

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

AKAMAI TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,
Petitioner,

v.

LIMELIGHT NETWORKS, INC.,
Patent Owner.

Case IPR2017-01306
Patent 8,775,661 B2

Before GREGG I. ANDERSON, JENNIFER MEYER CHAGNON, and
JASON W. MELVIN, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

ANDERSON, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

SCHEDULING ORDER
37 C.F.R. § 42.5

A. DUE DATES

This order sets due dates for the parties to take action after institution of the proceeding. The parties may stipulate to different dates for DUE DATES 1 through 5 (earlier or later, but no later than DUE DATE 6). A notice of the stipulation, specifically identifying the changed due dates, must be promptly filed. The parties may not stipulate to an extension of DUE DATES 6 and 7.

In stipulating to 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 (37 C.F.R. § 42.64(b)(2)), to conduct cross-examination (37 C.F.R. § 42.53(d)(2)), and to draft papers depending on the evidence and cross-examination testimony (*see* section B, below).

The parties are reminded that the Testimony Guidelines appended to the Office Patent Trial Practice Guide, 77 Fed. Reg. 48,756, 48,772 (Aug. 14, 2012) (App. D), apply to this proceeding. The Board may impose an appropriate sanction for failure to adhere to the Testimony Guidelines. *See* 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.

1. INITIAL CONFERENCE CALL

An initial conference call is not scheduled in this case. A party may request an initial conference call within 25 days after the institution of trial. A party requesting an initial conference call shall: (a) identify the proposed motions, if any, to be discussed during the call; and (b) propose two or more dates and times when both parties are available for the call. When an initial conference call is scheduled in response to a request, the parties are directed

to the Office Patent Trial Practice Guide, 77 Fed. Reg. at 48,765–66 (Aug. 14, 2012), for guidance in preparing for the initial conference call and should be prepared to discuss any proposed changes to the schedule in this proceeding.

2. DUE DATE 1

The patent owner may file —

a. A response to the petition (37 C.F.R. § 42.120). **The 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. § 42.121).

The patent owner must file any such response or motion to amend by DUE DATE 1. If the patent owner elects not to file anything, the patent owner must arrange a conference call with the parties and the Board.

3. DUE DATE 2

The petitioner must file any reply to the patent owner's response and opposition to the motion to amend by DUE DATE 2.

4. DUE DATE 3

The patent owner must file any reply to the petitioner's opposition to patent owner's motion to amend by DUE DATE 3.

5. DUE DATE 4

a. Each party must file any observations on the cross-examination testimony of a reply witness (*see* section C, below) by DUE DATE 4.

b. Each party must file any motion to exclude evidence (37 C.F.R. § 42.64(c)) and any request for oral argument (37 C.F.R. § 42.70(a)) by DUE DATE 4.

6. DUE DATE 5

a. Each party must file any response to an observation on cross-examination testimony by DUE DATE 5.

b. Each party must file any opposition to a motion to exclude evidence by DUE DATE 5.

7. DUE DATE 6

Each party must file any reply for a motion to exclude evidence by DUE DATE 6.

8. DUE DATE 7

The oral argument (if requested by either party) is set for DUE DATE 7.

B. CROSS-EXAMINATION

Except as the parties might otherwise agree, for each due date—

1. Cross-examination begins after any supplemental evidence is due. *See* 37 C.F.R. § 42.53(d)(2).

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

C. OBSERVATION ON CROSS-EXAMINATION

A motion for observation on cross-examination provides the parties with a mechanism to draw the Board's attention to relevant cross-

examination testimony of a reply witness because no further substantive paper is permitted after the reply. *See* Office Patent Trial Practice Guide, 77 Fed. Reg. at 48,768. The observation must be a concise statement of the relevance of precisely identified testimony to a precisely identified argument or portion of an exhibit. Each observation should not exceed a single, short paragraph. The opposing party may respond to the observation. Any response must be equally concise and specific.

D. PROTECTIVE ORDER

A protective order will not be entered in this proceeding unless the parties file one and the Board approves it. The parties are encouraged to adopt the Board's default protective order if a protective order is necessary. *See* Default Protective Order, Office Patent Trial Practice Guide, 77 Fed. Reg. at 48,769 (App. B). If the parties choose to propose a protective order deviating from the default protective order, they must submit the proposed protective order along with a marked-up comparison of the proposed and default protective orders showing the differences. If either party files a motion to seal before entry of a protective order, a proposed protective order should be presented as an exhibit to the motion that has been discussed with the opposing party and, preferably, be jointly proposed. If the protective order is not jointly proposed, the proponent of the order should identify where the parties differ in the proposed language of the order.

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