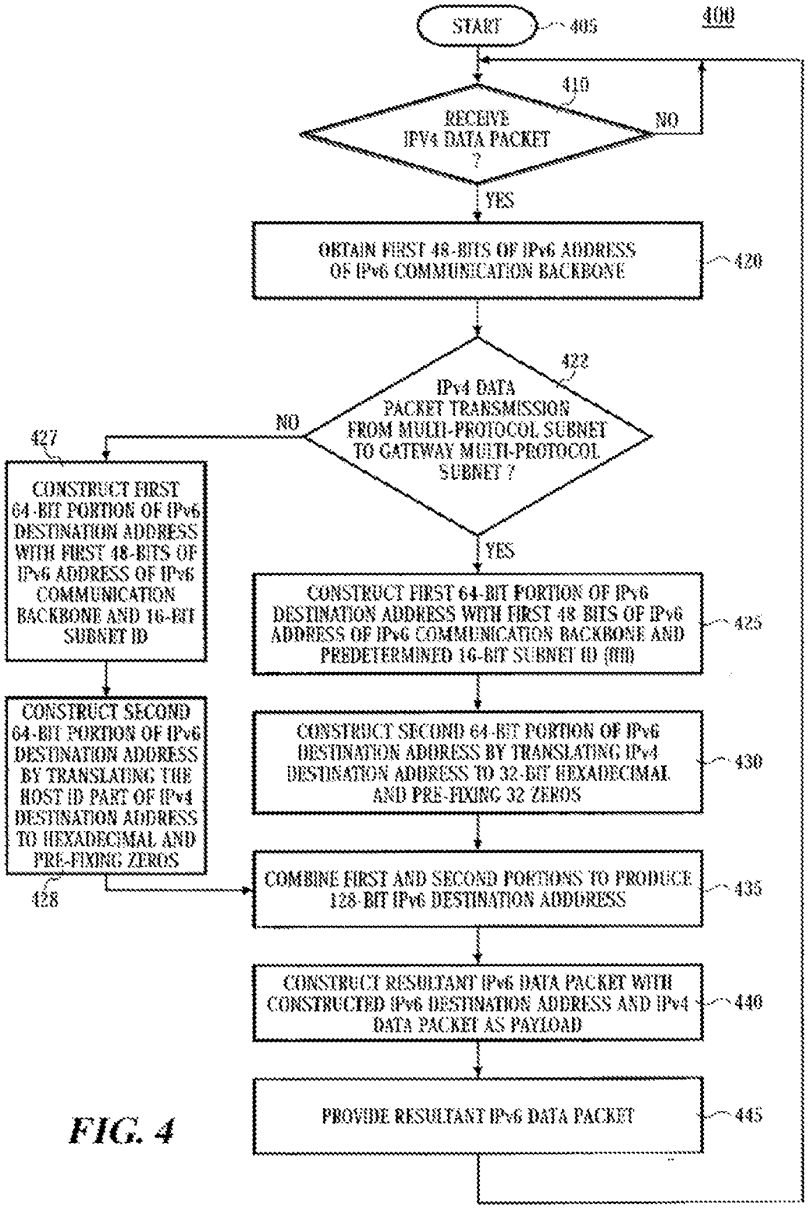
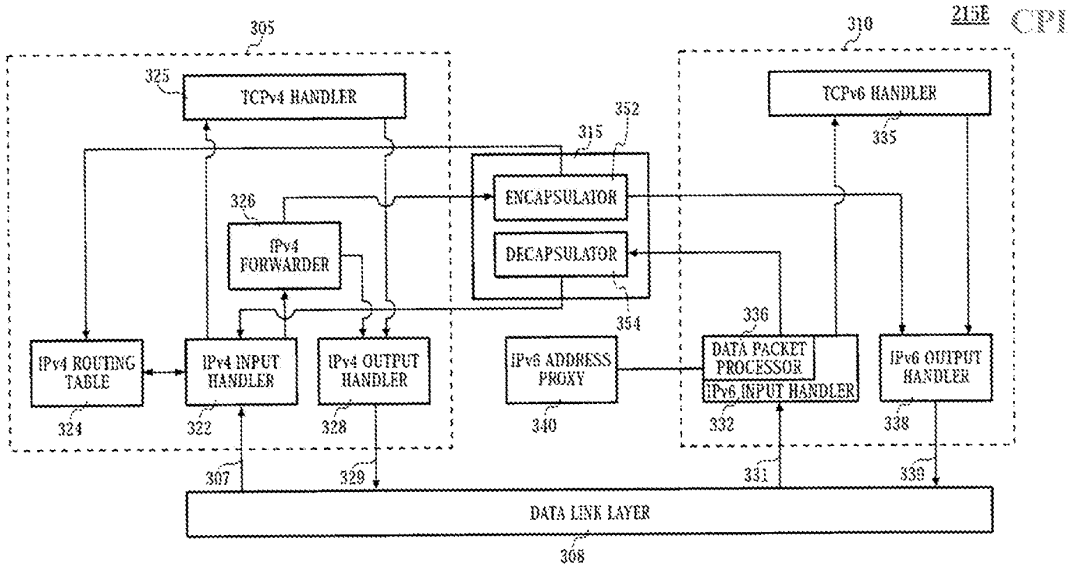


FIG. 4

Ex.1003, ¶ 83; Ex.1005, Fig. 4 (annotated).

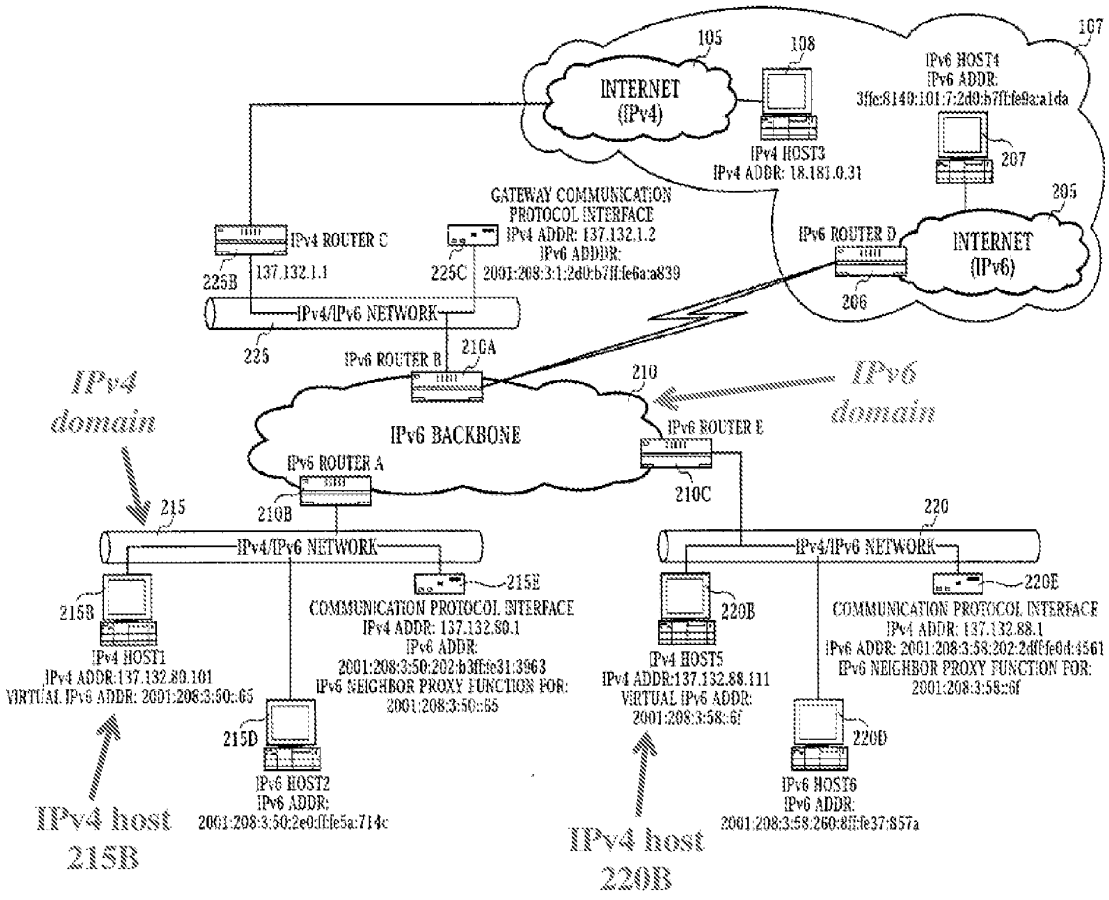
With reference to annotated Figure 3 below, Ananda describes that the CPI 215E includes an IPv4 input handler 322 "coupled to input 307 for **receiving an IPv4 data packet from** a data link layer 308 of **the multi-protocol subnet 215**" (i.e., *from an IPv4 domain*) and that "encapsulator 352 has an input that is coupled

to the IPv4 forwarder 326 to receive an IPv4 data packet" (i.e., the IPv4 packet received by the IPv4 input handler 322). Ex.1005, ¶¶ 90, 91, 99; Ex.1003, ¶ 84.

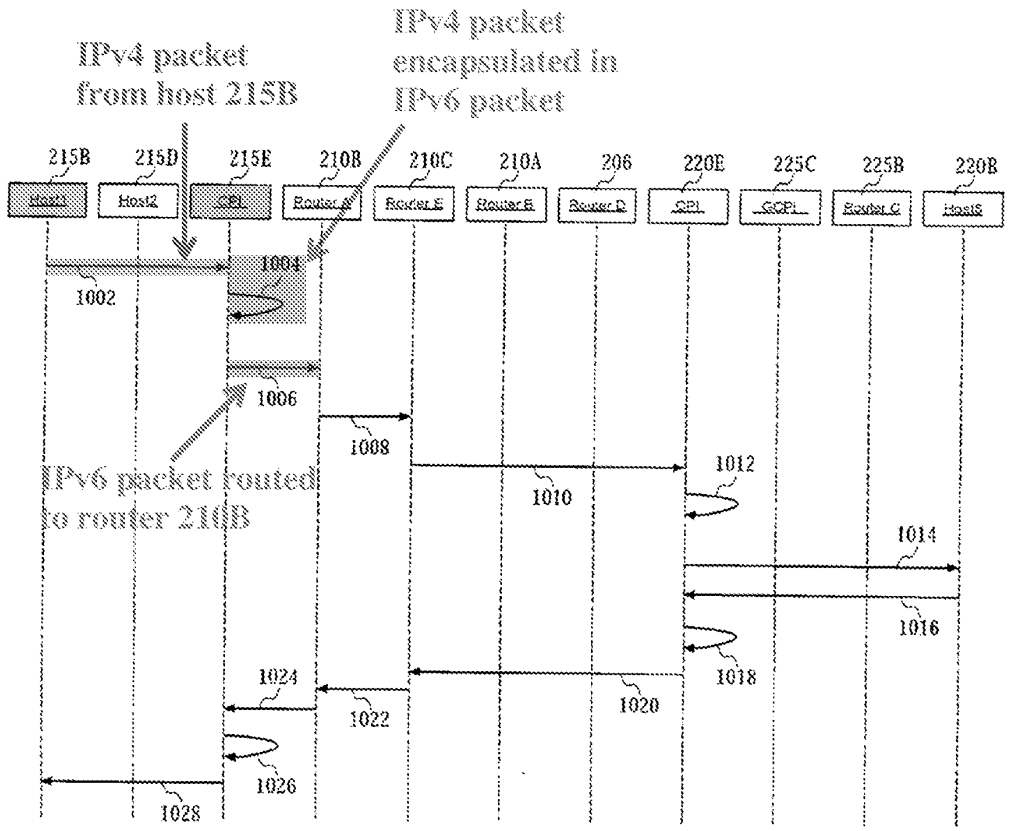


Ex.1003, ¶ 84; Ex.1005, Fig. 3 (annotated).

Further, as shown in annotated Figures 8 and 10 below, Ananda describes the sequence of actions that occur when the CPI 215E receives an IPv4 data packet that IPv4 host 215B in subnet 215 ("*IPv4 domain*") wants to send to IPv4 host 220 in subnet 220 via IPv6 communication backbone 210 ("*IPv6 domain*"). Ex.1005, ¶¶ 136, 137; Ex.1003, ¶ 85.



Ex.1003, ¶ 85; Ex.1005, Fig. 8 (annotated).



Ex.1003, ¶ 85; Ex.1005, Fig. 10 (annotated).

Ananda discloses that the CPIs 215E, 220E transport IPv4 data packets across the IPv6 communication backbone 210 using IPv6 data packets, thereby allowing the IPv4 hosts 215B, 220B in the subnets 215, 220 to communicate with each other. Ex.1005, Abstract, ¶ 78.

As shown in annotated Figure 10 above, Ananda teaches that the encapsulator 352 of the CPI 215E encapsulates the IPv4 data packet received from the IPv4 host 215B in subnet 215 ("*IPv4 domain*"). Ex.1005, ¶¶ 138, 139. The CPI 215E, which is assigned an IPv6 address and communicates with IPv6 router 210B to route IPv6 data packets across the IPv6 communication backbone 210 according

to the IPv6 protocol, is "*in an IPv6 domain*" of Ananda's communication network. Ex.1003, ¶ 86.

While Requester does not believe that the terms "*IPv4 domain*" and "*IPv6 domain*" require claim construction, it would have been obvious to a POSITA that each multi-protocol subnet, which "advantageously supports transparent operation of both IPv4 and IPv6" in Ananda's communication network, includes an *IPv4 domain* and an *IPv6 domain* under any reasonable construction of these terms. Ex.1005, ¶ 64; Ex.1003, ¶ 87. For example, to the extent that "domain" is interpreted to refer to an administrative partition of a network, Ananda states that each subnet "is a portion of a network, which may be a physically independent network segment, which shares a network address with other portions of the network." Ex.1005, ¶ 66, 76, 78-79, 82 ("a subnet can comprise purely IPv4 hosts"). As each "multi-protocol subnet has a mixture of IPv4, IPv6, and dual-stack hosts i.e. IPv4 and IPv6 hosts," a POSITA would have understood that the IPv4 portion of multi-protocol subnet 215 (including the IPv4 hosts therein) is an *IPv4 domain* and that the IPv6 portion of multi-protocol subnet 215 (including CPI 215E) is an *IPv6 domain*. *See, e.g.*, Ex.1005, ¶¶ 63, 76, 78-79; Ex.1003, ¶ 87.

If *domain* is interpreted to mean a part of a computer network in which data processing resources are under common control, Ananda further explains how each multi-protocol subnet includes a CPI and an IPv6 router that controls network traffic flowing to and from the individual subnet. Ex.1005, ¶¶ 78-79. The IPv4 and IPv6 devices in subnet 215 are also under the common control of CPI 215E, which enables multi-protocol communication within the subnet 215, and CPI 215E and IPv6 router 210B exchange IPv6 packets with the IPv6 network 210 on behalf of the devices in the subnet 215 (e.g., IPv4 host 215B and IPv6 host 215D). Ex.1005, ¶¶ 78, 137 (step 1002 in Fig. 10), 149-150 (steps 1026 and 1028 in Fig. 10).

Communications to and from subnet 220 are facilitated separately by IPv6 router 210C and CPE 220E. *See* Ex.1005, ¶¶ 143-144 (steps 1014 and 1016 in Fig. 10). Therefore, a POSITA would have understood that the IPv4 hosts in the IPv4 portion of subnet 215, which communicate using the IPv4 protocol, are under common control and that the collection of IPv6 hosts, which communicate using the IPv6 protocol in the IPv6 portion of subnet 215, are under common control. Thus, the IPv4 portion of subnet 215 is an *IPv4 domain* and the IPv6 portion of subnet 215 is an *IPv6 domain*. Ex.1003, ¶ 88.

Finally, as a third example, to the extent that *domain* is interpreted to mean a collection of hosts, routers, and interconnecting network(s) managed by a single administrative authority, Ananda teaches that a subnet "is a portion of a network, which may be a **physically independent network segment**, which shares a network address with other portions of the network." Ex.1005, ¶ 66. Because a subnet can include purely IPv4 devices (e.g., IPv4 host 215B in subnet 215), which support only IPv4 and are assigned IPv4 addresses (Ex.1005, ¶¶ 82-83), it would have been obvious to a POSITA for the collection of IPv4 devices in an IPv4 portion of each multi-protocol subnet to be physically independent and thus, managed by an independent administrative authority. Ex.1003, ¶ 89. Likewise, it would have been obvious to a POSITA for IPv6 hosts (e.g., IPv6 host 215D in subnet 215) in an IPv6 portion of each multi-protocol subnet, which "support IPv6 only" (Ex.1005, ¶ 77) and are assigned IPv6 addresses (Ex.1005, ¶ 83), to be physically independent and thus, managed by an independent administrative authority. Ex.1003, ¶ 89. Thus, the collection of IPv4 hosts in the IPv4 portion of subnet 215 is an *IPv4 domain* and the collection of IPv6 hosts in the IPv6 portion of subnet 215 is an *IPv6 domain*. Ex.1003, ¶ 89.

Accordingly, Ananda renders obvious limitation [1.0.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 90.

[1.0.2] said data packet comprising an IPv4 destination address and a destination port number, said method comprising the following steps:

Ananda and Wetterwald render obvious limitation [1.0.2]. Ex.1003, ¶ 91.

Ananda teaches that the IPv4 input handler 322 of the CPI 215E "**determines the IPv4 destination address from the received IPv4 data packet**, and accesses the IPv4 routing table 324 to determine where the IPv4 data packet should be routed." Ex.1005, ¶ 90. Therefore, a POSITA would have understood that the IPv4 data packet received by the CPI 215E in Ananda "*compris[es] an IPv4 destination address*." Ex.1003, ¶ 92-93; *see also* Ex.1005, Figs. 4A-4B. Annotated Figure 4 below shows the IPv4 destination address from the IPv4 data packet received in step 410 is used in steps 428 and 430 to construct a "second 64-bit portion" of an IPv6 destination address. Ex.1003, ¶ 92.

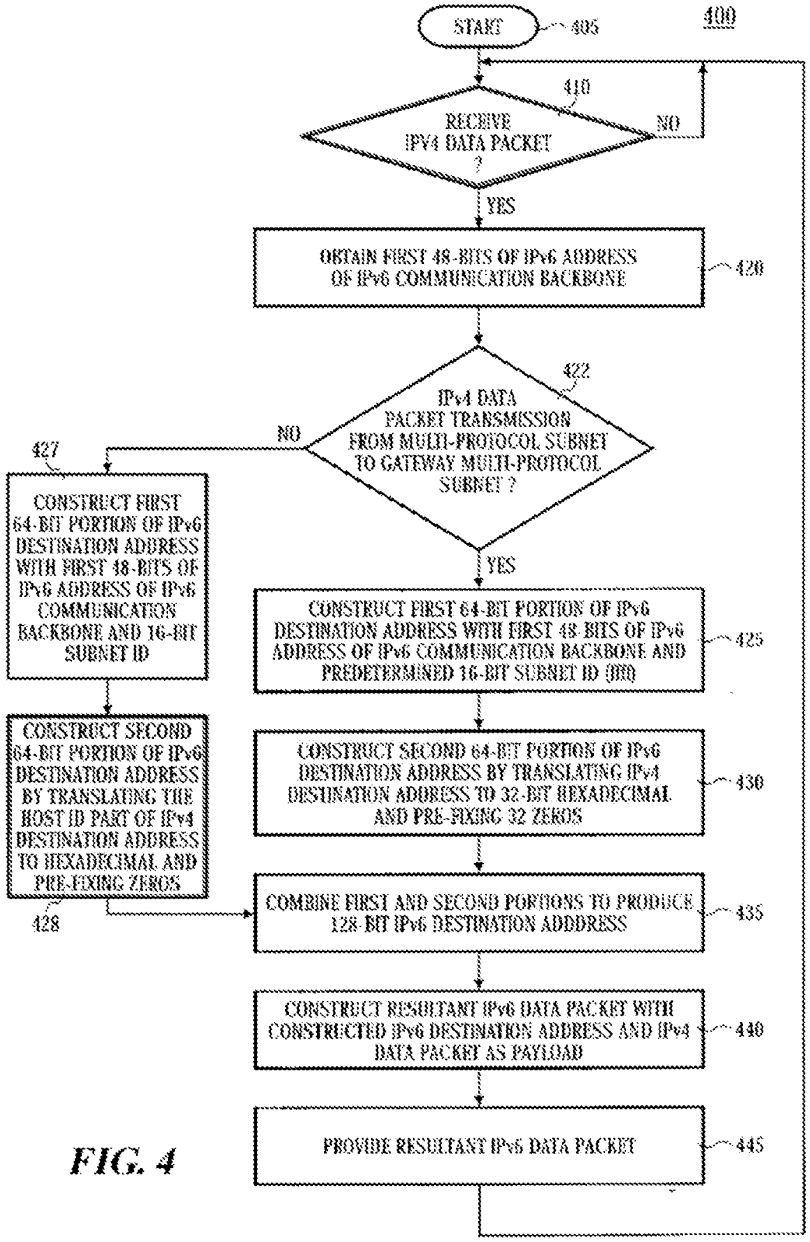


FIG. 4

Ex.1003, ¶ 92; Ex.1005, Fig. 4 (annotated).

For example, as shown in annotated Figures 4A and 4B below, Ananda discloses that the IPv4 destination address used in steps 428 and 430 of Figure 4 is included within the header of the IPv4 data packet:

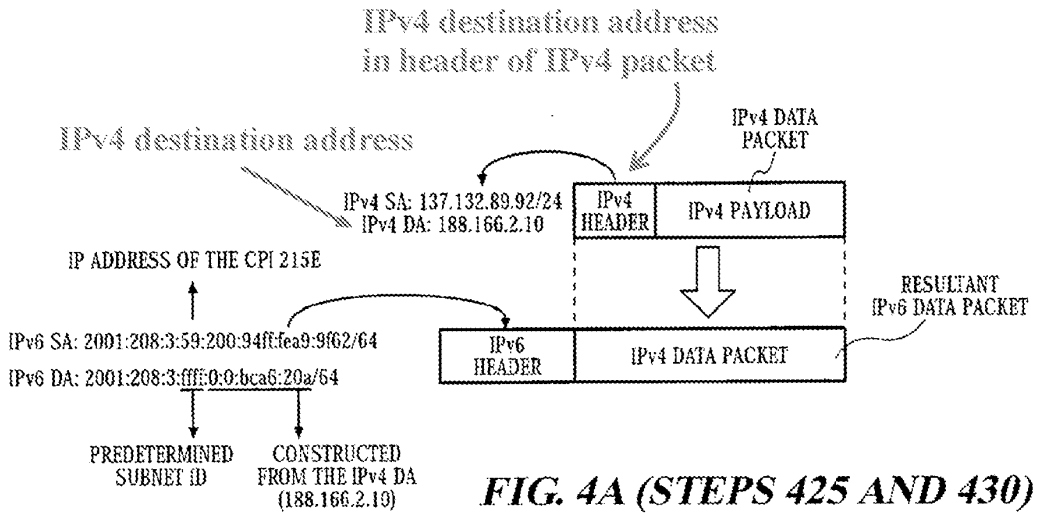


FIG. 4A (STEPS 425 AND 430)

Ex.1003, ¶ 93; Ananda, Fig. 4A (annotated).

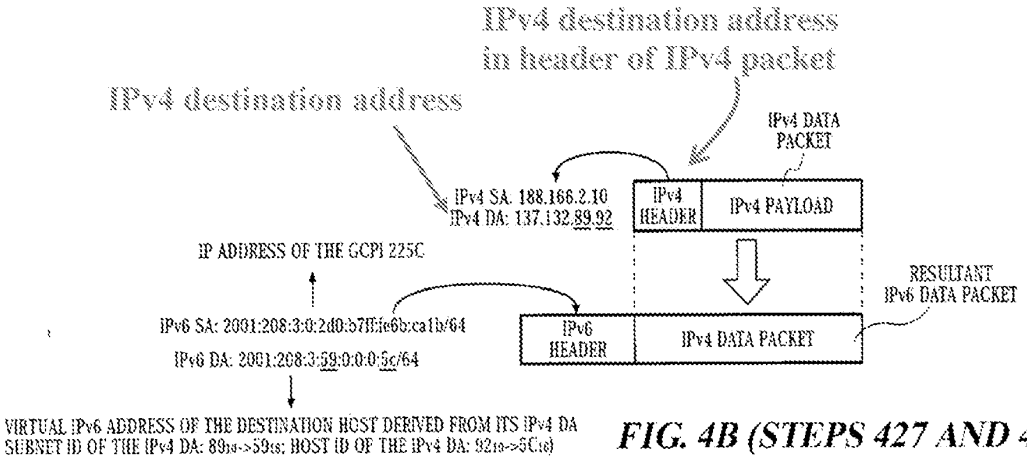


FIG. 4B (STEPS 427 AND 428)

Ex.1003, ¶ 92; Ananda, Fig. 4B (annotated).

Second, Ananda describes IP packets as containing data formatted according to higher-layer protocols such as Transmission Control Protocol (TCP). See Ex.1005, ¶¶ 90, 95 (describing TCPv4 and TCPv6 handlers). A POSITA would have known that a TCP-formatted packet would include a TCP destination port

number. Ex.1003, ¶ 94; Ex.1045, 15; *see also* Ex.1043, ¶¶ 89-92 (citing Exs.1068-1069).

It was well known for IPv4 data packets to include destination addresses and port numbers. Ex.1003, ¶ 95. For example, Wetterwald teaches that a clusterhead 32 in the IPv6 access network 14 includes "an IPv4 interface 40…for sending and receiving IPv4 packets onto the public IPv4 network 16 using public addresses" and "a translator resource 50" for performing "IPv6-to-IPv4 translations and vice versa" and "IPv4 address translations between private and public IPv4 addresses (**and PAT-based port translations for address reuse**)." Ex.1008, 6:38-47; Ex.1003, ¶ 95.

Wetterwald further describes that an "IPv4 NAT/PAT translation resource 53" analyzes a packet's destination by matching "**the destination address 112 and the destination TCP/UDP port (e.g., '1') in the payload 102′ [of the packet 120]**." Ex.1008, 7:7-30. Wetterwald uses the TCP/UDP port number "as a 16-bit reference for identifying the data flow" between source and destination nodes in the network. Ex.1008, 7:7-36; *see also* RFC793 (Ex.1045), § 3.1 at 15 (showing a "TCP Header Format" with a 16-bit "Source Port" field for the "source port number" and a 16-bit "Destination Port" field for the "destination port number"). Ex.1003, ¶ 96. Wetterwald explains that such "PAT functionality" in the IPv4 NAT/PAT translation resource 53 "enables the clusterhead 32 to reuse an assigned public address 112 for multiple connections on the IPv4 network." Wetterwald, 7:1-21. This is similar to the functionality described in the '844 patent, which "proposes assigning the same IPv4 address to a plurality of gateways, which is advantageous and further makes it possible to [achieve] economies on IPv4 addresses," where "a range of authorized source ports" is used "[t]o distinguish between home gateways sharing the same IPv4 address." Ex.1001, 13:57-67;

Ex.1003, ¶ 96.

Because destination TCP and UDP port numbers were commonly included in IPv4 packets, as described in Wetterwald, it would have been obvious to a POSITA for IPv4 packets in Ananda's network to include a TCP or UDP destination port number. Ex.1003, ¶ 97.

Thus, Ananda and Wetterwald render obvious limitation [1.0.2]. Ex.1003, ¶ 98.

[1.1] constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number;

Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 render obvious limitation [1.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 99.

First, Ananda describes a "**constructed IPv6 destination address**" in Figure 4. Ex.1005, Fig. 4, step 440. Figure 4 illustrates an encapsulation process 400 that is performed by the encapsulator 352 of CPI 215E (see Figure 3) of subnet 215, when the CPI 215E receives an IPv4 packet from IPv4 host 215B (step 410). Ex.1005, ¶¶ 103, 99 (describing encapsulator 352). Ananda discloses that the CPI 215E supports dynamic encapsulation of IPv4 data packets, resulting in IPv6 data packets, where "the resultant IPv6 or outer encapsulation layer destination address is advantageously derived and **constructed from the destination address of the encapsulated IPv4 data packet**, dynamically." Ex.1005, ¶ 116; Ex.1003, ¶ 100.

Annotated Figure 4 below shows Ananda's two IPv6 address construction techniques in steps 427, 428, 425, 430, and 435. Ex.1003, ¶ 101.

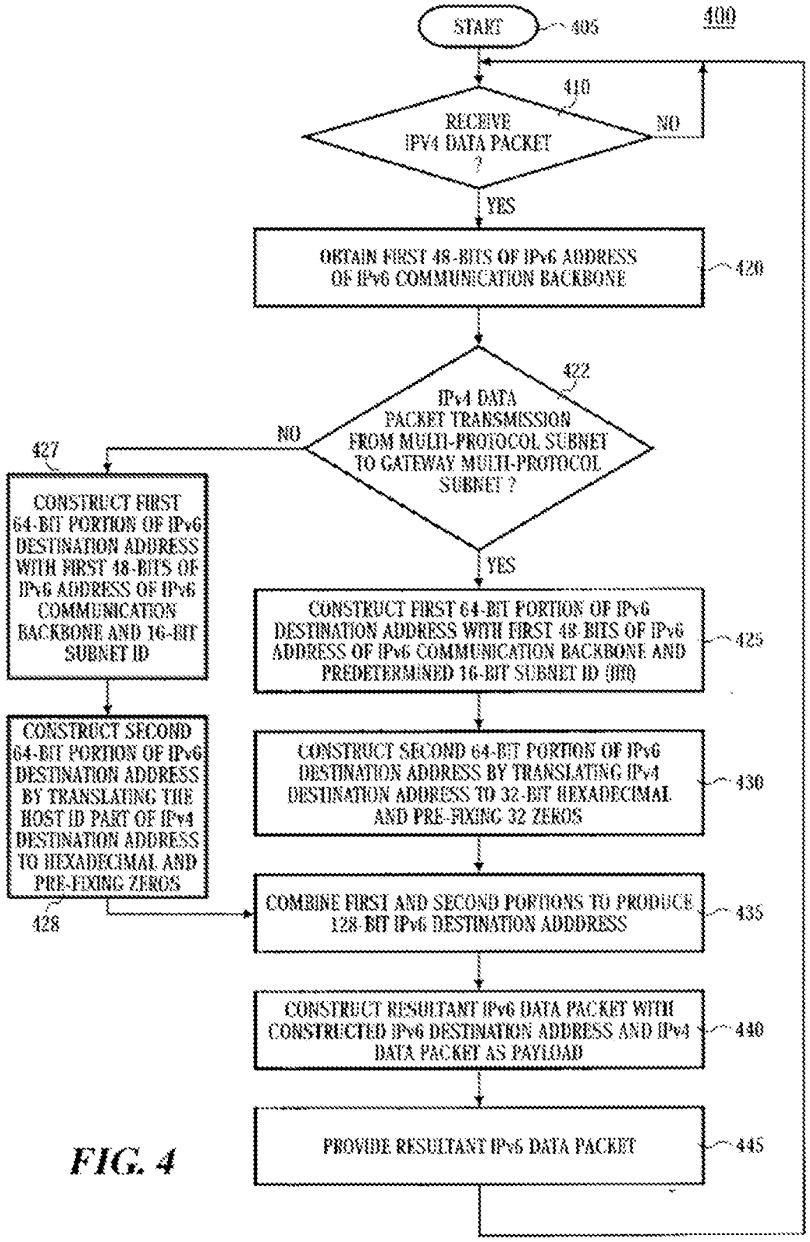


FIG. 4

Ex.1003, ¶ 101; Ex.1005, Fig. 4 (annotated).

Ananda explains that in step 427 or 425, a first portion of the constructed IPv6 address is formed from a 48-bit IPv6 prefix associated with the IPv6 communication backbone ("*an operator prefix*"). Ex.1003, ¶ 102.

Ananda explains that in step 428 or 430, a second portion of the constructed IPv6 address is formed from the original IPv4 destination address ("*said IPv4 destination address*"). Ex.1003, ¶ 103.

Wetterwald further teaches that it was known, when constructing an IPv6 destination address, to include IPv6 extension headers to identify the source and destination port numbers:

> **If desired, the translator 42 also may add IPv6 option headers related to the layer 4 TCP/UDP source and destination ports**, as described in detail in RFC2460.

Ex.1008, 8:24-28; Ex.1003, ¶ 104.

It would have been well-known to a POSITA that TCP/UDP source and destination port numbers are each just 16 bits long. *See* Ex.1045, § 3.1 at 15 (showing "TCP Header Format" with a 16-bit "Source Port" field for the "source port number" and a 16-bit "Destination Port" field for the "destination port number"). Ex.1003, ¶ 95. Together, both source and destination port numbers are therefore 32 bits long. Since Ananda's IPv6 address construction technique uses only a portion of the 64 bits available in the second half of an IPv6 address, it would have been obvious to a POSITA that the TCP/UDP source port number, destination port number, or both, could be advantageously incorporated into the constructed IPv6 address itself. Ex.1003, ¶ 95. For example, Ananda references in steps 428 and 430 that it prefixes "zeros" to fill out the unused and unallocated portions of the IPv6 address. Ex.1005, ¶¶ 104, 107. By including port information in the IPv6 address itself, a POSITA would have recognized that the port information could be made available in the IPv6 header without adding an option header (as referenced by Wetterwald) that would increase the overall IPv6 packet size. Ex.1003, ¶ 105.

It was known in the art to include a port number in a constructed IPv6

address. The Teredo protocol (RFC4380) provided connectivity and integration between IPv4 and IPv6 networks using a "Teredo IPv6 address" that includes "the UDP port and IPv4 address at which a client can be reached." Ex.1009, 5; Ex.1003, ¶ 106.

A POSITA would have been motivated to modify Ananda's IPv6 address construction technique to incorporate a destination port number in the IPv6 address, as taught by Wetterwald and RFC4380, for the same reasons that the Teredo protocol incorporates a port number in an IPv6 address. Ex.1003, ¶ 107. For example, Teredo protocol uses the port number included in the IPv6 address to detect potentially fraudulent ("spoofed") traffic:

> 3) If the source IPv6 address is a Teredo address, the client compares **the mapped IPv4 address and mapped port in the source address with the source IPv4 address and source port of the packet**….
>
> 6) In the other cases, the packet may be accepted, but **the client should be conscious that the source address may be spoofed**; before processing the packet, the client should perform the "direct IPv6 connectivity test" described in Section 5.2.9.

Ex.1009, 22-23; Ex. 1003, ¶ 107.

By comparing the destination port number identified in an IPv4 packet with the destination port number incorporated into an IPv6 destination address, the recipient of Ananda's encapsulated IPv6 packet (e.g., CPI 220E) could potentially detect spoofed traffic. It was well-known in the art that spoofed packets were potentially dangerous and problematic. Ex.1003, ¶ 108; *see, e.g.*, Ex.1016, ¶ 3 (describing the use of "spoofing" in network attacks); Ex.1017, ¶ 3 ("Attackers hide their location using incorrect or 'spoofed' IP source addresses"); Ex.1018, 1:57-61 ("unauthorized access is associated with 'IP spoofing'"). Thus, the desire to protect Ananda's mixed IPv4 and IPv6 network against spoofed traffic would

have motivated a POSITA to incorporate an IPv4 destination port in Ananda's constructed IPv6 destination address. Ex.1003, ¶ 108.

A POSITA would have had an expectation of success in combining the technical features of Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 because there would have been ample room (e.g., available bits) in Ananda's constructed IPv6 address to include a 16-bit destination port number. Ex.1003, ¶ 109. As noted earlier, Ananda teaches prefixing zeros to the IPv4 address (which is 32 bits in length) to create a 64-bit "second portion" of the constructed IPv6 address. Hence, Ananda's constructed IPv6 address includes 32 unallocated bits that Ananda suggests filling with zeros. A destination port number is just 16 bits, so a POSITA would have expected success in including the port number as a substitute for some of the zero bits in Ananda's constructed IPv6 address. Ex.1003, ¶ 109.

Accordingly, a POSITA would have been motivated to modify Ananda's technique of constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an IPv6 prefix with an IPv4 destination address, as taught by Wetterwald, and with a destination port number, as taught by Wetterwald and RFC4380. Ex.1003, ¶ 110. This modification would have been nothing more than the combination of prior art elements (constructing an IPv6 destination address with an operator prefix and an IPv4 destination address, per Ananda, and with a destination port number, per Wetterwald and RFC4380) according to known methods (concatenation) to yield the predictable result of constructing an IPv6 destination address with IPv6 extension headers to identify destination port numbers, as taught by Wetterwald and RFC4380. *See KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 U.S. 398, 401 (2007); Ex.1003, ¶ 110.

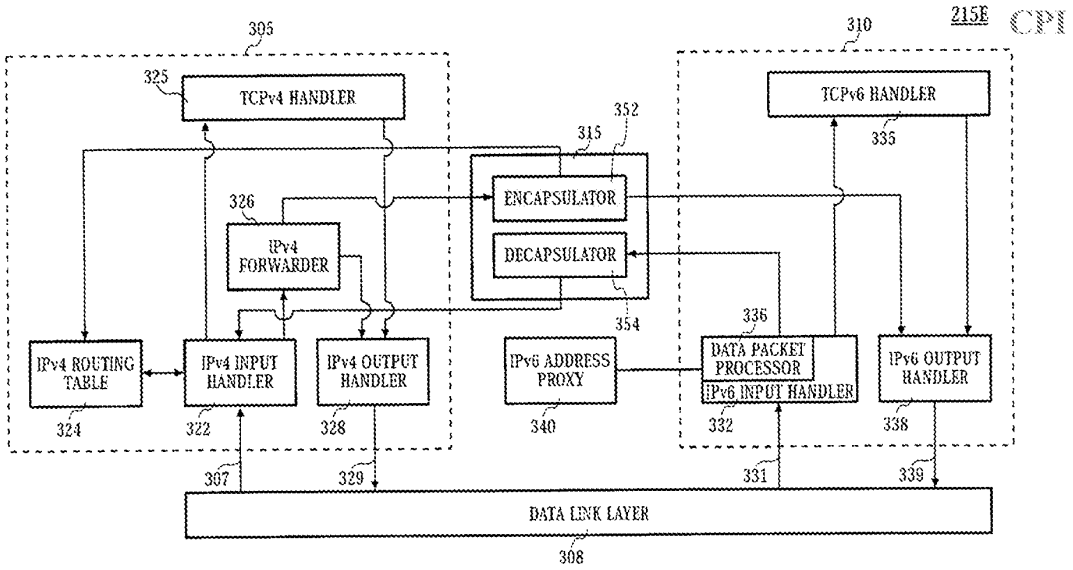
Thus, Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 render obvious limitation [1.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 111.

[1.2] generating an IPv6 data packet from the IPv6 constructed destination address and the received IPv4 packet; and

Ananda renders obvious limitation [1.2]. Ex.1003, ¶ 112.

As discussed above for limitation [1.1], Ananda's Figure 4 illustrates an encapsulation process 400 that is performed by the encapsulator 352 of CPI 215E (see Figure 3), when the CPI 215E receives an IPv4 data packet. Ex.1005, ¶¶ 103, 99 (describing encapsulator 352); Ex.1003, ¶ 113.

The encapsulator 352 "has an output… to **provide a resultant IPv6 data packet, which comprises the IPv4 data packet encapsulated therein**." Ex.1005, ¶ 99; Ex.1003, ¶ 114.



Ex.1003, ¶ 114; Ex.1005, Fig. 3 (annotated).

The output IPv6 packet includes a "resultant IPv6 or outer encapsulation layer destination address [that] is advantageously derived and constructed from the destination address of the encapsulated IPv4 data packet, dynamically." Ex.1005, ¶ 116.

Further, as shown in annotated Figure 4 below, Ananda teaches constructing

an IPv6 destination address (step 435) and then constructing ("*generating*") a resultant IPv6 data packet (step 440) "with **the constructed IPv6 destination address and the complete IPv4 data packet** as the payload." Ex.1005, ¶ 105. Therefore, the resultant IPv6 data packet in Ananda's encapsulation process is generated *from the IPv6 constructed destination address and the received IPv4 packet*.

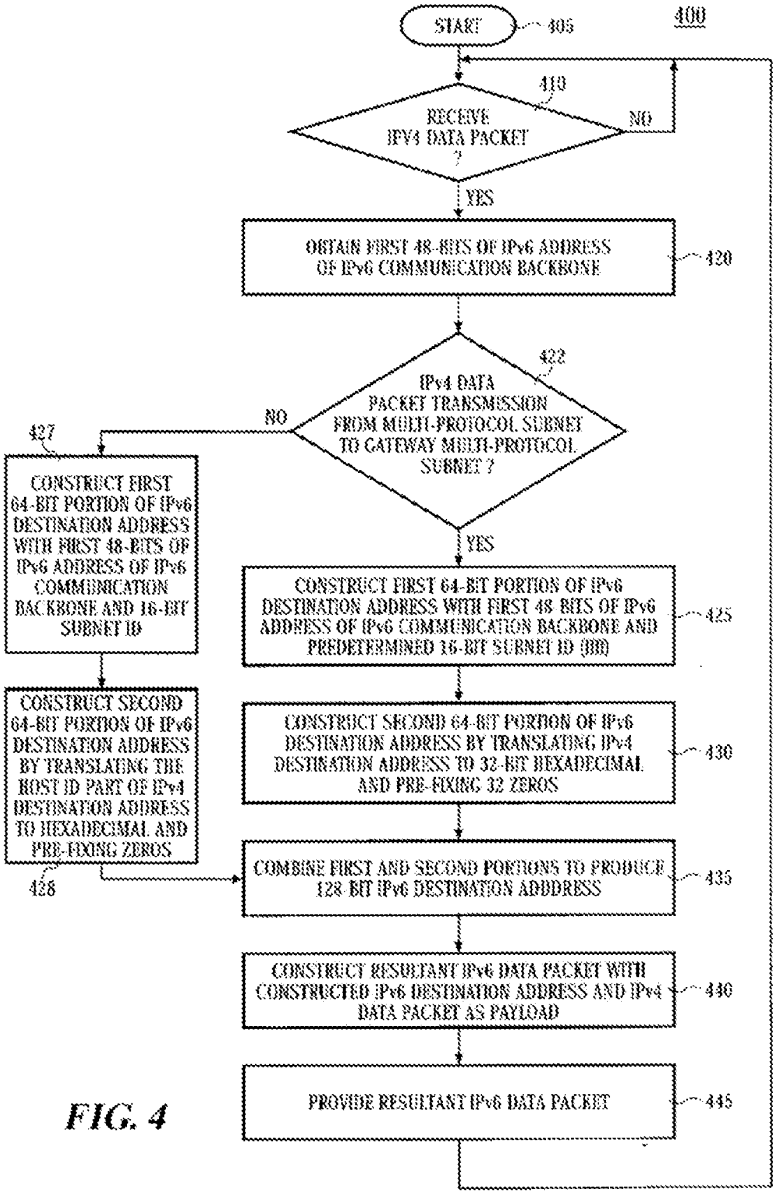


FIG. 4

Ex.1003, ¶ 116; Ex.1005, Fig. 4 (annotated).

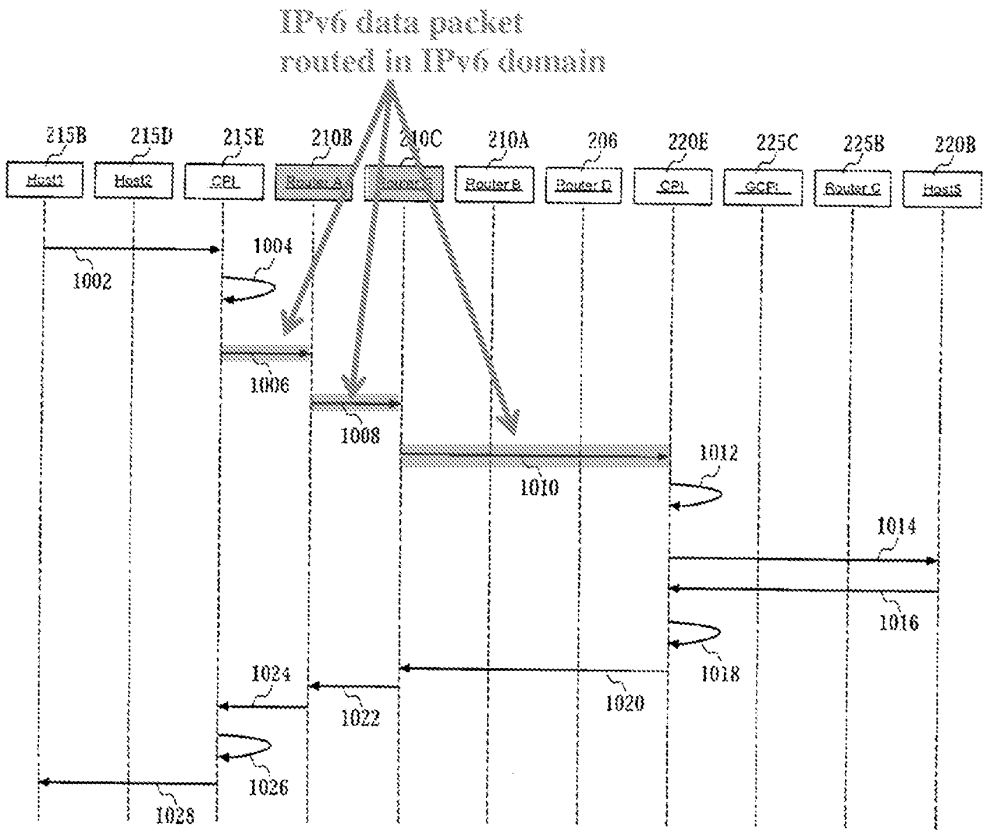
Thus, Ananda renders obvious limitation [1.2]. Ex.1003, ¶ 113-117.

[1.3.1] routing the generated IPv6 data packet in the IPv6 domain using the IPv6 constructed destination address,

Ananda renders obvious limitation [1.3.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 118.

Continuing from the discussion of limitation [1.2], Ananda teaches that CPI 215E supports "dynamic encapsulation of IPv4 data packets in resultant IPv6 data packets" that are "**routed through IPv6 infrastructure**." Ex.1005, ¶ 116; Ex.1003, ¶ 119.

As shown in annotated Figure 10 below, Ananda teaches that after the encapsulator 352 of the CPI 215E "encapsulates the IPv4 data packet and produces a resultant IPv6 data packet… having an IPv6 destination address 2001:208:3:58::6f, which is the IPv6 virtual address of the IPv4 host [220B]" (step 1004), the resultant IPv6 data packet is routed to IPv6 router 210B (step 1006). Ex.1005, ¶¶ 138-139. Next, router 210B routes the IPv6 data packet to router 210C (step 1008) in the IPv6 backbone 210 ("*in the IPv6 domain*"), which in turn routes the IPv6 data packet to the CPI 220E (step 1010). Ex.1005, ¶¶ 140, 141; Ex.1003, ¶ 120.



Ex.1003, ¶ 120; Ex.1005, Fig. 10 (annotated).

Thus, Ananda renders obvious limitation [1.3.1]. Ex.1003, ¶¶ 119-121.

[1.3.2] said constructed address belonging to a range of IPv6 addresses routable to an interconnection equipment of the IPv6 domain with the IPv4 destination address.

Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 render obvious limitation [1.3.2]. Ex.1003, ¶ 122.

As discussed above for limitation [1.3.1], Ananda's CPI 215E constructs an IPv6 destination address that the IPv6 backbone will route to CPI 220E. Ex.1005, ¶¶ 105, 116. Ananda contemplates that there may be multiple IPv4 hosts on subnet 220. Ex.1005, ¶¶ 82. It would have been obvious to a POSITA that IPv6 packets

on the IPv6 backbone that are directed to any of the IPv4 hosts on subnet 220 would have constructed IPv6 addresses that are routed to CPI 220E so that CPI 220E could decapsulate those packets and deliver them to their ultimate IPv4 destinations. Ex.1005, ¶¶ 82, 142; Ex.1003, ¶ 123. Thus, the constructed IPv6 destination addresses that cause packets to be routed over the IPv6 backbone to CPI 220E are a "*range of IPv6 addresses routable to an interconnection equipment*." Ex.1003, ¶ 123. As discussed previously at [1.3.1], CPI 220E includes IPv6 communication connectivity and is therefore "*of the IPv6 domain*." Ex.1003, ¶ 123.

Finally, as discussed at [1.1], the prior art renders obvious constructing a destination IPv6 address that includes the destination IPv4 address and a destination port number. Since TCP and UDP port numbers are 16 bits long, there are 2^{16}, or 65536, different port numbers possible for a given destination IPv4 address. Ex.1003, ¶ 124. For the reasons discussed at [1.3.1], packets with an IPv6 destination address including any of these potential port numbers would be routed over the IPv6 backbone to the CPI responsible for providing IPv6-to-IPv4 connectivity for the IPv4 destination (e.g., CPI 220E). Thus, by including the port number in the destination IPv6 address (for the reasons discussed above at [1.1]), the prior art renders obvious that the destination IPv6 address is in "*a range of IPv6 addresses routable… with the IPv4 destination address*." Ex.1003, ¶ 124.

Thus, Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 render obvious "*said constructed address belonging to a range of IPv6 addresses routable to an interconnection equipment of the IPv6 domain with the IPv4 destination address*," as recited in limitation [1.3.2]. Ex.1003, ¶ 125.

6. Claim 2

[2.0] A non-transitory computer program product that is at least one of downloadable from a communications network and stored on a computer-readable medium and executable by a microprocessor,

Ananda and Wetterwald render obvious limitation [2.0]. Ex.1003, ¶ 126.

As discussed above in association with limitation [1.0.1], Ananda teaches implementing "a method in a communication protocol interface (CPI) for communicating a variety of data packets that comply with a corresponding variety of communication protocols on a communication network." Ex.1005, ¶ 35. CPIs 215E, 220E are described as including "an IPv4 processor for processing IPv4 specific communication, an IPv6 processor for processing IPv6 specific communication, and a protocol converter for processing communication between the IPv4 and IPv6 processors." Ex.1005, ¶¶ 19, 63; Ex.1003, ¶ 127.

Additionally, Ananda discloses that a processor of the CPI uses a *memory* for "storing" information associated with the CPI. Ex.1005, claim 6. The CPI's memory is a "*computer-readable medium*." Ex.1003, ¶ 128.

Ananda also teaches a CPI "implemented as software modules within a destination host, a stand-alone unit coupled to a subnet and an IPv6 network, be incorporated in a data-switching unit, or be incorporated in a network interface card (NIC)." Ex.1005, ¶ 118. It would have been obvious to a POSITA for such software modules to be implemented within a host or other device on Ananda's network as a computer program (or "*computer program product*"), stored on the device's memory (in the form of *a computer-readable medium*), and executable by a processor of the device. Ex.1003, ¶ 129.

Wetterwald similarly teaches "executable code stored" on "a computer readable medium (e.g., floppy disk, hard disk, EEPROM, CD-ROM, etc.)" or

"propagated via a computer readable transmission medium (e.g., fiber optic cable, electrically-conductive transmission line medium, wireless electromagnetic medium, etc.)." Wetterwald, 7:55-62, 6:38-42; Ex.1003, ¶ 130.

It would have been obvious to a POSITA that the executable code stored in the computer-readable medium taught by Wetterwald is a "*non-transitory computer program product … executable by a microprocessor*." Ex.1003, ¶ 131. Furthermore, a POSITA would have found it obvious to implement Ananda's CPI as software modules of a *non-transitory computer program product* stored on a computer-readable medium, as taught by Wetterwald, and executable by the IPv4 or IPv6 processor (*microprocessor*) of the CPI. Ex.1003, 131; Ex.1003, ¶ 131.

Thus, Ananda and Wetterwald render obvious limitation [2.0]. Ex.1003, ¶ 132.

[2.1] comprising program code instructions for executing the method according to claim 1 of receiving in an IPv6 domain a data packet from an IPv4 domain.

Ananda and Wetterwald render obvious limitation [2.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 133.

First, as discussed for limitation [2.0], Ananda and Wetterwald render obvious "[a] non-transitory computer program product that is … stored on a computer-readable medium and executable by a microprocessor." *See* Ex.1005, ¶¶ 19, 35, 63; Ex.1003, ¶ 134.

Second, Wetterwald discloses a method for sending and receiving IPv4 packets between IPv4 hosts via an IPv6 network. Wetterwald teaches that the steps of the method "can be implemented… as executable code stored on a computer readable medium." Ex.1008, 7:55-62, 6:38-42. It would have been obvious to a POSITA that the executable code stored on the computer-readable medium in Wetterwald would include "*program code instructions for executing the method*" of Wetterwald or the similar method of Ananda's CPI. Ex.1003, ¶

135.

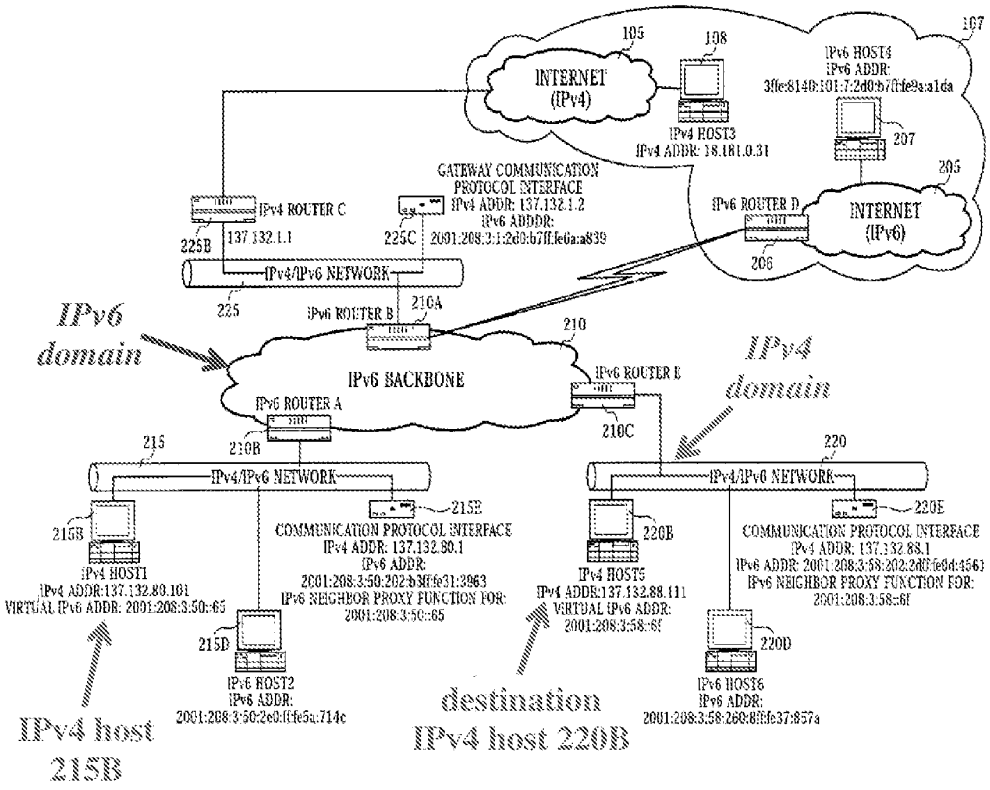
Thus, Ananda and Wetterwald render obvious limitation [2.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 136.

7. Claim 3

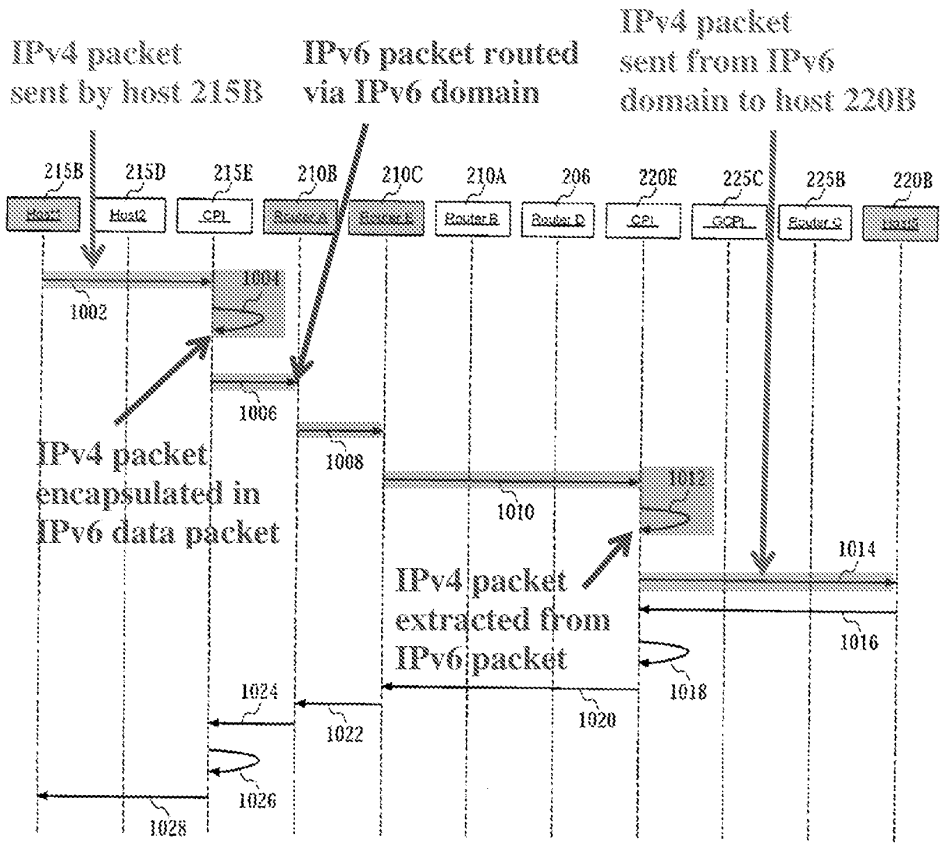
[3.0.1] A method of sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to a destination address of an IPv4 domain,

Ananda discloses "a **method** in a communication protocol interface (CPI) for communicating a variety of data packets that comply with a corresponding variety of communication protocols on a communication network." Ex.1005, ¶ 35. For example, Ananda teaches a communication network 200 with CPIs 215E, 220E for transporting ("*sending*") IPv4 data packets encapsulated in IPv6 data packets (each "*a data packet*") across an IPv6 communication backbone 210 ("*an IPv6 domain*"), thereby allowing the IPv4 hosts 215B, 220B in multi-protocol subnets 215, 220 to communicate with each other. Ex.1005, Abstract, ¶ 78; Ex.1003, ¶ 137.

With reference to Figures 8 and 10, Ananda describes the sequence of actions that occur when the IPv4 host 215B of subnet 215 wants to send an IPv4 data packet to the IPv4 host 220B of subnet 220. Ex.1005, ¶¶ 136, 137. As shown in annotated Figures 8 and 10 below, the IPv4 data packet sent by the IPv4 host 215B is encapsulated (step 1004) in an IPv6 data packet by the CPI 215E and the resultant IPv6 data packet is sent (steps 1006, 1008, 1010) from the CPI 215E via routers 210B and 210C of the IPv6 communication backbone 210 ("*from an IPv6 domain*") to the CPI 220E for delivery (steps 1012, 1014) to the destination IPv4 host 220B having an IPv4 address 137.132.88.111 ("*to a destination address* ") of subnet 220 ("*IPv4 domain*"). Ex.1005, ¶¶ 137-143; Ex.1003, ¶ 138.



Ex.1003, ¶ 138; Ex.1005, Fig. 8 (annotated).



Ex.1003, ¶ 138; Ex.1005, Fig. 10 (annotated).

Thus, Ananda renders obvious limitation [3.0.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 137-139.

[3.0.2] said packet comprising an IPv6 destination address of the packet constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and a destination port number,

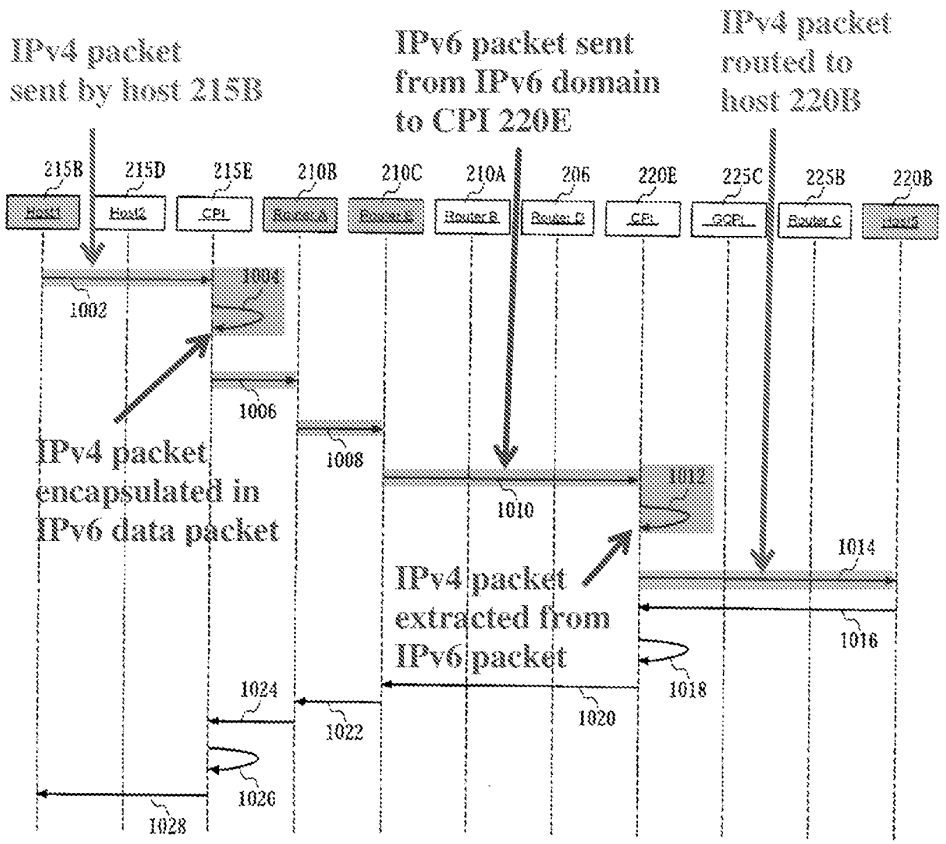
See analysis of [1.0.2], which recites an identical limitation. Ex.1003, ¶ 140. As discussed at [1.3.1], such IPv6 packets are routed over Ananda's IPv6 backbone to CPI 220E, and therefore, such packets correspond to "*said packet*" previously identified in [3.0.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 140.

[3.0.3] said method executing the following steps on reception of the data packet:

Ananda renders obvious limitation [3.0.3]. Ex.1003, ¶¶ 141-144.

As discussed above at [3.0.1], Ananda teaches that an IPv6 data packet, which encapsulates an IPv4 data packet, is sent from the CPI 215E via routers 210B and 210C of the IPv6 communication backbone 210 to the CPI 220E for delivery to the destination IPv4 host 220B. Ex.1005, ¶¶ 138-143, Fig. 10; Ex.1003, ¶ 142.

As shown in annotated Figure 10 below, Ananda discloses that upon receiving the IPv6 data packet from router 210C of the IPv6 communication backbone 210 (step 1010), the CPI 220E extracts the IPv4 packet from the IPv6 data packet (step 1012), as will be discussed further at [3.1] and [3.2.1]-[3.2.2] below, and routes the IPv4 data packet to the IPv4 host 220B in subnet 220 (step 1014), as will be discussed further at [3.3] below. Ex.1005, ¶¶ 142-143; Ex.1003, ¶ 143. Accordingly, CPI 220E performs the method steps "*on reception of the data packet*." Ex.1003, ¶ 143.



Ex.1003, ¶ 143; Ex.1005, Fig. 10 (annotated).

Thus, Ananda renders obvious limitation [3.0.3]. Ex.1003, ¶ 144.

[3.1] extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address;

Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 render obvious limitation [3.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 145.

First, as discussed in [1.1], it would have been obvious to a POSITA to compare the destination address and port number values within a constructed IPv6 destination address to the corresponding values in the header of an encapsulated IPv4 packet. Ex.1003, ¶ 146. Such a comparison would be useful, for example, in detecting "spoofed" packets. Ex.1009, 22-23; Ex.1003, ¶ 146. It would have been

obvious to a POSITA that to perform such a comparison, the IPv4 destination address and port number should be extracted from the IPv6 destination address. Ex.1003, ¶ 146. For this reason alone, limitation [3.1] is obvious. Ex.1003, ¶ 146.

Second, in step 1012 of Figure 10, Ananda teaches that when the CPI 220E in subnet 220 receives the IPv6 data packet, the CPI 220E processes the packet using its "decapsulator 354 which **decapsulates the IPv6 header** to produce the original IPv4 data packet." Ex.1005, ¶ 142. With reference to Figure 5, Ananda teaches a decapsulation process 500 of the decapsulator 354 in which the IPv4 data packet is extracted (step 515), where "[e]xtracting is accomplished by stripping **the IPv6 header** from the IPv6 data packet." Ex.1005, ¶ 109 & Fig. 5 (step 515). Ex.1003, ¶ 147.

Further, Ananda teaches that "[t]he decapsulator 354 has an input that is coupled to the IPv6 input handler 332 to receive an IPv6 data packet." Ex.1005, ¶ 102. As shown in Figure 3, Ananda teaches that the IPv6 input handler 332 "is coupled to input 331 for receiving IPv6 data packets from the data link layer 308." Ex.1005, ¶ 94. Ananda explains that "[u]pon receiving an IPv6 data packet from the data link layer 308, the IPv6 input handler 332 determines **the destination address of the IPv6 data packet**, to determine how the IPv6 data packet is to be processed." Ex.1005, ¶ 94; Ex.1003, ¶ 148.

For example, Ananda teaches that "a data packet processor 336, which is a part of the IPv6 input handler 332, determines whether the received IPv6 data packet is a resultant IPv6 data packet that encapsulates an IPv4 data packet," and that "[t]his is accomplished by accessing an IPv6 address proxy 340 to determine whether the destination address of the IPv6 data packet is a virtual IPv6 address of an IPv4 host … on the multi-protocol subnet [220]."Ex.1005, ¶ 96. As shown in Table 1 below, Ananda teaches that the IPv6 address proxy 340 "stores the virtual

IPv6 addresses of the IPv4 host" in association with the IPv4 address of the IPv4 host, e.g., the IPv4 destination address of the destination host 220B, as discussed above at [3.0.1]-[3.0.3]. Ex.1005, ¶¶ 97, 88; Ex.1003, 149.

TABLE 1

	IPv4 Address	IPv6 Address	Virtual IPv6 Address
IPv4 host	137.132.80.109/24	NA	2001:208:3:50::6D/64
IPv6 host	NA	2001:208:350:260:8ff:fe39:504f/64	NA
Dual-stack host	137.132.80.110/24	2001:208:3:50.2e0:ff:fe5a:714c/64	2001:208:3:50::6E/64

Ex.1005, ¶ 88 (TABLE 1).

By accessing the stored IPv4 address of the destination IPv4 host 220B based on the destination address of the IPv6 data packet received at Ananda's CPI 220E, it would have been obvious to a POSITA that the IPv4 destination address is extracted from the IPv6 destination address. Ex.1003, ¶ 150.

Third, as discussed above at [3.0.2], Wetterwald teaches that it was known for IPv6 destination addresses to be constructed from the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number specified in the original IPv4 packet, e.g., by including IPv6 extension headers to identify the source and destination port numbers:

> If desired, the translator 42 also may **add IPv6 option headers related to the layer 4 TCP/UDP source and destination ports**, as described in detail in RFC 2460.

Ex.1008, 8:24-28, 6:61-7:27 (describing the process of Fig. 4B for translating an IPv4 packet 120 including "the destination address 112 and the destination TCP/UDP port (e.g., '1') in the payload 102'" into an IPv6 packet 122 "having a destination address 106"); Ex.1003, ¶ 151.

As discussed above, RFC4380 teaches that it was known in the art to include

a port number in a constructed IPv6 address, for example, to provide connectivity and integration between IPv4 and IPv6 networks. RFC4380 teaches the Teredo protocol, which defines a "Teredo IPv6 address" that includes "the UDP port and IPv4 address at which a client can be reached." RFC4380 at 5. A POSITA would have been motivated to modify Ananda's IPv6 address construction technique to incorporate a destination port number in the IPv6 address, as taught by Wetterwald and RFC4380, e.g., for the reasons discussed above at [3.0.2]. Ex.1003, ¶ 152.

Therefore, a POSITA would have found it obvious to modify Ananda's IPv6 address construction technique such that the IPv6 destination address includes both "*the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number*," as taught by Wetterwald and RFC4380, such that Ananda's decapsulation process includes "*extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address*," as recited in limitation [3.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 145-153.

[3.2.1] generating an IPv4 data packet from the IPv6 data packet,

Ananda renders obvious limitation [3.2.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 155.

In step 1012 of Figure 10 reproduced below, Ananda teaches that the CPI 220E in subnet 220 processes the IPv6 data packet received in step 1010 by "decapsulat[ing] the IPv6 header to **produce the original IPv4 data packet**." Ex.1005, ¶¶ 142-143. By decapsulating the received IPv6 data packet to produce the original IPv4 data packet , CPI 220E generates an IPv4 data packet. Ex.1003, ¶¶ 177-179; *see also* Ex.1005, ¶ 109 & Fig. 5 (step 515); Ex.1003, 156.

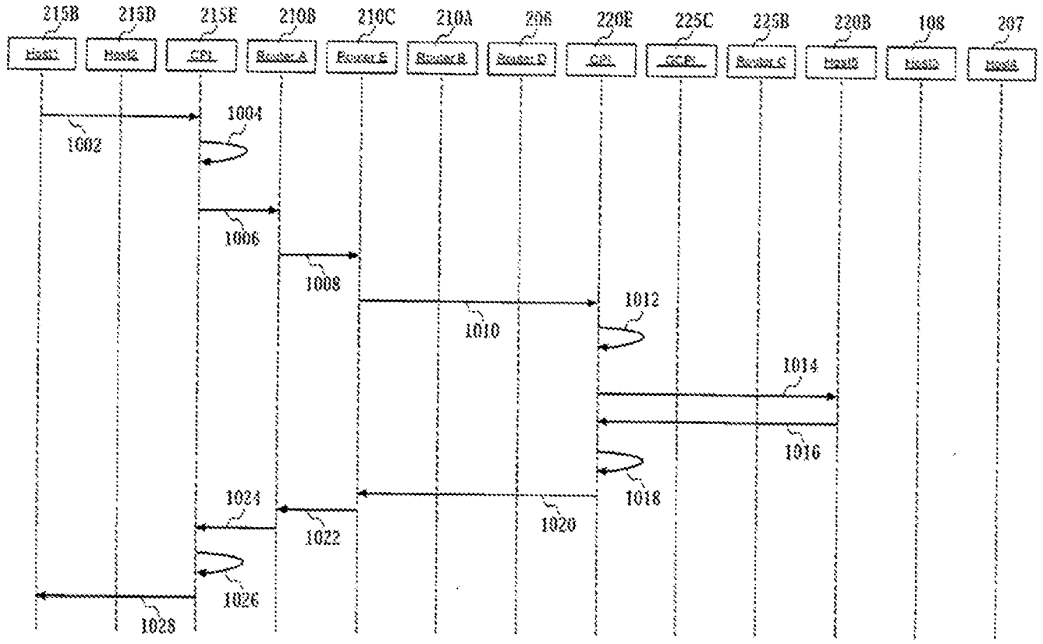


FIG. 10

Ex.1005, Fig. 10.

Therefore, Ananda renders obvious limitation [3.2.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 155-157.

[3.2.2] said packet including said IPv4 destination address and said destination port number; and

As discussed above at [3.0.2], Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 render obvious that "*said packet compris[es] an IPv6 destination address of the packet constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and a destination port number.*" Ex.1003, ¶ 158.

Accordingly, Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 also render obvious that "*said packet includ[es] said IPv4 destination address and said destination port number*," as recited in limitation [3.2.2]. Ex.1003, ¶ 159.

[3.3] routing the IPv4 data packet to its IPv4 destination.

Ananda renders obvious limitation [3.3]. Ex.1003, ¶ 160.

Ananda's step 1014 in Figure 10 teaches limitation [3.3]. Ex.1005, ¶ 143. Ananda discloses that after CPI 220E produces (extracts) the original IPv4 data packet, the "**IPv4 data packet is then routed to the destination IPv4 host5-220B**." Ex.1005, ¶¶ 142-143; Ex.1003, ¶ 161.

Thus, Ananda renders obvious limitation [3.3]. Ex.1003, ¶ 162.

8. Claim 4

[4.0] A non-transitory computer program product that is at least one of downloadable from a communications network and/or stored on a computer-readable medium and/or executable by a microprocessor,

See analysis of [2.0], which recites an identical limitation, except that limitation [2.0] recites "and" in place of "and/or." Ex.1003, ¶ 163.

[4.1] comprising program code instructions for executing the method according to claim 3 of sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to a destination address of an IPv4 domain.

As discussed above in [2.1], the prior art renders obvious "*program code instructions for executing the method*." As discussed above in [3.0.1]-[3.3], the prior art renders obvious the method of claim 3. For the reasons discussed at [2.0]-[2.1], it would have been obvious for Ananda's CPI (e.g., CPI 220E) to include instructions that would cause its processors to perform the steps of claim 3. Ex.1003, ¶ 164.

9. Claim 5

[5.0.1] A device for receiving a data packet from an IPv4 domain in an IPv6 domain,

Limitation [5.0.1] is identical to limitation [1.0.1] above, except that it recites a "device" instead of a "method." As discussed above at [1.0.1], Ananda discloses a *device* in the form of a "communication protocol interface (CPI) for communicating a variety of data packets." Ex.1005, ¶¶ 35, 18 ("**apparatus** for

communicating"). Ex.1003, ¶ 165.

Ananda's CPI includes "a first communication protocol processor … for receiving a data packet that complies with a first of the variety of communication protocols" and "a second communication protocol processor … for receiving another data packet that complies with a second of the variety of communication protocols." Ex.1005, ¶¶ 19-26; *see also* Ex.1005, ¶ 89, Fig. 3; Ex.1003, ¶ 166.

Therefore, Ananda renders obvious the *device* of limitation [5.0.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 167.

[5.0.2] said data packet comprising an IPv4 destination address and an IPv4 destination port number, said device comprising:

See analysis of [1.0.2] above, which is identical except for being directed to a "method" instead of a "device." As discussed above at [1.1]-[1.3.2] and [2.0]-[2.1], the prior art renders obvious a computer processor executing instructions to perform the method steps. Ex.1003, ¶¶ 168-169.

[5.1] means for constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number;

Limitation [5.1] is identical to limitation [1.1] except for the addition of "means for." As discussed above in association with limitation [1.1], Ananda in view of Wetterwald and RFC4380 render obvious "constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number." Specifically, a POSITA would have been motivated to modify the IPv6 address construction technique performed by Ananda's CPI 215E to incorporate a destination port number in the IPv6 address, as taught by Wetterwald and RFC4380. Therefore, Ananda in view of Wetterwald and RFC4380 render obvious the function of the "means for constructing" recited in limitation [5.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 170.

Ananda and Wetterwald render obvious structure that performs the function

of "constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number," i.e., a processor of a device and a NAT table stored in the device's memory. As discussed above in Section II.E.2, the district court's identification of the structure disclosed in the specification of the '844 Patent that performs the functions of the "means for constructing…" limitation does not "require" a NAT table, but does not exclude a NAT table from performing the functions of the "means for constructing…" limitation. Ananda discloses that the CPI 215E includes "an IPv4 processor…, an IPv6 processor…, and a protocol converter… between the IPv4 and IPv6 processors." Ex.1005, ¶ 63. It would have been obvious to a POSITA that the protocol converter in Ananda's CPI is a type of communication processor which can process both IPv4 and IPv6 communications. Ex.1003, ¶ 171. Additionally, Ananda discloses that the CPI comprises a memory for "storing" relevant information. Ex.1005, claims 6, 9 and 13. Ananda's CPI 215E therefore comprises structure that corresponds to the device 25 (including the processor 25_1 and the memory 25_5) found within home gateway 20 or access node 40 of the '844 Patent. Ex.1003, ¶ 171-172.

As discussed for limitation [1.1], a POSITA would have been motivated to modify Ananda's IPv6 address construction technique to incorporate a destination port number in the IPv6 address, as taught by Wetterwald and RFC4380. To assist with maintaining port number information and performing "IPv6-to-IPv4 translations and vice versa" (Ex.1008, 6:38-47), it would have been obvious to a POSITA to modify Ananda's CPI 215E to store within its memory a NAT table, like that taught by Wetterwald, for translating addresses. *See supra*, § [1.0.2]; Ex.1003, ¶¶ 173-175. A POSITA would have recognized the advantages of storing such address translations, including facilitating a simpler address translation

process for other packets with the same source or destination address. Ex.1003, ¶ 175.

Thus, the prior art renders obvious limitation [5.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 176.

[5.2] means for generating an IPv6 data packet from the IPv6 constructed destination address and the received IPv4 packet; and

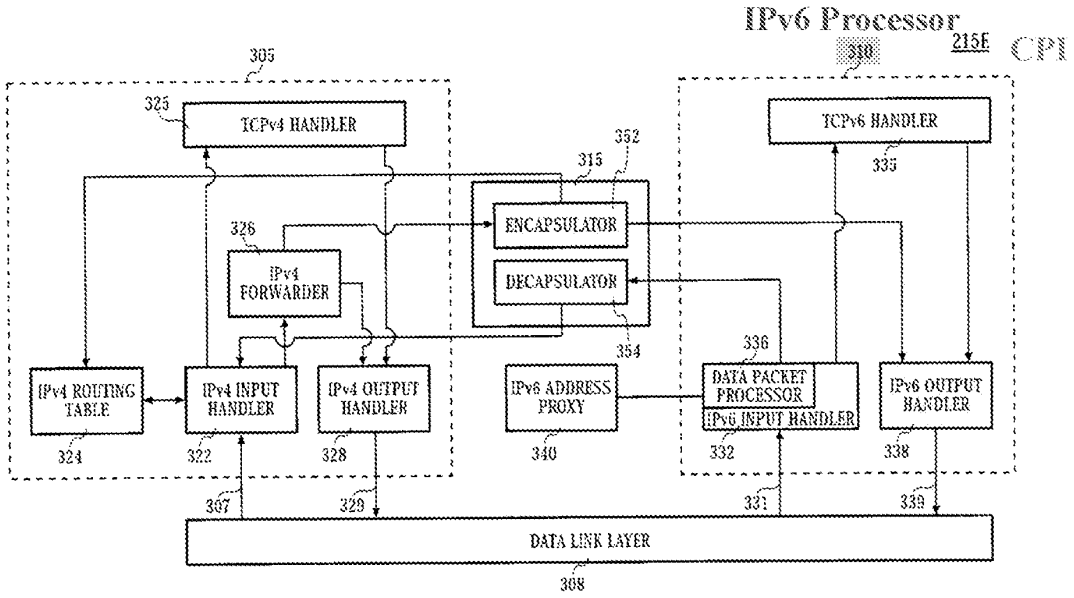
Limitation [5.2] is identical to limitation [1.2], except for the addition of "means for." For the reasons at [1.2] above, the prior art renders obvious the function of the "means for generating" in [5.2]. For example, Ananda teaches that an encapsulator 352 of CPI 215E performs an encapsulation process 400 when the CPI 215E receives an IPv4 data packet. Ananda, ¶¶ 103, 99. Furthermore, the encapsulator 352 "has an output… to **provide a resultant IPv6 data packet, which comprises the IPv4 data packet encapsulated therein**" and an IPv6 destination address "constructed from the destination address of the encapsulated IPv4 data packet." Ex.1003, ¶¶ 99, 116; Ex.1003, ¶ 177.

Within Ananda's CPI, protocol converter 315 includes an encapsulator 352 that performs the steps of "converting IPv4 communication… to resultant IPv6 communication." Ex.1005, ¶¶ 89, 103, Fig. 4. Based on Ananda's suggestion that the entire CPI be "implemented as software modules," it would have been obvious to a POSITA for Ananda's encapsulation steps to be implemented as computer program instructions stored in a memory to be executed by a processor within the protocol converter, and it would have been obvious to store those instructions in a memory. Ex.1005, ¶ 118; Ex.1003, ¶ 177-180. Thus, the prior art renders obvious the structure including a processor executing computer program instructions to perform the recited function in limitation [5.2]. Ex.1003, ¶ 180.

[5.3.1] means for routing the generated IPv6 data packet in the IPv6 domain using the IPv6 constructed destination address,

Limitation [5.3.1] is identical to limitation [1.3.1], except for the addition of "means for." For the reasons at [1.3.1] above, the prior art renders obvious the function of the "means for routing" in [5.3.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 181.

Ananda teaches that an IPv6 output handler 338 of CPI 215E receives a resultant IPv6 data packet from the encapsulator 352 and "provides the resultant IPv6 data packet to the data link layer 308 via the output 339," as illustrated in annotated Figure 3 below. Ex.1005, ¶ 98. The resultant IPv6 data packet is thus "transmitted … by the IPv6 output handler 338 to a host beyond the multi-protocol subnet 215." Ex.1005, ¶ 112. The packet is subsequently routed over an IPv6 backbone including routers "which only route IPv6 data packets." Ex.1005, ¶¶ 77, 139-141; Ex.1003, ¶ 182.



Ex.1003, ¶182; Ex.1005, Fig. 3 (annotated).

It would have been obvious to a POSITA that transmitting an IPv6 packet via the IPv6 output handler 339, data link layer 308, and IPv6 backbone 210 would

include the use of an IPv6 routing core. Ex.1003, ¶ 183. For example, each device in the transmission path (including CPI 215E) would use the IPv6 packet's destination address to route the packet, e.g., by identifying a physical port for outputting the packet toward its destination. Ex.1003, ¶ 183.

Thus, Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC 4380 render obvious limitation [5.3.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 184.

[5.3.2] said constructed address belonging to a range of IPv6 addresses routable to an interconnection equipment of the IPv6 domain with the IPv4 destination address.

See analysis of [1.3.2] above, which is identical to limitation [5.3.2]. Ex.1003, ¶ 185.

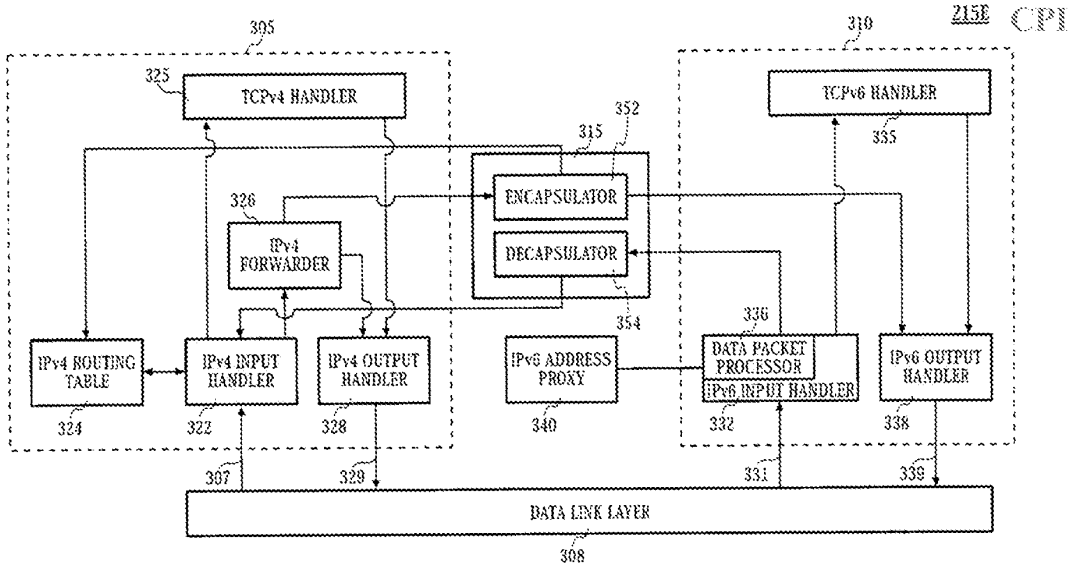
10. Claim 6

[6.0] Access equipment to an IPv6 domain comprising an interface with at least one IPv4 domain, further comprising:

Ananda renders obvious limitation [6.0]. Ex.1003, ¶ 186.

As discussed above at [1.0.1] and [1.3.2], Ananda's CPIs are "*interconnection equipment*" that provide communication connectivity between IPv4 devices and an IPv6 backbone. *See, e.g.*, Ex.1005, Abstract, ¶¶ 18, 35, 63; Ex.1003, ¶ 187.

Ananda further describes CPI 215E as including an IPv4 input handler 322 ("*an interface with at least one IPv4 domain*"). Ex.1005, ¶ 90. CPI 215E further includes an IPv6 output handler providing communications to the IPv6 backbone ("*to an IPv6 domain*"). Ex.1005, ¶ 98. CPI 220E has substantially the same design as CPI 215E. Ex.1005, ¶ 79. Thus, CPIs 215E, 220E are "*access equipment to an IPv6 domain comprising an interface with at least one IPv4 domain.*" Ex.1003, ¶ 188.



Ex.1003, ¶ 188; Ex.1005, Fig. 3 (annotated).

Thus, Ananda render obvious limitation [6.0]. Ex.1003, ¶ 189.

[6.1] a device according to claim 5 for receiving a data packet coming from an IPv4 domain in the IPv6 domain; and

Ananda renders obvious limitation [6.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 190.

As discussed above for claim 5, Ananda's CPI 215E—in combination with the other prior art—renders obvious "*a device according to claim 5*." CPI 215E receives a packet from subnet 215 ("*an IPv4 domain*"). Ex.1005, ¶¶ 82, 90. CPI 215E also provides IPv6 connectivity to the IPv6 backbone and is therefore "*in the IPv6 domain*." Ex.1005, ¶¶ 79, 98; Ex.1003, ¶ 191.

[6.2.1] a device for sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to an IPv4 domain,

As discussed above in claim 3, the prior art renders obvious "*sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to… an IPv4 domain*." Specifically, Ananda's CPI 220E is a *device* that performs steps 1012 and 1014 to decapsulate and deliver a received packet to an IPv4 destination. Ex.1005, ¶¶ 137-144; Ex.1003, ¶ 192.

Thus, Ananda renders obvious limitation [6.2.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 193.

[6.2.2] said packet comprising an IPv6 destination address of the packet constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and a destination port number,

See analysis of limitation [3.0.2], which recites an identical limitation. Ex.1003, ¶ 194.

[6.2.3] said device, on reception of the data packet, making use of means for extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address;

As discussed above at [3.0.3], [3.1], the prior art renders performing an "*extracting*" step "*on reception of the data packet*." The prior art therefore renders obvious the function of the "*means for extracting*" recited in limitation [6.2.3]. Ex.1003, ¶ 195.

And as discussed above at [4.0]-[4.1], the prior art renders obvious a processor performing the method of claim 3. Ex.1003, ¶ 196.

Regarding the use of an address translation table (NAT table), Wetterwald describes translator 50 also includes an IPv4 NAT/PAT translation resource 53 that translates between a public IPv4 address and a private IPv4 address, as shown in annotated Figure 5 below. Ex.1008, 7:1-21. Thus, after the translation resource 51 of the translator 50 translates a received IPv6 packet into an IPv4 packet (Ex.1008, 6:38-56, 7:37-41), the translation resource 53 uses a NAT table 54 to translate between public and private IPv4 addresses, as described in RFC 1918 (Ex.1007). Ex.1008, 7:1-21, 1:37-40; Ex.1003, ¶ 197.

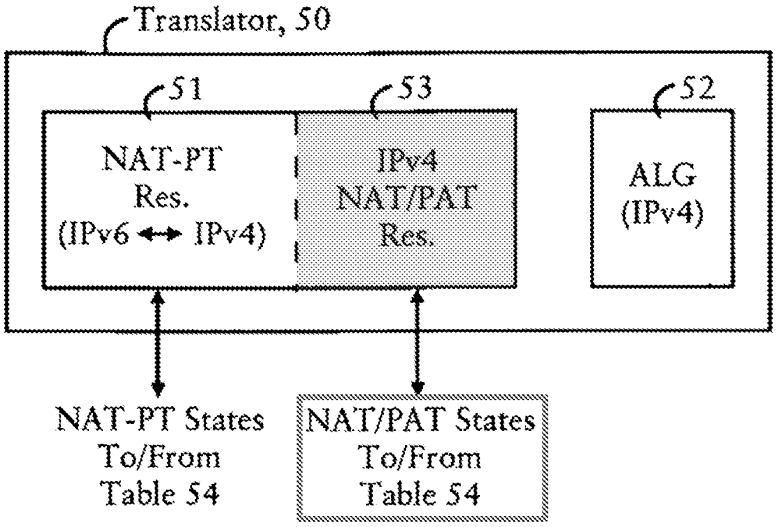


Figure 5

Ex.1003, ¶ 197; Ex.1008, Fig. 5 (annotated).

Using the NAT table 54, Wetterwald's translator 50 also performs port address translation (PAT). Ex.1008, 1:7-14. Wetterwald explains that the translation resource 53 includes PAT functionality that enables the clusterhead 32 to "reuse an assigned public address 112 for multiple connections on the IPv4 network 16," by translating between the assigned public address 112 and a private IPv4 address. Ex.1008, 7:1-7; Ex.1003, ¶ 198.

A POSITA would have been motivated to modify Ananda to include a NAT table (like Wetterwald's NAT 54) to associate public and private IPv4 addresses so that the CPI 220B would perform public-to-private IPv4 translation, just like the translation resource 53 of Wetterwald. Ex.1003, ¶ 198. This modification would permit IPv4 host 215B and IPv4 host 220B to use private IPv4 addresses (Ex.1005, ¶ 82), and not reveal their private addresses when transmitting packets outside their

respective subnet 215, 220, as recommended by RFC 1918. Ex.1003, ¶ 199; Ex.1007, §§ 3, 5 (packets with private source or destination addresses should not be forwarded over public links). Wetterwald's translation resource §3 performs public-to-private IPv4 translations as described in RFC 1918. Ex.1008, 7:1-3; Ex.1003, ¶199.

To facilitate similar public-to-private IPv4 address translations by Ananda's similar CPI devices, it would have been obvious to a POSITA for Ananda's CPI 220E to include an address translation table like that taught by Wetterwald. Ex.1003, ¶ 200. A POSITA would have been motivated to follow the guidance in RFC 1918 that packets with private addresses should not be forwarded over public links (e.g., IPv6 domain 14 in Wetterwald, which is similar to Ananda's IPv6 backbone 210). Ex.1003, ¶ 200. A POSITA would have had an expectation of success in the combination because Wetterwald teaches employing public-private IPv4 address translations in the context of IPv4<->IPv6 address translations. Ex.1003, ¶ 200.

Thus, the prior art renders obvious employing a processor and an address translation table to perform the "*extracting*" function. Ex.1003, ¶ 201.

[6.3.1] means for generating an IPv4 data packet from the IPv6 data packet,

Limitation [6.3.1] is identical to limitation [3.2.1], except for the addition of "means for." For the reasons at [3.2.1] above, the prior art renders obvious the function of the "means for generating" in [6.3.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 202.

The prior art also renders obvious structure to perform the function of "generating an IPv4 data packet from the IPv6 data packet," as recited in limitation [6.3.1]. Within Ananda's CPI, protocol converter 315 includes an decapsulator 354 that "decapsulates the IPv6 data packet and provides a resultant IPv4 data packet." Ex.1005, ¶¶ 102, Fig. 4. Based on Ananda's suggestion that the entire CPI be

"implemented as software modules," it would have been obvious to a POSITA for Ananda's decapsulation steps to be implemented as computer program instructions stored in a memory to be executed by a processor within the protocol converter, and it would have been obvious to store those instructions in a memory. Ex.1005, ¶ 118; Ex.1003, ¶ 203-206. Thus, the prior art renders obvious structure including a processor executing computer program instructions to perform the recited "generating" function of limitation [6.3.1]. Ex.1003, ¶¶ 203-207.

[6.3.2] said packet including said IPv4 destination address and said destination port number; and

See analysis of [3.2.2] above, which is identical to limitation [6.3.2]. Ex.1003, ¶ 208.

[6.4] means for routing the IPv4 data packet to its IPv4 destination.

Limitation [6.4] is identical to limitation [3.3], except for the addition of "means for." For the reasons at [3.3] above, the prior art renders obvious the function of the "means for routing" in [6.4]. Ex.1003, ¶ 209.

CPI 220E, which Ananda suggests may be incorporated in a network interface card, includes a data link layer 308 that facilitates communicating with the network. Ex.1005, ¶¶ 118, 90, 92; *see also* Ex.1001, 12:64-65. It would have been obvious to a POSITA that the data link layer would include telecommunication means, which the '844 patent admits is a conventional component. Ex.1003, ¶ 210; Ex.1001, 12:60-65. Ex.1003, ¶ 210.

Thus, Ananda renders obvious limitation [6.4]. Ex.1003, ¶ 211.

11. Claim 8

[8.0] IPv6 domain access equipment according to claim 6,

See analysis of claim 6. Ex.1003, ¶ 212.

[8.1] wherein the IPv4 domain is a private network,

As discussed at [6.1] and [5.0.1], Ananda's subnet 215 is an "*IPv4 domain*." Ex.1003, ¶ 213. And as explained in Section III.A.1 above, Ananda discloses that the subnet 215 corresponds to pre-transition subnet 115, which is a private network, and host 215B is assigned a "private IPv4 address[]." Ex.1005, ¶¶ 83-84, 67; *see also* Ex.1008, 5:2-4, 6:1-5. Thus, it would have been obvious to a POSITA for subnet 215 to be a "*private network*." Ex.1003, ¶ 214.

[8.2] the access equipment is a home gateway adapted to connect user terminals of the private network to the IPv6 domain.

Ananda and Wetterwald render obvious limitation [8.2]. Ex.1003, ¶ 216.

As discussed at [6.0], each CPI 215E, 220E is "*access equipment*." The CPI 215E is "a default gateway" that connects IPv4 hosts in subnet 215 ("*user terminals of the private network*") to the IPv6 backbone 210 ("*IPv6 domain*"). Ex.1005, ¶¶ 137-139; Ex.1003, ¶ 217. Thus, Ananda's CPI 215E renders obvious the claimed "*home gateway*." Ex.1003, ¶ 217.

12. Claim 10

[10.0.1] A device for sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to an IPv4 domain,

Limitation [10.0.1] is identical to limitation [3.0.1] above, except that limitation [3.0.1] recites a "method." As discussed at [3.0.1], Ananda discloses a *device* in the form of CPI 215E. Ex.1005, ¶¶ 35, 18; Ex.1003, ¶ 218.

[10.0.2] said packet comprising an IPv6 destination address of the packet constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and a destination port number,

See analysis of [1.0.2] and [3.0.2], which recite an identical limitation. Ex.1003, ¶ 220.

[10.0.3] said device, on reception of the data packet, making use of:

See analysis of [3.0.3] above, which is similar to limitation [10.0.3], except

that limitation [3.0.3] recites "said method executing the following steps on reception of the data packet." Ex.1003, ¶ 221.

[10.1] means for extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address;

See analysis of limitation [6.2.3], which also recites "means for extracting" as recited in limitation [10.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 222.

[10.2.1] means for generating an IPv4 data packet from the IPv6 data packet,

See analysis of [6.3.1] above, which is identical to limitation [10.2.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 224.

[10.2.2] said packet including said IPv4 destination address and said destination port number; and

See analysis of [3.2.2] above, which is identical to limitation [10.2.2]. Ex.1003, ¶ 225.

[10.3] means for routing the IPv4 data packet to its IPv4 destination.

See analysis of [6.4] above, which is identical to limitation [10.3]. Ex.1003, ¶ 226.

B. Proposed Rejection #2: Claim 7 is obvious over Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380, and RFC4271

1. Summary of RFC4271

RFC4271 discloses the specification for the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) for "exchang[ing] network reachability information." Ex.1046, 1. For example, "a BGP speaker" may advertise to its peers its "most preferred BGP route[s]," that "a previously advertised route is no longer available for use" or that "a replacement route" is available. Ex.1046, 7, 9-10. BGP also supports "advertising a set of destinations as an IP prefix." Ex.1046, 1; Ex.1003, ¶ 227.

2. Reasons to combine Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380, and RFC 4271

An explanation of the multiple reasons to combine the teachings of Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380, and RFC 4271 are provided in the detailed claim analysis below.

3. Claim 7

[7.0] IPv6 domain access equipment according to claim 6,

As discussed above at [6.0], Ananda in Figure 3 teaches "*IPv6 domain access equipment*" in the form of CPI 215E, which includes an IPv6 interface. Ex.1005, ¶¶ 94-98; Ex.1003, ¶ 229.

[7.1] wherein the IPv4 [domain] is a public network,

Hosts on Ananda's subnet 215 may be assigned "global IPv4 addresses," which Ananda distinguishes from "private IPv4 addresses." Ex.1005, ¶ 84. It would have been obvious to a POSITA that IPv4 hosts having globally routable IP addresses are part of a *public network*. Ex.1003, ¶ 230. Ananda further describes connecting subnet 215 to "the IPv4 portion 105 of the Internet." Ex.1005, ¶¶ 91, 63. Thus, it would have been obvious to a POSITA for subnet 215 ("*the IPv4 domain*") to be a *public network*. Ex.1003, ¶ 230.

[7.2] said equipment comprising first means for advertising to the IPv4 domain IPv4 addresses of network equipments connected to the IPv6 domain and

Ananda's CPI 215E ("*said equipment*") enables the IPv4 hosts in subnet 215 to communicate with other hosts via the IPv6 communication backbone 210 ("*network equipments connected to the IPv6 domain*"). Ex.1005, ¶¶ 63, 78, 82. To facilitate these communications, CPI 215E includes an "IPv4 routing table 324 to determine where the IPv4 data packet should be routed." Ex.1005, ¶ 90; Ex.1003, ¶ 231.

RFC4271 teaches a Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) that provides "support

for **advertising a set of destinations** as an IP prefix." Ex.1046, 1. Routers implementing BGP exchange "reachability information" with one another, allowing each router to construct a map ("graph") of network connectivity. Ex.1046, 7. The information exchange allows each router to build a routing table with which it can determine how to forward packets toward their destinations specified in the IP packet header. Ex.1046, 7. "Incremental updates are sent as the routing tables change." Ex.1046, 8. RFC4271 also describes using a similar "Interior Gateway Protocol" (IGP) to "exchange routing information among routers." Ex.1046, 5; Ex.1003, ¶ 232.

It would have been obvious to a POSITA for CPI 215E to implement BGP or IGP to advertise destinations reachable through CPI 215E, including the IPv4 hosts on subnet 215 ("*IPv4 addresses of network equipments connected to the IPv6 domain*"). Ex.1003, ¶ 233. As RFC4271 notes, BGP is an "inter-Autonomous System routing protocol," meaning that it is designed for use in exchanging routing information between routers under different technical administrations, but may also be used within an autonomous system. Ex.1046, 4-5; *See* Ex.1037, 4:39-40; Ex.1003, ¶ 233. Since Ananda describes each subnet as a "physically independent network segment," it would have been obvious to a POSITA for these independent subnets to represent separate "autonomous systems" for BGP. Ex.1005, ¶ 66; Ex.1003, ¶ 233. The CPIs 215E and 220E would therefore exchange routing information with routers they are connected to—each other—via BGP. Accordingly, it would have been obvious for the processors in CPIs 215E and 220E to execute instructions to advertise the IPv4 addresses of connected network equipment using BGP or IGP. Ex.1003, ¶ 233.

A POSITA would have had an expectation of success because advertising routes was a known technique and BGP was a well-known and commonly used

routing protocol. Ex.1003, ¶ 233; *see also* Ex.1038, 1:20-23; Ex.1039, 1:22-25. As discussed above at [1.1]-[1.3.2] and [2.0]-[2.1], the prior art renders obvious a computer processor executing instructions to perform the claimed steps. Ex.1003, ¶ 234.

[7.3] second means for advertising in the IPv6 domain IPv6 addresses constructed from IPv4 addresses of the IPv4 domain.

As discussed above in [7.2], it would have been obvious for Ananda's CPIs to include a processor executing instructions for BGP or IGP to advertise destination addresses reachable through them. It was well-known in the art to use routing protocols such as BGP or IGP to exchange routing information for IPv6 destinations. Ex.1003, ¶ 235; *see, e.g.*, Ex.1037, 4:19-26. So that IPv6 routers would have the information needed to direct packets addressed to IPv4 hosts accessible via IPv6 addresses (as discussed at [1.1], "*IPv6 addresses constructed from IPv4 addresses of the IPv4 domain*"), it would have been obvious to a POSITA for CPIs 215E, 220E to advertise virtual IPv6 addresses in the IPv6 domain. Ex.1003, ¶ 235.

As discussed above at [1.1]-[1.3.2] and [2.0]-[2.1], the prior art renders obvious a computer processor executing instructions to perform the claimed steps. Ex.1003, ¶ 236.

C. Proposed Rejection #3: Claim 9 is obvious over Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380, and RFC1918

1. Summary of RFC 1918

RFC 1918 is directed to "address allocation for private internets," which "permits full network layer connectivity among all hosts inside an enterprise." Ex.1007, 1. RFC 1918 discloses the advantages of using private network addresses for devices that do not require network layer connectivity outside the devices' enterprise. Ex. 1007, 2-4. Therefore, RFC 1918 advocates using a private IPv4

address space for all devices inside the organization's enterprise network (e.g., IPv4 hosts 215B, 220B in Ananda's network), which do not require network layer connectivity outside the enterprise, thereby conserving the organization's global IPv4 address space. Ex.1007, 3-5. RFC 1918 explains that the advantages to using private addresses within a domain (e.g., subnet 215 and/or subnet 220 of Ananda) include preserving the number of global addresses, which is a concern of both the '844 patent and Ananda, and providing an enterprise with more flexibility in network design by having more address space at the enterprise's disposal than it could obtain from public addresses. Ex.1007, 5. As noted above in Section III.A.1, Ananda discloses that the IPv4 hosts 215B, 220B respectively contained in subnets 215, 220 may be assigned private IPv4 addresses. Ex.1005, ¶ 84.

2. Reasons to Combine Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380, and RFC1918

Wetterwald expressly refers to RFC1918 (Ex.1008, 1:36-41) for additional details about IPv4 addressing, so it would have been obvious to consult RFC1918 when considering the disclosure of Wetterwald. Ex.1003, ¶ 238. Further reasons to combine are provided below.

3. Claim 9

[9.0] IPv6 domain access equipment according to claim 8, comprising means for obtaining an IPv4 address, a range of port numbers, and a range of authorized IPv6 addresses,

Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380, and RFC 1918 render obvious limitation [9.0]. Ex.1003, ¶ 239.

Ananda discloses an addressing assignment scheme for the multi-protocol subnet 215, in which "IPv4 hosts and dual-stack hosts can be assigned global IPv4 addresses or private IPv4 addresses." Ex.1005, ¶ 84. For example, "the IPv4 host 215B is assigned an IPv4 address, and also a virtual IPv6 address [and] the dual-

stack host 215C is assigned an IPv4 address, a virtual IPv6 address, and an IPv6 address." Ex.1005, ¶ 83. As Ananda describes that a DHCP service may be employed such that "[t]he IPv4 address assignment can be static or dynamic," a POSITA would have understood that the CPI 215E ("*IPv6 domain access equipment*") would include "*means for obtaining an IPv4 address*" from such a DHCP service (e.g., as provided by DHCP server 215A in subnet 215). Ex.1003, ¶ 240; Ex.1005, ¶¶ 78, 84 & Fig. 2; Ex.1036, 1, 3, 12 ("[a] service provided by DHCP is the allocation of temporary or permanent network (IP) addresses"); *see also* Ex.1043, ¶¶ 81-84 (citing Exs.1064-1065); Ex.1003, ¶ 240.

Ananda further describes that "[i]n relation to IPv6 address assignments, **each network interface of an IPv6 host or a dual-stack host can have multiple IPv6 addresses**…." Ex.1005, ¶ 85; Ex.1003, ¶ 241.

Therefore, a POSITA also would have understood that the CPI 215E includes a means for obtaining a *range* of *IPv6 addresses*. Ex.1003, ¶ 242.

As discussed previously at [1.1], Wetterwald and RFC4380 further teach that it was known, when encapsulating IPv4 packets in IPv6 packets, to include IPv6 extension headers to identify the source and destination port numbers. Accordingly, for the reasons discussed at [1.1] (e.g., address reuse), it would have been obvious to a POSITA that "means for obtaining" in the CPI 215E of Ananda may be used to obtain "*a range of port numbers*" in addition to "*an IPv4 address*" and "*a range of … IPv6 addresses.*" Ex.1003, ¶ 243.

To the extent that Ananda, Wetterwald, and RFC4380 do not explicitly disclose that the range of IPv6 addresses are "*authorized IPv6 addresses*," RFC1918 teaches using authority servers to ensure that DNS clients outside of an enterprise do not see addresses in the private address space used by the enterprise, since these addresses would be ambiguous. Ex.1007, 7. For example, RFC1918

describes using two authority servers, where "[o]ne server would be visible from the public address space" and "contain only [a] **subset of the enterprise's addresses which were reachable** using public addresses" while the "other server would be reachable only from the private network." Ex.1007, 7. Although this discussion is in the context of IPv4 addresses, it would have been obvious to a POSITA to use a similar authorization scheme to restrict the available IPv6 addresses to an authorized range of users within Ananda's communication network. Ex.1003, ¶ 244.

Thus, Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380, and RFC1918 render obvious limitation [9.0]. Ex.1003, ¶¶ 239-245.

[9.1] said range of IPv6 addresses being constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 address, and the range of authorized IPv4 port numbers.

Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380, and RFC 1918 render obvious limitation [9.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 246.

As discussed above at [1.1], the prior art renders obvious "*constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number.*" As discussed above at [9.0], Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380, and RFC 1918 render obvious "*obtaining an IPv4 address, a range of port numbers, and a range of authorized IPv6 addresses.*" Also, as discussed above at [9.0], Ananda discloses an addressing assignment scheme for the multi-protocol subnet 215, in which "IPv4 hosts and dual-stack hosts can be assigned global IPv4 addresses or private IPv4 addresses" and "each network interface of an IPv6 host or a dual-stack host can have multiple IPv6 addresses…." Ex.1005, ¶¶ 84, 85. For example, "the IPv4 host 215B is assigned an IPv4 address, and also a virtual IPv6 address [and] the dual-stack host 215C is assigned an IPv4 address, a virtual IPv6 address, and an IPv6 address." Ex.1005, ¶

83. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a POSITA, when assigning IPv6 addresses that will be used to facilitate communications between an IPv4 domain and an IPv6 domain as discussed above for claims 1 and 3, for the range of assigned IPv6 addresses to correspond to the constructed IPv6 addresses. Ex.1003, ¶ 247.

Thus, Ananda, Wetterwald, RFC4380, and RFC 1918 render obvious that "*said range of IPv6 addresses [is] constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 address, and the range of authorized IPv4 port numbers*," as recited in limitation [9.1]. Ex.1003, ¶ 248.

IV. LIST OF EXHIBITS

Ex.1001	U.S. Patent No. 8,451,844 to Mohamed Boucadair et al. ("'844 patent")
Ex.1002	Prosecution History of U.S. Patent No. 8,451,844 ("'844 Prosecution History")
Ex.1003	Declaration of Dr. Paul Min under 37 C.F.R. § 1.68
Ex.1004	*Curriculum Vitae* of Dr. Min
Ex.1005	U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0107287 to Ananda et al. ("Ananda")
Ex.1006	Definition of "Domain," Newton, Harry, "Newton's Telecom Dictionary," Sixteenth Expanded Edition, July 2000 ("Newton")
Ex.1007	Y. Rekhter et al., "Address Allocation for Private Internets," Internet Engineering Task Force ("IETF") Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 1918 (Feb. 1996), available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1918 ("RFC1918")
Ex.1008	U.S. Patent No. 7,639,686 to Wetterwald et al. ("Wetterwald")
Ex.1009	C. Huitema, "Teredo: Tunneling IPv6 over UDP through Network Address Translations (NATs)," Internet Engineering Task Force Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 4380 (February 2006), available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4380 ("RFC4380" or "Teredo")
Ex.1010	U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2005/0286553 to Wetterwald et al. ("'533 publication")
Ex.1011	*Cisco Sys., Inc. v. Monarch Networking Sols. LLC*, IPR2020-01678, Paper 2 (Petition) (PTAB Oct. 1, 2020)
Ex.1012	"Internet Protocol – DARPA Internet Program Protocol Specification," IETF Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 791 (J. Postel ed., Sep. 1981), available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc791 ("RFC791")
Ex.1013	R. Hinden et al., "IP Version 6 Addressing Architecture," IETF Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 1884 (Dec. 1995), available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1884 ("RFC1884")
Ex.1014	O. Jacobsen et al., "A Glossary of Networking Terms," IETF Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 1208 (Mar. 1991), available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1208 ("RFC1208")

Ex.1015	"Internet Users' Glossary," IETF Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 1983 (G. Malkin ed., Aug. 1996), available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1983 ("RFC1983")
Ex.1016	U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2006/0212572 to Afek et al. ("Afek")
Ex.1017	European Patent No. EP1295454 to Soppera
Ex.1018	U.S. Patent No. 6,792,546 to Shanklin et al.
Ex.1019	Claim Construction Memorandum and Order, *Monarch Networking Sols. LLC v. Cisco Sys., Inc. et al.*, 2:20-cv-00015 (E.D. Tex. filed Jan. 7, 2021)
Ex.1020	Reserved.
Ex.1021	*Cisco Sys., Inc. v. Monarch Networking Sols. LLC*, IPR2020-01678, Paper 2 (Patent Owner's Preliminary Response) (PTAB Feb. 16, 2021)
Ex.1022	R. Hinden et al., "IP Version 6 Addressing Architecture," IETF Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 2373 (July 1998), available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2373 ("RFC2373")
Ex.1023	R. Hinden et al., "Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) Addressing Architecture," Request for Comments: 3513 (Apr. 2003), available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3513 ("RFC3513")
Ex.1024	R. Hinden et al., "IP Version 6 Addressing Architecture," IETF Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 4291 (Feb. 2006), available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4291 ("RFC4291")
Ex.1025	U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2006/0227792 to Wetterwald et al.
Ex.1026	Reserved.
Ex.1027	Reserved.
Ex.1028	Reserved.
Ex.1029	Reserved.
Ex.1030	Reserved.
Ex.1031	Reserved.
Ex.1032	Reserved.
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Ex.1034	Reserved.
Ex.1035	Reserved.
Ex.1036	R. Droms, "Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol," IETF Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 2131 (March 1997), available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2131 ("RFC2131")
Ex.1037	U.S. Patent No. 8,089,968 to Filsfils et al. ("Filsfils")
Ex.1038	U.S. Patent No. 7,274,704 to Ould-Brahim et al. ("Ould-Brahim")
Ex.1039	U.S. Patent No. 6,728,782 to D'Souza et al. ("D'Souza")
Ex.1040	Reserved.
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Ex.1042	S. Bradner, "The Internet Standards Process – Revision 3," Request for Comments: 2026 (Oct. 1996), available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2026 ("RFC2026").
Ex.1043	Declaration of Dr. Sylvia Hall-Ellis under 37 C.F.R. § 1.68
Ex.1044	*Curriculum Vitae* of Dr. Hall-Ellis
Ex.1045	"Transmission Control Protocol – DARPA Internet Program Protocol Specification," IETF Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 793 (J. Postel ed., Sep. 1981), available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc793 ("RFC793")
Ex.1046	Y. Rekhter, et al., "A Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4)," IETF Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 4271 (Jan. 2006), available at https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4271 ("RFC4271").
Ex.1047	U.S. Patent No. 7,403,995 to Mace et al.
Ex.1048	U.S. Patent No. 7,277,453 to Chin et al.
Ex.1049	U.S. Patent No. 7,764,691 to Sehagal et al.
Ex.1050	U.S. Patent No. 7,720,976 to Chu et al.
Ex.1051	U.S. Patent No. 7,729,347 to Rosberg
Ex.1052	U.S. Patent No. 7,133,405 to Graham et al.

Ex.1053	U.S. Patent No. 6,917,618 to Thubert et al.
Ex.1054	Canadian Patent Application Publication No. CA2446579A1
Ex.1055	PCT Publication No. WO 01/27766
Ex.1056	Reserved.
Ex.1057	Reserved.
Ex.1058	U.S. Patent No. 7,080,151 to Borella et al.
Ex.1059	U.S. Patent No. 7,095,738 to Desanti
Ex.1060	U.S. Patent No. 8,045,558 to Droms et al.
Ex.1061	U.S. Patent No. 7,729,312 to Suzuki et al.
Ex.1062	U.S. Patent No. 7,961,725 to Nagarajan et al.
Ex.1063	U.S. Patent No. 7,813,843 to Patel et al.
Ex.1064	U.S. Patent No. 8,688,834 to Fujimoto et al.
Ex.1065	U.S. Patent No. 7,568,040 to Townsley et al.
Ex.1066	U.S. Patent No. 7,738,882 to Dutta et al.
Ex.1067	U.S. Patent No. 7,543,065 to Barkley et al.
Ex.1068	U.S. Patent No. 7,640,338 to Huitema et al.
Ex.1069	U.S. Patent No. 7,502,474 to Kaniz et al.
Ex.1070	U.S. Patent No. 8,245,304 to Chen et al.
Ex.1071	U.S. Patent No. 7,804,848 to Mirtorabi et al.

V. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, substantial new questions of patentability are raised in connection with claims 1-10 by this request for *ex parte* reexamination, because claims 1-10 are rendered obvious in view of the above-listed prior art

references. Therefore, Requester asks that this request for reexamination be granted and that claims 1-10 be canceled.

As identified in the attached Certificate of Service and in accordance with 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.33(c) and 1.510(b)(5), a copy of the present request, in its entirety, is being served to the address of the attorney or agent of record.

Please direct all correspondence in this matter to the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

April 2, 2021

/Theodore M. Foster/
Theodore M. Foster
Registration No. 57,456

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION
I hereby certify that this correspondence is being filed with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office via EFS Web on April 2, 2021.

/Theresa Lowe/
Theresa Lowe

VI. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that copies of the following,

(1) Request for Ex Parte Reexamination Transmittal Form;

(2) PTO 1449 Modified Form;

(3) Request for Ex Parte Reexamination Under 35 U.S.C. §§ 302-306; and

(4) Exhibits 1001-1019, 1021-1025, 1036-1039, 1041-1055, and 1058-1071

in their entirety were served on:

Faegre Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP (Chicago)
Attn: Patent Docket Dept.
191 N. Wacker Drive, Suite 3700
Chicago, IL 60606

the attorney of record for the assignee of U.S. Patent No. 8,451,844, in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.510(b)(5), on the 2nd day of April 2021.

Dated: April 2, 2021

/Theodore M. Foster/
Theodore M. Foster
Registration No. 57,456

In place of PTO-1449 Form	U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE			*Complete if Known*	
INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT *(use as many sheets as necessary)*				Application Number	In Ex Parte Reexamination of 8,451,844
				Filing Date	Herewith
				First Inventor Name	
				Art Unit	TBD
				Examiner Name	TBD
SHEET	1	OF	1	Attorney Docket Number	43614.401

U. S. PATENTS				
Examiner's Initials	**Cite No.**	**Document Number**	**Issue Date MM-DD-YYYY**	**Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document**
	Ex. 1008	7,639,686	12-29-2009	Wetterwald et al.

U. S. PATENT APPLICATION PUBLICATIONS				
Examiner's Initials	**Cite No.**	**Document Number**	**Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY**	**Name of Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document**
	Ex. 1005	2004/0107287	06-03-2004	Ananda et al.

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS					
Examiner's Initials	**Cite No.**	**Foreign Patent Document (Country Code – Number – Kind)**	**Publication Date MM-DD-YYYY**	**Patentee or Applicant of Cited Document**	**Translation Y/N**

NON-PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS		
Examiner's Initials	**Cite No.**	**Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article, title of the item, date, page(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city/country where published**
	Ex. 1007	Y. Rekhter et al., "Address Allocation for Private Internets," Internet Engineering Task Force ("IETF") Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 1918 ("RFC1918")
	Ex. 1009	C. Huitema, "Teredo: Tunneling IPv6 over UDP through Network Address Translations (NATs)," Internet Engineering Task Force Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 4380 (February 2006) ("RFC4380")
	Ex. 1046	Y. Rekhter, et al., "A Border Gateway Protocol 4 (BGP-4)," IETF Network Working Group, Request for Comments: 4271 (Jan. 2006) ("RFC4271")

Examiner Signature		Date Considered	

EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include a copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

Exhibit 1001

U.S. Patent No. 8,451,844 to Mohamed Boucadair et al. ("'844 patent")

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US008451844B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Boucadair et al.

(10) **Patent No.: US 8,451,844 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: May 28, 2013**

(54) **METHOD OF RECEIVING A DATA PACKET COMING FROM AN IPV4 DOMAIN IN AN IPV6 DOMAIN, AN ASSOCIATED DEVICE, AND ASSOCIATED ACCESS EQUIPMENT**

(75) Inventors: **Mohamed Boucadair**, Rennes (FR); **Jean-Luc Grimault**, Mondeville (FR)

(73) Assignee: **France Telecom**, Paris (FR)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 278 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/001,850**

(22) PCT Filed: **Jun. 16, 2009**

(86) PCT No.: **PCT/FR2009/051148**

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H04L 12/28 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **370/393**; 370/401

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC 370/389, 392, 393, 401, 466
See application file for complete search history.

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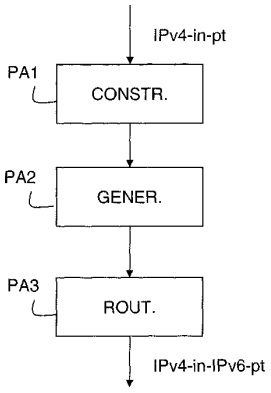
* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner — Hong Cho
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Drinker Biddle & Reath LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method of receiving a data packet from an IPv4 domain in an IPv6 domain, the data packet comprising an IPv4 destination address and a destination port number. The method comprises the following steps: constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number; generating an IPv6 data packet from the IPv6 constructed destination address and the received IPv4 data packet; and routing the generated IPv6 data packet in the IPv6 domain using the IPv6 constructed destination address, the constructed address belonging to a range of IPv6 addresses routable to an interconnection equipment of the IPv6 domain with the IPv4 destination address.

10 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



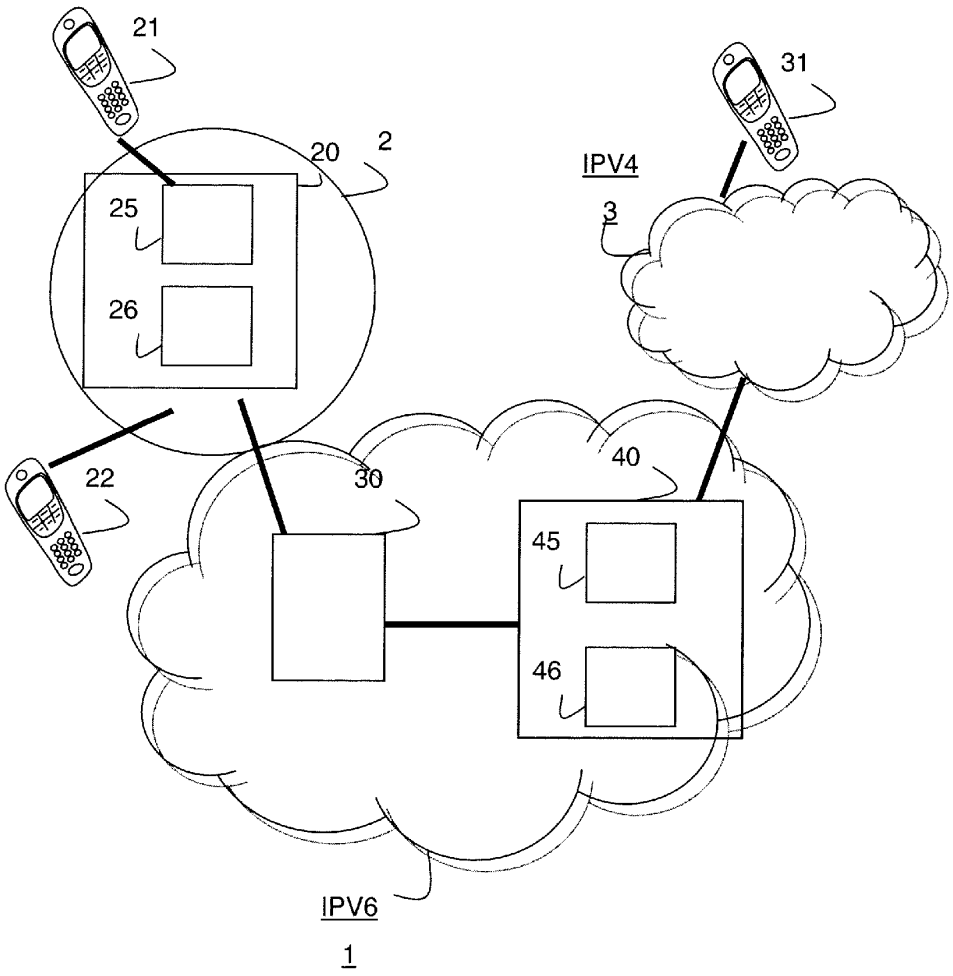


FIG. 1

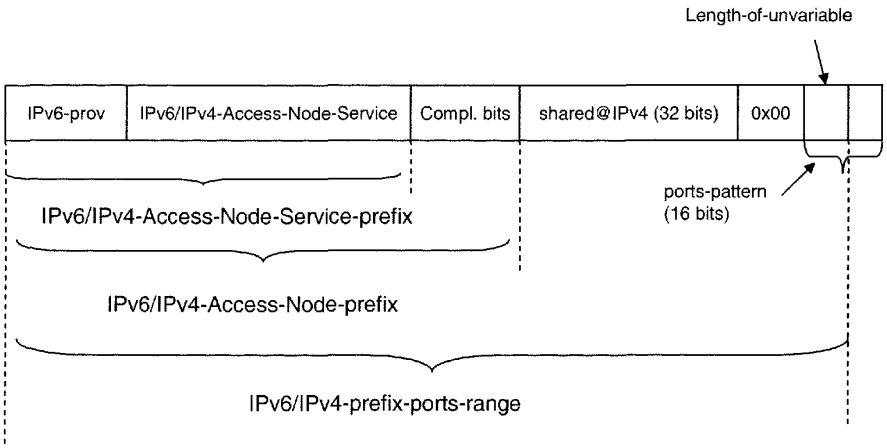

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IPv6/IPv4-Access-Node-Service-prefix
IPv6/IPv4-Access-Node-prefix
IPv6/IPv4-prefix-ports-range

FIG. 2

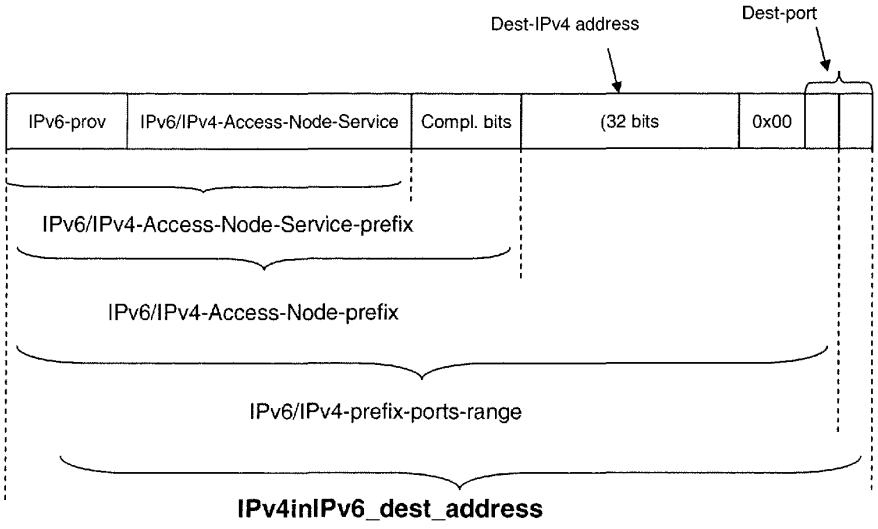

Dest-IPv4 address
Dest-port
IPv6-prov
IPv6/IPv4-Access-Node-Service
Compl. bits
(32 bits
0x00
IPv6/IPv4-Access-Node-Service-prefix
IPv6/IPv4-Access-Node-prefix
IPv6/IPv4-prefix-ports-range
IPv4inIPv6_dest_address

FIG. 4

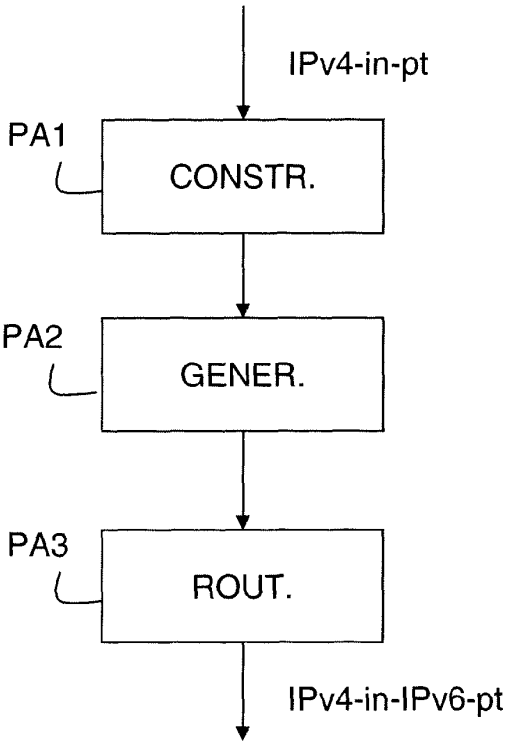


FIG. 3

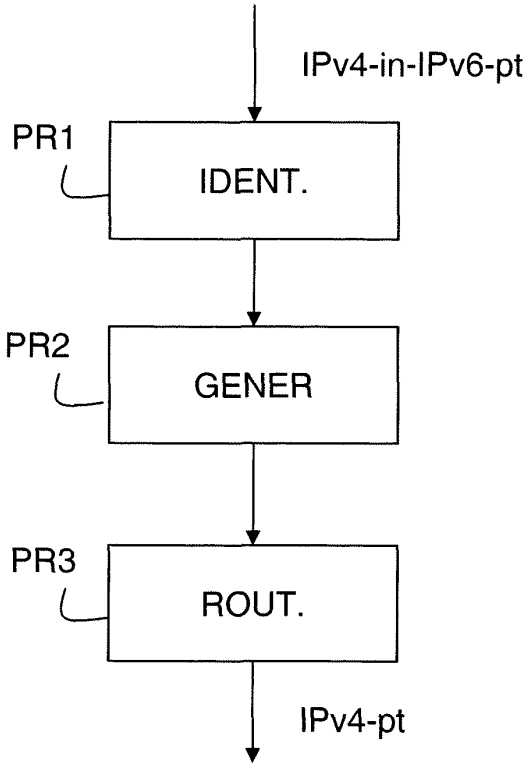


FIG. 5

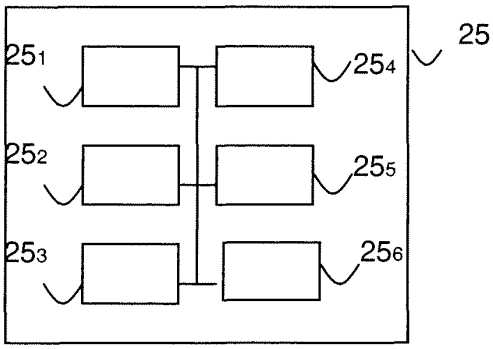


FIG. 6a

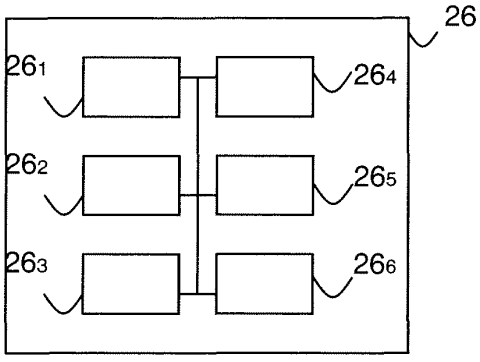


FIG. 6b

METHOD OF RECEIVING A DATA PACKET COMING FROM AN IPV4 DOMAIN IN AN IPV6 DOMAIN, AN ASSOCIATED DEVICE, AND ASSOCIATED ACCESS EQUIPMENT

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is the U.S. national phase of the International Patent Application No. PCT/FR2009/051148 filed Jun. 16, 2009, which claims the benefit of French Application No. 08 54398 filed Jun. 30, 2008, the entire content of which is incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The field of the invention is that of telecommunications networks, in particular IP telecommunications networks transporting data packets from a source equipment identified by a source address to a destination equipment identified by a destination address.

BACKGROUND

This kind of telecommunications network combines a plurality of equipments, connections, and functions dedicated to transporting data coming from terminal equipments connected to the network. In particular, the transport functions may be implemented by activating routing and transmission protocols. A telecommunications network administered by an operator is also referred to as a domain.

An IP connectivity service provider deploys a dedicated architecture to enable terminal equipment users to be contacted. Access to the IP connectivity service is managed by the service provider using the telecommunications network of an operator to route data packets sent by the terminal equipments to their final destinations. In some circumstances, said service provider is also the telecommunications network operator.

This kind of service provider assigns an IP address, generally a public IP address, to a home gateway placed between a home network and the public network or IP domain of the operator. The home gateway generally assigns private IP addresses to the terminals of its home network.

Below, the expression "home gateway" refers to any equipment for interconnecting a private network and a network operated by a service provider, the private network being either a home network or a business network.

The network operated by the service providers is also referred to below as a public network.

Located on the path of data packets between a terminal of its private home network and the IP domain of the operator, the home gateway includes, as known in the art, a table in which it associates the private IP address and the port associated with that terminal with a public IP address of IPv4 type and, with a port of the same gateway on the public network.

This table is known to the person skilled in the art as a NAT (network address translation) table. There are different types of network address translation e.g. symmetrical, Full Cone, and Port Restricted.

It is commonly accepted in the IP service provider community that IPv4 public addresses are going to run out. To avoid this problem the community has in the past taken action leading to the definition of a new protocol known as the Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6). This new version of the Internet Protocol provides a large number of IP addresses and a hierarchical routing mechanism offering improved performance. Providers are not indifferent to warnings recently emanating from the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), notably in reports presented to the Global Routing Operations Working Group (GROW) concerning the risk of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IRNA) running out of IPv4 addresses by the end of 2010.

However, in practice, this solution of the Ipv6 protocol has not as yet been widely adopted by operators, for financial, strategic, and technical reasons linked to managing the complexity of transition and migration.

To limit the number of IPv4 public addresses necessary to provide an IP connectivity service to an installed base of clients, a solution known as Double NAT or Operator NAT has been proposed and implemented. It entails activating a NAT function within the telecommunications network of the operator so that the home gateways use a private address (instead of a public address) in their outgoing NAT tables. Thus the Operator NAT function translates home gateway private addresses into public addresses, which enables a service provider to economize on a non-negligible number of IPv4 public addresses required to provide the IP connectivity service.

The Operator NAT solution has drawbacks including:

- IP data packet processing is made more complex; because of the introduction of a second level of address translation, data packets must be modified twice;
- the necessity to adapt the implementation of conventional Application Level Gateway (ALG) signaling protocols such as the Domain Name System (DNS) protocol, the File Transfer Protocol (FTP), and the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP). Taking the SIP, for example, to keep the NAT table of a home gateway up to date, setting up and maintaining a voice over IP session requires frequent exchanges of signaling between the user terminal and the public network via re-registration requests so that the NAT sessions remain active; with Double NAT, such a mechanism must also be provided in the equipment hosting the Operator NAT function; furthermore, the public address and the public port actually being used for the terminal must be communicated to the SIP application;
- the public telecommunications network operator offering a degraded IP connectivity service can only be deplored, in particular because functions such as port forwarding and DynDNS are not supported in Operator NAT.

What is more, such a solution cannot prevent, but can only delay, the phenomenon of IPv4 addresses running out. It is therefore necessary to provide for a changeover to IPv6 in the medium term. Such a changeover will necessarily lead to a period of transition during which IPv6 domains will have to interconnect with IPv4 domains. There is no provision in current networks for facilitating such interconnection efficiently, optimally, and without instantiation of additional states in the network nodes used to provide an IP connectivity service.

SUMMARY

The invention improves upon the above situation by means of a method of receiving a data packet coming from an IPv4 domain in an IPv6 domain. According to the invention, said data packet includes an IPv4 destination address and a destination port number and said method includes the following steps:

- constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 address, and the destination port number;

generating an IPv6 data packet from the IPv6 constructed destination address and the received IPv4 data packet; and

routing the generated IPv6 data packet using the IPv6 constructed destination address, said constructed address belonging to a range of IPv6 addresses routable to an interconnection equipment of the IPv6 domain with the IPv4 destination address.

Thus the invention is based on an entirely novel and inventive approach to routing a data packet coming from an IPv4 in an IPv6 domain. When an IPv4 data packet enters the IPv6 domain, the invention enables the IPv6 domain access equipment to construct an IPv6 destination address routable in the IPv6 domain from the IPv4 destination address and the destination port and to generate an IPv6 data packet containing the constructed destination address. This IPv6 constructed destination address is routable in the IPv6 domain and contains the payload carried by the IPv4 data packet.

Clearly the invention requires the destination terminal to have an IPv4 address from which an IPv6 destination address can be constructed.

The invention also provides a method of sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to an IPv4 destination address. According to the invention the packet includes an IPv6 destination address of the packet constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and a destination port number and said method executes the following steps on reception of the data packet:

extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address;

generating an IPv4 data packet from the IPv6 data packet, said packet including said IPv4 destination address, said destination port number; and

routing the IPv4 data packet to its IPv4 destination.

The IPv6 data packet is routed in the IPv6 domain as far as an equipment interconnecting the IPv6 domain and an IPv4 domain. The method of the invention generates from this IPv6 data packet an IPv4 data packet that the IPv4 domain will be able to route to its destination.

With the mechanism of the invention for constructing an IPv6 address from an IPv4 address, it is possible to retrieve the IPv4 address on which the IPv6 constructed address is based. It is therefore not necessary to store a table for translating IPv4 addresses to IPv6 addresses or to maintain states relating to sessions in an equipment interconnecting the IPv4 and IPv6 domains. Thus the invention makes it possible to route an IPv4 data packet in the form of an IPv6 data packet via an equipment interconnecting the IPv6 domain with an IPv4 domain and to route the packet to its final destination using the payload contained in the packet received by said interconnecting equipment to its destination without having recourse to state tables that are laborious to maintain.

As a result of these the methods of the invention for receiving and sending a data packet employ a simple method of interconnecting IPv4 and IPv6 domains. By imposing the use of the IPv6 protocol to route IPv4 data, they further favor progressive migration from IPv4 domains to the IPv6 protocol.

Note that constructing the IPv6 data packet from the IPv4 data packet may consist in encapsulation or protocol translation. Conversely, the generation of the IPv4 data packet from the IPv6 data packet may be effected by packet de-encapsulation or protocol translation, depending on the method employed to construct the IPv6 data packet from the IPv4 data packet (encapsulation or protocol translation).

The method of the invention for receiving a data packet is advantageously used by a device for receiving a data packet coming from an IPv4 domain in an IPv6 domain, characterized in that said data packet includes an IPv4 destination address and an IPv4 destination port number and said device includes:

means for constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 address, and the destination port number;

means for generating an IPv6 data packet from the IPv6 constructed destination address and the received IPv4 data packet; and

means for routing the generated IPv6 data packet in the IPv6 domain using the IPv6 constructed destination address, said constructed address belonging to a range of IPv6 addresses routable to an interconnection equipment of the IPv6 domain with the IPv4 destination address.

The method of the invention for sending a data packet is advantageously used by a device for sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to an IPv4 domain, characterized in that said packet including an IPv6 destination address of the packet constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and a destination port number, said device, on reception of the data packet makes use of:

means for extracting the IPv4 destination address and the port number from the IPv6 destination address;

means for generating an IPv4 data packet from the IPv6 data packet, said packet including said IPv4 destination address and said destination port number; and

means for routing the IPv4 data packet to its IPv4 destination.

The invention also provides access equipment to an IPv6 domain including an interface with at least one IPv4 domain. According to the invention, this kind of equipment includes:

a device according to the invention for receiving a data packet coming from an IPv4 domain in the IPv6 domain; and

a device according to the invention for sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to an IPv4 domain.

This kind of access equipment therefore interconnects the IPv6 domain to which it belongs and to a neighboring IPv4 domain. The neighboring IPv4 domain may be a public network managed by an operator or a private network, either a home network or a business network. Note that this access equipment may be a network equipment of any type, provided that it has a network interface between an IPv6 and an IPv4 domain. It may in particular be a user terminal such as a personal computer.

According to one aspect of the invention, the IPv4 domain is a public network and said access equipment includes first means for advertising to the IPv4 domain IPv4 addresses of network equipments connected to the IPv6 domain and second means for advertising in the IPv6 domain IPv6 addresses constructed from IPv4 addresses of the IPv4 domain.

The access equipment is a IPv4 public domain access node. The advertisements that it broadcasts indicate to the other equipments of its domain and to the IPv4 domain access nodes that the data packets comprising the advertised addresses must be sent to it.

According to another aspect of the invention, the IPv4 domain is a private network and the access equipment is a home gateway adapted to connect user terminals of the private network to the IPv6 domain.

By private network is meant any type of home or business network. A home gateway of the invention is necessarily a dual stack gateway, meaning that it is able to implement both the IPv4 protocol and the IPv6 protocol. According to the invention, the gateway may receive from its private network

IPv4 data packets and use the IPv6 protocol to route them in the IPv6 domain, and as well send data packets received from the IPv6 domain to a terminal of its IPv4 private network.

According to another aspect of the invention, such a home gateway includes means for obtaining an IPv4 address, a range of authorized port numbers, and a range of authorized IPv6 addresses, said range of IPv6 addresses being constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 address, and the range of authorized IPv4 port numbers.

According to the invention, the home gateway has a range of IPv6 addresses that it may use to generate an IPv6 data packet from a data packet received from a user terminal of its private network. Conversely, it receives from the IPv6 domain IPv6 data packets comprising a IPv6 constructed destination address belonging to said range of addresses and routes the IPv4 data packet that it generates from the received IPv6 packet to the user terminal corresponding to the destination port number of the packet.

In one particular implementation of the invention, the steps of the methods of sending and receiving a data packet are determined by computer program instructions.

Consequently, the invention also provides a computer program on an information medium, adapted to be executed in a sending, receiving or routing device or more generally in a computer, this program including instructions for executing the steps of a sending, receiving or routing method as described above.

This program may use any programming language and take the form of source code, object code or a code intermediate between source code and object code, such as a partially-compiled form, or any other desirable form.

The invention also provides a computer-readable information medium containing instructions of a computer program as referred to above.

The information medium may be any entity or device capable of storing the program. For example, the medium may include storage means, such as a ROM, for example a CD ROM or a micro-electronic circuit ROM, or magnetic storage means, for example a floppy disk or a hard disk.

Moreover, the information medium may be a transmissible medium such as an electrical or optical signal, which may be routed via an electrical or optical cable, by radio or by other means. The program of the invention can in particular be downloaded over an Internet-type network.

Alternatively, the information medium may be an integrated circuit in which the program is incorporated, the circuit being adapted to execute the method in question or to be used in its execution

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Other advantages and features of the invention become more clearly apparent on reading the following description of one particular implementation of the invention, provided by way of illustrative and non-limiting example only, and the appended drawings, in which:

FIG. **1** shows diagrammatically an IPv6 domain and an IPv4 domain interconnected according to the invention;

FIG. **2** shows the structure of an IPv6 address prefix constructed according to the invention;

FIG. **3** shows diagrammatically steps of the method of the invention of receiving data packets coming from an IPv4 domain in an IPv6 domain;

FIG. **4** shows the structure of an IPv6 address constructed according to the invention from an IPv4 address and a destination port;

FIG. **5** shows diagrammatically the steps of the method of the invention of sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to an IPv4 destination address;

FIG. **6***a* shows diagrammatically the structure of a device of the invention for receiving from an IPv4 domain in an IPv6 domain; and

FIG. **6***b* shows diagrammatically the structure of a device of the invention for sending from an IPv6 domain to an IPv4 destination address.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The general principle of the invention relies on constructing an IPv6 address from an IPv4 address, a predetermined operator prefix, and a port number. This enables transformation of an IPv4 packet entering an IPv6 domain and an IPv6 packet leaving an IPv6 domain to go to an IPv4 domain without it being necessary to maintain a table of correspondence between the IPv4 and IPv6 addresses in an access node to the IPv6 domain.

It will be recalled that IPv6 addresses comprise 16 bytes (128 bits), compared to the 4 bytes (32 bits) of IPv4 addresses. There is therefore an extremely large potential number of IPv6 addresses compared to the number of IPv4 addresses. An IPv6 address has two parts:

- a left-hand part (the prefix) that identifies a subnetwork of the domain;
- a right-hand part that identifies a machine connected to the subnetwork.

The longest prefixes assigned to a subnetwork are generally "/64" prefixes, i.e. contain 64 bits for identifying the subnetwork. The right-hand 64 bits of the address are then used to identify a particular machine belonging to the subnetwork. Shorter prefixes (for example "/56" or even "/48") enable identification of larger subnetworks, themselves often including "/64" subnetworks. Nevertheless, there is nothing in the IPv6 standard to prohibit the use of prefixes longer than "/64" and it is therefore possible to conceive of a "/116" prefix, for example, identifying a subnetwork that may include 4096 machines.

Note that the only restriction on prefixes longer than "/64" is simply that the machines behind the corresponding subnetwork will not be able to use the autoconfiguration mechanism described in the document RFC 2462. That mechanism enables a machine knowing its level 2 address (for example its MAC Ethernet address) to configure for itself, subject to certain conditions, the right-hand **64** bits of its IPv6 address, deriving its level 2 address therefrom using a precise algorithm. This autoconfiguration mechanism is not obligatory, however, and other mechanisms may be preferable, for example that corresponding to the DHCPv6 protocol (see RFC 3315) that among other things makes it possible to obtain an IPv6 address from a DHCPv6 server.

Turning now from a simple IPv6 machine to an IPv6 router (for example an IPv6 home gateway), it is known that such an equipment must have one or more IPv6 prefixes representing the subnetworks whose packets it routes. An IPv6 router must therefore be configured with one or more prefixes.

An extension of the DHCPv6 protocol enables a router requiring one or more IPv6 prefixes (for example a home gateway) to request them from an equipment that is able to delegate prefixes (typically an upstream router). This extension is described in RFC 3633 (IPv6 Prefix Options for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) version 6) and specifies an identity association for a prefix delegation option in DHCPv6 messages for passing on the delegated prefix or prefixes. Once the requesting router has been del-

egated one or more IPv6 prefixes, it routes all IPv6 packets going to or coming from machines whose addresses are inscribed the prefix or prefixes that it manages.

There is described below with reference to FIG. **1** an IPv6 domain **1** including an IPv6/IPv4 access node **40** to an IPv4 domain **3** and an access router **30** adapted to route data packets going to or coming from a home gateway **20** connected to the IPv6 domain **1**. This kind of gateway administers a private home network **2** to which the terminals **21** and **22** are connected.

In the context of the invention, a dual-stack (DS) home gateway is considered, i.e. a home gateway that has activated both of the IPv4 and IPv6 protocol stacks. Accordingly, such a gateway is able to process (in particular to send and receive) only IPv4 or IPv6 data packets.

The terminals **21** and **22** may be dual-stack (IPv4 and IPv6) or mono-version IPv6 (or pure IPv6) terminals. How the invention enables interconnection of an IPv6 domain and at least one IPv4 domain for IPv6 terminals is described below.

The following "hybrid" circumstances are considered:

- routing an incoming IPv4 data packet sent by a user terminal of the IPv4 domain **3** to a user terminal **21**, **22** of the home network **2** of the gateway **20** connected to the IPv6 domain **1**; and
- routing an incoming IPv4 data packet sent by a user terminal **21**, **22** of the IPv4 private domain **2** of the gateway to a user terminal of the IPv4 domain **3**.

The details of sending pure IPv6 or pure IPv4 packets being known to the person skilled in the art, they are not described in more detail here.

To be able to connect to the IPv6 domain or network, the home gateway **20** has IP connectivity elements provided by the connectivity service provider.

However, note that the invention is not limited to access to the IP connectivity service (Internet or Intranet, for example) via a home gateway, but also applies to user terminals in other Internet or Intranet network access contexts. One example is access from a simple mobile terminal of a mobile network or from a sophisticated mobile terminal that could serve as a gateway, communicating with other terminals in its local area network, for example via Bluetooth.

According to the invention, the home gateway **20** has the following IP connectivity elements:

- a standard IPv4 address below designated "@IPv4"; if the gateway hosts in its home network pure IPv6 client terminals, this IPv4 address is referred to as a "dummy" address because it is not used by the gateway to send/receive IP traffic;
- a range of authorized port numbers (ports_pattern/length_of_unvariable);
- a IPv6 constructed address prefix (IPv6_prefix_ports_range); and
- a native IPv6 address prefix (IPv6_prefix_native); this second prefix is not mandatory, however; the IPv6 constructed prefix is sufficient on its own.

The @IPv4, IPv6_prefix_ports_range and IPv6_prefix_native elements are standard information elements in the usual IPv4 and IPv6 context.

According to the invention, the information element IPv6_prefix_ports_range intrinsically contains the elements @IPv4 and ports_pattern/length_of_unvariable.

In one implementation of the invention, the IPv4 address @IPv4 is an address shared@IPv4 that is shared by a plurality of home gateways of the IPv6 domain **1** and the range of authorized port numbers for the home gateway **20** is a range of port numbers reserved for that gateway.

Clearly sharing the public address shared@IPv4 between home gateways makes it possible to economize on the number of IPv4 addresses used and to delay the phenomenon of running out of addresses. Moreover, its use is justified by the need to interconnect IPv4 domains and IPv6 domains. This interconnection is generally effected by means of representation addresses. If the installed base of IPv6 clients is large, then many IPv4 representation addresses are required.

The various home gateways that share the same address shared@IPv4 are uniquely identified by the port numbers that they use as each of them has the benefit of a range of contiguous port numbers, undoubtedly small, but nevertheless reserved to it.

The invention proposes interconnecting IPv6 and IPv4 domains in a manner that requires the assignment of IPv4 addresses to function and thus ensures in a transparent manner continuity of connectivity between heterogeneous terminals (i.e. IPv4 and IPv6).

An advantage of the implementation of the invention in which the IPv4 addresses are shared is therefore to facilitate migration to IPv6 addressing at the same time as economizing on IPv4 addresses. In a context of transition between the IPv4 and IPv6 addressing modes, this can advantageously make it possible to avoid a penury of addresses until migration is completed. Another advantage is an immediate return on the investment in IPv6 plant (because the use of IPv6 capacity depends not on the behavior of the clients but on the operator).

In the remainder of the description the IPv4 address assigned to the gateway **20** is a shared address shared@IPv4.

Referring to FIG. **1**, the home gateway **20** is connected to the IPv6 network or domain of the operator by a dual-stack (DS) access router **30**. This is the first router that the IPv6 and IPv4 data packets encounter when they leave the home gateway. Note that this configuration is given by way of example only. A DS home gateway may instead be interconnected with an IPv4 first access router and an IPv6 second access router. There is considered below a DS access router **30** like that from FIG. **1**.

According to the network architecture adopted at the IPv6 routing level, the access router **30** may advertise in the upstream direction of the network (i.e. towards the network **1** of the IP connectivity service provider) the IPv6 prefixes that it routes, i.e. the prefixes IPv6_prefix_ports_range and IPv6_prefix_native of the home gateways that it serves.

The access router **30** obtains the IPv6 prefixes of the home gateways that it serves in a manner that is entirely conventional in an IPv6 network environment. Two methods are described below:

1) it receives IPv6 routing advertisements (IPv6_prefix_ports_range and IPv6_prefix_native) from the home gateways that it serves; to this end each home gateway advertises its prefixes (IPv6_prefix_ports_range and IPv6_prefix_native) in the upstream direction; or

2) it obtains IPv6_prefix_ports_range and IPv6_prefix_native by prefix delegation as described in RFC 3633 (IPv6 Prefix Options For Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) version 6).

An example of an IPv6 address prefix constructed in accordance with the invention, such as the prefix IPv6_prefix_ports_range assigned to the home gateway **20**, is described below with reference to FIG. **2**.

This IPv6 prefix combines the bits of the IPv4 public address shared_@IPv4 and the range of authorized port numbers (ports_pattern/length_of_unvariable) for the gateway **20** and makes it possible to route the incoming IPv6 packet to the destination home gateway unambiguously. It is an IPv6 prefix that is routable in an IPv6 network. It could even be routed in

the IPv6 network if it were chosen to be a prefix inscribed in the prefix of the network operator providing the home gateway (especially if it were advertised in the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)). In the FIG. **2** example, this prefix comprises, from left to right:

- the IPv6 prefix assigned to the access node **40**: IPv6/IPv4_Access_Node_prefix; this prefix is advantageously chosen so that it is inscribed in the IPv6 operator prefix IPv6-prov assigned to the IP connectivity service provider by its Regional Internet Registry (RIR) and thus includes this operator prefix in its first bits;
- the bits IPv6/IPv4_Access_Node_Service identifying to the operator the interconnection service IPv6/IPv4_Access_Node in accordance with the present invention; the sequence made up of the bits of the operator prefix followed by the bits of IPv6/IPv4_Access_Node_Service constitute the prefix IPv6/IPv4_Access_Node_Service_prefix that identifies the service;
- complementary bits identifying a particular access node IPv6/IPv4_Access_Node serving the home gateway; for load-balancing reasons, the prefix IPv6/IPv4_Access_Node_prefix may not be specific to only one access node;
- the 32 bits of the address Shared_@IPv4 of the gateway **20**;
- optionally, 8 reserved bits set to 0; this byte may be used to distinguish between the different types of port (UDP, TCP, SCTP, etc.); it could take the value "X" for UDP processing, "Y" for TCP processing, etc.;
- the 16 bits representing the range of port numbers authorized for the gateway (ports_pattern), with an invariant part on the left in these 16 bits (the more significant bits), of length length_of_unvariable; note that if the IPv4 address of the gateway **20** is not shared by a plurality of home gateways, the range of authorized port numbers is of maximum and identical size for all the gateways.

The length of the prefix IPv6_prefix_ports_range is established as follows: 128−16(length of an IPv6 address−port coding address)=112 bits plus length_of_unvariable (length of invariant bits representing the range of authorized source ports).

Note that the prefix IPv6_prefix_ports_range constructed according to the invention is longer than the prefixes recommended by the IPv6 standard for IPv6 deployment. It nevertheless conforms to the IPv6 standards.

The IPv6 domain **1** described with reference to FIG. **1** includes at least one access node **40** of the invention. Note that it may include other access nodes of the invention. The access node **40** (IPv6/IPv4_Access_Node) is a particular Dual-Stack (IPv4 and IPv6) router. In one implementation of the invention, it includes devices for routing an incoming IPv4 data packet from the IPv4 network **3** going to the network **1** and an outgoing IPv6 packet from the network **2** going to a destination in the IPv4 domain **3**.

In the network **1**, the access node **40** (IPv6/IPv4_Access_Node) is typically upstream of the access router or routers **30** (i.e. towards the network core in an interconnection segment with adjacent networks), as shown in FIG. **1**.

The method of receiving a data packet coming from an IPv4 domain in an IPv6 domain is described below with reference to FIG. **3**. The FIG. **3** example considers a data packet IPv4-in-pt entering an IPv6 domain from an IPv4 domain and going to a user terminal of the IPv6 domain **1**, for example the terminal **21**. The terminal is behind the home gateway **20** that has an IPv4 address @IPv4 or shared@IPv4 and a range of authorized ports_pattern/length_of_unvariable.

The incoming packet IPv4-in-pt, if it is going to the user terminal **21** of the home network of the home gateway **20**, comprises an IPv4 destination address equal to shared@IPv4 and a destination port inscribed in the ports range ports_pattern/length_of_unvariable of the hone gateway **20**.

As mentioned above with reference to FIG. **2**, the address shared@IPv4 and the range of port numbers ports_pattern/length_of_unvariable are located in the prefix IPv6_prefix_ports_range of the home gateway **20**.

The packet IPv4-in-pt is received by the access node **40**, which uses the receiving method of the invention. In a preliminary step, the IP connectivity provider advertised to the IPv4 domains with which it has an interface the IPv4 addresses assigned to home gateways of the domain **1** to which it is responsible for routing the IPv4 packets. It advertised this either via the access node **40** itself or an autonomous system board router (ASBR) using a technique known to the person skilled in the art.

The packet IPv4-in-pt comprises a destination address @IPv4 or shared@IPv4 managed by the access node **40** and a destination port dest-port. According to the invention, the receiving method includes a step PA**1** of constructing an IPv6 destination address IPv4inIPv6_dest_address by concatenating a prefix IPv6/IPv4_Access_Node_prefix of the access node **40**, said IPv4 destination address shared@IPv4, and the destination port number dest-port, as described with reference to FIG. **4**. The destination port number dest-port is inserted in the right-hand part of the IPv6 constructed destination address. The receiving method of the invention thus inserts both the 32 bits of the destination IPv4 address of the received IPv4 packet and the 16 bits of the destination port dest-port to constitute a constructed destination IPv6 address that is referred to as IPv4inIPv6_dest_address.

In a step PA**2**, the receiving device of the invention generates an IPv6 data packet IPv4inIPv6-pt from the IPv6 constructed destination address IPv4inIPv6_dest_address and the received IPv4 data packet. One implementation of the invention encapsulates the received IPv4 packet in an IPv6 packet:

- the IPv6 source address of which is one of the IPv6 addresses that IPv6/IPv4_Access_Node **40** owns (for one of its interfaces); and
- whose IPv6 destination address is the address IPv4inIPv6_dest_address.

Another implementation translates the received IPv4 packet IPv4-in-pt into an IPv6 packet with which is associated the construct IPv6 address after previously extracting from the received IPv4 packet its destination IPv4 address, its destination port, its sort IPv4 address, and its source port. Note, however, that if the final destination of the data packet is an IPv4 terminal **21**, **22** of the home network **2** of the gateway **20**, only the encapsulation is valid. The translation applies when the data packet is going to an IPv6 terminal of the home network **2**.

In step PA**3**, the IPv6 data packet IPv4inIPv6-pt generated using the IPv6 constructed destination address is routed in the IPv6 domain **1**. the packet IPv4inIPv6-pt therefore enters the IPv6 routing core of the access node IPv6/IPv4_Access_Node **40**.

By construction, its destination address IPv4inIPv6_dest_address is inscribed in the prefix IPv6_prefix_ports_range of the home gateway **20**. The packet IPv4inIPv6-pt is routed to the interface of the access node

IPv6/IPv4_Access_Node **40** that serves the corresponding IPv6 route to the home gateway **20**.

Note that if the destination address IPv4inIPv6_dest_address is not inscribed in any prefix IPv6_prefix_ports_range (or any encompassing prefix), the packet would be destroyed en route, because it could not be routed to any prefix IPv6_prefix_ports_range and thus to any home gateway.

If the destination address IPv4inIPv6_dest_address is inscribed in the prefix IPv6_prefix_ports_range, the packet IPv4inIPv6-pt reaches the dual-stack access router **30** serving the home gateway **20** that hosts the user terminal **21** in its home network **2**. It is routed by the dual-stack access router **30** to the home gateway, which knows the route to the prefix IPv6_prefix_ports_range.

In one implementation of the invention, the home gateway **20** includes a device using the method of the invention of sending the data packet IPv4inIPv6-pt. A method of this kind is described below with reference to FIG. **5**.

When the packet IPv4inIPv6-pt reaches the home gateway **20**, the gateway determines whether it is a standard IPv6 packet or an IPv6 packet encapsulating an IPv4 packet using the header of the received packet (in particular the bits identifying the prefix Ipv6/Ipv4_Access_Node_Service_prefix).

If it is an IPv6 packet encapsulating an IPv4 packet, the sending method includes a first step PR**1** of generating an IPv4 packet from the received IPv6 packet. This may entail de-encapsulating the IPv4 packet contained in the packet IPv4inIPv6-pt. Such de-encapsulation yields the packet IPv4-in-pt initially sent by the sender terminal in the IPv4 domain **3** and, in particular, its destination port number dest-port. In this situation, the method includes a step PR**2** of verifying that this destination port number dest-port belongs to the range of port numbers ports_pattern/length_of_unvariable authorized for the gateway **20**. Note that this kind of verification is of particular benefit if the IPv4 address of the home gateway is a shared address shared@IPv4 and the range of port numbers reserved for the gateway **20** is small.

If the result of this verification is positive, a step PR**3** of routing the data packet IPv4-in-pt to the user terminal **21** is executed in the known standard manner.

Note that an internal network address translation (NAT) device is often included in this kind of home gateway if it serves a plurality of user terminals **21**, **22** in its home network. The packet IPv4-in-pt received from the outside is then processed by the internal NAT of the home gateway **20** and re-transmitted to the final destination terminal **21** in the home network.

Clearly an encapsulated data packet represents a first phase of migrating to IPv6 addressing. It enables routing of IPv4 packets under the IPv6 protocol in the IPv6 domain **1**, but after de-encapsulation the IPv4 packets are received and processed under the IPv4 protocol, which makes it necessary for the home gateway **20** to be able to manage an IPv4 address.

If the IPv6 packet is not one encapsulating an IPv4 packet, but an IPv6 packet obtained by translating the data packet IPv4-in-pt, the home gateway **20** routes the IPv6 packet in the standard manner to the destination terminal. Clearly this situation represents a second migration phase, no longer imposing a dual-stack terminal.

According to one aspect of the invention, an IPv6 address replacement step may be executed by the gateway, consisting in replacing the constructed destination address IPv4inIPv6_dest_address with a native address IPv6_address_native-UE of the terminal **21**. This is of benefit if the data packet IPv4-in-pt is part of a response to a data packet sent beforehand by the destination terminal **21** with its IPv6 native source address and for which the gateway had advantageously stored this native address in its NAT table before sending it. At that moment, it replaced the native address with the constructed address of the terminal **21** to enable the access node **40** to extract an IPv4 source address from it when transforming the outgoing IPv6 into an IPv4 packet.

Consider next setting up an outgoing call to an IPv4 destination, for example an IPV4 web server on the Internet. A user terminal of the home network **2**, for example an IPv6 PC **22** of the gateway **20**, sends a data packet to this IPv4 party **3**. The application running on the PC in this situation is an IPv6 browser. The source user terminal **22** may be a DS terminal or a pure IPv6 terminal. Consider the situation in which the terminal **22** sends IPv4 data packets.

On reception of the IPv4 data packet, the home gateway **20** executes the method of the invention of receiving a data packet, described above with reference to FIG. **3**. It therefore constructs source and destination IPv6 addresses and generates an IPv6 data packet using the mechanism described with reference to FIG. **4**. Note that the composition of an IPv6 source address is subject to the same rules as that of an IPv6 destination address. It furthermore extracts its source port number and, if necessary, replaces it with a port number belonging to the range of authorized port numbers assigned to it. It then routes the IPv6 packet constructed in this way to the router **30**.

Before being routed to its final destination, the IPv4 packet must be extracted from the IPv6 packet by a particular equipment of the network responsible for the converse operation, for example the access node **40**, which then executes the data packet sending method already described with reference to FIG. **5**.

Using the invention, a home gateway can be connected only in IPv6 to the domain **1** and the access router dual stack access router **30** can only be IPv6 (Ipv6_access_router).

In the example described with reference to FIG. **1**, the home gateway **20** and the access node **40** of the invention include a device **25** that is described below with reference to FIG. **6***a* for receiving a data packet. It includes the hardware elements conventionally found in a standard computer or a dedicated router, namely a processor $\mathbf{25}_1$, a random-access memory (RAM) $\mathbf{25}_2$, a read-only memory (ROM) $\mathbf{25}_3$, and telecommunications means $\mathbf{25}_4$ for communicating with the network **1**.

According to the invention, the device **25** includes a memory $\mathbf{25}_5$ containing a database in which is stored an address translation table (NAT table) for translating addresses between the domain **1** and its home network **3**.

Note that this memory may equally well be external to the device **25** provided that said device can access it.

The read-only memory $\mathbf{25}_5$ constitutes a storage medium of the invention that stores the computer program of the invention. The program includes instructions for executing the steps of the method of the invention of receiving a data packet described above with reference to FIG. **3**.

The home gateway **20** and the access node **40** of the invention further include a device **26** that is described below with reference to FIG. **6***b* for sending a leaving packet. It includes the hardware elements conventionally found in a standard computer or a dedicated router, namely a processor $\mathbf{26}_1$, a random-access memory (RAM) $\mathbf{26}_2$, a read-only memory (ROM) $\mathbf{26}_3$, and telecommunications means $\mathbf{26}_4$ for communicating with the network **1**.

According to the invention, the device **26** includes a memory $\mathbf{26}_5$ that may contain, for the home gateway, a data-

base in which is stored an address translation table (NAT table) for translating addresses between the domain **1** and its home network **3**.

Note that this memory may equally well be external to the device **26** provided that said device can access it.

The read-only memory $\mathbf{26}_5$ constitutes a storage medium of the invention that stores the computer program of the invention. The program includes instructions for executing the steps of the method of the invention of sending a data packet described above with reference to FIG. **5**.

Note that the devices **25**, **26** respectively using the receiving and sending methods described above for the home gateway **20** and the access node **40** may be combined in a single device adapted to implement both the receiving method and the sending method of the invention.

Note also that these devices may equally well be included in a user terminal connected directly to the network **1** of the connectivity service provider.

Note that the invention is not limited to the FIG. **1** example, as the devices **25** and **26** may very well be implemented on a computer or any other equipment of the network **1**.

To summarize, the invention makes possible a first phase of migration of IP connectivity services towards IPv6 using packet routing mechanisms that takes the following factors into account:

- Service operators suffer a problem of running out of IPv4 addresses.
- The final migration to IPv6 will take a plurality of years (10 years minimum), mainly because of the large number of participants to "convince" to go over to IPv6, the large number of autonomous systems (AS), and the diversity of interconnection mechanisms. Moreover, it should be pointed out that the address problem is a priori of concern only to operators. Clients have no reason to modify the architecture of their local networks, in particular its FTP, HTTP, etc. servers, to IPv6. Operators must expect a long haul to assist clients with the changeover to IPv6.
- Simply migrating a given domain to IPv6 does not solve the problem of global connectivity (contacting any remote machine present on the Internet). Interconnection with the IPv4 world must therefore be provided.
- A solution based on NAT-PT that is not stateless is not to be recommended. This would degrade the service provided as value-added services linked to port forwarding configured by clients would not work

The mechanisms of the invention for routing IP packets make it possible to encourage the use of the IPv6 protocol by activating IPv6 and providing a solution making it possible to encourage IPv6 traffic based on a stateless interconnection function placed in the network. The solution of the invention uses dual-stack (DS) user terminals and home gateways (i.e. user terminals and home gateways that have activated both the IPv4 and IPv6 protocol stacks). Because of this, these equipments are in a position to process (send and receive) IPv4 and IPv6 messages.

This step proposes assigning the same IPv4 address to a plurality of gateways, which is advantageous and further makes it possible to economies on IPv4 addresses. To distinguish between home gateways sharing the same IPv4 address:

- a range of authorized source ports is assigned each gateway (or other equipments in context other than home internet access) for outgoing calls;
- a particular IPv6 prefix IPv6_prefix_ports_range (englobing the IPv4 address and the range of ports) is placed in the incoming IPv6 routing chain towards the home gateway.

For incoming IPv4 calls, an IPv4/IPv6 interconnection equipment or access node is inserted into the path via dedicated advertisements under the interior gateway protocol (IGP) or the border gateway protocol (BGP). On reception of an IPv4 packet, it constructs a destination IPv6 address on the basis of the destination IPv4 information (address and port) and encapsulate the received IPv4 packet in an IPv6 packet having that destination address. If the IPv4 packet is addressed to a particular home gateway X, the IPv6 constructed address is in fact encompassed in the IPv6_prefix_ports_range of the home gateway X. This will receive the IPv6 packet encapsulating the IPv4 packet fabricated by the access node. On its reception, it will de-encapsulate this packet to obtain the IPv4 packet contained it is and route it normally in its LAN to the equipment concerned.

For outgoing calls, the terminals may use their shared IPv4 address or their IPv6 (native or constructed) addresses. If the IPv4 address is used, then the home gateway constrains the source port number so as to be inscribed in the authorized range. The packet is routed under IPv4 in the normal way to its final destination. If the remote machine generates a response to this packet, then the generated response packet is intercepted by the access node (using IGP/BGP routing advertisements), which proceeds to carry out the processing of the invention.

The invention claimed is:

1. A method of receiving a data packet from an IPv4 domain in an IPv6 domain, said data packet comprising an IPv4 destination address and a destination port number, said method comprising the following steps:

- constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number;
- generating an IPv6 data packet from the IPv6 constructed destination address and the received IPv4 packet; and
- routing the generated IPv6 data packet in the IPv6 domain using the IPv6 constructed destination address, said constructed address belonging to a range of IPv6 addresses routable to an interconnection equipment of the IPv6 domain with the IPv4 destination address.

2. A non-transitory computer program product that is at least one of downloadable from a communications network and stored on a computer-readable medium and executable by a microprocessor, comprising program code instructions for executing the method according to claim **1** of receiving in an IPv6 domain a data packet from an IPv4 domain.

3. A method of sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to a destination address of an IPv4 domain, said packet comprising an IPv6 destination address of the packet constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and a destination port number, said method executing the following steps on reception of the data packet:

- extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address;
- generating an IPv4 data packet from the IPv6 data packet, said packet including said IPv4 destination address and said destination port number; and
- routing the IPv4 data packet to its IPv4 destination.

4. A non-transitory computer program product that is at least one of downloadable from a communications network and/or stored on a computer-readable medium and/or executable by a microprocessor, comprising program code instructions for executing the method according to claim **3** of sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to a destination address of an IPv4 domain.

5. A device for receiving a data packet from an IPv4 domain in an IPv6 domain, said data packet comprising an IPv4 destination address and an IPv4 destination port number, said device comprising:

means for constructing an IPv6 destination address by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 destination address, and the destination port number;

means for generating an IPv6 data packet from the IPv6 constructed destination address and the received IPv4 packet; and

means for routing the generated IPv6 data packet in the IPv6 domain using the IPv6 constructed destination address, said constructed address belonging to a range of IPv6 addresses routable to an interconnection equipment of the IPv6 domain with the IPv4 destination address.

6. Access equipment to an IPv6 domain comprising an interface with at least one IPv4 domain, further comprising:

a device according to claim **5** for receiving a data packet coming from an IPv4 domain in the IPv6 domain; and

a device for sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to an IPv4 domain, said packet comprising an IPv6 destination address of the packet constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and a destination port number, said device, on reception of the data packet, making use of:

means for extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address;

means for generating an IPv4 data packet from the IPv6 data packet, said packet including said IPv4 destination address and said destination port number; and

means for routing the IPv4 data packet to its IPv4 destination.

7. IPv6 domain access equipment according to claim **6**, wherein the IPv4 is a public network, said equipment comprising first means for advertising to the IPv4 domain IPv4 addresses of network equipments connected to the IPv6 domain and second means for advertising in the IPv6 domain IPv6 addresses constructed from IPv4 addresses of the IPv4 domain.

8. IPv6 domain access equipment according to claim **6**, wherein the IPv4 domain is a private network, the access equipment is a home gateway adapted to connect user terminals of the private network to the IPv6 domain.

9. IPv6 domain access equipment according to claim **8**, comprising means for obtaining an IPv4 address, a range of port numbers, and a range of authorized IPv6 addresses, said range of IPv6 addresses being constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, said IPv4 address, and the range of authorized IPv4 port numbers.

10. A device for sending a data packet from an IPv6 domain to an IPv4 domain, said packet comprising an IPv6 destination address of the packet constructed by concatenating an operator prefix, the IPv4 destination address, and a destination port number, said device, on reception of the data packet, making use of:

means for extracting the IPv4 destination address and the destination port number from the IPv6 destination address;

means for generating an IPv4 data packet from the IPv6 data packet, said packet including said IPv4 destination address and said destination port number; and

means for routing the IPv4 data packet to its IPv4 destination.

* * * * *

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	
Filing Date:	
Title of Invention:	Method of Receiving a Data Packet Coming from an IPV4 Domain in an IPV6 Domain, An Associated Device, and Associated Access Equipment
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	US Patent No. 8451844 .
Filer:	Theodore Foster/Theresa Lowe
Attorney Docket Number:	43614.401

Filed as Large Entity

Filing Fees for ex parte reexam

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
EX PARTE REEXAMINATION (1.510(A)) NON-STREAMLINED	1812	1	12600	12600
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**12600**

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Payment Type	DA
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$12600
RAM confirmation Number	E202142I30160343
Deposit Account	081394
Authorized User	Theresa Lowe
The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows: 37 CFR 1.16 (National application filing, search, and examination fees) 37 CFR 1.17 (Patent application and reexamination processing fees)	

37 CFR 1.19 (Document supply fees)

37 CFR 1.20 (Post Issuance fees)

37 CFR 1.21 (Miscellaneous fees and charges)

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Power of Attorney	Ex_Parte_Reexam_PowerofAttorney_8451844.pdf	185053 eb74876ad317dad340d8170253bd0de94a989992	no	2
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2	Transmittal of New Application	Ex_Parte_Reexamination_Transmittal_Form.pdf	140966 8f6c35b54417f739d4f3340069bbabededce5d96	no	3
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3		Ex_Parte_Reexamination_Request_844_Patent.pdf	6570598 6bd34314811d1295e7f456d862cd3ed2c1ab85ae	yes	91

Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description

Document Description	Start	End
Receipt of Orig. Ex Parte Request by Third Party	1	90
Reexam Certificate of Service	91	91

Warnings:					
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4	Reexam - Info Disclosure Statement Filed by 3rd Party	Ex_Parte_Reexam_Modified_1449.pdf	29259 ff7309dcb7b3ff3472dccf7c6187b5ff32074e72	no	1
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5	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1001_US8451844.pdf	1872598 ab80f321c9a74ef391a43268444d5f755cba49f6	no	15
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6	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1003_Min_Declaration_8451844.pdf	6675857 e1a2ffdef7dc35dbc47ccab91be85725a5a69a2e	no	112
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42	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1045_RFC793.pdf	247978 f41c3f617f309b15afd0a766415dfeaed660f1e7	no	90
Warnings:					
Information:					
43	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1046_RFC4271.pdf	290668 bbf80f6c9d0d643a06c1b4a8e6028c92fa1958b1	no	105
Warnings:					
Information:					
44	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1047_US7403995.pdf	2677238 362aeda7edcc1e8739000640a36ea5ed8cad1c7c	no	25
Warnings:					
Information:					
45	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1048_US7277453B2.pdf	2502005 fab41603f53ebe30ca5520f0eef0ac09365d60ff	no	18
Warnings:					
Information:					
46	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1049_US7764691.pdf	2436723 4353496af1ad1602ecd3ea1f8cd2be9970f1865c	no	21
Warnings:					
Information:					
47	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1050_US7720976.pdf	3536588 b1ddec7c920c5886778ec475937bc1bb0083e258	no	29
Warnings:					
Information:					

48	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1051_US7729347.pdf	3724298 ed1c07d4327b7f1bd376567471264403 4c90b681	no	27
Warnings:					
Information:					
49	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1052_US7133405.pdf	2601543 a9a55f9eb4d47d846f4ce721ed463801ae29835f	no	21
Warnings:					
Information:					
50	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1053_US6917618B2.pdf	1564885 4721bda08417773d07efd6405ac25e31d6c82492	no	14
Warnings:					
Information:					
51	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1054_CA2446579A1.pdf	3665351 650e93dbbcfb1ec08ad8b00dab14abec73ea208d	no	39
Warnings:					
Information:					
52	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1055_WO2001027766A2.pdf	3576591 d432fdba2a5a3400092306e12d03bb944bf8bba7	no	27
Warnings:					
Information:					
53	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1058_US7080151.pdf	4716774 0cb82e374ed3599fca6abc7d3857916ea65aabb7	no	33
Warnings:					
Information:					
54	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1059_US7095738.pdf	2879116 d4c9208ad6235992e082490294146d90d05e4b7a	no	23
Warnings:					
Information:					

55	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1060_US8045558.pdf	2280124 90454ceab453ea5b39019bdd7b883591bf289b12	no	18
Warnings:					
Information:					
56	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1061_US7729312.pdf	1754089 7a2913908be3a1ecb092bdee957346dc19f6be43	no	19
Warnings:					
Information:					
57	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1062_US7961725.pdf	1783342 6912f56abc55bbd011433b6f7d44901f7c6bda8a	no	14
Warnings:					
Information:					
58	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1063_US7813843.pdf	3108885 bd4586e43b58ee3748de1f2f4f8b685f419db8dd	no	25
Warnings:					
Information:					
59	Reexam - Affidavit/Decl/Exhibit Filed by 3rd Party	Ex1064_US8688834.pdf	6434132 390049890a3055fb018aa7faaf737d3cfc7de67b	no	81
Warnings:					
Information:					
60	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30529 2d5b93b9a19e9db131e025fa6b618efbbffe1bf3	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	225817346		

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New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.