

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

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FLATWING PHARMACEUTICALS, LLC,  
Petitioner,

v.

ANACOR PHARMACEUTICALS, INC.,  
Patent Owner.

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Case IPR2018-00170 (Patent 9,566,290 B2)  
Case IPR2018-00171 (Patent 9,572,823 B2)

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Before GRACE KARAFFA OBERMANN, TINA E. HULSE, and  
JACQUELINE T. HARLOW, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

HULSE, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

SCHEDULING ORDER

IPR2018-00170 (9,566,290 B2)

IPR2018-00171 (9,572,823 B2)

## 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. Due to scheduling constraints, such as hearing room availability, the parties must request a conference call with the panel if there are any conflicts that arise with DUE DATE 7 as soon as practicable, which will be modified only upon a showing of good cause.

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).

### 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. *See* Trial Practice Guide, 77 Fed. Reg. at 48,765–66 (providing guidance in preparing for the initial conference call).

### 2. DUE DATE 1

The patent owner may file—

- a. A response to the petition (37 C.F.R. § 42.120), and
- 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. The

IPR2018-00170 (9,566,290 B2)

IPR2018-00171 (9,572,823 B2)

patent owner is cautioned that any arguments for patentability not raised in the response will be deemed waived.

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 the patent owner's motion to amend by DUE DATE 3.

5. DUE DATE 4

a. Each party must file any motion for an observation 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)) by DUE DATE 4.

c. Each party must file any request for oral argument (37 C.F.R. § 42.70(a)) by DUE DATE 4. **In its request, the parties may state a preference for the location of the oral argument at either the USPTO's Headquarters in Alexandria, Virginia or the Silicon Valley Office in San Jose, California.**

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

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) (“Trial 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.

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

1. Cross-examination begins after any supplemental evidence is due. 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. *Id.*

#### C. MOTION FOR 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* 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.

IPR2018-00170 (9,566,290 B2)

IPR2018-00171 (9,572,823 B2)

The opposing party may respond to the observation. Any response must be equally concise and specific. The parties may file one motion for observation per witness that is proffered with the reply.

#### D. PROTECTIVE ORDER

A protective order does not exist in this proceeding unless the parties file one and the Board approves it. If either party files a motion to seal before entry of a protective order, a jointly proposed protective order should be presented as an exhibit to the motion. 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, Office Patent Trial Practice Guide, 77 Fed. Reg. 48,756, App. B (Aug. 14, 2012). 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 redline comparison of the proposed and default protective orders showing the differences; and the parties must explain why the proposed deviations from the default protective order are necessary.

The Board has a strong interest in the public availability of the proceedings. We advise the parties that redactions to documents filed in this proceeding should be limited to isolated passages consisting entirely of confidential information, and that 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 will 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* Office Patent Trial Practice Guide, 77 Fed. Reg. at 48,761.

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