	Pages 1 - 30 Amended Transcript
UNITEI) STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHER	N DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
BEFORE THE HONORABLE	E THOMAS S. HIXSON, MAGISTRATE JUDGE
ILLUMINA, INC. and ILLUMINA CAMBRIDGE LTD.) ,)
Plaintiffs,)
VS.) No. C 20-1465 WHO (TSH)
BGI GENOMICS CO., LTD., BGI AMERICAS CORP., MGI TECH CO., LTD., MGI AMERICAS, INC., and COMPLETE GENOMICS INC.,) C 19-3770 WHO (TSH)))))
Defendants.)) San Francisco, California
TRANSCRIPT O	Thursday, August 13, 2020 F VIDEOCONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS
APPEARANCES: (via Zoom	Video Conferencing)
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BY:	WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES LLP 700 Louisiana Street, Suite 1700 Houston, Texas 77002 DOUGLAS W. MCCLELLAN, ESQ.
(Appearances continued	on next page)
	ne Powell Sullivan, CSR #5812, CRR, RMR l Reporter - U.S. District Court

APPEARANCES: (via Zoom)

For Defendants: QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART & SULLIVAN, LLP 50 California Street, 22nd Floor San Francisco, California 94111 BY: DAVID BILSKER, ESQ.

> QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART & SULLIVAN, LLP 51 Madison Avenue, 22nd Floor New York, New York 10010 BY: JOSEPH MILOWIC III, ESQ.

1	PROCEEDINGS
2	<u>Thursday, August 13, 2020</u> <u>10:03 a.m.</u>
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4	THE CLERK: We are here in civil action 19-3770 and
5	20-1465, which are related. The Honorable Thomas S. Hixson
6	presiding.
7	Counsel, please state your appearances for the record.
8	Let's start with plaintiff.
9	MR. REINES: Edward Reines and Doug McClellan on
10	behalf of plaintiff Lumina.
11	THE COURT: Good morning.
12	MR. REINES: Good morning, Your Honor.
13	MR. BILSKER: David Bilsker and Joseph Milowic on
14	behalf of defendants.
15	THE COURT: Good morning.
16	MR. MILOWIC: Good morning.
17	THE COURT: I have a question, which is, I gather you
18	want to depose nine inventors.
19	How many depositions have defendants taken so far in the
20	case, for the combined cases?
21	MR. BILSKER: Other than for the preliminary
22	injunction, none.
23	THE COURT: And how many have you taken for the
24	preliminary injunction?
25	MR. BILSKER: You know, I was not part of that

proceeding, so I'm not positive. I know we took -- we took 1 plaintiffs' infringement expert and some of the other 2 declarants, but I actually cannot tell you how many. 3 I'll just get right to why I'm asking. THE COURT: 4 5 The default rule under Rule 30 is ten depositions per side in a I was going through the docket and I didn't see anything 6 case. from Judge Orrick modifying that rule. 7 So I just want to know, have you exceeded the limit? Nine 8 is, you know, all but one of ten. Is there something that says 9 10 you can do preliminary injunction discovery and that's separate 11 from trial prep discovery? What's the state of affairs with respect to the Kaplan 12 13 depos? MR. BILSKER: So we have submitted a CMC statement to 14 15 Judge Orrick in which we've identified the fact there are nine 16 inventors. And we stated that we needed to go beyond the 17 default. 18 I believe that even plaintiffs have agreed to go beyond 19 the default. I don't remember off the top of my head. I know 20 we're not in complete agreement as to what that number is, but we both agreed that we need to go beyond the default. 21 22 Well, let me ask plaintiffs, what have you THE COURT: 23 agreed to? MR. REINES: Mr. McClellan, I think you probably know 24 what the ask is there. 25

Your Honor, my memory of this is I 1 MR. McCLELLAN: think that -- I think that our position is 15 across both of 2 the cases once they become consolidated. 3 And how many have defendants deposed so 4 THE COURT: 5 far? They haven't taken -- well, what 6 MR. McCLELLAN: they've taken is -- for the preliminary injunction they took 7 two depositions, Your Honor, one of an expert and one of a fact 8 witness for the PI hearing. 9 MR. BILSKER: And Mr. Milowic can respond too. 10 I'm 11 sure he knows exactly what we proposed. But I don't believe that either side was including the depositions that had been 12 taken for the preliminary injunction in their proposal that was 13 submitted in the CMC. 14 15 If I may clarify, Your Honor. MR. MILOWIC: I have 16 the CMC in front of me. Plaintiffs' position was that there could be a total of 135 hours of deposition time and a total of 17 18 25 depositions per side between the two cases, which both 19 parties agree would be consolidated. 20 And defendants' position was that the deposition hours 21 should be 175 hours for both cases. But, in any event, I think both of those totals would accommodate the number of 22 23 depositions we're seeking. Can you tell me the ECF number you're 24 THE COURT: reading from now? 25

1	MR. MILOWIC: Oh, I'm sorry, I was
2	THE COURT: When was it submitted? That would be fine
3	too.
4	MR. MILOWIC: This was submitted, I believe, just
5	yesterday, on August 12. But I will confirm.
6	THE COURT: Oh, okay. So it is quite recent.
7	MR. MILOWIC: Yes.
8	THE COURT: But Judge Orrick hasn't ruled on that yet;
9	right?
10	MR. MILOWIC: That's correct, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: Okay. If you see me looking down, it's
12	just because I'm taking notes. I'm not looking at other
13	things.
14	Well, if I allow the inventor depos to go forward, I guess
15	my thought is I would say something on my order that I'm not
16	expressing a view as to the limits on depositions or altering
17	anything like that because people seem a little unsure how many
18	depos have actually happened and there are competing proposals
19	to Judge Orrick.
20	Any reactions to that caveat from defendants?
21	MR. BILSKER: No, Your Honor.
22	MR. MILOWIC: No, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: All right. Where are the inventors
24	nowadays?
25	MR. REINES: So none of them are in the United States.

1	Of the I mean, there's the two we're agreeing to give. I
2	don't know, we maybe just put them aside for all the
3	discussions, so we're not counting them. But they're both in
4	England, but we are presenting them.
5	And then there's one we don't know where they're located.
6	There was some scuttlebutt they might have gone to Australia,
7	but the person hasn't been any known address or anything for
8	years.
9	One is a school teacher in the Netherlands. And I think
10	the rest we believe two are nonresponsive, but I think
11	through LinkedIn or whatever, through other means we can
12	determine that they're in England.
13	THE COURT: All right. So if I've got it right, where
14	are the two that you're going to provide? Are they in the UK?
15	MR. REINES: Yes.
16	THE COURT: Okay. So we've got one's in the
17	Netherlands, one you don't know, and the rest, you believe, are
18	all in the UK. Is that right?
19	MR. REINES: That's correct, Your Honor.
20	THE COURT: Okay. The rest are in the UK.
21	Okay. Is there any problem with having the any legal
22	problem we'll get back to problems later a legal problem
23	like if somebody's in Mainland China, they can't do a
24	videoconference deposition in the United States because that's
25	illegal under Chinese law. But, generally, in Europe you can.

Is there any problem that the plaintiffs are aware of with having their inventors stay where they are and just, you know, join a Zoom conference like this one and do a depo that way? MR. REINES: Yes. I mean, that's the thrust of our -of our -- one of the thrusts of our -- of our position that we have explained. And let me expand on it a little bit and make it more understandable, which is, you know, we sought advice of English counsel about what we can enforce or not. You know, a number of them are just not even responding, or refusing. And their answer was that under English law that all you can ask someone to do is under the Hague. And that's not just a notice system. That's not -- the issue isn't just a notification issue.

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The issue is that it has to be a trial examination, not a 14 15 discovery examination. And then there has to be an examiner, 16 there has to be, like, topics and questions. And, obviously, 17 here, since there's no issue that can be identified for the 18 deposition -- you know, it's clearly discovery -- I think 19 everyone would agree, based on the record, it's clearly 20 discovery-style examination. And that's not permitted under 21 the law, and so you can't enforce that.

Now, let me just say there's a number of witnesses from BGI in China. We've been told that there's going to be no problem providing discovery there for existing employees. And so I don't know if the Court has looked at that question closely or whatever, but I want to keep that as an open issue. We've been told that we would get cooperation, whether that means moving the people out of China to, I don't know, Hong Kong or Macau or whatever people do, but I don't want anything said here that would suggest that we're not getting witnesses that we believe have been agreed to.

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THE COURT: Oh, sure. I didn't mean to prejudice that inquiry.

But with respect to the UK, you've sidestepped my question, which is, you have a contractual right with the inventors, and you can tell them, hey, you've got to do this, we can threaten to sue you, you owe us, you agree to this. What if they just say, okay, I'll do it?

MR. REINES: Well, it depends. I mean, so, you know, we have basically done that, and they have said no. They haven't said "you can sue us," but I guess that's the implication. And so we've asked what rights we have to enforce because that's what we would have to do.

So we haven't had anyone volunteer to participate. It's not like we haven't inquired. You know, we looked for the person that's not located, you know, and so on and so forth.

So, again, you know, the question I don't think is -- I'm not attempting to sidestep anything. If someone said "Yes, I will come to the United States," which is the requested relief --

That's not my question. 1 THE COURT: My question is if they get to stay where they are, is 2 there any problem with them being deposed? 3 MR. REINES: Oh, a completely voluntary --4 5 **THE COURT:** No, not completely voluntary. You send them a strongly-worded letter saying you are 6 bound by contract to testify in this legal proceeding and you 7 are obligated to do that, and we're going to set it up for you 8 to appear by Zoom from your home in the UK. Is there any 9 10 problem with them doing that? 11 I'm gathering from your non-answer that the answer is no, there's no problem with that. 12 MR. REINES: Yeah, I guess I'm not understanding the 13 question, but if they're -- if they were voluntary -- let me 14 15 just take one more chance, Your Honor. I'm not trying to avoid 16 anything. Take out "voluntary." Take it out. 17 THE COURT: MR. BILSKER: Your Honor, I can answer the question if 18 you would like. 19 20 THE COURT: Okay. MR. BILSKER: So in China, you're correct, so if 21 somebody sat for a deposition, even voluntary or not voluntary, 22 they would be potentially put in jail. In Europe that does not 23 There's no absolute prohibition on taking a deposition 24 happen. where someone would go to jail if they sat for a deposition. 25

So that's the answer to your question.

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THE COURT: All right. That's what I thought. Now, there are limits on what I can order because I can order the plaintiffs to use their best efforts and invoke their contractual rights and tell them to do that. But I can't, like, hold them in contempt if people who are not literally under their control just refuse to live up to their contractual obligations.

I mean, what would the defendants have me order?

MR. BILSKER: I would have you order to have them enforce their contractual right to the fullest extent possible. And we've seen in cases where a party does not do that. Even in cases that plaintiff has cited, they're subject to sanctions and other evidentiary prohibitions, like -- potentially like a spoliation order or something else.

And that's one of the reasons we're bringing this quickly is to get that process started so that we're not here for another year while we're under injunction while this is kind of flying around.

And there is one thing that I did want to mention. Mr. Reines said, well, no one has volunteered. We actually have gone backwards in our attempt to negotiate. When we started out on June 3rd, plaintiff said they would produce three people, three of the inventors for the deposition. Then on June 18, they were representing they would produce four inventors for deposition.

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I don't know how we somehow went backwards in our attempt to do this, you know, in a friendly manner and get that, but by the time we got to the briefing, now it's, sorry, those other two we told you we were going to give you, that are no longer employees, you're not getting them at all, go through the Hague.

THE COURT: All right. Why should the inventors have to travel to the U.S.?

MR. BILSKER: They don't have to travel to the U.S., and we don't want to make them travel to the U.S. I mean, I think we all understand -- and, as lawyers, we've been practicing for a long time -- it's actually a lot easier for us now doing it this way, by Zoom.

15 So there's never been a proposal that they travel to the 16 U.S., ever. We've never raised that. And the depositions that 17 were taken in the preliminary injunction, for example, were all 18 taken by Zoom, including one of our expert who was in the UK.

19 THE COURT: All right. Let me ask plaintiffs, can 20 you -- can you describe for me, what have you done so far to 21 secure these depositions?

22 MR. REINES: Yes. You know, I think the most 23 effective way to do this -- let me pull it up.

First of all, if I could just briefly address -- then I'll get to that -- on the question of whether to ask them to come

to the United States, I read, re-read, re-read the joint letter 1 and their demand to us, and that's clearly what it all says. 2 It says nothing else. That's all they're asking. 3 The second thing is, in terms of enforcing it, Mr. Bilsker 4 5 is very clear that what they're asking for is to force us to 6 enforce the contract. That's why I was answering your 7 questions under that mode. We've investigated it and we've come to conclusions that we're prepared to back up, you know, 8 just what the world is. 9 Okay. So what we've done is for the two -- there's two of 10 11 them that are working --(Audi interruption: "This meeting is being recorded.") 12 13 THE COURT: Oh. I quess we're starting the recording 14 now. 15 MR. REINES: There's two inventors that are 16 noncooperating, that are at competitors. We've advised them of 17 their contractual obligation and that BGI has asked us to 18 enforce it and have them testify. And I assume that -- I think one of them, you know, said 19 20 on advice of counsel they're not responding, they're not 21 cooperating. And the other one just, you know, I guess, in 22 common parlance, ghosted us. It's not that surprising that he 23 would do that, but that's what he's doing. So that's two of them. 24 The -- this person that's unknown whereabouts is not 25

contact -- I mean, I just -- I think we have -- because we've 1 asked other -- you know, the -- the Illumina employees, you 2 know, where they are, whatever, and people said maybe in 3 But it's a common name, and we can't find the Australia. 4 So that's the third. So we've looked, and if anyone 5 person. else knows where they are that's -- there's one with cancer in 6 7 late stages, and we told him our desire. He basically, you know, said, I have cancer, I'm in -- I'm in treatment. And we 8 didn't really push it at that point in time. So that's the 9 10 case with that person.

And then there's three remaining. And one of them is cooperative with us but has not agreed to do anything. You know, they haven't said, really, no, but they haven't agreed to comply with U.S.-style discovery. And they certainly haven't agreed to come to the U.S.

There's the school teacher in the Netherlands who is -again, I don't think she -- I don't think she knows what's going on, but she's been willing to talk to us. But she hasn't agreed. We brought to her the contractual requirement that's out there.

And then the third -- there's a third person that was not communicative with us at all, who recently responded. And we brought to him the attention of BGI's interest and he didn't agree.

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So, you know, we've -- we've specifically brought the

contractual language, I think, up to everybody.

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You know, what I would say is, as we look at this, for example, I take the example of the -- I think the two best examples are the person with cancer and the school teacher in Holland who hasn't worked with us since 2004, and is on just two of the patents, you know, in those cases our objection, at least in part, is just that they haven't been able to identify an issue.

And we're giving them inventors. And in those cases, you know, we're maintaining the balance argument that we've -- that we've presented to you.

And then I do want to say one other thing, Your Honor, and I just -- it was out there. Their biggest case is this *Philips* case. In that case the patent owner had presented the witnesses in other proceedings and was refusing in that.

In this case I don't think there's any reason to believe, for example, people with competitors are just going to, like, appear, you know, voluntarily.

Well, we know because we've asked them to and we've brought the contractual language to their attention and we've told them BGI would like us to enforce it.

THE COURT: I see.

MR. BILSKER: May I respond, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Not quite yet.

When plaintiffs contacted the inventors, did you describe

BGI's request as coming to the United States for a deposition? 1 MR. REINES: Let me be sure I'm accurate. 2 Mr. McClellan, do you know? 3 I think we -- I don't know that we got MR. McCLELLAN: 4 5 that specific. We just said that they need to -- to do a deposition. And we didn't get into whether it would be done by 6 Hague or U.S., so we haven't gotten to that level of detail. 7 THE COURT: Well, you've presented two options that 8 I'm not considering, Haque or U.S. It seems to me -- I mean, 9 10 I'm thinking U.S. style but in Europe. 11 Like, during the pandemic the -- the request to -- you can stay in your own home and be deposed versus you can travel to 12 the country with the worst outbreak of COVID for a deposition. 13 Those are very different requests to people. 14 15 What did they think you were asking? 16 MR. REINES: My assumption was Zoom, but I was just -you know, that's how I do depositions, so that's what I was 17 18 thinking when I read -- read it over. It's silent as to that, 19 so I wanted Mr. McClellan to confirm that. I don't think it --20 it didn't ask them to travel to the U.S. 21 THE COURT: Okay. 22 There's nothing malicious going on here, MR. REINES: 23 the way you're asking the question. I mean, we said, you know, will you participate in the process. I don't think it was --24 25 you know, we didn't make this, you know, scary.

But you didn't necessarily call --1 THE COURT: Okay. even if you assumed Zoom, you didn't necessarily tell them 2 that. 3 MR. REINES: I don't think we got into the particulars 4 at all, whether it would be Hague style or nonHague style. 5 We didn't do any of that. 6 7 THE COURT: Okay. There are some cases that you cited about whether the witness would have an expectation of an 8 American-style deposition, and a couple of cases where the 9 10 judge said, well, probably not, because they might have assumed 11 their own country's procedures would apply. Here, when I read over the assignment, the one country 12 that is called out is the United States. It refers to either 13 legal proceedings in the United States, and then it just lumps 14 15 the entire rest of the world together. 16 If somebody signing that assignment had to guess which 17 country's laws they would be deposed under, wouldn't they 18 assume the United States? MR. REINES: I mean, I'd be -- I mean, we're just 19 20 applying language. I mean, what their true subjective intent 21 They signed it in England. I don't know. was? 22 THE COURT: Okay. MR. REINES: Did the school teacher in the Netherlands 23 think that 20 years later she'd be asked to do a deposition 24 25 when she probably doesn't know what one is? You know.

1 THE COURT: I'm talking more about what a reasonable 2 person would perceive.

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MR. REINES: Understood. Understood.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Bilsker you wanted to respond.

MR. BILSKER: So I still don't know what happened to the four that they had agreed -- the two extra that they had agreed to accept service for. So I don't know how those people have gone from, yeah, we'll do it to, no, we won't do it. So that's one thing.

I think the other thing is we haven't seen any of the communications that they've -- they say they've made to any of these inventors requesting that they appear for deposition.

I think it would be reasonable to take a look at those communications to see how they were worded. I think that could be useful to Your Honor as well.

And then Mr. Reines said our best case was the *Philips* case. That's actually the case that they cited, not the case that we cited. Two of the three cases that they cited actually found that, under language actually not even as strong as the assignment in our case, were -- the patent owners were compelled to try to get the inventors to comply with that.

And in that *Murata* case, one of the ones that they cited, the Court actually said, on page 480, that *Murata* has a contractual power to require the inventor to sit for a deposition. If it chooses not to do so, there may well be severe consequences under Rule 37 or evidentiary consequences at trial.

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And then there's -- there's at least two other cases that say that the consequences will be sanctions. That's the *Nifodine* case and the *Amgen* case.

So, again, we're under very -- you know, we're under time constraints here. There wouldn't be so much of a time constraint issue if there weren't a preliminary injunction.

But time is on their side now. You know, if we have to extend discovery for another year to deal with getting their depositions, you know, that's to their benefit. It really harms my client because we want to get to trial quickly.

And I think both sides have agreed that we should get to trial quickly. And we've proposed something in the summer of next year. So -- and close of discovery, I can't remember the exact date, but I believe it's somewhere in December of this year.

18 MR. REINES: I misspoke. It was the Amgen case. And that cited sanctions. This sort of word "sanctions" is being 19 20 In that case they presented these witnesses thrown around. voluntarily and then were saying they were beyond the reach. 21 And they were being represented by counsel. That's totally 22 23 different. We agreed to accept subpoenas for two of them and -- or whatever process or whatever, but that's -- you know, 24 that's different. 25

And the other intervening event is the injunction, finding 1 that there's no issues. And then we've been asking what's the 2 What's the issue? And there's no identifiable issue. issue? 3 Under the 2015 amendments, as Your Honor knows better than 4 me, you know, it isn't just reasonably calculated. It's what's 5 the issue that you have that it's relevant to. And --6 THE COURT: Well, you don't have to turn over your 7 deposition outline to your opponent ahead of time. 8 If they're pleading, you know, affirmative defenses, 9 challenging patent validity, and they want to depose an 10 11 inventor, I think that gets some development. I understand that both Judges Alsup and Orrick didn't have 12 a strong view of those affirmative defenses in a preliminary 13 injunction. That is preliminary. I mean, you don't normally 14 15 have to prove the merit of your defense before you can take 16 discovery and do it. 17 **MR. REINES:** No, I agree. I mean, I just -- what I'm asking for, Your Honor, is the nuanced analysis of, okay, on 18 19 one hand we have that, on the other hand, you know, we have these people 20 years removed, or 15 or 18 years removed, or 20 whatever it is, you know, that haven't been with the company, 21 that haven't been, for example, somebody who's not even in the 22 23 business for many years. And the burden on them, you know, isn't met. And, you 24

25 know, I just -- I don't think they've made any kind of showing

that that's -- that that's so. So, I mean, there's two layers to the analysis.

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The other one is, Your Honor, just to get it out there, to help you in formulating this, is we have asked English counsel, and, you know, presumably, want to make it a record one way or the other, what rights we would have to enforce the contract, because that's what -- as Mr. Bilsker, you know, is saying until he's red in the face, which I respect, whatever that's his position, you have to enforce the contract.

Well, if we're being told we can't enforce the contract, and it's not hypothetical, it's like elbow-throwing litigation tactics, this is -- there's people that are saying we've got lawyers, we're a competitor, our witness isn't participating.

Presumably, they're looking at the same cases we are. You know, we shouldn't be asked to bring proceedings that we know are not grounded in law.

In fact, I think the quote that I read from one of the English cases is, you know, we keep getting cluttered requests from American counsel assuming they can do American-style depositions in England through a legal process, and they can't. So that's a boundary condition for us.

THE COURT: Why shouldn't I just order you to enforce the contract and you do what that means?

24 MR. REINES: Because you're -- because -- I mean, I 25 think you could say do what you can -- what reasonably can be done to enforce the contract, would be reasonable, assuming that you found the balance met, which in the case of someone dying of cancer, who hasn't been at the company in 15 years, I just don't think it's close to that.

I'm sorry, I -- respectfully, Your Honor, when there's nine inventors, there's been no issues identified by two judges that have looked at it closely. The other side hasn't been able to say anything other than vague things. I don't think that balance is met. I just don't. I'm sorry.

And I don't think it's met with respect to Silki Rudiger (phonetic), who's the -- a school teacher in Holland, who hasn't been in the business for many years. I just don't think that that balance has been met.

THE COURT: Yeah, I don't know that you've tried. 14 Ι 15 think what trying would look like is a letter from counsel followed up by phone call saying this is a contract you entered into and you agreed that in any future legal proceedings you would testify. This is one. You are bound by this contract. You don't have to come to the U.S. You can stay in your own home. You can do it on a comfortable schedule for you in your local time, sit in your living room, look at a computer screen, and do a deposition that way. And we think you should do that. I think that's what trying would look like. I don't think that's happened yet.

> **MR. REINES:** So there's two layers, Your Honor. And

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I'm sorry, again, with the toggling, and maybe I've been at 1 fault on this. There's the, "Is it warranted?" and then 2 there's the "Have we tried to enforce the contract?" 3 And I'm just saying that the -- some of the discussion --4 5 and maybe Your Honor has reached the conclusion that it's been met, that -- that the burden is worth the -- the probative 6 value of whatever they're going to get. If that's so, that's 7 what the Court has decided. 8 I think I'm making a specific argument as to two of the 9 inventors that I don't think that standard has been met. And 10 11 one of them is a guy that's dying of cancer, who left the company 15 years ago. I can be more specific. He left the 12 company, yeah, in March 2004. That he shouldn't have to sit 13 for deposition. Whether he's willing to or not, it's not an 14 15 appropriate thing to do. THE COURT: What is the stage of his health 16 17 specifically? 18 MR. REINES: Doug, I don't know if you have more color on -- he said he's in treatment now for cancer. Right? 19 Do you 20 have anything more? We didn't get too far. 21 MR. McCLELLAN: We didn't want to pry, but, secondhand, I know that he was having -- he said he wasn't 22 23 going to be able to get back to us for a while because he was seriously ill. Then we finally heard from him. We didn't pry, 24 25 but it's serious.

So that's one of them. 1 MR. REINES: And then with respect to a school teacher in Holland that 2 hasn't been with the company since August -- not the company, a 3 predecessor of the company -- since August of 2004, and, you 4 know, taking care of children and whatever, I don't think it's 5 6 appropriate to impose and ask -- and enforce a contract at that level given the marginal relevance as described. 7 And if the Court's ordering that we try with these other 8 people --9 10 THE COURT: Why is the passage of time relevant? It 11 seems to me that their defenses go to, you know, what happened at the inventorship. I don't understand why the passage of 20 12 13 years matters. **MR. REINES:** So -- that's a good guestion. So the --14 15 the -- the issue is written description, which they didn't even 16 bother to raise in the injunction proceedings as being -- when 17 they raised about 15 issues or 20 issues, or enablement.

18 They're both objective analyses.

So for it to be relevant, it would require this person to remember either the specifics of what were done in the 202-to-2004 time period or what the state of the art was then.

I think, to me, in terms of the probative value and the productiveness of a deposition of the ninth inventor on two of the patents of the five, addressing these undefined issues with no reason to believe there's merit there, that, yes, the fact

that it's 15 years later, their memories -- she's in another 1 place. She's in another world; right? 2 I mean, so, yes, that would make them -- if it was 2005, 3 and you said what did you do last year in your chemistry lab or 4 5 what do people understand X to be in your chemistry lab, that would be more likely, especially if she was still at the 6 7 company and her head was in it. But being a -- like I say, a mother, a school teacher in Holland 15 years later, yeah, I 8 think there's a serious diminution in probative value, 9 logically. 10 Well, affirmative defenses like the 11 THE COURT: written description and enablement, it is true that the passage 12 of time is going to mean that some inventors may not recall 13 things at all or the level of detail they had. 14 15 I mean, that's -- I mean, we're just kind of stuck with 16 that reality. And I don't see why -- I mean, I don't really understand the argument why her switching careers and dealing 17 18 with children would affect the state of her memory. But, I mean, this is probably -- this seems to me like 19 20 it's the defendants' problem. These are relevant people who 21 did relevant things and, at least at one point, had relevant 22 knowledge. And, you know, if you ask about things long ago, the 23 defendants are kind of stuck with the possibility that the 24 inventor might say "I don't know, I just can't remember." 25

2 depo. MR. REINES: Yeah, I understand what you're saying. 3 just -- you know, in my experience, when people leave the 4 5 field, you know, it's diminished. So that's -- that's for 6 those two. For the nos, I mean, we've made, you know, earnest efforts 7 in the sense that we've repeatedly attempted to contact. On 8 the one case, we get no response at all, and in the other case, 9 10 he says on advice of counsel I'm not responding to you anymore. 11 And so those -- I just don't know, you know, I don't expect that we're going to get cooperation. I don't think we 12 should be asked to get into legal proceedings in England with 13 employees who know their rights at competitor organizations 14 15 over this. That's based on what the relevance is. I do think 16 there's a balance, but I made that point a number of times. 17 And then of the two others, like I say, I think we've -they've been responsive and we've had discussions with them. 18 19 Their request has been, you know, come to the United States and 20 other things. 21 So we haven't really gotten to the Zoom question, and I think that, with respect to those witnesses, that that could be 22 23 well received; although, again, like I said, you know, I have made my balance argument. And so I think that it could be 24 25 productive for two of them.

That's really more their problem. It may not be a very long

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May I respond, Your Honor? 1 MR. BILSKER: **THE COURT:** Let's have a few concluding words from the 2 defendants. I did promise the court reporter we'd be done by 3 11:00, so let's wrap this up soon. 4 5 MR. BILSKER: Let me read to you from the June 18th email that one of Mr. Reines' colleagues sent to Mr. Milowic 6 7 regarding the inventor depositions. With respect to the nine inventors, as we explained, 8 we can accept service for deposition for three of the 9 inventors. I can't pronounce the first name. 10 The last 11 name is Liu, L-I-U. The next inventor, whose last name is Wu, and Colin Barnes, period. We can also accept service 12 for one of the inventors that is not involved in the first 13 case, Silki Rudiger, period. We do not yet have an answer 14 15 for the remaining two inventors that are not involved in 16 the first case, but we are working on that. At this time 17 we cannot accept service for the three remaining 18 inventors. Now, what's interesting about this passage is Silki 19 20

20 Rudiger is one of the people that Mr. Reines just mentioned, I 21 think, as a school teacher in the Netherlands who doesn't want 22 to sit for a deposition, yet they told us on June 18th that she 23 would. So we still don't have a good answer on that.

With respect to the Amgen case that Mr. Reines mentioned,
that case is very informative. In that case Magistrate Judge

Stein held that they did have to produce the inventors even 1 though the plaintiff was producing, I believe it was like nine 2 of the inventors already, and there were three that were 3 outstanding. 4 5 And the patent owner made the argument, hey, what's the big deal, you've already got nine of them, you just need three 6 more. So -- and that's not a big deal. 7 And Magistrate Stein said, clearly, the inventors are 8 relevant, they need to be produced, and you will be sanctioned 9 10 if you do not enforce your contract to do that. 11 Mr. Reines, basically, keeps saying, hey, you lost on the preliminary injunction, it's over, you know, I don't even know 12 why you're still in this case. I mean, we should just move 13 straight to summary judgment and the judge should enter a 14 15 judgment that patents are valid and infringed. 16 That's not really a reasonable position. As Your Honor 17 noted, it's a preliminary decision. 18 Mr. Reines said we raised 15 or 20 issues in the 19 preliminary injunction. I've read the preliminary injunction; 20 I've never seen 15 or 20 issues. 21 The enablement issue was basically one very discrete issue as to whether all the copouts could be made. They have seen 22 23 from our invalidity contentions there are written descriptions and enablement issues which were not raised in the preliminary 24 injunction. 25

BGI has new counsel, us. We've come up with new -- new invalidity arguments that are based on written description and enablement.

As Your Honor has said, it's not reasonable for us to give them a deposition outline of what we're going to ask the people about, because then they'll prepare exactly instead of potentially giving us straightforward truthful answers. So I don't agree with that.

I'm also a little concerned -- I certainly feel for this individual who has cancer, but, quite honestly, the first we ever learned of that was in their response paper. They never told us that this person had cancer.

And Your Honor, I'm sure, is aware that there are procedures under the federal rules even to take depositions before a case has begun to perpetuate testimony when that testimony may disappear.

Now, it's rather morbid and I hate talking about it and it's uncomfortable, but we should have known well before. Prior counsel, Arnold & Porter -- Mr. Reines, I'm not sure why you're laughing -- but prior counsel, Arnold & Porter, raised first in October this issue about the depositions.

They specifically raised the issue of the assignments back in March of this year. We tried in June. Never heard anything about the cancer. And if we had known, I'm sure somebody would have brought this sooner so that we could make sure that we

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have the opportunity to get the testimony in the, you know, 1 unfortunate situation if that person was to pass. 2 You know, and I think Your Honor recognized the issue with 3 the fading memories. Hey, it's not our fault. They brought 4 5 the case last year. So, I mean, I think Mr. Reines has been making a perfect case for laches, forgetting equitable relief 6 such as an injunction, because he's saying, hey, memories have 7 faded, evidence is no longer available. That's a perfect 8 situation in which you no longer get the equitable relief. 9 So I'll end it there unless Your Honor has some more 10 11 questions. THE COURT: I don't. 12 13 Thank you, Counsel. This has helped me. I'm going to go reread the cases that both sides cited, and I hope to get an 14 15 order out within the next couple of days. 16 MR. BILSKER: Thank you very much, Your Honor. Thank you, Your Honor. 17 MR. REINES: 18 MR. MILOWIC: Thank you, Your Honor. (At 10:40 a.m. the proceedings were adjourned.) 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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3	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
4	I certify that the foregoing is a correct amended
5	transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled
6	matter.
7	***Transcript amended to reflect correct spelling of
8	Mr. Milowic's name.***
9	DATE: Tuesday, August 18, 2020
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12	Kathoning Sullivan
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14	Katherine Powell Sullivan, CSR #5812, RMR, CRR
15	U.S. Court Reporter
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