

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

ADELLO BIOLOGICS LLC,
APOTEX INC. and APOTEX CORP.,
Petitioners,

v.

AMGEN INC. and AMGEN MANUFACTURING LIMITED
Patent Owner.

Case PGR2019-00001
Patent No. 9,856,287 B2

Before ZHENYU YANG, CHRISTOPHER G. PAULRAJ, and
J. JOHN LEE, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

YANG, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

SCHEDULING ORDER

A. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Initial Conference Call

The parties are directed to contact the Board within a month of this Order if there is a need to discuss proposed changes to this Scheduling Order or proposed motions that have not been authorized in this Order or other prior Order or Notice. *See* Office Patent Trial Practice Guide, 77 Fed. Reg. 48,756, 48,765–66 (Aug. 14, 2012) (“Practice Guide”) (guidance in preparing for the initial conference call). A request for an initial conference call shall include a list of proposed motions, if any, to be discussed during the call.

2. Protective Order

A protective order does not exist in this proceeding unless the parties file one and the Board approves it. Papers and exhibits filed with the Board are public unless designated as confidential when filed. 37 C.F.R. § 42.14. Papers and exhibits may be filed as confidential if filed with a motion to seal. *Id.* Those papers and exhibits will remain under seal provisionally until the Board renders its decision on the motion. *Id.*

A motion to seal must include a proposed protective order, or must refer to a protective order already approved in the proceeding. 37 C.F.R. § 42.54(a). We encourage the parties to adopt the Board’s default protective order if they conclude that a protective order is necessary. *See* Default Protective Order, Practice Guide, App’x B. If the parties choose to propose a protective order deviating from the default protective order, they must submit the proposed protective order jointly along with a marked-up

comparison of the proposed and default protective orders showing the differences between the two and explain why good cause exists to deviate from the default protective order.

The Board has a strong interest in the public availability of trial proceedings. Redactions to documents filed in this proceeding should be limited to the minimum amount necessary to protect confidential information, and the thrust of the underlying argument or evidence must be clearly discernible from the redacted versions. We also advise the parties that information subject to a protective order may become public if identified in a final written decision in this proceeding, and that a motion to expunge the information will not necessarily prevail over the public interest in maintaining a complete and understandable file history. *See Practice Guide 48,761.*

3. Discovery Disputes

The Board encourages parties to resolve disputes relating to discovery on their own. To the extent that a dispute arises between the parties relating to discovery, the parties must meet and confer to resolve such a dispute before contacting the Board. If attempts to resolve the dispute fail, a party may request a conference call with the Board.

In any request for a conference call with the Board to resolve a discovery dispute, the requesting party shall: (a) certify that it has conferred with the other party in a good faith effort to resolve the dispute; (b) identify with specificity the issues for which agreement has not been reached;

(c) identify the precise relief to be sought; and (d) propose specific dates and times at which both parties are available for the conference call.

4. Testimony

The parties are reminded that the Testimony Guidelines appended to the Practice Guide, Appendix D, apply to this proceeding. The Board may impose an appropriate sanction for failure to adhere to the Testimony Guidelines. 37 C.F.R. § 42.12. For example, reasonable expenses and attorneys' fees incurred by any party may be levied on a person who impedes, delays, or frustrates the fair examination of a witness.

5. Cross-Examination

Except as the parties might otherwise agree, for each due date: Cross-examination ordinarily takes place after any supplemental evidence is due. 37 C.F.R. § 42.53(d)(2).

Cross-examination ordinarily ends no later than a week before the filing date for any paper in which the cross-examination testimony is expected to be used. *Id.*

6. Motion to Amend

Patent Owner may file a motion to amend without prior authorization from the Board. Nevertheless, Patent Owner must confer with the Board before filing such a motion. 37 C.F.R. § 42.221(a). To satisfy this requirement, Patent Owner should request a conference call with the Board no later than two weeks prior to DUE DATE 1. *See* Section B below regarding DUE DATES.

Patent Owner has the option to receive preliminary guidance from the Board on its motion to amend. *See Notice Regarding a New Pilot Program Concerning Motion to Amend Practice and Procedures in Trial Proceedings under the America Invents Act before the Patent Trial and Appeal Board*, 84 Fed. Reg. 9497 (Mar. 15, 2019) (“MTA Pilot Program Notice”). If Patent Owner elects to request preliminary guidance from the Board on its motion, it must do so in its motion to amend filed on DUE DATE 1.

Any motion to amend and briefing related to such a motion shall generally follow the practices and procedures described in MTA Pilot Program Notice unless otherwise ordered by the Board in this proceeding. The parties are further directed to the Board’s Guidance on Motions to Amend in view of *Aqua Products* (<https://go.usa.gov/xU6YV>), and *Lectrosonics, Inc. v. Zaxcom, Inc.*, Case IPR2018-01129 (Paper 15) (PTAB Feb. 25, 2019) (precedential).

As indicated in the MTA Pilot Program Notice, Patent Owner has the option at DUE DATE 3 to file a revised motion to amend (instead of a reply) after receiving petitioner’s opposition to the original motion to amend and/or after receiving the Board’s preliminary guidance (if requested). A revised motion to amend must provide amendments, arguments, and/or evidence in a manner that is responsive to issues raised in the preliminary guidance and/or petitioner’s opposition.

If Patent Owner files a revised motion to amend, the Board shall enter a revised scheduling order setting the briefing schedule for that revised

motion and adjusting other due dates as needed. *See* MTA Pilot Program Notice, App'x B 1B.

As also discussed in the MTA Pilot Program Notice, if the Board issues preliminary board guidance on the motion to amend and Patent Owner does not file either a reply to the opposition to the motion to amend or a revised motion to amend at Due Date 3, Petitioner may file a reply to the Board's preliminary guidance, no later than three weeks after Due Date 3. The reply may only respond to the preliminary guidance. Patent Owner may file a sur-reply in response to Petitioner's reply to the Board's preliminary guidance. The sur-reply may only respond to arguments made in the reply and must be filed no later than three weeks after the Petitioner's reply. No new evidence may accompany the reply or the sur-reply in this situation.

7. Oral Argument

Requests for oral argument must comply with 37 C.F.R. § 42.70(a). To permit the Board sufficient time to schedule the oral argument, the parties may not stipulate to an extension of the request for oral argument beyond the date set forth in the Due Date Appendix.

Unless the Board notifies the parties otherwise, oral argument, if requested, will be held at the USPTO headquarters in Alexandria. Seating in the Board's hearing rooms may be limited, and will be available on a first-come, first-served basis. If either party anticipates that more than five (5) individuals will attend the argument on its behalf, the party should notify the Board as soon as possible, and no later than the request for oral argument.

Parties should note that the earlier a request for accommodation is made, the more likely the Board will be able to accommodate additional individuals.

8. Communications with the Board

Parties may request a conference with us by contacting the Board staff by e-mail at Trials@uspto.gov or by telephone at 571-272-7822. An email requesting a conference call should copy the other party, indicate generally the relief being requested or the subject matter of the conference call, state whether the opposing party opposes the request, and include multiple times when all parties are available. The email may not contain substantive argument. The parties also are reminded that they should discuss and attempt to resolve issues with each other first before requesting conference calls with the Board.

B. DUE DATES

This Order sets due dates for the parties to take action after institution of the proceeding. The parties may stipulate different dates for DUE DATES 1 through 3, 5, and 6 (earlier or later, but no later than DUE DATE 7). In stipulating to move any due dates in the scheduling order, the parties must be cognizant that the Board requires four weeks after the filing of an opposition to the motion to amend (or the due date for the opposition, if none is filed) for the Board to issue its preliminary guidance, if requested by Patent Owner. A notice of the stipulation, specifically identifying the changed due dates, must be promptly filed. The parties may not stipulate an extension of DUE DATES 4, 7, and 8.

In stipulating different times, the parties should consider the effect of the stipulation on times to object to evidence (37 C.F.R. § 42.64(b)(1)), to supplement evidence (§ 42.64(b)(2)), to conduct cross-examination (§ 42.53(d)(2)), and to draft papers depending on the evidence and cross-examination testimony.

1. DUE DATE 1

Patent Owner may file—

a. A response to the petition (37 C.F.R. § 42.220). If Patent Owner elects not to file a response, Patent Owner must arrange a conference call with the parties and the Board. Patent Owner is cautioned that any arguments for patentability not raised in the response may be deemed waived.

b. A motion to amend the patent (37 C.F.R. § 42.221).

2. DUE DATE 2

Petitioner may file a reply to the Patent Owner's response.

Petitioner may file an opposition to the motion to amend.

3. DUE DATE 3

Patent Owner may file a sur-reply to Petitioner's reply.

Patent Owner may also file either:

a. a reply to the opposition to the motion to amend and preliminary board guidance (if provided); or

b. a revised motion to amend.

4. DUE DATE 4

Either party may file a request for oral argument (may not be extended by stipulation).

5. DUE DATE 5

Petitioner may file a sur-reply to Patent Owner's reply to the opposition to the motion to amend.

Either party may file a motion to exclude evidence (37 C.F.R. § 42.64(c)).

6. DUE DATE 6

Either party may file an opposition to a motion to exclude evidence.

Either party may request that the Board hold a pre-hearing conference.

7. DUE DATE 7

Either party may file a reply to an opposition to a motion to exclude evidence.

8. DUE DATE 8

The oral argument (if requested by either party) shall be held on this date. Approximately one month prior to the argument, the Board will issue an order setting the start time of the hearing and the procedures that will govern the parties' arguments.

DUE DATE APPENDIX

DUE DATE 1	July 11, 2019
Patent Owner’s response to the petition	
Patent Owner’s motion to amend the patent	
DUE DATE 2	October 3, 2019
Petitioner’s reply to Patent Owner’s response to the petition	
Petitioner’s opposition to Patent Owner’s motion to amend	
DUE DATE 3	November 13, 2019
Patent Owner’s sur-reply to reply	
Patent Owner’s reply to opposition to motion to amend (or Patent Owner’s revised motion to amend)	
DUE DATE 4	December 4, 2019
Request for oral argument (may not be extended by stipulation)	
DUE DATE 5	December 30, 2019
Petitioner’s sur-reply to reply to opposition to motion to amend	
Motion to exclude evidence	
DUE DATE 6	January 6, 2020
Opposition to motion to exclude	
Request for pre-hearing conference	
DUE DATE 7	January 13, 2020
Reply to opposition to motion to exclude	
DUE DATE 8	January 29, 2020
Oral argument (if requested)	

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