

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

META PLATFORMS, INC.,
Petitioner

v.

SITNET, LLC,
Patent Owner

Case IPR2026-00100
U.S. Patent No. 10,117,290

**PETITION FOR *INTER PARTES* REVIEW
OF U.S. PATENT NO. 10,117,290**

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PETITIONER'S EXHIBIT LIST

Exhibit No.	Description
1001	U.S. Patent No. 10,117,290 to Cona et al. (“’290 patent”)
1002	Prosecution History of U.S. Patent No. 10,117,290 (“’290 File History”)
1003	Declaration of Dr. Jeremy Cooperstock
1004	<i>Curriculum Vitae</i> of Dr. Jeremy Cooperstock
1005	U.S. Publication No. 2008/0139165 to Gage et al. (“Gage”)
1006	U.S. Publication No. 2003/0162557 to Shida (“Shida”)
1007	U.S. Publication No. 2008/0208605 to Sinha et al. (“Sinha”)
1008	U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/862,365 to Sinha et al. (“Sinha Provisional”)
1009	U.S. Publication No. 2003/0197615 to Roche et al. (“Roche”)
1010	U.S. Patent No. 9,143,535 to Cona et al. (“Cona”)
1011	U.S. Patent No. 8,045,455 to Agronow et al. (“Agronow”)
1012	U.S. Publication No. 2007/0276908 to Asthana et al. (“Asthana”)
1013	U.S. Publication No. 2007/0194938 to Mitchell (“Mitchell”)
1014	Japanese Patent Application Publication 2005-80211 to Ikeda (with certified English translation) (“Ikeda”)
1015	U.S. Patent No. 7,817,982 to Chu et al. (“Chu”)
1016	U.S. Patent No. 8,024,330 to Franco et al. (“Franco”)
1017	U.S. Publication No. 2005/0197775 to Smith (“Smith”)
1018	U.S. Publication No. 2007/0233635 to Burfeind et al. (“Burfeind”)
1019	U.S. Publication No. 2006/0270419 to Crowley et al. (“Crowley”)
1020	U.S. Publication No. 2006/0047825 to Steenstra et al. (Steenstra”)
1021	U.S. Publication No. 2006/0155809 to Arav (“Arav”)
1022	U.S. Publication No. 2006/0117051 to Chin (“Chin”)
1023	<i>Intentionally Left Blank</i>
1024	U.S. Patent No. 9,877,345 to Cona et al. (“’345 patent”)

Exhibit No.	Description
1025	U.S. Patent No. 7,730,216 to Issa et al. (“Issa”)
1026	U.S. Publication No. 2008/0155080 to Marlow et al. (“Marlow”)
1027	<i>Meta Platforms, Inc. v. SitNet, LLC</i> , IPR2024-00530, Final Written Decision, Paper 30 (PTAB September 8, 2025)
1028	<i>Meta Platforms, Inc. v. SitNet, LLC</i> , IPR2024-00530, Petition, Paper 1 (PTAB February 27, 2024)
1029	<i>Meta Platforms, Inc. v. SitNet, LLC</i> , IPR2024-00530, Institution Decision, Paper 9 (PTAB September 10, 2024)
1030	<i>Meta Platforms, Inc. v. SitNet, LLC</i> , IPR2024-00530, Petitioner’s Opposition to Motion to Amend, Paper 18 (PTAB February 25, 2025)
1031	<i>Meta Platforms, Inc. v. SitNet, LLC</i> , IPR2024-00530, Preliminary Guidance, Paper 20 (PTAB March 24, 2025)
1032	<i>Meta Platforms, Inc. v. SitNet, LLC</i> , IPR2024-00530, Declaration of Dr. Jeremy Cooperstock in Support of Petition, EX1003 (PTAB February 27, 2024)
1033	<i>Meta Platforms, Inc. v. SitNet, LLC</i> , IPR2024-00530, Declaration of Dr. Jeremy Cooperstock in Support of Opposition to Motion to Amend, EX1028 (PTAB February 25, 2025)
1034	Claim Construction Order in <i>SitNet LLC v. Meta Platforms, Inc.</i> , Case No. 1:23-cv06389-AS (SDNY) (Dkt. 79) filed July 26, 2024

Petitioner Meta Platforms, Inc. (“Petitioner”) seeks cancellation of claims 1-14 of U.S. Patent No. 10,117,290 (“the ’290 patent,” EX1001), assigned to SitNet, LLC.

I. INTRODUCTION

The claims of the ’290 patent are substantially similar to the claims of U.S. Patent No. 9,877,345, which were held unpatentable in IPR2024-00530. The ’290 patent claims are likewise unpatentable because they are directed to the well-known concepts of determining and aggregating status information for users located near a “situation,” such as an emergency event, weather phenomena, or natural disaster. The independent claims merely apply these well-known concepts using generic computing components for forming a “situational network” with participant devices located near a situation, querying the devices for their statuses, and forming a roll call list from the responses. The ’290 patent also implements the claimed situational network using conventional computer networks to establish communications between participants.

As the Board already determined in IPR2024-00530, none of these concepts were inventive. The Board reached this conclusion when analyzing grounds based on Gage and Shida, and ultimately determined that Gage rendered these concepts obvious without reaching the Shida grounds.

This Petition applies those same references to the ’290 patent, along with the

Mitchell and Sinha references, which were also applied in IPR2024-00530. This Petition also includes grounds based on the Issa and Marlow references to address the conventional concept of a “*social network organization*” acting as a “*situation authority*.” The Board already analyzed Issa when denying SitNet’s Motion to Amend in IPR2024-00530. Thus, Gage and Shida as combined with these references teach all elements of, and render obvious, independent claims 1 and 8 and dependent claims 2-7 and 9-14.

This Petition is supported by the declaration of Dr. Jeremy Cooperstock (Exhibit 1003), an expert in the field of computer networking and telecommunications. Dr. Cooperstock’s testimony confirms that all challenged claims are unpatentable. Accordingly, the Board should cancel all claims of the ’290 patent.

II. SUBSTANTIAL SIMILARITY TO ’345 PATENT AND IPR2024-00530

The independent claims of the ’290 patent are substantially similar to the claims of the ’345 patent, which were held unpatentable in IPR2024-00530. *Compare* EX1001, Claim 1, *with* EX1024, Claim 1; EX1003, ¶¶37-39. Claim elements [1.P]-[1.5] of the ’290 patent are nearly identical to [1.P]-[1.5] of the ’345 patent. EX1027, 28-39; EX1028, 22-33, 49-59. The Board already determined that Gage renders obvious all elements of claim 1 from the ’345 patent. EX1027, 82-83. While not reaching Shida in the Final Written Decision, the Board also said

that there was a “reasonable likelihood that Petitioner would prevail in establishing that the subject matter of [the claims] would have been obvious over Shida” when instituting IPR2024-00530. EX1029, 48-49, *see also* 41-48. Because the claims of the ’290 patent are nearly identical to those from the ’345 patent, the Board should reach the same conclusions here. *See* Section VI.

The functionality of claim 1 is the same as that in claim 1 of the ’345 patent. In terms of differences, claim 1 of the ’290 patent recites a “*network system*” that includes “*a network connection*” for receiving an indication of an occurrence, a “*second network connection*” for presenting a roll call query, and a “*plurality of network connections*” to receive status responses. These trivial features were also well known in the art, as explained with reference to the Gage and Shida Grounds below. Sections VI.A.1, VI.D.1.

III. IDENTIFICATION OF THE CHALLENGE (37 C.F.R. §42.104(B))

A. Identification of Prior Art

The ’290 patent’s earliest possible priority date is February 2, 2007. Without conceding that this is the correct priority date, all references relied upon herein are prior art as of February 2, 2007.

Gage (EX1005) was filed on December 11, 2006 and published on June 12, 2008. Gage is prior art under at least 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

Mitchell (EX1013) was filed on February 22, 2006 and published on August

23, 2007. Mitchell is prior art under at least 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

Issa (EX1025) was filed on December 14, 2006 and issued on June 1, 2010. Issa is prior art under at least 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

Shida (EX1006) published on August 28, 2003. Shida is prior art under at least 35 U.S.C. §102(b).

Sinha (EX1007) was filed on October 20, 2007 and published on August 28, 2008. Sinha is prior art under at least 35 U.S.C. §102(e) because it predates the filing date of the earliest non-provisional application on which the '290 patent relies. To the extent the '290 patent is entitled to the priority date of its provisional application, Sinha is still prior art because it claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/862,365 ("Sinha Provisional," EX1008), which was filed on October 20, 2006.

Sinha is entitled to an October 20, 2006 priority date because the Sinha Provisional provides written-description support for at least one claim of Sinha as well as for the portions of Sinha relied on herein. EX1003, ¶¶271-274.

Specifically, for each citation to Sinha in Ground 4 below, Petitioner also provides corresponding citations to the Sinha Provisional that provide written-description support for the portions of Sinha (non-provisional) relied on herein.

Further, the below claim chart shows that the Sinha Provisional provides written-description support for at least one claim (claim 18) of Sinha. EX1003,

¶274.

Sinha Claim 18	Sinha Provisional Written Description
<p>[18.P] A graphical user interface displayed on a computing device for use in providing continuity to an employee of workforce in response to the occurrence of an event, the graphical user interface created by a program stored on a portable memory device, the graphical user interface comprising:</p>	<p>EX1008, 1:31-2:11: “The systems and methods describe herein provides a business continuity management (BCM) solution for helping companies cope through a workforce disruption.”¹</p> <p>EX1008, 24:13-22: “FIG. 51 depicts an embodiment of a client-side sidebar which provides an emergency communication center that works in conjunction with and communicates to the BCM system. In some embodiments, the sidebar application is provided on or via the USB device. In other embodiments, the employee or user downloads the sidebar application from the BCM website or the WFC gateway or server to the user's computing device.”</p> <p>EX1008, 18:29-34: “In some embodiments, any one or more, or all, of these functions or applications may be provided or delivered via a USB device or stick.” <i>See also</i> EX1008, 20:5-21:2.</p>

¹ Emphasis added throughout unless otherwise noted.

Sinha Claim 18	Sinha Provisional Written Description
	 <p>EX1008, FIG. 5I (excerpt).</p>
<p>[18.1] a first portion displaying, by a first portion of the program stored on a</p>	<p>EX1008, 24:13-22: “The employee communications center provided by the sidebar application or agent displays status information, roll call, instant messaging and directory information.”</p>

Sinha Claim 18	Sinha Provisional Written Description
<p>portable device associated with an employee of the workforce, information related to the status of the occurrence of the event;</p>	<div data-bbox="721 254 1166 877" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>EX1008, FIG. 5I (excerpt, annotated).</p>
<p>[18.2] a second portion displaying a plurality of business tools available to the employee, each business tool being represented as icon and associated with a computing device providing the respective business tool;</p>	<p>EX1008, 5:27-34: “The WFC server 194 comprises any type of server, appliance, or computing device for providing any portion of the services, functionality, operation, logic and/or integration of the business and workforce continuity services and functionality described herein. ... In some embodiments, the WFC server 194 provides a web based user interface for accessing the functionality and operations of the services described herein. In one embodiment, the WFC server 194 provides a portal web-site or service.”</p> <p>EX1008, 23:9-13: “During the work portion of the user flow, employees use the sidebar deployed via the plugged in USB device to collaborate with other employees via the BCM system. In some embodiments, the employee launches GoToMyPC to use work computer remotely.”</p> <p>EX1008, 25:22-29: “In other embodiments, the user launches a user interface to access a remote desktop, such as a corporate or office computer, via GoToMyPC services.”</p> <p>EX1008, 24:28-34: “FIG. 5K depicts an embodiment of the emergency workplace portion of the BCM web portal. In one embodiment, a user can access the emergency</p>

Sinha Claim 18	Sinha Provisional Written Description
	<p>workplace from the sidebar or employee communications center.”</p> <p>EX1008, 22:23-25: “The employees receive and response to alert notifications, and use a client-side sidebar and/or emergency workplace portion of the portal to work during the Emergency situation.”</p> <p>EX1008, 25:22-29: “FIG. 5N depicts an embodiment of a user interface to access the user's application and data. ... For example, the user clicks the my programs user interface element as depicted in FIG. 5N.”</p> <div data-bbox="696 726 1187 1377" data-label="Image"> <p>The image is a screenshot of a mobile application interface titled "EMERGENCY COMM CENTER". It features a "CURRENT STATUS" section with a date and time stamp, a "MIAMI OFFICE CLOSED" alert, and an "EMERGENCY ROLL CALL" section with a progress bar and response statistics. At the bottom, there is a "TOOLS" section with three icons: "Go to My PC", "Emergency Workplace", and "My Programs".</p> </div> <p>EX1008, FIG. 5I (excerpt, annotated).</p>

Sinha Claim 18

Sinha Provisional Written Description

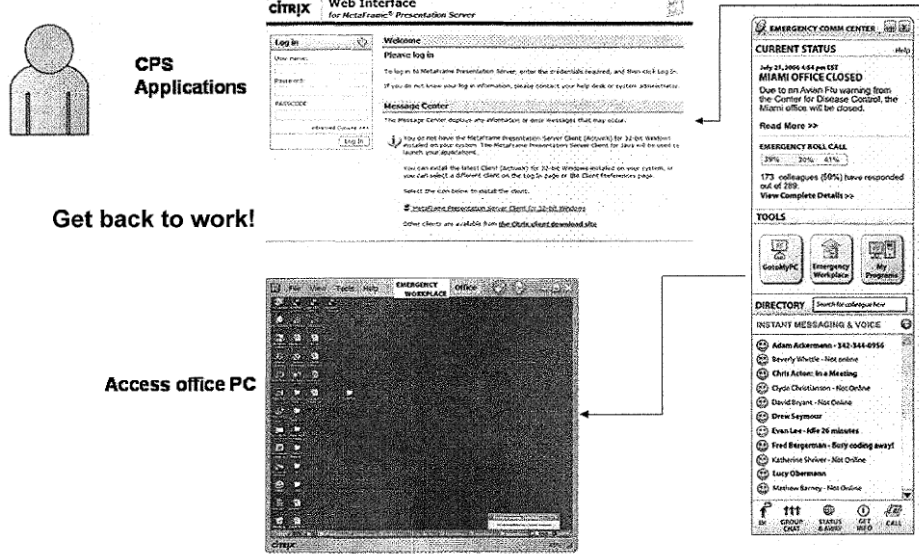


FIG. 5N

EX1008, FIG. 5N.

Sinha Claim 18	Sinha Provisional Written Description
<p>[18.3] a third portion providing a directory service to the employee, the directory service associated with directory information of the workforce; and</p>	<div data-bbox="722 254 1172 1100" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>EX1008, FIG. 5I (excerpt, annotated).</p> <p>EX1008, 24:13-22: “The employee communications center provided by the sidebar application or agent displays status information, roll call, instant messaging and directory information.”</p> <p>EX1008, 25:10-21: “FIG. 5M is an embodiment of a user interfaces for users to communicate with peers. Via the emergency communication center, users can search the corporate directory for contact information, including updated or emergency contact information.”</p> <p>EX1008, 139:39-140:3: “The directory contains the names and abbreviated contact information of everyone in the organization.”</p>

Sinha Claim 18	Sinha Provisional Written Description
<p>[18.4] a fourth portion displaying a list of at least a portion of the employees of the work force and a status related each of the employees listed and a providing a mechanism for establishing at least one of an audio communications session and an instant messaging session.</p>	<div data-bbox="716 254 1179 1100" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>EX1008, FIG. 5I (excerpt, annotated).</p> <p>EX1008, 24:13-22: “The employee communications center provided by the sidebar application or agent displays status information, roll call, instant messaging and directory information.”</p> <p>EX1008, 25:10-21: “FIG. 5M is an embodiment of a user interfaces for users to communicate with peers. ... Via the emergency communication center, the user can place outbound calls. ... In yet another embodiment, the emergency communication centers enables user to chat or instant message their peers.”</p> <p>EX1008, 25:30-26:2: “FIGs. 6A-6C depict embodiments of a plurality of user interfaces for the sidebar or WFC client. The sidebar user interfaces of the emergency communication center may display ... 6) the logged in user’s status and info</p>

Sinha Claim 18	Sinha Provisional Written Description
	<p>and contact information 7) peer information, 8) chat session, 9) chat archive, 10) softphone calling, 11) softphone call in progress status, and 12) call history.”</p> <div data-bbox="500 422 1382 968"><p style="text-align: center;">Users communicate with peers</p><div><p>Communications</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">- Search corporate directory- Inbound phone calls are re-directed from office to new number- Place outbound calls- Chat</div><div><p>Click to chat</p><div><p>Click to call user</p></div></div><div></div></div> <p style="text-align: center;">FIG. 5M</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EX1008, FIG. 5M.</p> <p>EX1008, 140:8-141:5: “Users can exchange text messages and start voice conversations with single or groups of buddies in their list.”</p>

Marlow (EX1026) was filed on December 22, 2006 and published on June 26, 2008. Marlow is prior art under at least 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

B. Grounds Summary

Petitioner requests *inter partes* review based on the following grounds:

Ground	Basis	Claims	References
1	§103	1, 3-4, 6-8, 10-11, and 13-14	Gage

2	§103	2 and 9	Gage-Mitchell
3	§103	5 and 12	Gage-Issa
4	§103	1, 3-4, 6-8, 10-11, and 13-14	Shida
5	§103	2 and 9	Shida-Sinha
6	§103	5 and 12	Shida-Marlow

IV. THE '290 PATENT

A. Summary of the '290 Patent

The '290 patent discloses techniques for enabling participant devices to exchange information regarding an event or situation, such as a weather event, emergency, or natural disaster. EX1001, 4:5-12, 4:61-5:4; EX1003, ¶¶32-36. The '290 patent forms a situational network when a situation has occurred. Figure 1 depicts a situational network 3000 that connects participants 250, 207 via a computer network 900.

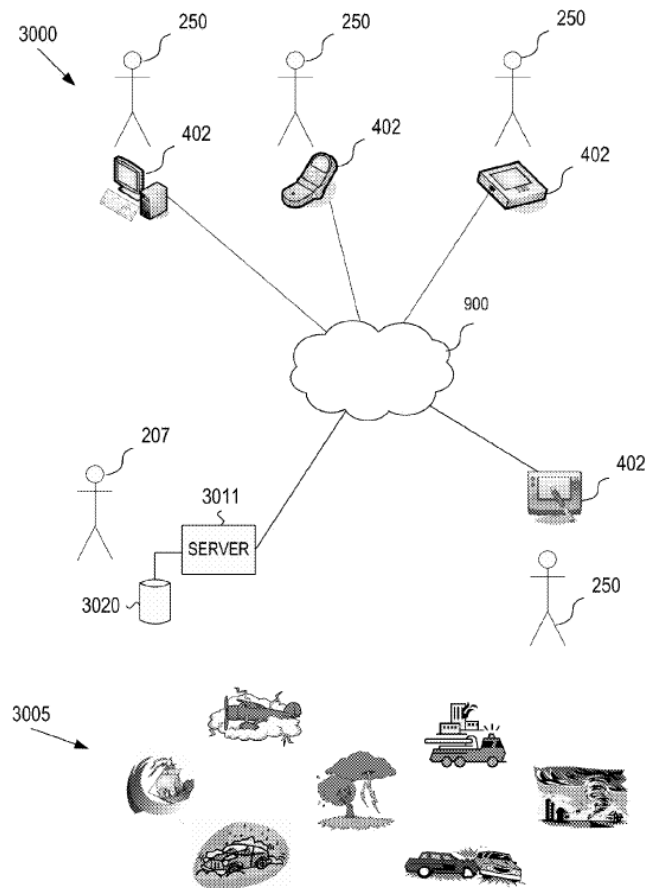


Fig. 1

EX1001, FIG. 1.

The situational network is formed by connecting the participants over computer network 900. Network 900 is implemented using known networking technologies (e.g., the internet). EX1001, 4:5-12, 14:5-15. Participants include users 250 and external entities 207. Users 250 include users affected by the situation (e.g., located near the situation). EX1001, 5:41-43, 26:10-20. The external entities 207 include emergency responders, relief agencies, and situation authorities. EX1001, 4:18-29, 25:64-26:27.

The situational network is formed by establishing “connections” or “links”

between participants via conventional computer networks. EX1001, 4:5-12. For example, connections are established by coupling the participants to a central server (Figure 43). EX1001, 6:46-61. The situational network may also be “established using the framework of an N-dimensional social network (NDSN).” EX1001, 7:55-59, 6:9-13, 20:23-57.

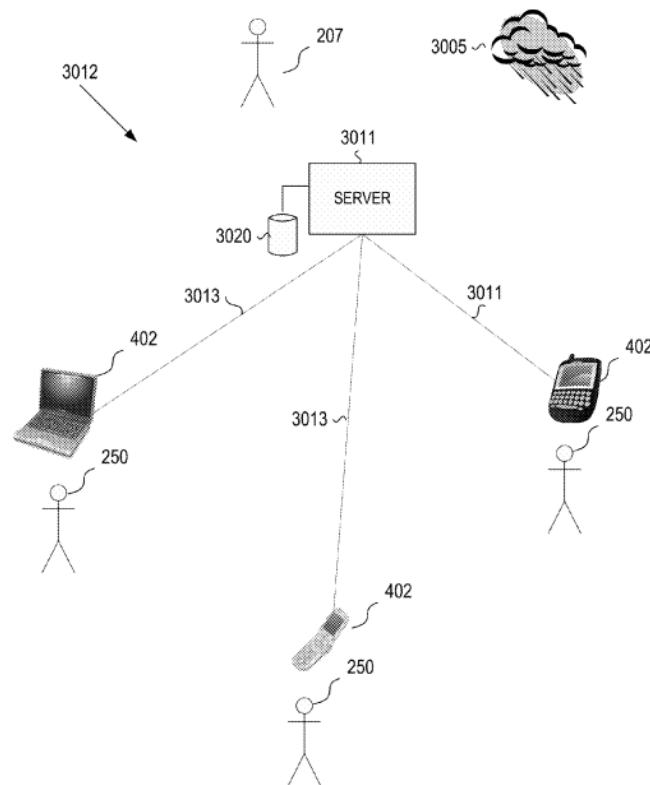


Fig. 43

EX1001, FIG. 43.

The situational network can implement a “roll-call” to establish a list of persons who need help. EX1001, 27:5-8. For example, the SitNet’s situation authority invites users determined to be physically threatened by a disaster or emergency event to check-in. EX1001, 27:5-11. As shown in Figure 32, a user’s

device “displays an alert warning 3070 requiring user input that they are either ok 3074 or need assistance 3072.” EX1001, 27:21-23. The user can also “provide information on users that have not responded to the roll call query.” EX1001, 27:21-27, FIG. 32.

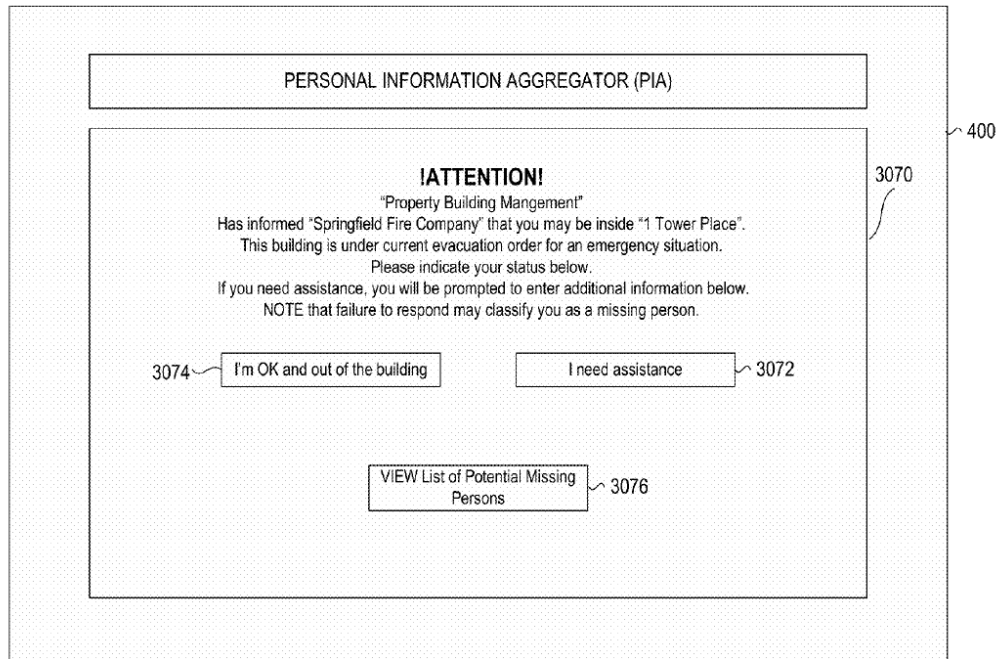


Fig. 32

EX1001, FIG. 32.

B. Prosecution History

The application that issued as the '290 patent was allowed following a non-final rejection and final rejection. The non-final rejection included only an obviousness-type, double-patenting rejection over references to Cona (EX1010) or Agronow (EX1011)² in view of a reference to Asthana (EX1012). EX1002, 0151-

² Cona and Agronow each share a specification with the '290 patent.

0156. The Examiner indicated that Cona and Agronow each “teach accessing situation related information of [a] plurality [of] participant devices geographically proximate to the situation in the network, but do not teach a roll call list of participants.” EX1002, 0154. However, “the concept of forming a roll call list of participants is known in the art as disclosed by [Asthana].” *Id.*

In response, SitNet added independent claim 8 and dependent claims 2-7 and 9-14. EX1002, 0181-0189. SitNet also argued that the references lacked a “roll call” or “roll call query.” EX1002, 0184. The examiner disagreed and issued a final rejection that maintained the double-patenting rejection and included remarks explaining that an obviousness-type double patenting rejection was still proper. EX1002, 0191-0198.

SitNet then filed a terminal disclaimer and the Examiner issued a notice of allowance. EX1002, 0201-0206, 0218-0224. The application issued on October 30, 2018. EX1002, 0243.

C. Person of Ordinary Skill in the Art

A person of ordinary skill in the art (“POSA”) would have had a bachelor’s degree in Computer or Electrical Engineering or equivalent discipline, and approximately two years’ experience in telecommunications or computer networking. Additional education could substitute for professional experience, and work experience could substitute for formal education. EX1003, ¶¶64-65.

D. Claim Construction

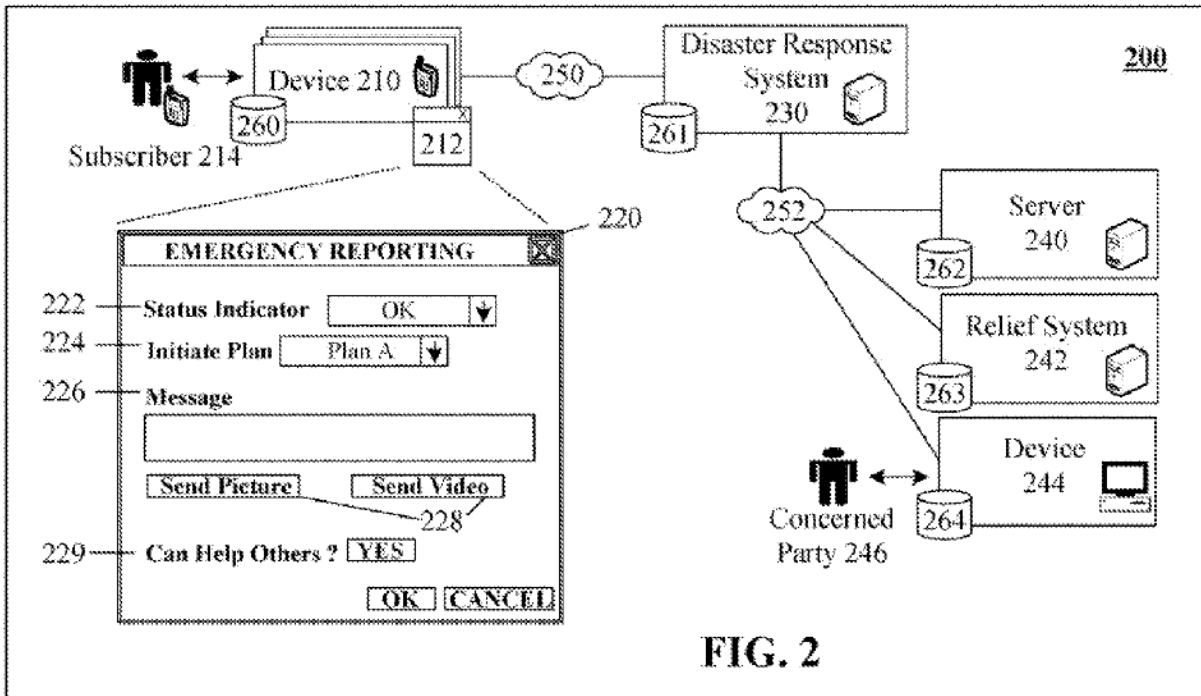
Claims must be given their ordinary and customary meaning in light of the specification—the meaning the term would have had to a POSA at the time of the invention.

The Board and district court previously construed the terms “situational network” and “situation authority.” EX1027, 11-22; EX1034, 2-4. The Board’s constructions were consistent with the district court’s. While Petitioner submits no claim terms require construction for the purposes of this IPR, the art nevertheless teaches the claims under these prior constructions. EX1003, ¶¶66-68.

V. OVERVIEW OF THE APPLIED REFERENCES

A. Gage

Gage discloses “a disaster response system” that, upon detecting a disaster (e.g., a hurricane), queries subscriber devices for their location. EX1005, ¶¶9, 19, Abstract; EX1003, ¶¶69-71. When a subscriber is near a disaster area, the disaster response system queries the subscriber’s device for a status indicator and for an optional user-provided message. EX1005, ¶9. The subscriber’s device then displays an interface that permits the subscriber to report situation status information. EX1005, ¶27, FIG. 2. A user can select a status indicator such as “OK, NEED HELP, and IN CRITICAL NEED.” *Id.*



EX1005, FIG. 2.

The disaster response system receives the status responses, and shares them and other information about the disaster with various entities such as disaster relief personnel and other concerned parties. EX1005, ¶¶21, 23, 31. “Concerned parties, such as family members, can be granted access to the Web site, through which they can look-up the last known location and situational status of the subscriber.”

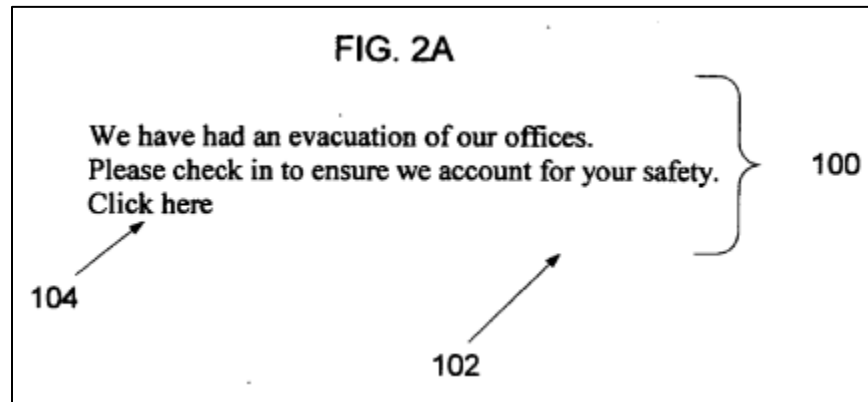
EX1005, ¶37.

B. Mitchell

Mitchell discloses techniques for enabling participants in an “intelligent headcount system” to share information regarding an emergency or disaster.

EX1013, Abstract, ¶11; EX1003, ¶¶72-73. When a disaster is detected, a server 18 provides an alert message to a user prompting the user to check in by sending an

acknowledgement signal indicating their status. EX1013, ¶¶35-37.



EX1013, FIG. 2A.

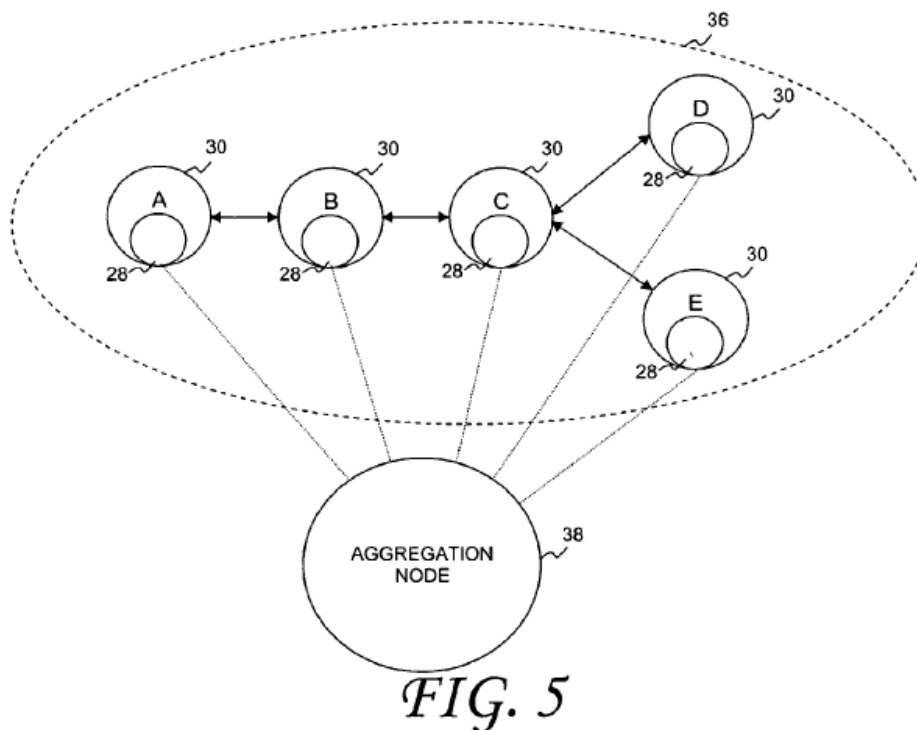
Mitchell further teaches “backup procedures” for determining the statuses of users who do not respond to the alert message. EX1013, ¶¶54-56. For instance, one backup procedure includes “generating a message sent only to a selected group of colleagues” that “requests that the recipients of this message provide information regarding the unaccounted for person.” EX1013, ¶19, *see also* ¶¶54-55. If such information is received, the system updates the status for the nonresponsive user. *Id.*

C. Issa

Issa describes connecting “multiple social network nodes using an aggregation node.” EX1025, Title; EX1003, ¶¶74-78. “Members of a pre-existing social network may selectively activate embedded latent peers and link to an aggregation node...” EX1025, Abstract. Using this aggregation node, Issa’s social-network configuration provides “live communication links among networked

users” and facilitates aggregating and sharing content including “instant messaging, web-based communications, file and content sharing, [and] audio communications.” EX1025, 2:57-3:4, 13:60-14:15. “When the peers associated with each content sharing node are activated and connected to the aggregation node, the aggregation node is configured for collecting digital content and/or metadata about such content from such nodes.” EX1025, 4:1-8.

Figure 5 depicts an aggregation node and its connection to social network nodes. EX1025, 12:33-13:59, FIG. 5.



EX1025, FIG. 5.

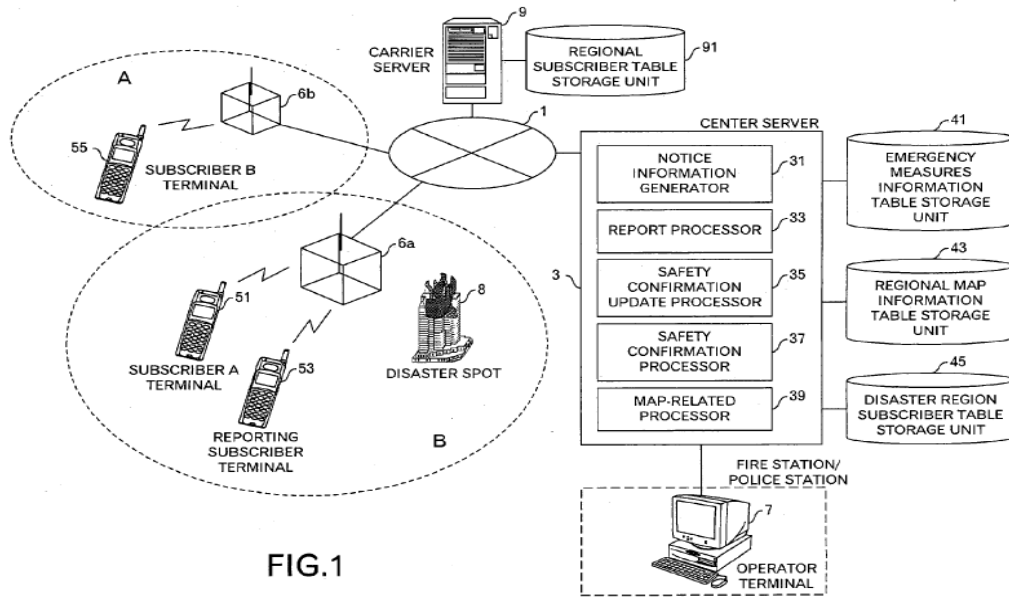
“[A]ggregation node 38 may comprise a centralized server and/or a proxy server.” EX1025, 13:7-20. To share content, aggregation node 38 obtains “digital

content and/or metadata” from the nodes participating in the social network.

EX1025, 13:40-59. One way of receiving content and then distributing aggregated content is via a “virtual peer” in the social network. EX1025, 2:66-3:39, 12:50-13:6, 14:37-15:12, 15:55-16:23. The aggregation node forms a “virtual peer” within the pre-existing social network and uses the “virtual peer” to receive content from the social media participants and “serve content requests.” EX1025, 13:40-59, *see also* 3:20-25, 12:63-67, 14:27-36. The aggregation node’s virtual peer is a single node that can aggregate content from social media participants and provide aggregated content to “[m]ember and non-member peers.” EX1025, 15:13-23, *see also* 2:66-3:4.

D. Shida

Shida discloses techniques for enabling users to share information regarding a disaster. EX1006, Abstract; EX1003, ¶¶79-80. When a disaster occurs, a reporting subscriber terminal transmits a disaster occurrence report to a carrier server, which in turn transmits information included in the report to a center server. EX1006, ¶¶33, 37, FIG. 1. The center server then determines the subscribers who are located near the disaster and informs those users of the disaster. EX1006, ¶¶39, 46.



EX1006, FIG. 1.

The center server generates “notice information” about the disaster and transmits it to the subscribers in the disaster region. EX1006, ¶46. The users of the subscriber terminals then input a “safety confirmation response,” which can indicate, for instance, a message of “Safety” or “Rescue request.” EX1006, ¶50. Upon receiving the safety confirmation responses, the center server updates the disaster region subscriber table to include users’ safety status (Figure 6). EX1006, ¶¶57-58.

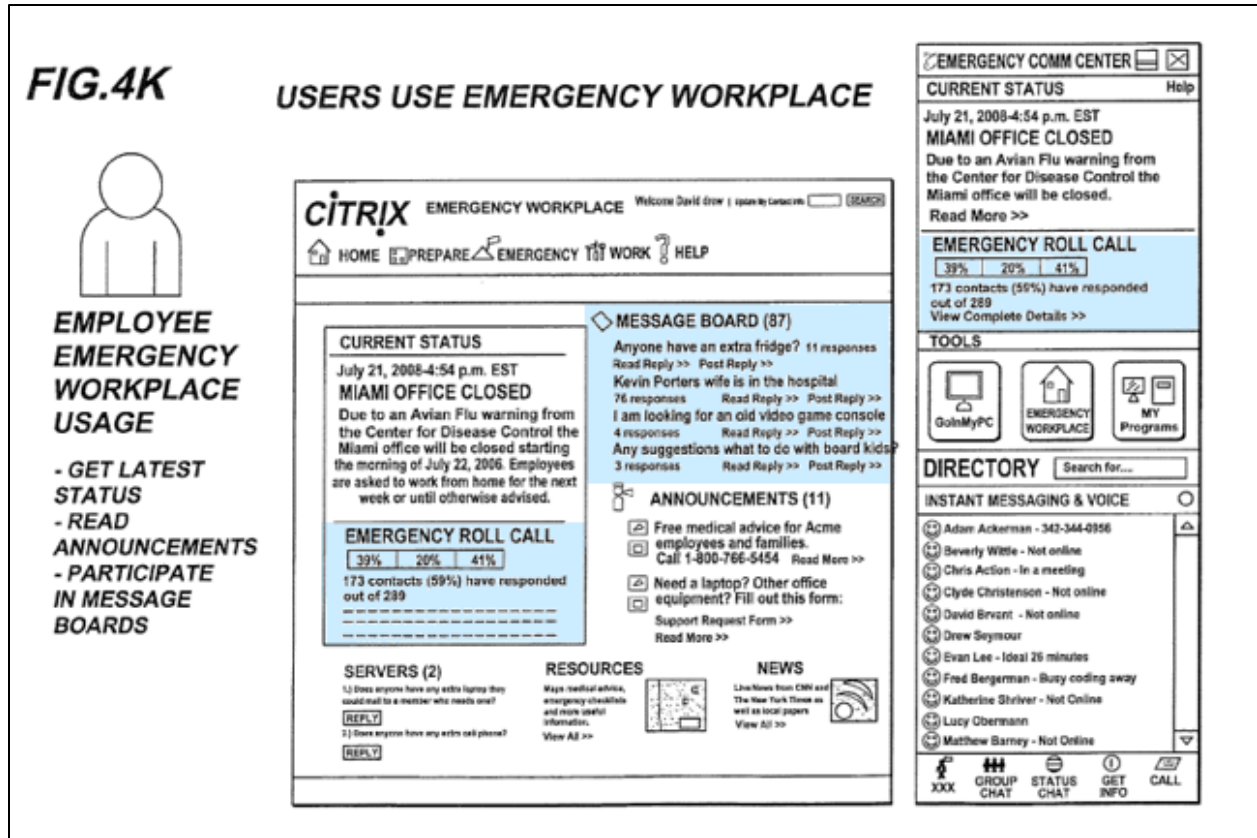
205	206	207	208	209
REPORTING SUBSCRIBER ID	DISASTER OCCURRING REGION ID	SUBSCRIBER ID	CURRENT REGION ID	STATUS OF SAFETY CONFIRMATION
REPORTING SUBSCRIBER	REGION A	SUBSCRIBER A	REGION A	NOT YET
		SUBSCRIBER B	REGION B	OK
		SUBSCRIBER C	REGION A	NOT YET
		SUBSCRIBER D	REGION D	OK
		⋮	⋮	⋮

FIG.6

EX1006, FIG. 6.

E. Sinha

Sinha discloses a “business continuity application” that is provided to a displaced workforce when an event occurs. EX1007, Abstract; EX1008, 1:31-2:6; EX1003, ¶81. Specifically, Sinha teaches a “workforce continuity server (WFC server) 194” that provides a “message board” and “roll call report.” EX1007, ¶¶57, 112, 133-134, FIGs. 4J-K; EX1008, 4:23-30, 22:25-29, 24:13-25:2. The WFC server provides employee-user devices a “user interface [that] displays information for the employee regarding the employee roll call.” EX1007, ¶134, FIG. 4K; EX1008, 24:28-25:2, FIGs. 5J-K.



EX1007, FIG. 4K (annotated).

F. Marlow

Marlow discloses providing “status information” to members of a “social network.” EX1026, Title; EX1003, ¶¶82-85. As seen in Figure 1, Marlow discloses a “Status Sharing Server (SSS) 106” that receives and transmits user statuses from and to mobile devices 102-104 connected via a social network. EX1026, ¶¶22, 29-32.

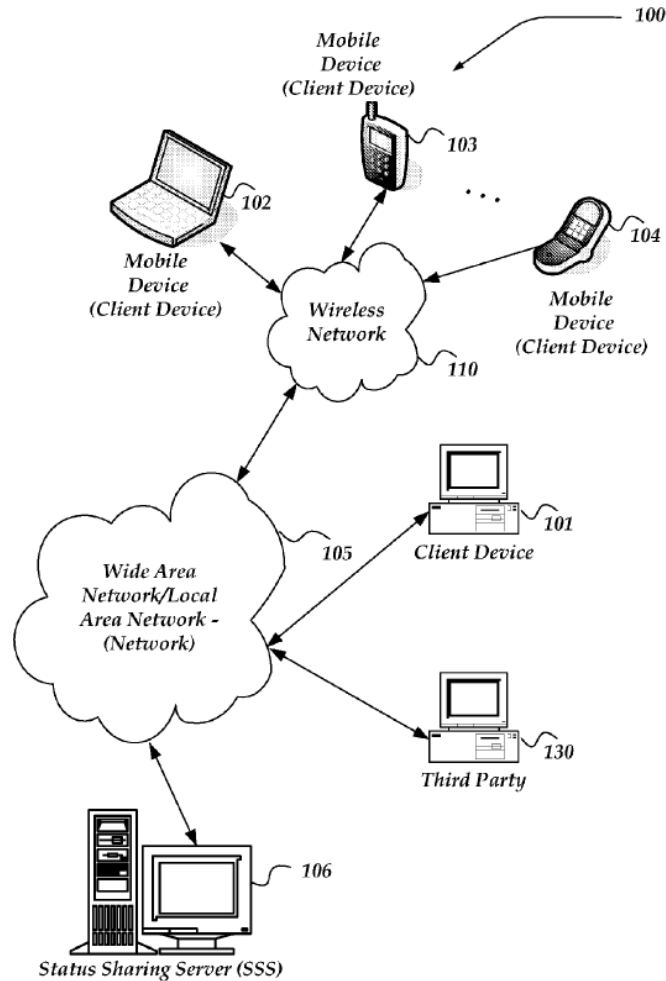


FIG. 1

EX1026, FIG. 1.

Marlow’s “social network” refers to “an individual’s personal network of friends, family[,] colleagues, coworkers, and the subsequent connections within those networks.” EX1026, ¶16. The “social network” can be hosted or provided via a website, which allows for viewing statuses, content, and messages. EX1026, ¶¶5, 28, 41. Marlow describes gathering a user’s status and using either a “push” or

“pull” mechanism to deliver it to other members of the social network. EX1026, ¶¶31-32.

Marlow also describes delivering “emergency” statuses to social network participants via an “emergency type” message. EX1026, ¶¶73, 76. “[A] message of an emergency type may be sent to all recipients, or recipients associated with an emergency care group in a social network.” EX1026, ¶73. Additionally, a “message of an emergency type and/or high priority may be determined to be sent over an emergency channel.” EX1026, ¶76. Such statuses can include a “location of a mobile device associated with the user.” EX1026, ¶¶18, 76, 83.

VI. GROUNDS OF UNPATENTABILITY

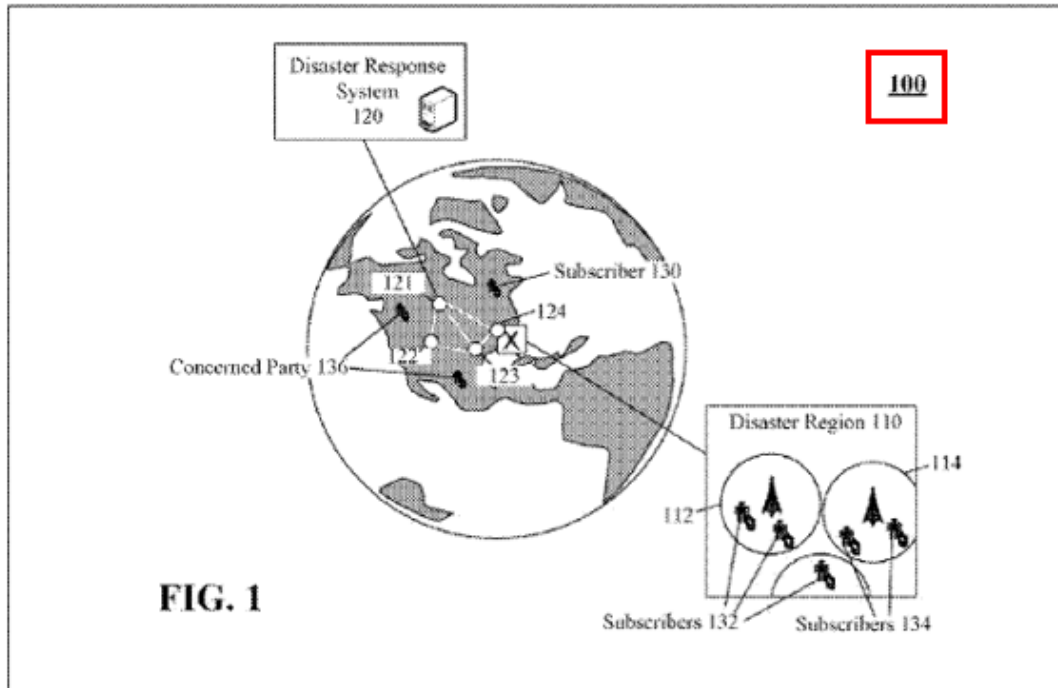
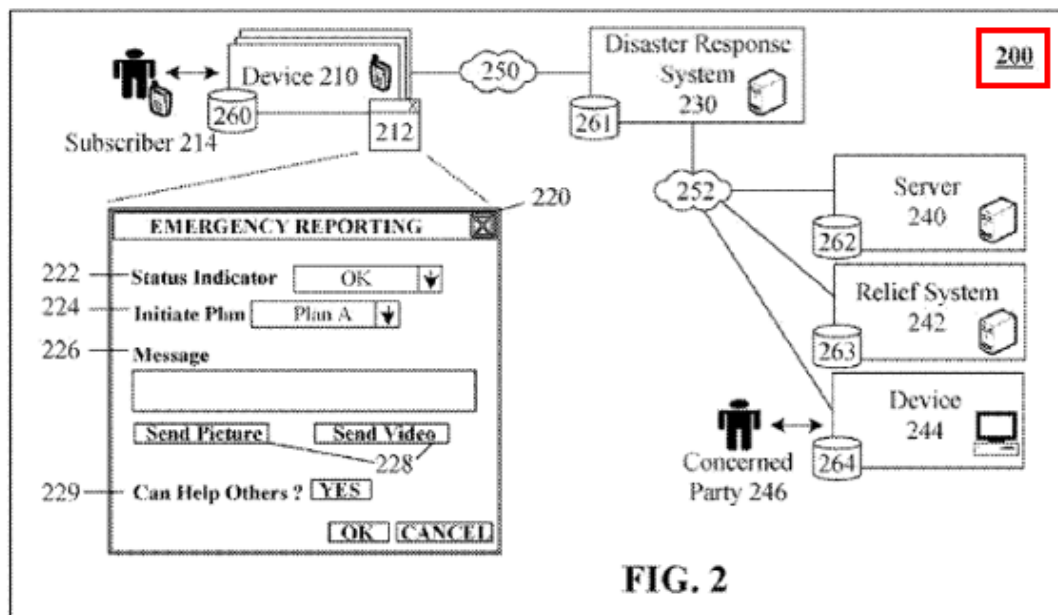
A. Ground 1: Gage renders obvious claims 1, 3-4, 6-8, 10-11, and 13-14.

1. Independent Claim 1

a. [1.P]

To the extent limiting, Gage discloses the preamble. EX1003, ¶¶86-90.

Gage’s “subscriber status reporting system 200,” as described with reference to Figure 2 and with reference to system 100 in Figure 1, teaches the claimed *network system*. See EX1005, ¶¶19-34.

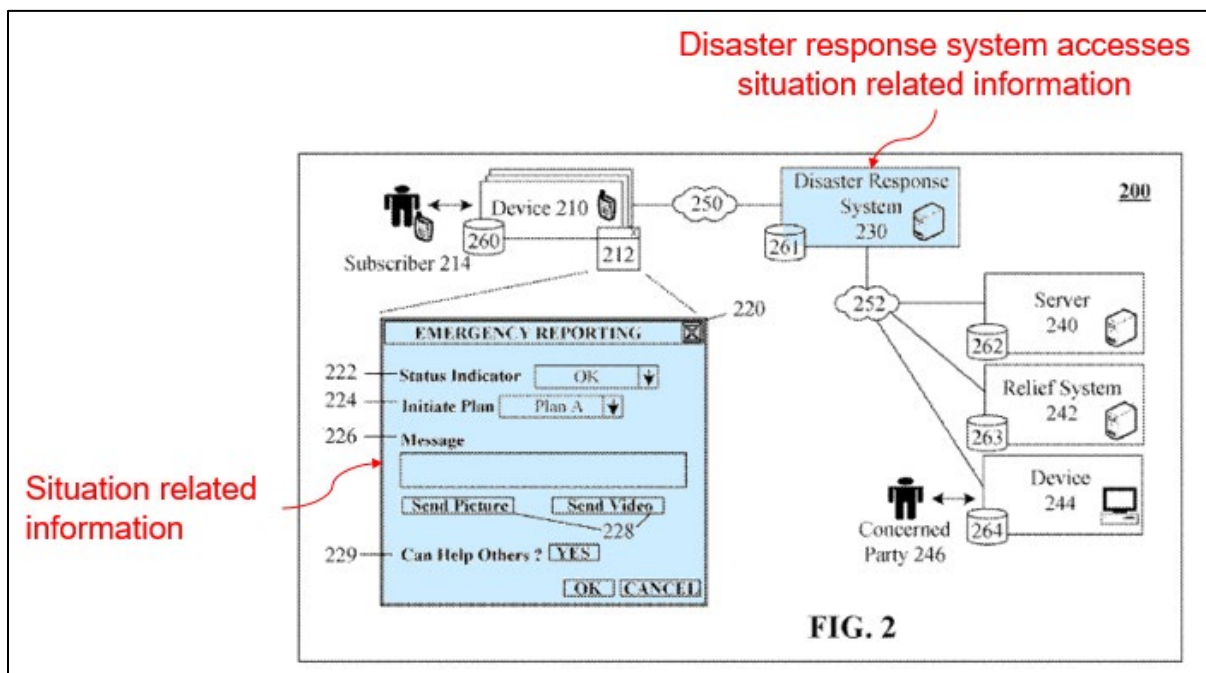


EX1005, FIGs. 1-2 (annotated).

Gage’s “subscriber status reporting system” includes a “disaster response system” that provides a “method for reporting a status indicator” (*accessing situation related information*) “during a disaster.” EX1005, Abstract. The disaster

can be “a hurricane, flood, fire, tsunami, and the like.” EX1005, ¶19. The disaster is thus a *situation*, as claimed. EX1003, ¶88; EX1001, 4:61-5:4.

Gage explains that subscribers in a disaster region report “situation status information” and “a status indicator” to the disaster response system indicating “whether the subscriber [] is alright or is in need of help due to the disaster.” EX1005, ¶¶19, 26-27, FIG. 1. The disaster response system—which is part of subscriber status reporting system 200—thus *accesses situation related information*. EX1003, ¶¶89-90, *see also* ¶¶20, 31.



EX1005, FIG. 2 (annotated).

b. [1.1]

Gage’s disaster response system establishes a *network connection* with subscriber systems, which allows subscribers to activate an “emergency response

plan” and send a message to the disaster response system indicating a disaster has occurred. EX1005, ¶¶36-37, *see also* ¶28, Claim 7. Gage’s disaster response system therefore receives messages with *an indication of an occurrence of a situation*. EX1003, ¶¶91-92.

Gage’s Figure 3 depicts a method 300 for determining “whether a disaster has occurred.” EX1005, ¶¶35-36. Subscribers can “manually activate[] an emergency response plan;” “sufficient subscriber emergency plan activation in a given area” causes the disaster response system to determine that a disaster has occurred. EX1005, ¶36. The emergency response plan activation messages comprise *an indication of an occurrence of a situation* because the disaster response system determines that a disaster has occurred based on these messages. *Id.*; EX1003, ¶93.

Gage further discloses that “multiple communication/information transmission options” are established between subscribers and the disaster response system. EX1005, ¶25, *see also* ¶¶26, 30. Gage describes establishing these connections over “network 250” (*network connection*). *Id.*, ¶¶26, 30, 33. The disaster response system therefore receives an *indication of an occurrence of a situation* via a *network connection*. EX1003, ¶94.

c. [1.2]

This claim element includes three features: (i) *a situational network formed*

based on the occurrence of the situation; (ii) the situational network including a plurality of participant devices determined to be geographically proximate to the situation; and (iii) each of the participant devices correspond[s] to a participant in the situational network. As the Board already determined in IPR2024-00530, Gage teaches each of these features. EX1027, 30-37.

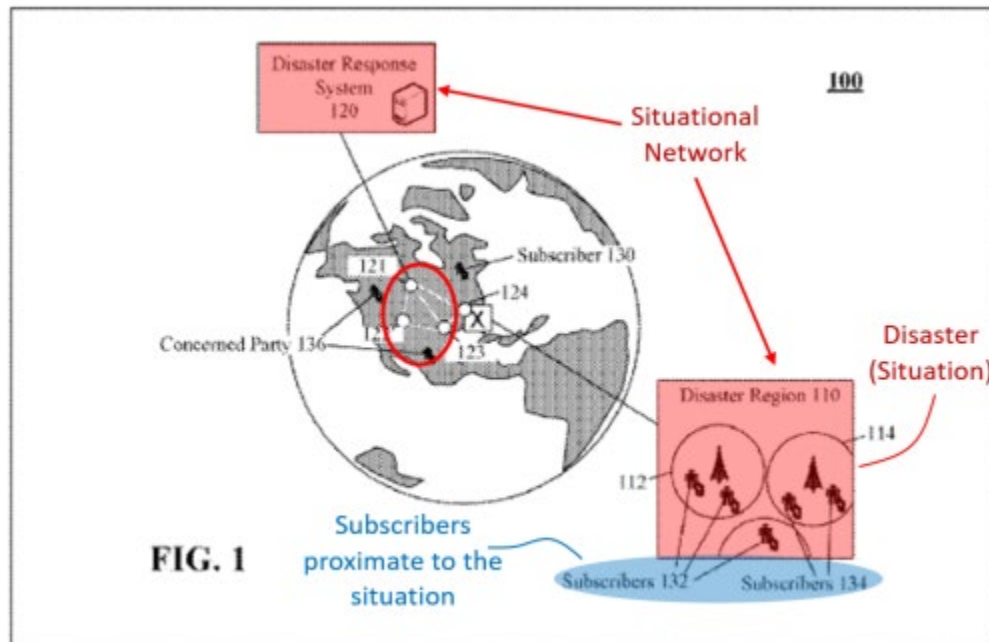
First, Gage discloses a situational network formed based on the occurrence of the situation. EX1003, ¶¶95-104. Gage discloses that “when a disaster is detected” (*occurrence of the situation*), “a centrally located disaster response system” queries mobile devices of subscribers located near the disaster for status indicators. EX1005, ¶9. To do this, Gage forms a *situational network based on the occurrence of the disaster*. EX1003, ¶¶95-104.

To form the situational network, the disaster recovery system establishes “multiple communication/information transmission options ... to enable subscribers 130-134 to communicate with system 120.” EX1005, ¶25. One option comprises “a special communication channel [that] can be reserved for the disaster response system to obtain the situational status indicators and messages” from users proximate to the disaster. EX1005, ¶¶9-10, *see also* ¶24. Further, “mobile telephony and push-to-talk (PTT) channels of mobile devices can both be used for sending status indicators to system 120.” EX1005, ¶25, FIG. 1, *see also* ¶19. In addition to WIMAX and WIFI, “ad hoc networks can be dynamically established

(i.e., through BLUETOOTH functionality of mobile telephones) to enable subscribers 130-134 to convey status and location.” EX1005, ¶25; EX1003, ¶¶100-102.

Gage’s disaster response system therefore forms *a situational network* by connecting with subscribers 132-134 in the disaster region 110 using one or more of these communication channels to query subscribers’ situation status. EX1003, ¶¶100-102. Upon determining that a “disaster has occurred” and that users are located proximate to the disaster, the disaster response system establishes connections with the users’ mobile devices to “contact” them by “request[ing] status indicators.” EX1005, ¶¶9-10, 36, 38, FIG. 3. The disaster response system also establishes connections to communicate with “one or more disaster relief systems” or “agencies.” EX1005, ¶¶21, 31, 33; EX1003, ¶¶99-101.

Gage’s subscriber status reporting system comprises the claimed *situational network*. EX1003, ¶¶102-104. The ’290 patent explains that situational networks are formed by “caus[ing] connections ... to be established between, within or among a set of participants” (e.g., via a central server and the Internet). EX1001, 4:5-12, 6:46-61, 14:5-15, *see also* 7:32-54, 4:18-34, 25:64-26:27. This is consistent with Gage’s disaster response system, which forms connections with multiple participants including subscriber devices and disaster relief systems or agencies. EX1005, ¶¶25, 31, 33.



EX1005, FIG. 1 (annotated).

Second, Gage’s situational network includes a *plurality of participant devices determined to be geographically proximate to the situation*. EX1003, ¶105. The disaster response system “request[s] location information” from subscribers. EX1005, ¶36. “When a subscriber is proximate to a disaster area, the subscriber’s device can be queried for a status indicator and for an optional user provided message.” EX1005, ¶9. Figure 1 above shows that subscribers 132-134, inside or proximate to disaster region 110, communicate a status indicator to system 120. EX1005, ¶¶19, 25. Thus, the subscriber devices 132-134 located in the disaster region are a *plurality of participant devices determined to be geographically proximate to the situation*. EX1003, ¶105. Gage’s disaster response system forms the *situational* network with these devices.

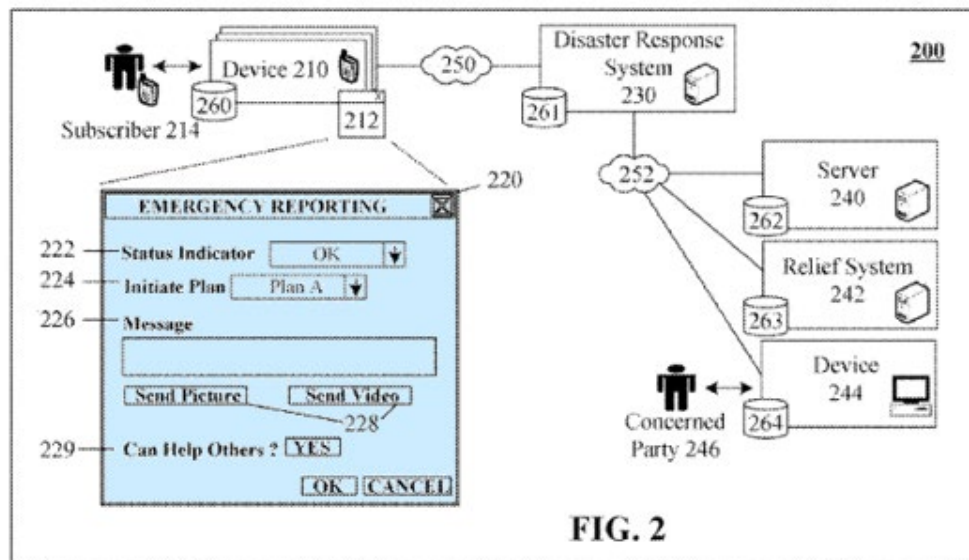
Third, Gage teaches that each of the participant devices in its situational network *correspond[s] to a participant in the situational network*. EX1003, ¶106. For instance, Gage teaches that each subscriber device (e.g., subscriber devices 132-134) is “associated with a subscriber.” EX1005, ¶26, Claim 15, *see also* ¶19, FIG. 2.

d. [1.3]

As the Board determined in IPR2024-00530, Gage teaches *presenting a roll call query and soliciting a reply* from subscriber devices proximate to a disaster area. EX1027, 38-39. Gage’s “multiple communication/information transmission options” and “communication channels” established between subscribers and the disaster response system and over network 250 teach the claimed *second network connection*. EX1005, ¶25, *see also* ¶¶9-10, 24, 26, 30 (“When a network 250 connection is intermittent, ***repeated communication attempts, possibly using different communication channels***, can be automatically performed...”).

As explained in IPR2024-00530, Gage discloses that “[w]hen a subscriber is proximate to a disaster area, the subscriber’s device [is] queried for a status indicator and for an optional user provided message.” EX1005, ¶9, *see also* ¶¶10, 30; EX1028, 30-31. The query is a *roll call query* as claimed because it is provided to the subscriber devices that are “proximate to a disaster area” (i.e., *participant devices*), and solicits a “status indicator” and “message” from subscriber (i.e., *a*

reply related to a status of the participant). EX1003, ¶¶107-110. For instance, as shown in Figure 2, when the disaster recovery system queries a mobile device, the mobile device displays an interface 220 that permits subscriber 214 to “report situation status information.” EX1005, ¶¶27-28, FIG. 2. A user can select a status indicator 222, such as “OK, NEED HELP, and IN CRITICAL NEED.” *Id.* The subscriber can also provide a message 226.



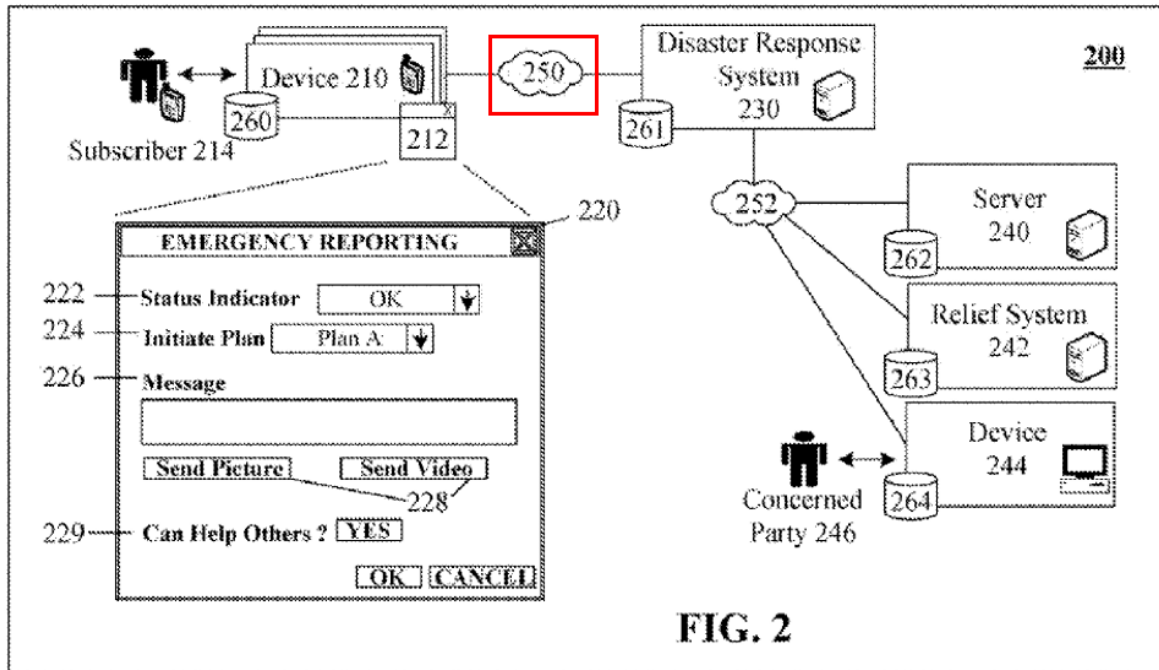
EX1005, FIG. 2 (annotated).

Thus, Gage teaches *presenting a roll call query to each of the plurality of participant devices* (e.g., query for status indicator from subscribers proximate to a disaster area) *soliciting a reply related to a status of the participant* (e.g., a status indicator such as OK, NEED HELP, or IN CRITICAL NEED). EX1003, ¶¶111-112.

e. [1.4]

As the Board determined in IPR2024-00530, Gage teaches the claimed *receiving a status response*. EX1027, 38-39. As explained with reference to [1.3], Gage discloses “multiple communication/information transmission options” and “communication channels” established between subscribers and the disaster response system to receive status responses from subscriber devices. EX1005, ¶25, *see also* ¶¶9-10, 19-20, 24, 36. Gage’s communication channels therefore teach the claimed *plurality of network connections*. EX1003, ¶¶113-117.

As explained in IPR2024-00530, Gage discloses that “a user can enter their status indicator and optional message [*status response*], which is thereafter automatically conveyed to the disaster response system.” EX1005, ¶9. Gage explains that multiple communication/information transmission options are used “for sending status indicators to” the disaster response system. EX1005, ¶25, *see also* ¶30. These status responses can also be conveyed over “network 250” and/or “ad hoc networks” that are “dynamically established.” EX1005, ¶¶25-26, 33.



EX1005, FIG. 2 (annotated).

Additionally, Gage discloses that the disaster response system stores the “response to each of these queries” in a corresponding database entry. EX1005, ¶38.

Thus, Gage teaches *a plurality of network connections established for receiving a status response from the participant devices*. EX1003, ¶¶113-117.

f. [1.5]

As the Board determined in IPR2024-00530, Gage teaches the claimed *aggregating of status responses into a roll call list*. EX1027, 38-39. Specifically, Gage teaches this claim element in two ways. EX1028, 32-33.

First, Gage aggregates the status indicators of responsive participants into a roll call list by compiling and storing them in a *database*. EX1005, ¶¶34, 36. For

instance, Gage's disaster response system places "response[s] to each of [the status] queries" in "a corresponding database entry," populating the database "response field[s]" with received status indicators. EX1005, ¶38. The database thus "relates the [status indicators] and the locations to a corresponding one of the mobile telephony devices." EX1005, Claim 15; *see also* Claim 3 ("associating an identifier for the mobile communication device and corresponding location and status indicators within a database structure"). Gage thus *aggregate[s] the status responses from responsive participants into a roll call list* (database entries) that is stored in the *database*. *See* EX1005, ¶¶21, 45; EX1003, ¶¶118-120.

Second, Gage meets this element by aggregating the status indicators (responses) in "a Web site containing subscriber status information" that is "updated with the subscriber's status indicator and location." EX1005, ¶37. "Concerned parties, such as family members ... can look-up the last known location and situational status of the subscriber." *Id.* Thus, the Web site aggregates the status indicators into a *roll call list* because it includes aggregated subscriber status information viewable by concerned parties. EX1003, ¶121.

To the extent SitNet argues that Gage does not explicitly disclose a Web site that provides the "subscriber status information" in a *list* format (i.e., *roll call list*), it would have been obvious to format Gage's "subscriber status information" in a list. EX1003, ¶¶122-124. A list is a natural way to provide aggregated information

for many users and would provide an intuitive interface for concerned parties to “look-up the last known location and situational status of the subscriber.” EX1005, ¶37. A POSA would have understood that users, such as concerned parties, are familiar with and able to navigate data presented in a list format. EX1003, ¶¶122-124. Thus, a roll call list would have been easily and predictably implemented as merely configuring the format with which the data is presented on the Web site. *Id.*

Thus, Gage teaches *a database for aggregating the status responses from responsive participants into a roll call list* (e.g., database entry).

2. Independent Claim 8

a. [8.P]

To the extent limiting, Gage teaches the preamble for the reasons provided for elements [1.P], [1.2], and [1.5]. Sections VI.A.1.a, VI.A.1.c, VI.A.1.f. Gage teaches *forming a situational network*, as explained for [1.2]. As explained for [1.5], Gage teaches recording status responses (*situation-related information*). EX1005, ¶¶21, 37-38. Gage explains that these responses “can be recorded and reported to concerned parties.” EX1005, ¶¶10, 34-38. Gage’s subscriber status reporting system—which includes a disaster response system—therefore teaches a *system that forms a situational network and record[s] situation-related information*. EX1005, ¶10; EX1003, ¶125.

b. [8.1.a]

As the Board determined in IPR2024-00530, Gage teaches the “*central*

server” recited in claim 8. EX1027, 44-45; EX1024, Claim 13. Further, Gage discloses “a centralized disaster response system” providing “situational status.” EX1005, ¶8, *see also* ¶9 (“centrally located disaster response system”). The disaster response system includes a “disaster response server” (*central server*). EX1005, ¶10. Gage also explains that the disaster response system is implemented in a “server 120.” EX1005, ¶21, *see also* ¶47. Thus, Gage teaches that the disaster response system comprises *a central server*. EX1003, ¶¶126-127.

Gage teaches the remainder of element [8.1.a] as explained for elements [1.1] and [1.2].

c. [8.1.b]

Gage teaches element [8.1.b] as explained for element [1.5]. EX1003, ¶128.

d. [8.2.a]

Gage teaches element [8.2.a] as explained for element [1.1]. EX1003, ¶129.

e. [8.2.b]

Gage teaches element [8.2.b] as explained for element [1.3]. EX1003, ¶130.

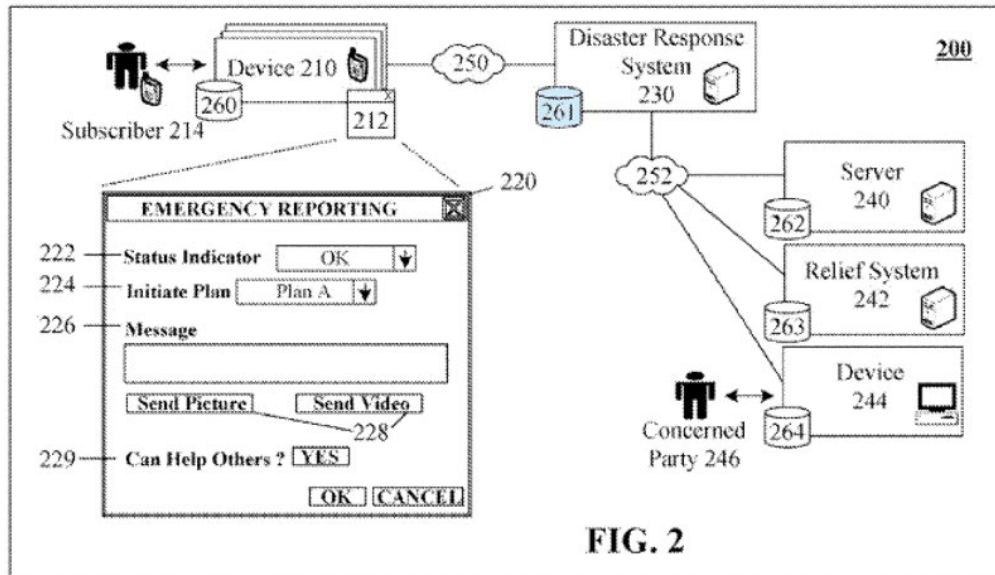
f. [8.2.c]

Gage teaches element [8.2.c] as explained for element [1.4]. EX1003, ¶131.

g. [8.3]

As the Board determined in IPR2024-00530, Gage teaches the “*database*” recited in claim 8. EX1027, 44-45; EX1024, Claim 13. Additionally, Gage teaches element [8.3] as explained for element [1.5]. EX1003, ¶¶132-133. Gage discloses

data store 261 is coupled to the disaster response system 230 and configured to “store digital information.” EX1005, ¶34, FIG. 2. As explained for elements [8.1.a]-[8.1.b], the disaster response system 230 is implemented in a central server. EX1003, ¶¶132-133.



EX1005, FIG. 2 (annotated).

Gage explains that “a time-stamp response to each of these queries” is placed in a “corresponding database entry” for “all responses.” EX1005, ¶38; *see also* Section VI.A.1.f ([1.5]). For instance, Gage teaches “storing [the status responses] and the determined locations in a data store that relates the [status responses] and the locations to a corresponding one of the mobile telephony devices.” EX1005, Claim 15, *see also* Claim 3 (“associating an identifier for the mobile communication device and corresponding location and status indicators within a database structure”). Thus, Gage’s database in data store 261 teaches *a*

database configured to store the status responses and the roll call list because the database has a corresponding entry for each response and relates the status responses to the mobile devices (*roll call list*). EX1003, ¶134.

3. Claims 3 and 10

Gage discloses that a disaster (*the situation*) can be “a hurricane, flood, fire, tsunami, and the like.” EX1005, ¶19. Thus, Gage teaches claims 3 and 10. EX1003, ¶¶135-136.

4. Claims 4 and 11

As the Board determined in IPR2024-00530, Gage teaches a “*situation authority*” that forms a situational network. EX1027, 39-43, 45-46; EX1024, Claim 4.

In particular, Gage’s disaster response system is a *situation authority* that forms the situational network, as explained with reference to [1.2]. EX1003, ¶¶137-138. Gage’s disaster response system is a situation authority because the disaster response system “detect[s] an occurrence of a disaster affecting a region” (*situation*), receives and “aggregate[s]” information related to the disaster, and provides the information to participants in the network, such as disaster relief agencies and rescue personnel. EX1005, ¶¶8-9, 21, 36, 45, Claim 15; EX1003, ¶138. This is consistent with the ’290 patent, which discloses that situation authorities are “generally [] able to aggregate and provide comprehensive

information related to the situation” to “relief agencies” and “emergency responders.” EX1001, 4:18-22, 25:64-26:27. Therefore, Gage’s disaster response system teaches a *situational authority* that forms the *situational network*. EX1003, ¶138.

5. Claims 6 and 13

As the Board determined in IPR2024-00530, Gage teaches status responses including a *request for assistance and a location of the participant*. EX1027, 45-46; EX1024, Claims 6, 11. In particular, Gage discloses that, “when a disaster is detected, mobile devices of subscribers can be queried for location ... by a centrally located disaster response system.” EX1005, ¶9. The “subscriber’s device [is also] queried for a status indicator and for an optional user provided message.” *Id.*

In response to these queries, the subscriber device provides its location, the status indicator, and the user-provided message (*status response*). EX1005, ¶¶8-9, 19, 25, 32. The location is automatically obtained through either a GPS component or a triangulation-based method. EX1005, ¶19. A POSA would have understood that the “user provided message” could include a location manually entered by the subscriber because the message includes information “detailing a situation.” EX1005, ¶28, *see also* ¶¶9, 11; EX1003, ¶¶139-142. The status indicator includes a *request for assistance* by specifying a status of “NEED[s] HELP” or “IN

CRITICAL NEED.” EX1005, ¶27, *see also* ¶¶19, 21, 27.

6. Claims 7 and 14

As the Board determined in IPR2024-00530, Gage teaches reporting *non-responding devices* to an *emergency management organization*. EX1027, 45-46; EX1024, Claim 7. Gage’s disaster response system stores status indicators received from the subscribers in a database. EX1005, ¶38, FIG. 3. “If no response is received,” “the response field can be populated with an ‘Unknown’ indication.” EX1005, ¶38. Users with an “Unknown” status are “potentially threatened subscribers.” EX1005, ¶39. Gage’s disaster response system conveys the subscriber statuses (including the unknown statuses) and locations “to one or more disaster relief systems 242, which can provide assistance to needful subscribers 214.” EX1005, ¶31, *see also* ¶¶21 (“[A]ggregated data can be reported to disaster relief workers and/or agencies...”), 11 (“[L]ocation information of subscribers and messages relating to relief needs can be used to further focus disaster relief efforts.”), Claim 5. A POSA would have understood disaster relief systems 242 are *emergency management organizations* because they coordinate and provide relief for disasters or emergencies. EX1003, ¶¶143-145.

B. Ground 2: The Gage-Mitchell combination renders obvious claims 2 and 9.

As the Board determined in IPR2024-00530, (1) a POSA would have been motivated to combine Gage and Mitchell, and (2) the combination renders obvious

transmitting a roll call list to a responsive participant and receiving an indication of a status of a non-responsive participant from the responsive participant as recited in claims 2 and 9. EX1027, 46-48; EX1024, Claims 2, 9, 14; EX1003, ¶¶146-147.

1. A POSA would have found it obvious to combine Gage and Mitchell to arrive at claims 2 and 9.

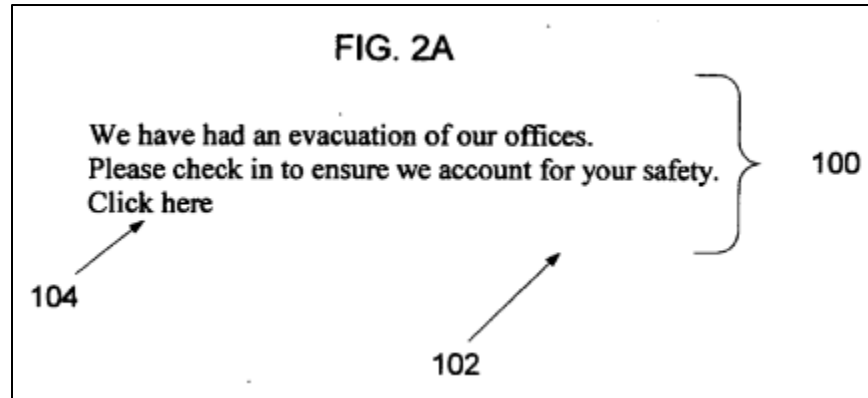
Gage’s disaster response system enables users who are located in a disaster region to “report[] a status indicator,” EX1005, Abstract, ¶27, and “an optional user-provided message,” EX1005, ¶9, *see also* ¶¶10, 30, which are then stored in a database. EX1005, ¶38. When a user does not respond, their database entry is “populated with an ‘Unknown’ indication,” *id.*, and the system considers them “potentially threatened,” EX1005, ¶39.

A POSA would have understood a user who was safe might nonetheless fail to respond (e.g., if their phone battery was dead or they did not check their phone). *See* EX1005, ¶32; EX1003, ¶¶148-149. A POSA would have also realized that other subscribers in the disaster region may have information concerning the status of the non-responsive subscriber. A POSA would have thus recognized that it would be beneficial to enable such other subscribers to provide information relating to the status of the non-responsive subscriber so that the disaster response system could receive the most accurate information. EX1003, ¶149.

With these concerns in mind, a POSA would have sought references like Gage that teach how other users/subscribers can provide status updates for non-

responsive subscribers. This would have led to Mitchell. EX1003, ¶¶150-152.

Mitchell discloses an “intelligent headcount system” that, like Gage, “ensur[es] that all persons have been accounted for ... in real time in response to an emergency or disaster declaration.” EX1013, ¶11, Abstract. When a disaster is detected, a server 18 provides an “alert message” to a user prompting the user to check in by sending an “acknowledgement signal” that indicates their status. EX1013, ¶¶35-37.



EX1013, FIG. 2A.

Mitchell further teaches back-up procedures for determining the statuses of users who do not respond to the alert message. This includes “generating a message sent only to a selected group of colleagues or a single colleague who has been accounted for and typically works in close contact with an [unaccounted for] person.” EX1013, ¶19, *see also* ¶¶54-55. “The message requests that the recipients of this message provide information regarding the unaccounted for person.” EX1013, ¶19. “If a response contains information verifying that the unaccounted

for person is at a location outside the crisis event, the search for him/her may end and his/her status is updated as checked-in and accounted for.” EX1013, ¶19, *see also* ¶50.

A POSA would have been motivated to modify Gage to enable accounted-for (responsive) subscribers to provide information relating to the status of unaccounted-for (nonresponsive) subscribers, as taught by Mitchell. EX1003, ¶¶153-154. This would improve Gage’s disaster response system by enabling accurate status information to be determined for nonresponsive subscribers and allow responsive subscribers in a disaster area to request and access the status information of other subscribers. *Id.*

This disclosure is consistent with Gage, which discloses a “Web site [that] contain[s] subscriber status information,” (*roll call list*) and “can be updated with the subscriber’s status indicator and location.” EX1005, ¶37; EX1003, ¶¶155-157. A POSA would have found it obvious to modify Gage with Mitchell to enable responsive subscribers to provide information for one or more nonresponsive subscribers. EX1003, ¶¶155-157. Upon receiving this information, the system would update the statuses of the nonresponsive subscribers. *See* EX1005, Abstract, ¶38.

Implementing Mitchell’s teachings would have amounted to a predictable variation of Gage. EX1003, ¶158. In the context of Gage’s system, a POSA would

have implemented Mitchells' back-up procedure techniques by enabling the disaster response system to present requesting users with the status subscriber information (*roll call list*) so that the users could browse the list and provide status responses for other users. *Id.* This would enable the users to determine whether they knew relevant information relating to any of the unaccounted-for users on the list, and to report this information to the disaster response system.

A POSA would have readily implemented these techniques in Gage. Gage and Mitchell teach similar systems for determining the statuses of users located in a disaster region. EX1003, ¶159. Gage already discloses techniques for communicating with subscribers located in the disaster region. A POSA would have leveraged Gage's existing infrastructure to enable subscribers to request and access subscriber status information for updating the statuses of nonresponsive subscribers. *Id.* This would merely amount to combining prior-art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results (providing back-up procedures for locating nonresponsive subscribers). *Id.*

2. The Gage-Mitchell combination teaches claims 2 and 9.

A POSA would have implemented Mitchell's teachings to enable Gage's responsive subscribers in a disaster area to *request* the status information of other subscribers (*roll call list*) from the disaster response system (*receive a request from one of the responsive participant devices to view the roll call list*). See EX1005,

¶37; EX1013, ¶19; EX1003, ¶¶160-162; Section VI.B.1. This is consistent with Gage’s teaching of enabling users to request and view “a Web site containing subscriber status information” (*roll call list*). EX1005, ¶37. This is also consistent with Mitchell’s teaching of enabling users to “provide [status] information regarding [an] unaccounted for person.” EX1013, ¶19.

The disaster response system would *transmit* this information to the requesting subscriber (*transmit the roll call list to the responsive participant*), who would determine if they had any information relating to any unaccounted-for subscriber, and if so, provide such information to the disaster response system (*an indication of a status of non-responsive participant*). EX1003, ¶¶160-162.

C. Ground 3: The Gage-Issa combination renders obvious claims 5 and 12.

Claim 5 recites, “*wherein the situation authority corresponds to a social network organization, and each of the participants are members of the corresponding social network.*” Claim 12 recites substantively similar elements. The Gage-Issa combination renders these features obvious, as the Board acknowledged when denying SitNet’s Motion to Amend in IPR2024-00530. EX1027, 71-80; EX1003, ¶163.

1. A POSA would have found it obvious to combine Gage and Issa to arrive at claims 5 and 12.

As the Board determined in IPR2024-00530, a POSA would have been motivated to combine Gage and Issa. EX1027, 79; EX1030, 11-17; EX1031. This

combination would have facilitated obtaining and aggregating status indicator responses and providing/sharing those aggregated responses in a network established for sharing information among interconnected users. EX1005, ¶¶2, 6-8, 11, 19-21, 23, 37, 38; EX1025, 13:40-59; EX1003, ¶¶164-168.

Gage provides status responses to “concerned parties.” EX1005, Abstract, ¶¶2, 6-9, 19-20, 23, 37-38. “Concerned parties, such as family members, can be granted access to the Web site, through which they can look-up the last known location and situational status of the subscriber.” EX1005, ¶37. A POSA would have recognized that a simple way to connect friends and family via a Web site would have been through a social network as described in Issa, which aggregates information about relationships among users. EX1025, 1:28-53, 8:60-9:20; EX1005, ¶¶4, 46; EX1003, ¶¶164-166. A POSA would have therefore been motivated to implement Issa’s aggregation node and social-network interactions with Gage’s disaster response system. EX1033, ¶35; EX1025, 13:40-59; EX1005, Abstract, ¶¶2, 6-8, 19-20, 23, 37-38. Additionally, Gage provides “media” and “textual” content to concerned parties, and Issa provides a way of distributing such content via a social network. EX1005, Claims 8-9; EX1025, 13:40-59 (Issa providing the benefits of “distributing digital content within a social network”), 16:17-23; EX1003, ¶167. Thus, a POSA would have been motivated to implement Gage’s features with Issa’s social-network functionality. EX1003, ¶167.

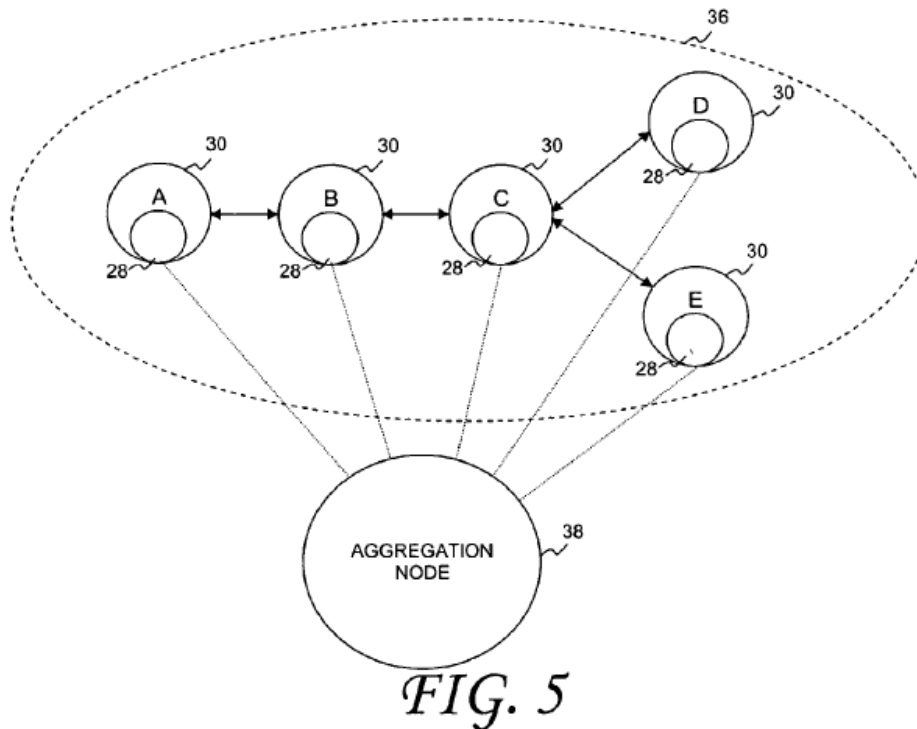
As the Board acknowledged, a POSA would have also known how to combine Gage and Issa, and would have recognized that implementing Issa would have “amounted to a predictable variation of Gage.” EX1027, 79-80; EX1030, 16-17. Both references use a common server/client infrastructure to aggregate messages received from participant nodes and to host web pages that display user statuses and messages. EX1025, 1:44-53, 3:60-4:8, 5:12-21, 13:7-20; EX1005, ¶¶37-38; *see also* EX1025, 2:57-66, 13:60-14:15, 16:5-23; EX1005, ¶11 (describing the posting of other content such as video and audio). Implementing Gage and Issa therefore amounts to nothing more than combining prior-art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results (using an aggregation node to obtain and aggregate disaster response statuses from participants of a social network). EX1003, ¶168.

2. The Gage-Issa combination teaches claims 5 and 12.

As explained with reference to claims 4 and 11, Gage’s disaster response system teaches a *situation authority*. Section VI.A.4. And Issa discloses a *social network organization*—e.g., “<http://www.myspace.com>”—that has participants who are *members of the corresponding social network*. EX1025, 1:44-48; EX1003, ¶¶169-171. As explained below, and as the Board already determined in IPR2024-00530, a POSA would have found it obvious to implement Issa’s social-network features with Gage. EX1027, 75-80.

For example, like Gage, Issa describes the “communication and controlled sharing of digital content among networked users,” and particularly “among linked nodal *members of a social network*.” EX1025, Abstract (emphasis added). Issa describes examples of *social networking organizations* that facilitate access to social networks: “For example, social networking web sites provide users with web space to create a profile and link to various other users designated as ‘friends.’” EX1025, 1:44-48. “Users of such sites can post messages and other content to web pages accessible to various parties of their choosing...” EX1025, 1:48-51. Issa therefore describes *social network organizations* that facilitate content sharing among members of a social network. EX1025, 1:28-53, 2:55-3:4; EX1003, ¶171.

To share content in this social network, Issa connects “multiple social network nodes using an aggregation node.” EX1025, Title, Abstract, 12:33-49. Issa’s aggregation node uses “pre-existing or dynamically created social network technologies include Friend-Of-A-Friend (FOAF) social networks.” EX1025, 2:55-66; *see also* 1:28-53, 8:60-9:20. The aggregation node aggregates and enables sharing of “instant messaging, web-based communications, file and content sharing, [and] audio communications.” EX1025, 2:57-66; *see also*, 4:1-8, 13:60-14:15. Figure 5 depicts an example of the aggregation node and its connection to social network nodes. *See* EX1025, 12:33-13:59, FIG. 5.



EX1025, FIG. 5.

Issa therefore describes sharing content among social network participants using a social network provided by a *social network organization*. EX1003, ¶¶172-173.

When combined with Gage, a POSA would have found it obvious to implement Gage's disaster response system (*situation authority*) with Issa's aggregation node to share messages and content related to a disaster to *members of a social network*. Section VI.C.1; EX1025, FIG. 5, 12:16-13:59; *see also* 1:28-53, 2:55-66, 8:60-9:20; EX1003, ¶¶174-175. In the combined system, a *social media organization*, as described in Issa, would have implemented Gage's disaster response system in a *social network*. EX1025, 1:28-53, 2:55-3:4. The social

network nodes would have included the geographically proximate subscriber devices described in Gage, along with “friends” and/or “[c]oncerned parties, such as family members,” to be notified with a subscriber’s situational status. Section VI.A.1.c ([1.2]); EX1005, ¶¶4, 20, 37, 41, 46. A POSA would have been motivated to combine Gage and Issa to implement these features for notifying friends and family of disaster response statuses and/or to share other content related to a disaster in a preexisting, familiar framework. Section VI.C.1. Indeed, the Board already agreed with this rationale in IPR2024-00530. *Id.*; EX1027, 75-80.

D. Ground 4: Shida renders obvious claims 1, 3-4, 6-8, 10-11, and 13-14.

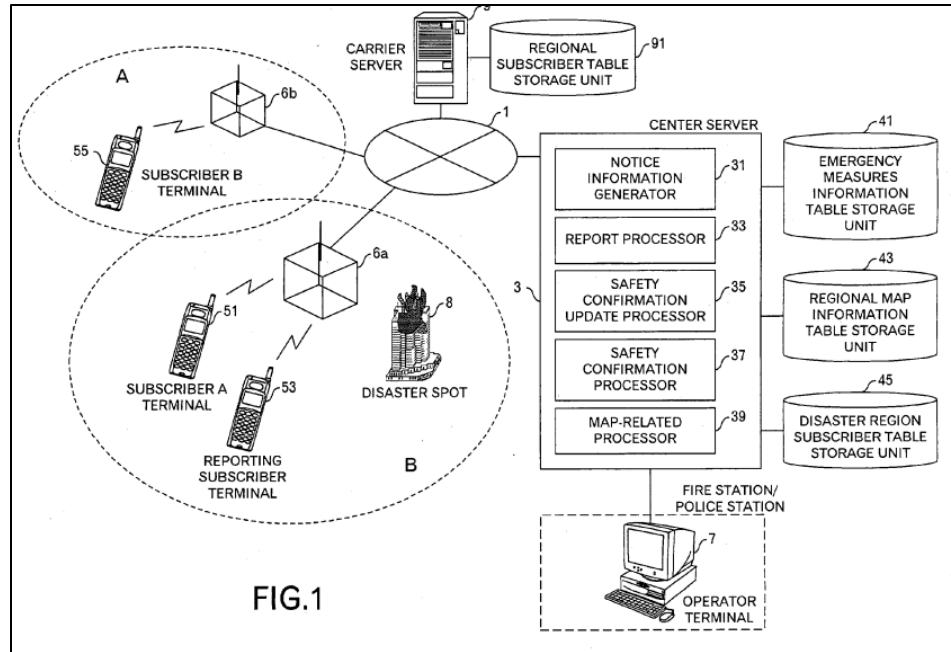
While not needing to reach Shida in the Final Written Decision from IPR2024-00530, the Board indicated that there was a “reasonable likelihood that Petitioner would prevail in establishing that the subject matter of [the claims] would have been obvious over Shida” in the Institution Decision. EX1029, 48-49; *see also* 41-48. In view of the substantial similarity to the claims of the ’345 patent, the Board should reach a similar conclusion here. EX1003, ¶176.

1. Independent Claim 1

a. [1.P]

To the extent limiting, Shida discloses the preamble.

The system depicted in Figure 1 of Shida teaches the claimed *network system*. EX1006, ¶¶27-31; EX1003, ¶¶177-179.



EX1006, FIG. 1.

Shida discloses a “center server” (part of a “*network system*”) that “receiv[es] information concerning a disaster occurring region and information of a user ... in the disaster occurring region, and stor[es] it in a storage device.”

EX1006, ¶¶6, 27, *see also* Abstract, ¶37. Shida’s center server accesses “safety confirmation response[s]” of users proximate to the disaster. EX1006, ¶¶49-50.

Obtaining information associated with a disaster (e.g., “disaster information” included in a “disaster occurrence report”) teaches the claimed *accessing situation related information*. EX1006, ¶¶32-33, 37. Accordingly, Shida teaches the preamble. EX1003, ¶179.

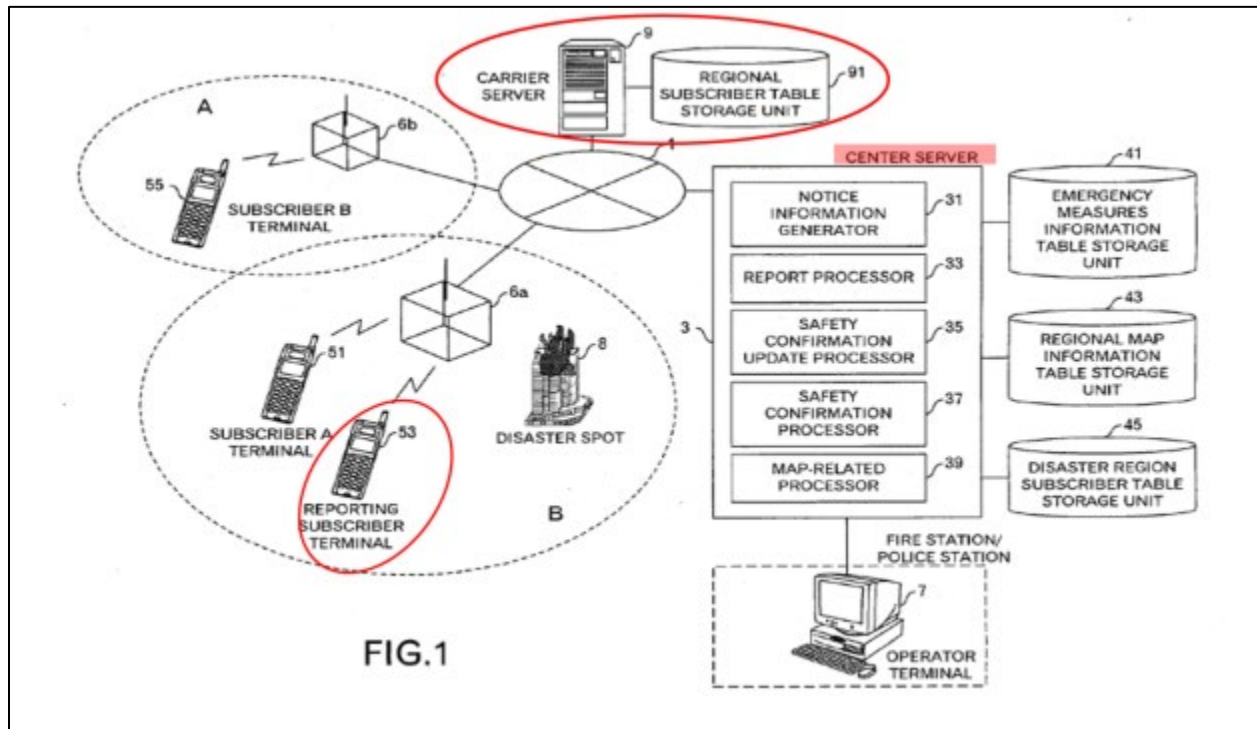
b. [1.1]

Shida’s “center server” establishes a *network connection* with subscriber

terminals, allowing subscribers to report when a disaster has occurred. EX1006, ¶¶32-33, 37. Shida explains that when a disaster occurs, subscriber terminals connected to a network report the disaster. EX1006, ¶27. For example, Figure 1 depicts “network 1” connecting subscriber terminals to a carrier server and a center server. EX1006, ¶¶27-31 (“center server ... connected with network 1 that is a computer network such as [a] public network and/or the Internet”).

Shida’s “center server” receives *an indication of an occurrence of a situation* because it receives information related to a disaster from a “reporting subscriber.” EX1006, ¶¶32-33, 37. For instance, Shida discloses that a “reporting subscriber inputs disaster information by operating [a] reporting subscriber terminal [] when he or she discover[s] the occurrence of [a] disaster at the disaster spot.” EX1006, ¶32, FIG. 1. The reporting subscriber terminal then “generates [a] disaster occurrence report including the input disaster information ... and transmits it” to a “carrier server.” EX1006, ¶33. The carrier server “receives the disaster occurrence report” and “transmits ... disaster information included in the disaster occurrence report, information on the disaster occurring region, and list information of the subscribers in the disaster occurring region information to [a] center server.” EX1006, ¶¶33, 37. “[T]he center server [] receives [this] information ... from the carrier server.” EX1006, ¶38, FIG. 5. Thus, the center server receives *an indication of an occurrence of a situation via a network*

connection. EX1003, ¶¶180-184.



EX1006, FIG. 1 (annotated).

c. [1.2]

This claim element includes three features: (i) *a situational network formed based on the occurrence of the situation*; (ii) *the situational network including a plurality of participant devices determined to be geographically proximate to the situation*; and (iii) *each of the participant devices correspond[s] to a participant in the situational network*. Shida teaches each feature. EX1029, 44-45.

First, Shida’s center server forms *a situational network based on the occurrence of the situation* by establishing connections for communicating with “subscribers ... who should be informed of the occurred disaster.” EX1006, ¶46;

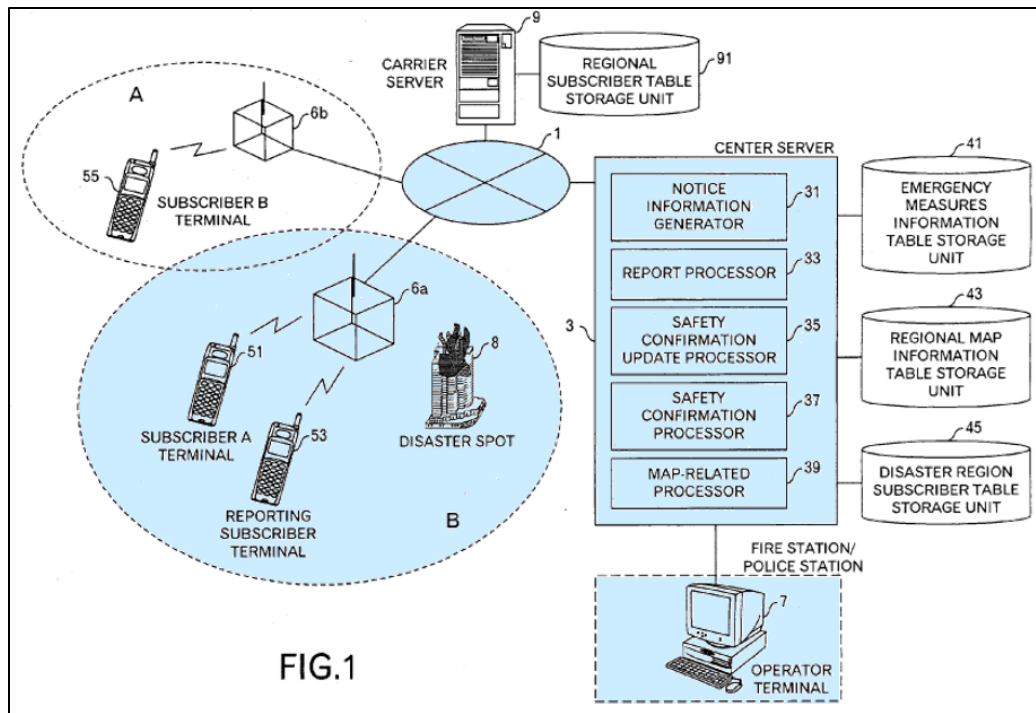
EX1003, ¶¶185-187. The center server then “generates notice information” related to the disaster “and transmits it to the subscribers to be notified.” EX1006, ¶46. “The subscriber terminal of the designated subscriber receives the broadcast notice information from the mobile communication network system, and displays it on the display device...” *Id.*

Users of the subscriber terminals then input a “safety confirmation response,” which is transmitted to the center server via a “mobile communication network system.” EX1006, ¶50. The safety confirmation response can include a “Safety” or “Rescue request” message. *Id.* The center server then “transmits [a] safety confirmation result ... to the subscriber terminal,” which may indicate that “Safety was confirmed” or that the subscriber is “still in the vicinity of the region of the disaster.” EX1006, ¶60. Thus, Shida’s center server forms *a situational network based on the occurrence of the situation* by establishing connections with participant devices for communicating information related to the event. EX1003, ¶187.

The center server also establishes connections for communication with an “operator terminal” that is “provided in facilities such as fire stations and police stations.” EX1006, ¶30. As a result, the situational network enables participants of the network, such as subscriber terminals, the center server, and the operator terminal, to communicate about the disaster. EX1003, ¶¶189-193. This is

consistent with the '290 patent, which teaches that situational networks are formed by “caus[ing] connections ... to be established between, within or among a set of participants.” EX1001, 4:5-12, *see also* 7:32-54. The connections are formed by coupling the participant devices to a central server via existing computer networks (e.g., the internet). EX1001, 4:5-12, 6:46-61, 14:5-15.

Second, Shida’s *situational network* includes *a plurality of participant devices determined to be geographically proximate to the situation*. EX1003, ¶188. Shida describes determining which subscribers should be notified of the disaster by using position information to identify subscribers in the disaster region (i.e., *determined to be geographically proximate to the situation*). EX1006, ¶¶8, 39, 46, 56. Figure 1 shows a situational network formed by the center server. Upon determining that a disaster has occurred in Region B, center server 3 communicates with the subscriber terminals located in Region B (proximate to the disaster) via network 1. EX1006, ¶¶38, 46.



EX1006, FIG. 1 (annotated).

Third, each of the subscriber terminals in Shida’s situational network *correspond[s] to a participant in the situational network*. EX1003, ¶194. Each of Shida’s “subscriber terminal[s]” are “operated by a subscriber.” EX1006, ¶27. Thus, the center server forms a situational network with subscriber terminals that are associated with respective subscribers who are in the “disaster occurring region.” EX1006, ¶46, FIG. 1.

d. [1.3]

As the Board determined in the Institution Decision for IPR2024-00530, Shida teaches *presenting a roll call query* to, and *soliciting a reply* from, subscriber devices near the disaster area. EX1029, 46-47. Shida’s network

communication channel—which is established between subscriber terminals receiving disaster notice information and the center server via network 1 and Shida’s “mobile communication network system”—teaches the claimed *second network connection*. EX1006, ¶¶27-31, 46.

As explained in IPR2024-00530, Shida discloses that subscriber terminals (*each of the plurality of participant devices*) receive the “broadcast notice information” including a “safety confirmation necessity flag.” EX1006, ¶46. When the safety confirmation necessity flag is included in the notice information, the received notice information is a *roll call query* because it solicits a “safety confirmation response” from the subscriber (*reply related to a status of the participant*). EX1006, ¶¶49-50; EX1003, ¶¶195-197.

“The subscriber terminal of the designated subscriber receives the broadcast notice information from the mobile communication network system, and displays it on the display device...” EX1006, ¶46. For instance, the subscriber terminal displays interface elements such as a “Safety” button or “Rescue request” button “according to the disaster notice information” for soliciting a safety confirmation response. EX1006, ¶50. The user inputs the safety confirmation response by pushing the “‘Safety’ button or ‘Rescue request’ button displayed on the display device of the subscriber” (*a reply related to a status of the participant*). EX1006, ¶50, FIGs. 10, 12; EX1003, ¶198.

Figures 10 and 12 below show the processes of a subscriber terminal providing a safety confirmation response when the safety confirmation necessity flag is “ON.” Thus, Shida teaches this claim element. EX1003, ¶199.

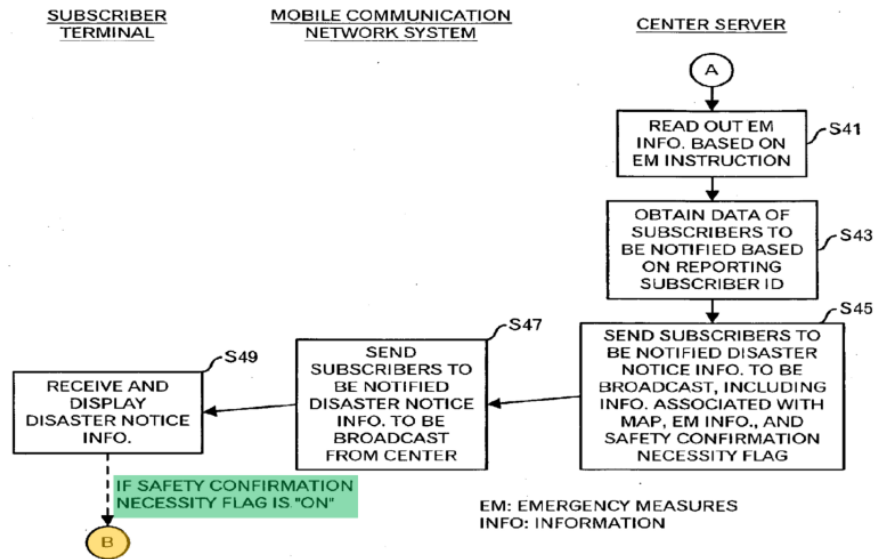
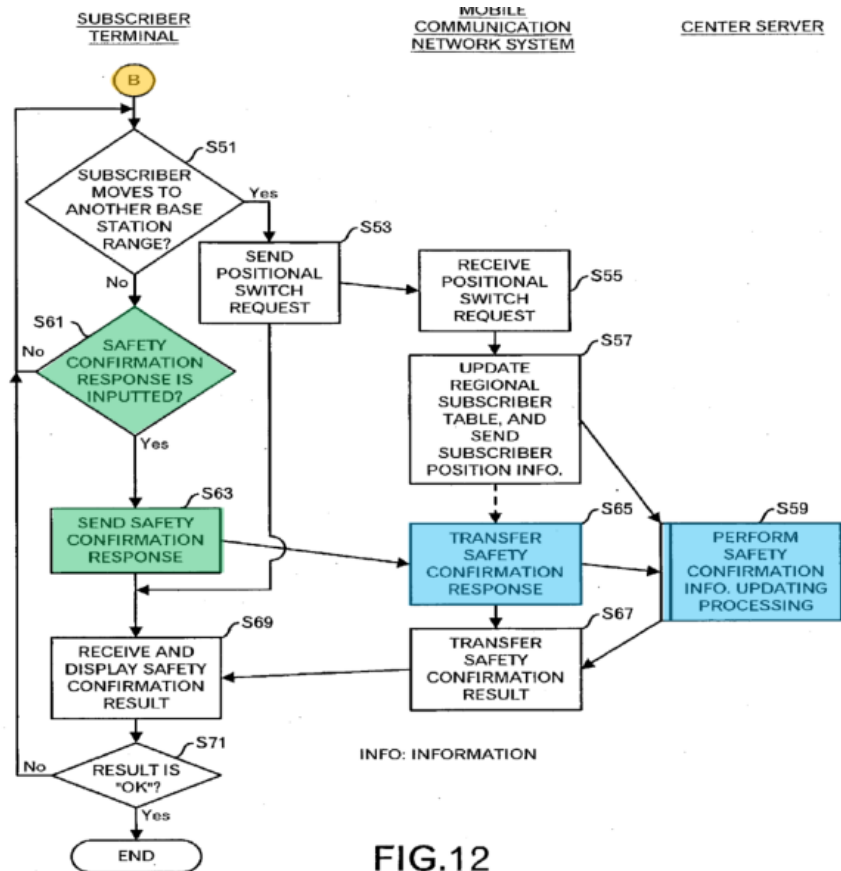


FIG.10

EX1006, FIG. 10 (annotated).



EX1006, FIG. 12 (annotated).

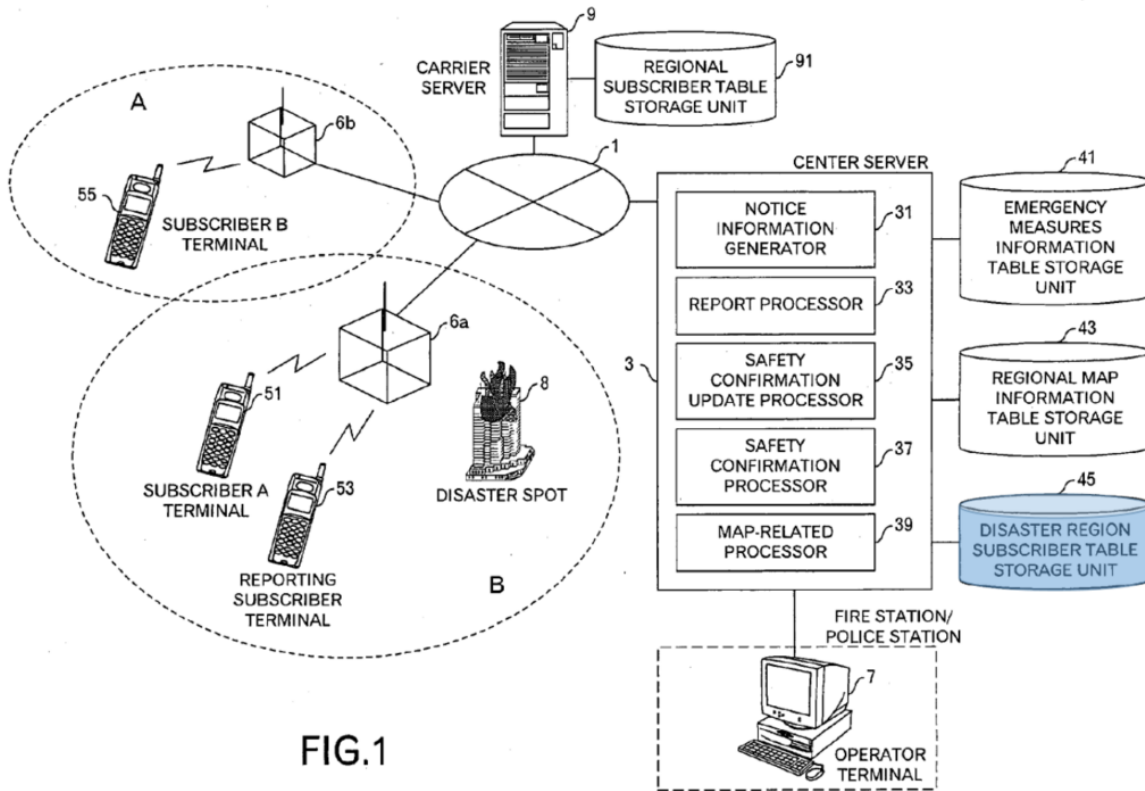
e. [1.4]

As the Board determined in the Institution Decision for IPR2024-00530, Shida receives a status response from subscriber terminals. EX1029, 47-48. As explained with reference to element [1.3], Shida also discloses a network communication channel between subscriber terminals and the center server via network 1, and Shida's "mobile communication network system." EX1006, ¶¶27-31, 50. This network communication channel between the center sever and multiple subscriber terminals located in a disaster region, which is depicted in Figure 1, teaches the claimed *plurality of network connections*. *Id.*; EX1003, ¶200.

Using the network connections with the subscriber terminals, Shida discloses that “the mobile communication network system forwards the safety confirmation response [*status response*] from the subscriber [] terminal [] to the center server” and that, upon receiving the response, “the center server [] carries out the safety confirmation [] updating processing.” EX1006, ¶50, FIG. 12. The blue boxes in Figure 12 above show that the center server *receives* a safety confirmation response (*a status response*). EX1003, ¶¶201-202. These responses are received from a plurality of subscriber terminals and stored in a table. EX1006, ¶¶38-39, FIG. 6.

f. [1.5]

As the Board determined in the Institution Decision for IPR2024-00530, Shida teaches aggregating *status responses from responsive participants into a roll call list*. EX1029, 47-48. As depicted in Figure 1, Shida stores these status responses in a “disaster regional subscriber table storage unit 45” (*a database*). EX1006, Abstract, ¶¶6, 30, 39; EX1003, ¶203.



EX1006, FIG. 1 (annotated).

Shida discloses that the center server aggregates *the status responses from responsive participants into a roll call list* by “generat[ing a] disaster regional subscriber table [*roll call list*] from the disaster occurring region ID and list information of the subscribers in the disaster occurring region.” EX1006, ¶39; EX1003, ¶¶204-206. As shown in Figure 6 below, the disaster region subscriber table includes “a column 207 of the subscriber IDs of subscribers who exist in the disaster occurring region, a column 208 of the current subscriber existing region ID, [and] a column 209 of the subscriber's safety confirmation status.” EX1006, ¶39, FIG. 6. Shida explains that the center server updates the safety confirmation

status of a subscriber in the disaster region subscriber table after receiving a safety confirmation response from the subscriber. EX1006, ¶¶57-58, *see also* FIG. 13.

The center server *aggregates* these responses into a *roll call list* in the form of the disaster regional subscriber table. EX1006, ¶39; EX1003, ¶¶204-206.

Roll call list

205	206	207	208	209
REPORTING SUBSCRIBER ID	DISASTER OCCURRING REGION ID	SUBSCRIBER ID	CURRENT REGION ID	STATUS OF SAFETY CONFIRMATION
REPORTING SUBSCRIBER	REGION A	SUBSCRIBER A	REGION A	NOT YET
		SUBSCRIBER B	REGION B	OK
		SUBSCRIBER C	REGION A	NOT YET
		SUBSCRIBER D	REGION D	OK
		⋮	⋮	⋮

FIG.6

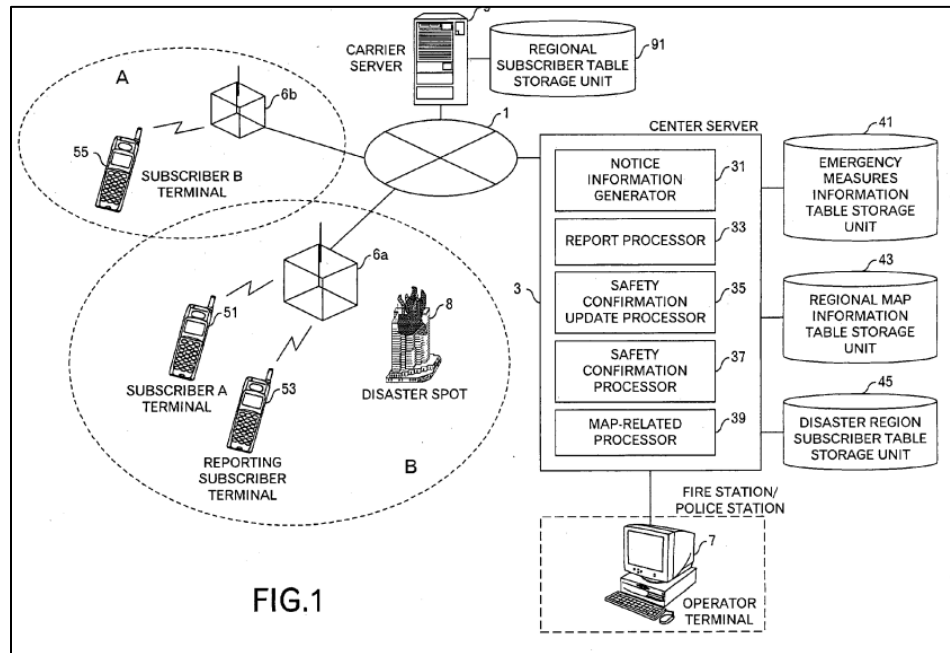
EX1006, FIG. 6 (annotated).

2. Independent Claim 8

a. [8.P]

To the extent limiting, Shida teaches the preamble for the reasons provided for elements [1.P], [1.2], and [1.5]. Sections VI.D.1.a, VI.D.1.c, VI.D.1.f; EX1003, ¶207. Shida teaches *forming a situational network*, as explained for element [1.2]. As explained for element [1.5], Shida records safety confirmation responses (“*situation-related information*”). EX1006, ¶¶39, 57-58. Shida records these responses in a disaster region subscriber table. *Id.* Shida’s system, as depicted in Figure 1 and including a center server, therefore teaches a *system* that forms a

situational network and records situation-related information. EX1006, ¶¶27-31.



EX1006, FIG. 1.

b. [8.1.a]

Shida discloses a “center server 3” (the claimed “*central server*”) that “carries out a main processing for this embodiment.” EX1006, ¶27; EX1003, ¶208. Shida’s center server 3 teaches the functions recited in element [8.1.a] for the reasons provided for elements [1.1] and [1.2]. EX1003, ¶208.

c. [8.1.b]

Shida teaches element [8.1.b] as explained for element [1.5]. EX1003, ¶209.

d. [8.2.a]

Shida teaches element [8.2.a] as explained for element [1.1]. EX1003, ¶210.

e. [8.2.b]

Shida teaches element [8.2.b] as explained for element [1.3]. EX1003, ¶211.

f. [8.2.c]

Shida teaches element [8.2.c] as explained for element [1.4]. EX1003, ¶212.

g. [8.3]

Shida teaches element [8.3] as explained for element [1.5]. EX1003, ¶¶213-214. Shida discloses that the center server includes “a disaster region subscriber table storage unit 45”—the claimed *database*—“for storing a disaster region subscriber table.” EX1006, ¶30, FIG. 1. The disaster region subscriber table includes the responses and the roll call list. Section VI.D.1.f; EX1003, ¶¶213-214.

3. Claims 3 and 10

Shida discloses a *situation* in the form of a “disaster,” which teaches claims 3 and 10. EX1006, ¶6. In response to determining the occurrence of the disaster, Shida’s system implements “emergency measures.” EX1006, ¶¶30, 41 (users take cover in “places of refuge”). Thus, Shida’s disclosure of a disaster teaches the claimed *emergency event*. EX1003, ¶¶215-216. A POSA would have further understood that such disasters encompass natural disasters (e.g., fires) and weather phenomenon (e.g., tornadoes, hurricanes, etc.). EX1006, ¶¶2, 30; EX1003, ¶¶215-216.

4. Claims 4 and 11

Shida teaches claims 4 and 11 for the reasons provided for element [1.2].

EX1003, ¶¶217-218. As explained for claim 1, Shida's center server (*a situation authority*) receives safety confirmation responses from a subscriber terminal in a disaster occurring region via a *situational network*. EX1006, ¶50; EX1003, ¶218. The center server is a *situation authority* because the center server determines “the occurrence of the disaster,” stores “emergency measures information,” and is “connected to an operator terminal [] provided in facilities such as fire stations and police stations, for instance, to plan and instruct measures against the disaster etc.” EX1006, ¶¶6, 30, 38, 46; EX1003, ¶¶218-219; Section VI.D.1.f ([1.5]). This is consistent with the '290 patent, which discloses that situation authorities are “generally [] able to aggregate and provide comprehensive information related to the situation” to “relief agencies” and “emergency responders.” EX1001, 4:18-22, 25:64-26:27. As explained, Shida's situational network is formed by the center server, which is a *situation authority*. EX1003, ¶¶220-221.

5. Claims 6 and 13

Shida discloses that a subscriber terminal provides a safety confirmation response to the center server that may include a “Rescue request” (*request for assistance*). EX1006, ¶¶50, 58; EX1003, ¶¶222-225. Shida also teaches that the subscriber terminal provides location information to the center server in conjunction with the safety confirmation response. For instance, when the subscriber terminal determines that the subscriber has changed positions (e.g., to a

new cell), it provides data indicative of the new position to the center server via the mobile communication network system. EX1006, ¶¶49, 52-53.

“In response to this, the ... center server [] carries out the safety confirmation information updating processing” related to the new position. EX1006, ¶49. For instance, when the safety confirmation response from the subscriber terminal is a rescue request, the center server “transmits [a] warning including the subscriber’s information (subscriber ID etc.) and the position information (the existing region information after the movement) to the operator terminal.” EX1006, ¶58.

Thus, Shida teaches that, in response to receiving the notice information from the center server, the subscriber terminal transmits a safety confirmation response and position information to the center server. EX1003, ¶¶222-225. A POSA would have understood that the safety confirmation response and position information collectively comprise the claimed *status response*. *Id.*

To the extent that these claims require the safety confirmation response and position information to be transmitted in the same message, this would have been obvious in view of Shida. EX1003, ¶¶226-231.

A POSA would have found it obvious for the subscriber to send the safety confirmation response and “subscriber position information” together so that the center server would receive subscriber position information that represents the

subscriber's location at the time that the rescue request was issued. EX1006, ¶58; EX1003, ¶227. Shida suggests this implementation when disclosing sending position information to the operator terminal when the subscriber provides a safety confirmation response that requests rescue. *See* EX1006, ¶58.

Shida further suggests this implementation when providing a safety confirmation result to the subscriber terminal based on the subscriber's location. EX1006, ¶60; EX1003, ¶228. For instance, the safety confirmation result may specify that the subscriber "[m]oved to the safe area" or "is still in the vicinity of the region of the disaster." EX1006, ¶¶60, 62. A POSA would have found it beneficial for the subscriber to transmit both the "subscriber position information" and the "safety confirmation response" simultaneously so that the event center would have more information to judge the safety status of the subscriber. EX1003, ¶229.

A POSA would have recognized that such implementation would further Shida's goal of enabling rescues to "suppress human damage due to the disaster." EX1006, ¶58; EX1003, ¶230. And this would have been trivial to implement as Shida already discloses sending the "position information" and "safety confirmation response" separately. EX1006, Abstract, ¶¶49, 52. Sending these messages together would have been a straightforward and predictable variation of Shida's express disclosure.

6. Claims 7 and 14

Shida discloses that, when a subscriber terminal (*non-responding device*) has not yet provided a “safety confirmation response” to the center server, the center server specifies a safety confirmation status of “Not yet” in the “disaster regional subscriber table.” EX1006, ¶¶52, *see also* 39, FIG. 6. Shida also teaches that, upon a request from the operator terminal, the center server transmits the safety confirmation responses of the subscribers in the disaster regional subscriber table to the operator terminal (*emergency management organization*), including the “Not yet” statuses. EX1006, ¶¶39, 63; EX1003, ¶¶232-233.

Specifically, the center server generates a “safety confirmation status list” by “extract[ing] each subscriber ID ... and information of the safety confirmation status of that subscriber from the disaster subscriber table.” EX1006, ¶63. For instance, with respect to the disaster subscriber table shown in Figure 6, the center server “extracts information in the column 207 of the subscriber ID and the column 209 of the safety confirmation status.” *Id.* Column 209 in the disaster subscriber table includes safety confirmation statuses of “Not Yet” for Subscribers A and C. The center server “transmits the subscriber safety confirmation status list,” which includes *non-responding devices* corresponding to subscribers A and C, to the operator terminal. *Id.*; EX1003, ¶234.

205 REPORTING SUBSCRIBER ID	206 DISASTER OCCURRING REGION ID	207 SUBSCRIBER ID	208 CURRENT REGION ID	209 STATUS OF SAFETY CONFIRMATION
REPORTING SUBSCRIBER	REGION A	SUBSCRIBER A	REGION A	NOT YET
		SUBSCRIBER B	REGION B	OK
		SUBSCRIBER C	REGION A	NOT YET
		SUBSCRIBER D	REGION D	OK
		⋮	⋮	⋮

FIG.6

EX1006, FIG. 6 (annotated).

The operator terminal is implemented in an *emergency management organization* because it is “provided in facilities such as fire stations and police stations, for instance, to plan and instruct measures against the disaster etc.”

EX1006, ¶¶30, 63; EX1003, ¶235.

Shida also teaches this claim because the center server then “transmits information on the state of the safety of subscribers who exist in the disaster occurring region to the operator terminal.” EX1006, ¶31; EX1003, ¶¶236-237. For instance, when a *non-responding device* is in the disaster area, the center server “transmits warning including the subscriber’s information (subscriber ID etc.) and the position information... to the operator terminal.” EX1006, ¶58, *see also* ¶¶52, 56, 60.

E. Ground 5: The Shida-Sinha combination renders obvious claims 2 and 9.

As the Board determined in the Institution Decision for IPR2024-00530,

(1) a POSA would have been motivated to combine Shida and Sinha, and (2) this combination renders obvious transmitting a roll call list to a responsive participant and receiving an indication of a status of a non-responsive participant from the responsive participant, as recited in claims 2 and 9. EX1029, 49-50; EX1024, Claims 2, 9, 14; EX1003, ¶¶238-239.

1. A POSA would have found it obvious to combine Shida and Sinha to arrive at claims 2 and 9.

A POSA would have found it obvious to modify Shida to implement Sinha's message board and roll call features. EX1003, ¶¶240-249. As explained in Section V.D, Shida discloses "a method of processing information associated with [a] disaster" ("*situation related information*"). EX1006, ¶6. Shida teaches that a subscriber terminal located in a disaster area sends a "safety confirmation response" ("*status response*") to a "center server," indicating, for instance, whether the subscriber is safe or in danger. EX1006, ¶¶52-53, 57. The center server stores this response, and "carries out the safety confirmation information updating processing." EX1006, ¶50.

Shida, however, does not explicitly enable users to view the safety statuses of subscribers in the disaster region. Nor does Shida explicitly enable direct communication between subscribers or other users, such as friends or family. A POSA would have recognized that such features would be beneficial to enable users to communicate information related to the disaster and to view the statuses of

subscribers located in the disaster area. EX1003, ¶¶240-242. Thus, a POSA would have sought references teaching systems like Shida that also provide mechanisms for communicating with subscribers in a disaster region. EX1003, ¶¶243-246.

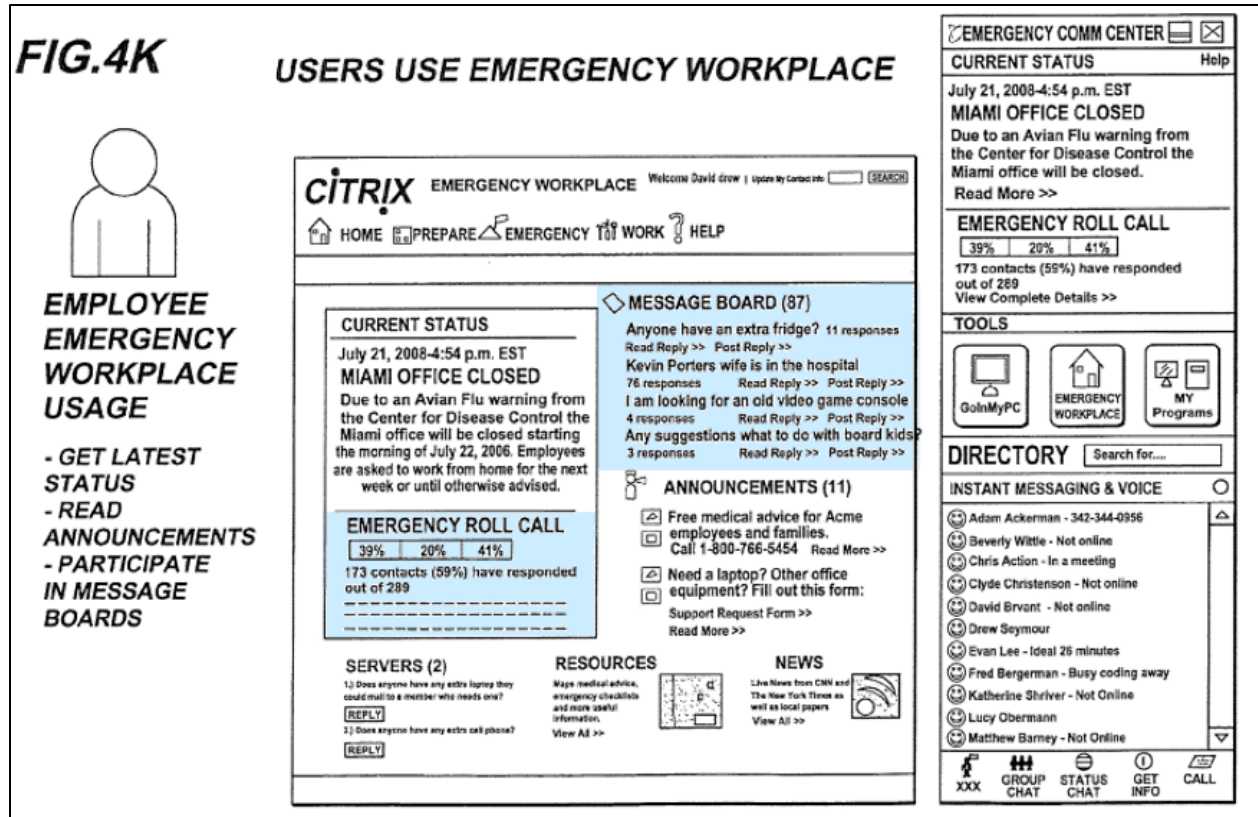
Sinha is such a reference. For instance, Sinha discloses “a business continuity application” provided to “a displaced workforce of an organization when an event occurs.” EX1007, Abstract; EX1008, 1:31-2:6³. Like Shida, Sinha sends “alerts and notifications” related to location-specific events to users proximate to the event. EX1007, ¶¶119, 124; EX1008, 21:27-31. Such alerts are provided to team members within “geographical zones” impacted by a disaster event. EX1007, ¶¶126, 130, FIGs. 4G-H; EX1008, 22:23-27, 38:15-35, FIGs. 5G-H.

³ The Sinha Provisional (EX1008) is “incorporated by reference” into Sinha (EX1007). EX1007, ¶1.

The screenshot shows a web interface titled "CITRIX EMERGENCY WORKPLACE". Inside, there is a "Welcome David Smith" message. Below it, a blue banner reads "Active Emergency=Miaimi Hurricane Warning" and "A Hurricane warning has been issued for your area." Underneath the banner is a section titled "UPDATE YOUR CONTACT INFO" with the instruction "Please update your contact info for this emergency. Enter your phone number and email you would like coworkers to use." This section contains three input fields: "Preferred phone number:", "Forward Office Number number to this number." (with radio buttons for "Yes" and "No"), and "Preferred email number:". A "SAVE" button is located at the bottom of this section.

EX1007, FIG. 4H (excerpt, annotated).

Sinha further discloses a “portal web-site or service” accessible to “one or more users” affected by an event. EX1007, ¶¶58, 72, 118; EX1008, 5:27-6:4, 22:14-19. The portal provides a “message board” for impacted users to “participate (post and reply).” EX1007, ¶134, FIG. 4K; EX1008, 24:28-25:2, FIG. 5K. As shown in Figure 4K, the message board enables users to post and respond to topics relating to the event.



EX1007, FIG. 4K (annotated).

The portal further includes a “roll call” list that includes “statistics and a bar graph showing the number of employees who have responded to the alert.”

EX1008, 139:16-20, *see also* 24:28-5:2, FIG. 5K; EX1007, ¶134, FIG. 4K. An employee can respond as being “OK” or “not OK.” EX1007, ¶122, FIG. 4J; EX1008, 22:20-29, FIG. 5J. Users can interact with the roll call interface shown above to “view complete details” of the roll call. EX1007, FIG. 4K; EX1008, 98:1-27, 139:16-21, FIG. 5K. The “complete details” provide a list of employees and their status responses (Figure 4J).⁴

⁴ Although Figure 4J depicts the roll call details as being viewed by a

A POSA would have found it obvious to modify Shida based on Sinha to implement a user interface that includes a message board and roll call that is accessible to subscribers and concerned parties, such as friends and families of subscribers. EX1003, ¶247. A POSA would have sought to improve Shida's system by enabling subscribers and concerned parties to communicate with, and view status information of, other users. *Id.* Sinha teaches such features through its message board and roll call interfaces. *Id.*

In the combined system, Shida's center server would provide a user interface including a message board and roll call to Shida's subscribers in the disaster area, as well as to concerned parties, in accordance with Sinha's teachings. EX1003, ¶248. This would be beneficial by increasing access to potentially vital information related to the disaster. *Id.*

A POSA would have had a reasonable expectation of success in implementing these changes. EX1003, ¶249. Shida teaches techniques for communicating with subscribers in a disaster area. Sinha further teaches that "any portion of the functionality, operation or logic of the business workforce continuity system" can be used. EX1007, ¶72; EX1008, 5:27-6:4, 19:26-20:4. Thus, a POSA

"manager," Sinha teaches that employees can access the roll call details as well. EX1007, FIG. 4K; EX1008, 98:1-27, 139:16-21, FIG. 5K.

would have readily implemented Sinha's message board and roll call features within Shida by adapting Shida's existing capabilities. EX1003, ¶249. Thus, a POSA would have recognized that these changes would merely amount to applying a known technique to a known system ready for improvement to yield predictable results. *Id.*

2. The Shida-Sinha combination teaches claims 2 and 9

First, Sinha teaches that users, such as a manager, can view details of a "roll call" that specifies user statuses during a disaster (*receive a request from one of the responsive participant devices to view the roll call list*). EX1003, ¶¶250-251. The system then *transmits* the roll call to the users (*transmits the roll call list to the responsive participant*). For instance, Sinha teaches that "[m]anagers use the portal and user interfaces... to access history and reports, such as a roll call, in managing the workforce during an emergency or disruptive situation." EX1007, ¶122; EX1008, 22:20-29, 98:1-17; *see also* EX1007, FIG. 4K; EX1008, 98:1-27, 139:16-21, FIG. 5K. Thus, the manager's request to view the roll call, and the system presents the roll call to the manager in response. EX1003, ¶251.

FIG.4J

MANAGER'S ROLL CALL

HOME PREPARE EMERGENCY (Active) WORK HELP

Active Emergency (Active) Miami Medical Pandemic (Active)

ROLL CALL STATUS ANNOUNCEMENTS SURVEYS NEWS RESOURCES MESSAGE BOARD

Roll Call Overview 39% 20% 11% 173 colleagues (59%) have responded out of 280 alerted.
126 (39%) have responded and are OK | 47(23%) have not responded | 127 (41%) have responded and are not OK | 1 (3%) Inactive

Roll Call Details (289 employees) Click on Employee name to edit details PRINT EXPORT

SEND SMS MESSAGE ADD USER TO ROLL CALL Search for individual here SEARCH

FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	STATUS	DEPARTMENT	CONTACT	DATE AND TIME RESPONDED
Abigail	Kingston	OK	Finance	503-453-4565	07/03/2006 14:23 EST
Adam	Grissley	OK	HR	503-453-4565	07/02/2006 11:58 EST
Anna	Grissley	OK	IT	503-453-4565	07/01/2006 21:23 EST
Arthur	Grissley	OK	IT	503-453-4565	07/03/2006 14:23 EST
Beth	Grissley	OK	Product	503-453-4565	07/03/2006 11:56 EST
Bob	Grissley	OK	Operations	503-453-4565	07/01/2006 21:13 EST
Cathy	Grissley	OK	Support	503-453-4565	07/03/2006 14:23 EST
Chad	Grissley	OK	Finance	503-453-4565	07/03/2006 14:23 EST
David	Grissley	OK	Legal	503-453-4565	07/03/2006 14:23 EST
Edward	Grissley	OK	Accounting	503-453-4565	07/03/2006 11:58 EST
Frank	Grissley	OK	Accounting	503-453-4565	07/01/2006 21:23 EST
Grace	Grissley	OK	HR	503-453-4565	07/03/2006 14:23 EST
Heidi	Grissley	OK	Executive Staff	503-453-4565	07/03/2006 11:56 EST
Henry	Grissley	OK	Facilities	503-453-4565	07/03/2006 14:23 EST
Ivan	Grissley	OK	HR	503-453-4565	07/03/2006 11:58 EST
Jane	Grissley	OK	Support	503-453-4565	07/01/2006 21:23 EST
John	Grissley	OK	IT	503-453-4565	07/03/2006 14:23 EST
Karen	Grissley	OK	Finance	503-453-4565	07/03/2006 11:56 EST

ADD FILTERS

Status Department:

- ☒ Accounting
- ☒ Executive Staff
- ☒ Facilities
- ☒ Finance
- ☒ HR
- ☒ IT
- ☒ Legal
- ☒ Operations
- ☒ Product

HELP FAQ CONTACT SUPPORT

MANAGER'S ROLL CALL
- GET LATEST ROLL CALL AND
ESCALATE OR COMMUNICATE

Edit User Details
Employee Name: Abigail Kingston Title: Accounting Manager

STATUS PHONE NUMBER

☐ Responded and OK 503-453-4565

☒ Not Responded

☐ Responded not OK

☐ Responded not OK

SAVE CANCEL

EX1007, FIG. 4J.

Second, Sinha teaches *receiv[ing] from the participant device an indication of the status of non-responsive participant*. Sinha enables the manager to “get the latest roll call information and escalate a status of an employee,” and to “create, modify or update a status of information in the roll call” for users in the roll call. EX1007, ¶133, FIG. 4J; EX1008, 24:23-27, FIG. 5J. That is, the manager can update the status of a nonresponsive participant within the system to indicate that the participant is safe. EX1003, ¶252.

Edit User Details

EMPLOYEE NAME: Abigail Kingston TITLE: Accounting Manager

STATUS

☐ Responded and OK

☒ Not Responded

☐ Responded but not OK

☐ Responded but not OK

CELL PHONE: 503-453-4565 HOME PHONE: 503-453-4565

STREET ADDRESS: 324 First St.

CITY: Miami STATE: FL

ZIP: 14565

SAVE CANCEL

EX1008, 101.

A POSA would have understood that Sinha’s managers are *responsive participants* because the managers are employees affected by a disaster, and thus participate in the roll call. EX1007, FIG. 4J; EX1008, 101:5-11, FIG. 5J; EX1003, ¶253. For instance, “[m]anagers use the portal and user interfaces... to access history and reports, such as a roll call, in managing the workforce during an emergency or disruptive situation.” EX1007, ¶122; EX1008, 22:20-29, 98:1-17. “A manager may use the remote workplace portion of the portal or BCM web-site to post messages, read status updates and answer surveys,” as well as to “review, update or otherwise manage the roll call portion of the web-site.” EX1007, ¶124, FIG. 4J; EX1008, 23:3-8, FIG. 5J.

A POSA would have found it obvious to modify Shida to implement Sinha’s roll call features. Section VI.E.1; EX1003, ¶254. The combination enables

subscribers to request and receive the roll call list, and to update a status for a nonresponsive subscriber, as taught by Sinha. In Shida, when a subscriber fails to provide the safety confirmation response, Shida considers the user to potentially be “not ‘OK.’” EX1006, ¶52; EX1003, ¶254. A user who is safe, however, might nevertheless fail to respond to queries (e.g., because their phone is dead or they did not check their phone). A POSA would have realized that other subscribers located within the disaster region may have information concerning the status of the non-responsive subscriber. EX1003, ¶255. Thus, it would be beneficial to enable other subscribers to update the status of the nonresponsive subscriber so that the system could receive the most accurate information. *Id.*

A POSA would have therefore recognized the benefits of implementing Sinha’s techniques for allowing other users (e.g., managers) to update statuses of nonresponsive users. EX1003, ¶256. When combined with Shida, a POSA would have implemented Sinha’s teachings by enabling responsive subscribers to provide a request to the center server to view the compiled safety confirmation statuses for subscribers in the disaster area. *Id.* The center server would present the list of statuses to the requesting subscriber, and enable the subscriber to update the statuses of one or more nonresponsive subscribers (e.g., if the subscriber had personal knowledge of the statuses).

A POSA would have had a reasonable expectation of success in

implementing these changes for the reasons provided in Section VI.E.1. EX1003,

¶257. A POSA would have readily adapted Shida's existing capabilities to allow subscribers to update status responses for nonresponsive subscribers. *Id.* Thus, a these changes would merely amount to applying a known technique to a known system ready for improvement to yield predictable results. *Id.*

F. Ground 6: The Shida-Marlow combination renders obvious claims 5 and 12.

1. A POSA would have found it obvious to combine Shida and Marlow to arrive at claims 5 and 12.

A POSA would have been motivated to combine Shida and Marlow to facilitate the collection and delivery of emergency statuses to friends and family. EX1003, ¶¶258-265.

Shida gathers a “safety confirmation status” or “safety conformation response” from subscriber terminals in a disaster region. EX1006, ¶¶39, 50, FIG. 6, FIG. 12. As explained for claims 7 and 14, Shida transmits these safety confirmation statuses to emergency management organizations. EX1006, ¶¶30, 63. Shida also explains that emergency notification systems commonly notify “parties concerned of the occurrence of the emergency.” EX1006, ¶4; EX1003, ¶259.

A POSA would have recognized that friends and family are concerned parties who would have benefited from knowing the status of a subscriber in a disaster region. EX1003, ¶260. A POSA would have identified references that

describing techniques for informing friends and family members of statuses provided by individuals affected by an emergency. This would have led to Marlow. EX1003, ¶¶260-262.

Marlow describes collecting and transmitting user “status information” to other users connected in a “social network.” EX1026, Title, ¶¶5, 21. Marlow’s “social network” refers to “an individual’s personal network of friends, family[,], colleagues, coworkers, and the subsequent connections within those networks.” EX1026, ¶16. Marlow’s “social network” can be hosted or provided via a website, which allows for viewing of statuses, content, and messages. EX1026, ¶¶5, 28, 41. Within the social network, Marlow describes receiving a status corresponding to a user and using either a “push” or “pull” mechanism to deliver the user status to other members of the corresponding social network. EX1026, ¶¶31-32.

Marlow describes delivering “emergency” statuses to social network participants via an “emergency type” message. EX1026, ¶¶73, 76. Emergency type messages are “sent to all recipients, or recipients associated with an emergency care group in a social network.” EX1026, ¶73. Additionally, emergency type or high priority messages are “sent over an emergency channel.” EX1026, ¶76. Such messages/statuses can include a “location of a mobile device associated with the user.” EX1026, ¶¶18, 76, 83. Marlow therefore describes the benefit of using a “social network” to deliver user statuses and status updates for emergencies.

EX1003, ¶¶260-262.

A POSA would have been motivated to implement Marlow with Shida to extend Shida’s status gathering and delivery to inform concerned parties—such as friends and family—of emergency statuses via a social network. EX1026, ¶¶16, 31-32, 73, 76; EX1006, ¶4. As Marlow explains, delivering “emergency type” statuses to connected members of a social network was well known and would have been obvious to implement. EX1026, ¶¶73, 76. A POSA would have found it obvious to enhance Shida’s functionality by also delivering emergency statuses to members of a social network. EX1003, ¶263. Such an implementation would have amounted to a predictable variation of Shida. *Id.*

A POSA would have also known how to combine Shida and Marlow. EX1003, ¶264. Both Shida and Marlow collect statuses and deliver these statuses to other parties. EX1026, ¶¶31-32; EX1006, ¶¶30-31, 58, 63. Additionally, like Shida, Marlow describes an “emergency type” status delivery that beneficially provides user statuses to an “emergency care group,” which is similar to notifying fire or police stations in Shida. EX1026, ¶¶73, 76; EX1006, ¶¶30, 44-46, 51. Both Shida and Marlow also use a common server/client infrastructure to gather and disseminate status messages. Shida describes “center server 3” while Marlow describes “Status Sharing Server (SSS) 106.” EX1006, ¶¶27, 38, 47; EX1026, ¶¶22-23, 25-27, 30, 38. Based on this common infrastructure, a POSA would have

found it obvious for a social network organization (e.g., like those providing “social networking websites” in Marlow) to implement Shida’s center server (*situation authority*) with Marlow’s Status Sharing Server (SSS) to gather and deliver statuses related to a disaster among social network participants. EX1026, ¶¶5, 28, 41, 76; EX1003, ¶264. For example, Marlow describes a social networking website that allows connected users to view emergency statuses and also delivers such statuses via a push or pull mechanism. EX1026, ¶¶5, 28, 31-32, 41, 76. Consistent with these teachings, in combining Shida and Marlow, a POSA would have found it obvious for the central server to correspond to a social network organization. EX1003, ¶264.

A POSA would have therefore recognized that implementing Shida and Marlow would have amounted to nothing more than combining prior-art elements according to known methods to yield predictable results (obtaining and delivering disaster response statuses between participants of a social network). EX1003, ¶265.

2. The Shida-Marlow combination teaches claims 5 and 12.

As explained for claims 4 and 11, Shida’s center server teaches a *situation authority*. Section VI.D.4. In combination with Marlow, a POSA would have found it obvious for Shida’s center server to be implemented by a *social network organization* and for individuals impacted by a disaster or located in a disaster region to be *members of the corresponding social network*. EX1003, ¶¶266-267;

Section VI.F.1. These individuals would be users of Marlow's social network, which exchanges "emergency type" messages/statuses between social network users. EX1026, ¶¶73, 76.

For example, Marlow describes "sending a status of a user in a social network to a recipient." EX1026, Abstract. "The recipient is selected based on a membership in the social network." *Id.* Marlow also delivers "emergency" statuses to social network participants via an "emergency type" message. EX1026, ¶¶73, 76. "Emergency type" or "high priority" messages can be sent over an "emergency channel" to "recipients associated with an emergency care group in a social network." *Id.* Marlow's "social network" participants therefore provide and receive users' statuses, including status updates for emergencies. EX1003, ¶268. In combination with Shida, this renders obvious the claimed *participants* of a situational network being *members of the corresponding social network*. *Id.*

Further, the Shida-Marlow combination teaches the *situation authority* corresponding to a social network organization. Section VI.F.1; EX1003, ¶¶269-270. A social network organization would have implemented the combined system and operated as a *situation authority* as described in Shida. Section VI.D.4; EX1006, ¶¶6, 30, 38, 46; EX1026, ¶¶5, 28, 41. This would have enabled gathering and delivering disaster statuses among social network participants using a social networking website provided by a *social network organization*. EX1026, ¶¶5, 28,

41; EX1003, ¶¶269-270; Section VI.F.1.

**VII. CERTIFICATION THAT THE PATENT MAY BE CONTESTED VIA
INTER PARTES REVIEW BY THE PETITIONER AND STANDING
(37 C.F.R. § 42.104(A))**

Petitioner certifies that the '290 patent is available for IPR and Petitioner is not barred or estopped from requesting IPR of any '290 patent claim.

VIII. MANDATORY NOTICES (37 C.F.R. § 42.8(A)(1))

REAL PARTY-IN-INTEREST: The real party-in-interest is Petitioner Meta Platforms, Inc.

RELATED MATTERS: The '290 patent is at issue in *SitNet LLC v. Meta Platforms, Inc. f/k/a Facebook, Inc.*, Civil Action No. 1:25-cv-06185 (S.D.N.Y.), filed July 28, 2025.

Petitioner is concurrently filing petitions for the following U.S. Patents, all of which are also at issue in the above-captioned civil action.

U.S. Patent No.	Proceeding No.
12,120,769	IPR2026-00110
12,238,815	IPR2026-00111
12,245,325	IPR2026-00101
12,256,463	IPR2026-00112
12,336,052	IPR2026-00113

The '290 patent claims the benefit of U.S. Patent Nos. 9,877,345; 8,332,454; and 8,069,202.

U.S. Patent Nos. 10,524,307; 12,238,815; 11,310,865; 12,256,463; 12,336,052; 11,470,682; 12,245,325; 10,375,759; 10,973,081; 12,120,769; and

10,517,141 claim the benefit of the '290 patent.

Pending U.S. Patent Application No. 19/205,541 also claims the benefit of the '290 patent.

The Board granted requests for adverse judgment or issued Final Written Decisions in the following proceedings and determined that several claims were unpatentable:

- IPR2024-00528 (U.S. Patent No. 8,249,932)
- IPR2024-00612 (U.S. Patent No. 8,249,932)
- IPR2024-00529 (U.S. Patent No. 8,332,454)
- IPR2024-00530 (U.S. Patent No. 9,877,345)
- IPR2024-00531 (U.S. Patent No. 11,470,682)

LEAD AND BACK-UP COUNSEL: Under 37 C.F.R. §§ 42.8(b)(3) and 42.10(a), Petitioner appoints **Jonathan Tuminaro** (Reg. No. 61,327) as lead counsel, and **Michael D. Specht** (Reg. No. 54,463), **Timothy L. Tang** (Reg. No. 75,187), **Jennifer Meyer Chagnon** (Reg. No. 55,440), and **Steven M. Pappas** (Reg. No. 73,904) as back-up counsel, all at the address: Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox PLLC, 1101 K Street, NW, 10th floor, Washington, DC, 20005, phone (202) 371-2600, and facsimile (202) 371-2540.

SERVICE INFORMATION: Petitioner consents to electronic service by email at: **jtuminar-PTAB@sterneessler.com, mspecht-PTAB@sterneessler.com,**

**ttang-PTAB@sternekessler.com, jchagnon-PTAB@sternekessler.com,
spappas-PTAB@sternekessler.com, and PTAB@sternekessler.com.**

IX. CONCLUSION

The challenged claims are unpatentable as obvious and *inter partes* review is warranted.

Respectfully submitted,

STERNE, KESSLER, GOLDSTEIN & FOX PLLC

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Date: November 6, 2025

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Claims Appendix – U.S. Patent No. 10,117,290

Claim 1

Element	
[1.P]	A network system for accessing situation related information, the system comprising:
[1.1]	a network connection for receiving an indication of an occurrence of a situation;
[1.2]	a situational network formed based on the occurrence of the situation, the situational network including a plurality of participant devices determined to be geographically proximate to the situation, each of the participant devices corresponding to a participant in the situational network;
[1.3]	a second network connection for presenting a roll call query to each of the plurality of participant devices soliciting a reply related to a status of the participant;
[1.4]	a plurality of network connections established for receiving a status response from the participant devices; and
[1.5]	a database for aggregating the status responses from responsive participants into a roll call list.

Claim 2

Element	
[2]	The network system of claim 1, wherein the second network connection is further configured to: receive a request from one of the responsive participant devices to view the roll call list, transmit the roll call list to the responsive participant device, and receive from the responsive participant device an indication of a status of non-responsive participant.

Claim 3

Element	
----------------	--

[3]	The network system of claim 1, wherein the situation includes at least one of an emergency event, a weather phenomenon, or a natural disaster.
-----	--

Claim 4

Element	
[4]	The network system of claim 1, wherein the situational network is formed by a situation authority.

Claim 5

Element	
[5]	The network system of claim 4, wherein the situation authority corresponds to a social network organization, and each of the participants are members of the corresponding social network.

Claim 6

Element	
[6]	The network system of claim 1, wherein the status response includes a request for assistance and a location of the participant.

Claim 7

Element	
[7]	The network system of claim 1, wherein non-responding devices are reported to an emergency management organization.

Claim 8

Element	
[8.P]	A system for forming a situational network and recording situation-related information, the system comprising:
[8.1.a]	a central server configured to form a situational network related to an occurrence of a situation with a plurality of participant devices determined to be geographically proximate to the situation, each of

	the participant devices corresponding to a participant in the situational network and
[8.1.b]	aggregate status responses from responsive participant devices into a roll call list;
[8.2.a]	a network connection configured to receive an indication of an occurrence of a situation,
[8.2.b]	transmit a roll call query to each of the plurality of participant devices soliciting a reply related to a status of the participant, and
[8.2.c]	receive a status response from one or more of the participant devices; and
[8.3]	a database configured to store the status responses and the roll call list.

Claim 9

Element	
[9]	The system of claim 8, wherein the network connection is further configured to: receive a request from one of the responsive participant devices to view the roll call list, transmit the roll call list to the responsive participant device, and receive from the responsive participant device an indication of a status of non-responsive participant.

Claim 10

Element	
[10]	The system of claim 8, wherein the situation includes at least one of an emergency event, a weather phenomenon, or a natural disaster.

Claim 11

Element	
[11]	The system of claim 8, wherein the situational network is formed by a situation authority.

Claim 12

Element	
[12]	The system of claim 11, wherein the situation authority corresponds to a social network organization, and each of the participants are members of the corresponding social network.

Claim 13

Element	
[13]	The system of claim 8, wherein the status response includes a request for assistance and a location of the participant.

Claim 14

Element	
[14]	The system of claim 8, wherein non-responding devices are reported to an emergency management organization.

CERTIFICATE OF WORD COUNT (37 C.F.R. § 42.24(d))

1. This Petition for *Inter Partes* Review complies with the type-volume limitation of 14,000 words, comprising 13,796 words, excluding the parts exempted by 37 C.F.R. § 42.24(a)(1).

2. This Petition for *Inter Partes* Review complies with the general format requirements of 37 C.F.R. § 42.6(a) and has been prepared using Microsoft® Word 2016 in 14-point Times New Roman font.

Respectfully submitted,

STERNE, KESSLER, GOLDSTEIN & FOX PLLC

/Jonathan Tuminaro/

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Date: November 6, 2025

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE (37 C.F.R. §§ 42.6(e), 42.105(a))

I certify that the above-captioned **PETITION FOR *INTER PARTES***
REVIEW FOR U.S. PATENT NO. 10,117,290 and associated Exhibits 1001-
1022 and 1024-1034 were served in their entireties upon the Patent Owner on
November 6, 2025, via FedEx® Express at the following addresses:

HALEY GUILIANO LLP
75 Broad Street, Suite 510
New York, NY 10004
Patent Owner's Correspondence Address of Record for
U.S. Patent No. 10,117,290

HECHT PARTNERS LLP
125 Park Ave, 25th Floor
New York, NY 10017
Additional Address Known to Petitioner as Likely to Effect Service

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