Appeal No. 16-2179

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

AMGEN INC. and AMGEN MANUFACTURING, LIMITED, *Plaintiffs-Appellants*,

V.

HOSPIRA, INC.,

Defendant-Appellee.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the District of Delaware in Case No. 1:15-cv-00839-RGA, Judge Richard G. Andrews

MOTION TO DISMISS AMGEN INC. AND AMGEN MANUFACTURING, LIMITED'S APPEAL FOR LACK OF JURISDICTION

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Dated: July 8, 2016

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Pursuant to Rule 27(f) of the Rules of this Court, Hospira, Inc. ("Hospira") respectfully requests that the Court dismiss the appeal of Amgen Inc. and Amgen Manufacturing, Limited (collectively, "Amgen") for lack of jurisdiction. As set forth more fully below, this Court lacks jurisdiction over Amgen's appeal of the district court's discovery ruling because the discovery ruling is neither a "final decision" of the district court nor a collateral order.

I. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

Amgen initiated this action by filing a complaint against Hospira on September 18, 2015 (the "Initial Complaint"). The Initial Complaint alleged various causes of action based on the Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act (the "BPCIA"), 42 U.S.C. § 262, including separate statutory violations of paragraphs (l)(8)(A) ("paragraph (8)(A)") and (l)(2)(A) ("paragraph (2)(A)") of the BPCIA. On October 13, 2015, Hospira moved to dismiss Counts I and II of the Initial Complaint pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6) (the "Initial Motion"). In response to the Initial Motion, Amgen filed an amended complaint on November 6, 2015 (the "Amended Complaint") withdrawing the claim alleging a violation of paragraph (l)(2)(A) as previously set forth in Count II of the Initial Complaint. The Amended Complaint (as did the Initial Complaint) also alleges one count of patent infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2)(C) and two counts of patent infringement under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a). However, the asserted patents are

currently expired. Hospira moved to dismiss Count I of the Amended Complaint pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1) and 12(b)(6) on November 12, 2015. That pending motion was fully briefed and oral argument was held on February 16, 2016.

The subject matter of this case relates principally to two particular aspects of Hospira's biologically similar product. One aspect relates to the cells used to produce the protein in Hospira's product. The other concerns the nature of the protein in Hospira's product. Specifically, U.S. Patent No. 5,756,349 (the "'349 Patent") is directed to cells which are capable of producing erythropoietin; and U.S. Patent No. 5,856,298 is directed to specific erythropoietin isoforms contained in the product.

In Amgen's First Set of Requests for Production (Nos. 1-34) served on February 11, 2016, and Amgen's First Set of Interrogatories (No. 1) served on March 2, 2016, Amgen sought discovery regarding the composition of the cell culture media used in Hospira's manufacturing process. On March 30 and April 1, respectively, Hospira objected to providing the requested information because it was not relevant to any claim or defense currently at issue in this case.

After multiple discussions, the parties reached an impasse when Hospira maintained its refusal to produce the requested information. Pursuant to the district court's procedures, the parties submitted letter briefs setting forth their respective

arguments. Hospira argued that Amgen was (and is) interested in the discovery not to support its current claims, but to discover Hospira's confidential information in order to assess whether it could expand the scope of the current litigation by adding additional patents to this lawsuit. Hospira argued that such a pursuit is improper and prohibited by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26.

The district court held oral argument on May 4, 2016. The district court specifically questioned Amgen on the relevance of its requested discovery. Amgen in fact admitted that the information it was seeking was potentially relevant to "additional patents Amgen owns." (*See* Declaration of Michael W. Johnson ("Johnson Decl."), Exhibit 1, at 6:1-5). Perhaps realizing its startling (and candid) concession, Amgen then attempted to re-frame its argument by suggesting that the specific composition of Hospira's culture medium was relevant to the limitation of claim 7 of the '349 Patent.¹

The district court ruled that Amgen could not obtain the requested discovery to expand the scope of the current litigation. Specifically, Amgen would not be permitted to discover this information in order assess, and potentially bring, additional infringement claims based on patents that are not at issue in the case. In

The limitation of claim 7 of the '349 Patent recites, *inter alia*, culturing vertebrate cells under suitable nutrient conditions.

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denying the requested discovery, the district court specifically referred to Amgen's pursuit as a "fishing expedition." (*Id.* at 40:3-7.)²

Amgen's appeal arises from the district court's denial of Amgen's motion to compel, among other things, the production of information regarding the composition of the cell culture medium used in manufacturing Hospira's product—documents which Hospira argued and which the district court ruled are irrelevant to Amgen's asserted claims in this ongoing case.³ For the reasons set forth below, the district court's discovery ruling is not a final decision and does not qualify as a collateral order. Consequently, Amgen's appeal must be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

The district court did provide that certain information concerning the cell culture medium components should be produced by Hospira, but *only if* Hospira contested the infringement of the limitation of claim 7 of the '349 Patent relating to the culturing of the cells. On May 13, Hospira notified Amgen that it would not contest that its process meets the claim 7 limitation of "culturing, under suitable nutrient conditions, vertebrate cells." Accordingly, Hospira is not required to produce the information.

As part of the same discovery application, Amgen also sought the production of all of Hospira's communications with the FDA regarding Hospira's product, even though Hospira had already agreed to produce the communications relevant to Amgen's infringement claims. The district court ruled that "Hospira has drawn the right line" and that communications relating to other patents not at issue in the case would not be relevant, and denied Amgen's broader discovery request. (Johnson Decl., Exhibit 1 at 36:16-37:8.)

II. <u>ARGUMENT</u>

A. THE COURT OF APPEALS' JURISDICTION IS LIMITED TO REVIEW OF FINAL DECISIONS AND THE LIMITED "COLLATERAL ORDER" EXCEPTION

The Courts of Appeals' jurisdiction is limited to the review of "final decisions of district courts." 28 U.S.C. §§ 1291, 1295(a)(1). The requirement of finality has been called a "historic characteristic of federal appellate procedure." Flanagan v. United States, 465 U.S. 259, 263 (1984). The final judgment rule requires that "a party must ordinarily raise all claims of error in a single appeal following final judgment on the merits." Id. The Supreme Court has consistently held that as a general rule an order is final only when it "ends the litigation on the merits and leaves nothing for the court to do but execute judgment." Cabot Corp. v. United States, 788 F.2d 1539, 1542 (Fed. Cir. 1986) (citations omitted). There are several important interests served by the final judgment rule:

It helps preserve the respect due trial judges by minimizing appellatecourt interference with the numerous decisions they must make in the prejudgment stages of litigation. It reduces the ability of litigants to harass opponents and to clog the courts through a succession of costly and time-consuming appeals. It is crucial to the efficient administration of justice.

Flanagan, 465 U.S. at 263-64. The "final order rule" reflects a "strong congressional policy against piecemeal reviews and against obstructing or impeding an ongoing judicial proceeding by interlocutory appeals." Jeannette

Sheet Glass Corp. v. United States, 803 F.2d 1576, 1581 (Fed. Cir. 1986) (citations omitted).

Although "final decisions" typically are ones that trigger the entry of judgment, they also include a small set of prejudgment orders that are "collateral to" the merits of an action and "too important" to be denied immediate review. Mohawk Indus., Inc. v. Carpenter, 558 U.S. 100, 103 (2009) (citing to Cohen v. Beneficial Indus., Loan Corp., 337 U.S. 541, 546 (1949)). In Cohen, pursuant to a state statute, the corporate defendant in a shareholder derivative action sought indemnity for the expenses and attorney's fees of its defense from the shareholder who had brought the suit. 337 U.S. at 545. While the Supreme Court held that the district court's order refusing to apply the statute was not a final judgment, it also created an exception to the final judgment rule. This exception permits immediate appeals from orders that "fall in that small class which finally determine claims of right separable from, and collateral to, rights asserted in the action, too important to be denied review and too independent of the cause itself to require that appellate consideration be deferred until the whole case is adjudicated." *Id.* at 546.

But, the Supreme Court has stressed that the collateral order doctrine must "never be allowed to swallow the general rule that a party is entitled to a single appeal, to be deferred until that final judgment has been entered." *Mohawk Indus.*,

558 U.S. at 106 (citations omitted); see also Will v. Hallock, 546 U.S. 345, 350 (2006) ("emphasizing [the doctrine's] modest scope").

The Federal Circuit has long held that departure from the final judgment rule would be allowed "only for the *limited* category of cases falling within the 'collateral order' exception delineated in *Cohen...*" *Cabot Corp. v. United States*, 788 F.2d 1539, 1543 (Fed. Cir. 1986) (emphasis added). That "exception" is a "narrow" one whose reach is limited to trial court orders affecting rights that will be "irretrievably lost" in the absence of an immediate appeal. *Jeannette Sheet Glass Corp. v. United States*, 803 F.2d 1576, 1581 (Fed. Cir. 1986) (quoting *Richardson-Merrell, Inc. v. Koller*, 472 U.S. 424 (1985)); *see also Baker Perkins, Inc. v. Werner & Pfleiderer Corp.*, 710 F.2d 1561, 1564 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

One "narrow" exception applies where a defense of sovereign immunity has been asserted. *See Competitive Techs., Inc. v. Fujitsu Ltd.*, 374 F.3d 1098, 1102 (Fed. Cir. 2004). For example, in *Puerto Rico Aqueduct & Sewer Authority v. Metcalf & Eddy, Inc.*, 506 U.S. 139 (1993), the Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority (the "Authority") moved to dismiss the case on Eleventh Amendment grounds. The Authority claimed that the suit was prohibited because the Authority was an "arm of the State." *Id.* at 141. The district court found the Eleventh Amendment inapplicable, and the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit dismissed the Authority's appeal for want of jurisdiction, holding that the order was not

appealable because it was not a collateral order and because there was no final judgment. *Id.* at 142. The Supreme Court reversed the First Circuit, holding "that States and state entities that claim to be 'arms of the State' may take advantage of the collateral order doctrine to appeal a district court order denying a claim of Eleventh Amendment immunity." *Id.* at 147.

B. THE SUPREME COURT AND FEDERAL CIRCUIT HAVE GENERALLY DENIED REVIEW OF PRETRIAL DISCOVERY ORDERS PRIOR TO FINAL JUDGMENT

The Supreme Court has "routinely require[d] litigants to wait until after final judgment to vindicate valuable rights, including rights central to our adversarial system." *Mohawk Indus., Inc. v. Carpenter*, 558 U.S. 100, 108-09 (2009). For example, in *Richardson-Merrell*, the Supreme Court held that an order disqualifying counsel in a civil case did not qualify for immediate appeal under the collateral order doctrine. 472 U.S. at 426. It reached the same decision in *Flanagan*, despite the fact that *Flanagan* was a criminal case and Sixth Amendment rights were implicated. 465 U.S. at 260. In *Digital Equipment Corp.* v. *Desktop Direct Inc.*, 511 U.S. 863 (1994), the Supreme Court rejected an assertion that collateral order review was necessary to promote "the public policy favoring voluntary resolution of disputes." *Id.* at 881.

Similarly, the Supreme Court has "generally denied review of pretrial discovery orders." *Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. v. Risjord*, 449 U.S. 368, 377

(1981); see also 15B C. Wright, A. Miller & E. Cooper, Federal Practice and Procedure § 3914.23 at 123 (2d ed. 1992) ("[T]he rule remains settled that most discovery rulings are not final."). The Federal Circuit has followed stride, consistently holding that "it is settled that discovery orders issued within the context of a primary proceeding are generally not appealable orders." *Quantum* Corp. v. Tandon Corp., 940 F.2d 642, 644 n.2 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (citing 9 Moore's Federal Practice ¶ 110.13[2]); see also Connaught Labs., Inc. v. SmithKline Beecham P.L.C., 165 F.3d 1368, 1370 (Fed. Cir. 1999) (holding that discovery orders are not final decisions and are therefore not generally appealable until final judgment); Micro Motion, Inc. v. Exac Corp., 876 F.2d 1574, 1577 (Fed. Cir. 1989) ("the Supreme Court has repeatedly held that an order denying a motion to quash, or an order compelling testimony or production of documents, is not final and, hence, is not appealable regardless of how the matter is raised"); Solarex Corp. v. Arco Solar, Inc., 870 F.2d 642, 643 (Fed. Cir. 1989) ("Discovery orders made by a court in which a case is pending are not appealable as of right, being merely interlocutory, until the entry of final judgment in a suit."). Cf. Montgomery Ward & Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp., 673 F.2d 1254, 1259 (C.C.P.A.1982) (noting that while interlocutory discovery orders are generally not appealable, some courts have recognized an exception where the information sought is in the custody of a third party and the putative appellant can neither resist nor force the custodian to

resist compliance with the discovery order). In recent years, the federal appellate courts have signaled "a further retrenchment" to the collateral order doctrine. Aaron S. Bayer, *The collateral order doctrine after 'Mohawk,'* NAT'L L.J., Feb 8, 2010. This trend is exemplified by the Supreme Court's ruling in *Mohawk Indus., Inc. v. Carpenter*, 558 U.S. 100 (2009).

The facts of *Mohawk* are relatively straightforward. Carpenter was a former employee suing his employer (Mohawk), alleging that his termination violated federal statute because it had amounted to a conspiracy on the part of Mohawk to deter Carpenter from testifying in a separate federal suit alleging Mohawk's hiring of undocumented immigrants. The district court granted Carpenter's motion to compel the disclosure of information related to his pre-termination interview with Mohawk's attorney, over Mohawk's objection on attorney-client privilege grounds. Mohawk appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit, petitioning for a writ of mandamus to compel the district court to vacate its order. The Eleventh Circuit dismissed the appeal. Mohawk then appealed to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court reiterated that in applying *Cohen*'s collateral order doctrine, "we have stressed that it must 'never be allowed to swallow the general rule that a party is entitled to a single appeal, to be deferred until final judgment has been entered." *Id.* at 106 (quoting *Digital Equipment Corp. v. Desktop Direct*,

Inc., 511 U.S. 863, 868 (1994)). While readily acknowledging the importance of the attorney-client privilege, the Supreme Court did not focus on whether an interest is "important in the abstract." *Id.* at 108. Rather, the crucial question is "whether deferring review until final judgment so imperils the interest as to justify the cost of allowing immediate appeal of the entire class of relevant orders." *Id.*

The *Mohawk* Court concluded that post-judgment appeals "generally suffice to protect the rights of litigants and ensure the vitality of the attorney client privilege" and that the appellate courts "can remedy the improper disclosure of privileged material in the same way they remedy a host of other erroneous evidentiary rulings: by vacating an adverse judgment and remanding for a new trial in which the protected material and its fruits are excluded from evidence." *Id.* at 109. The same principles articulated by the Supreme Court in *Mohawk* apply to this appeal. Amgen seeks interlocutory relief from a discovery ruling that, if necessary, is readily curable by a post-judgment appeal. Accordingly, Amgen's appeal should be dismissed.

C. THE DISTRICT COURT'S DISCOVERY RULING DOES NOT QUALIFY AS A COLLATERAL ORDER

The Supreme Court has defined the limited class of final "collateral orders" in these terms: "[T]he order must [1] conclusively determine the disputed question, [2] resolve an important issue completely separate from the merits of the action, and [3] be effectively unreviewable on appeal from a final judgment."

Puerto Rico Aqueduct & Sewer Auth. v. Metcalf & Eddy, Inc., 506 U.S. 139, 144 (1993). Amgen will be unable to show that the collateral order doctrine applies to the district court's discovery ruling.⁴

1. <u>Pretrial Discovery Rulings Are Appealable From A Final Judgment</u>

In Amgen's Docketing Statement (D.I. 7), it describes the judgment/order appealed from as follows: "[i]n its May 4, 2016 ruling, the *district court denied Plaintiffs' request for an order to compel Defendant to produce certain manufacturing information* that Defendant failed to disclose under 42 U.S.C. § 262(*l*)(2)(A)." (emphasis added).

Fatal to Amgen's appeal is that the district court's discovery ruling *is* reviewable on appeal from a final judgment. *See In re Carco Electronics*, 536 F.3d 211, 214 (3d Cir. 2008) ("The order here grants protection from disclosure, and as with any other garden variety discovery order, may be appealed in due course *and only when a final order is entered*.") (emphasis added); *DeMasi v. Weiss*, 669 F.2d 114, 121 (3d Cir. 1982) (opining that "[i]t is settled in this court that discovery matters generally are not reviewable until after final judgment."). Indeed, Federal Circuit precedent "squarely rejects" the argument that discovery orders would be "effectively unreviewable" on appeal from a final judgment.

For purposes of this motion, Hospira will not contest that the district court conclusively determined the disputed question—*i.e.*, the relevancy (or lack thereof) of Amgen's requested discovery.

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Knoll Pharm., Co. v. Teva Pharm., USA, Inc., 138 F. App'x. 302, 303 (Fed. Cir. 2005); see, e.g., Quantum Corp. v. Tandon Corp., 940 F.2d 642, 644 (Fed. Cir. 1991) (holding that a discovery order directed at a party over privilege objection is "effectively reviewable" on appeal from final judgment); Connaught Labs., Inc. v. SmithKline Beecham PLC, 165 F.3d 1368 (Fed. Cir. 1999) (rejecting the assertion that the collateral order doctrine applied and dismissing nonparty's appeal of order compelling its employees to testify). Specifically, district court orders for the production of documents during the course of litigation are not "final orders" subject to immediate appellate review. See Boughton v. Cotter Corp., 10 F.3d 746, 748 (10th Cir. 1993) (citing Church of Scientology v. United States, 506 U.S. 9, n.11 (1992)). For this reason alone, Amgen's appeal cannot stand.

Further, Amgen will be unable to show that it will irretrievably lose any of its rights absent an immediate appeal. *See Jeannette Sheet Glass Corp. v. United States*, 803 F.2d 1576, 1581 (Fed. Cir. 1986) (emphasizing that the *Cohen* doctrine "is a 'narrow' one whose reach is *limited* to trial court orders affecting rights that will be 'irretrievably lost' in the absence of an immediate appeal") (quoting *Richardson-Merrell, Inc. v. Koller*, 424 U.S. 472, 430-31 (1985) (emphasis added)).

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2. The District Court's Discovery Ruling Did Not Resolve An Important Issue Completely Separate From The Merits Of The Action

This Court has held that "in addition to not complying with the third requirement of the *Cohen* doctrine"—*i.e.*, that decisions must be effectively unreviewable on appeal from the final judgment in the underlying action—discovery orders "may present issues not completely separate from the merits and thus the orders are not truly collateral under the second requirement of the *Cohen* doctrine." *Quantum Corp.*, 940 F.2d at 644, n.2.

Issues that are "enmeshed in the factual and legal issues comprising the plaintiff's cause of action" are not appealable under the collateral order doctrine. *Coopers & Lybrand*, 437 U.S. 463, 469 (1978); *see also Competitive Techs., Inc. v. Fujitsu Ltd.*, 374 F.3d 1098, 1104 (Fed. Cir. 2004) (opining that consideration of the issue being appealed prior to final judgment might be "particularly inappropriate because the issues remaining for the district court to decide [...] are themselves intimately bound up with the merits"). It is necessary that orders be "not of such an interlocutory nature as to affect, or to be affected by, decision of the merits of th[e] case." *Cohen*, 337 U.S. at 546. "Were such orders to be appealable before trial, a flood of piecemeal appeals would undoubtedly ensue." *Quantum Corp.*, 940 F.2d at 644, n.2.

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The policy against appellate review of interlocutory discovery orders is underscored by the fact that "almost all interlocutory appeals from discovery orders would end in affirmance" because "the district court possesses discretion, and review is deferential." *Reise v. Bd. of Regents of Univ. of Wisconsin Sys.*, 957 F.2d 293, 295 (7th Cir. 1992); *see also Mohawk Indus.*, 558 U.S. at 110 ("Most district court rulings on these matters involve the routine application of settled legal principles" and "are unlikely to be reversed on appeal, particularly when they rest on factual determinations for which appellate deference is the norm."); *see also Richardson-Merrell*, 472 U.S. at 434 ("Most pretrial orders of district judges are ultimately affirmed by appellate courts.").

During the May 4, 2016 hearing, the district court denied Amgen's request for cell culture medium documents to the extent that Amgen could discover information that may enable it to expand the current scope of the litigation by raising new infringement claims on additional patents. Amgen describes its appeal as follows:

Whether in this patent infringement lawsuit filed pursuant to the BPCIA, 35 U.S.C. § 271(e)(2), and pursuant to a discovery request as contemplated in *Amgen Inc. v. Sandoz Inc.*, 794 F.3d 1347, 1356 (Fed. Cir. 2015), must the Defendant-biosimilar-applicant provide in discovery information regarding the process or processes of manufacturing its biosimilar product, which the Defendant-biosimilar applicant did not provide to Plaintiff-reference-product-sponsor during the pre-suit information disclosure under the BPCIA, 42 U.S.C. § 262(*l*)(2)(A).

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(Amgen's Docketing Statement (D.I. 7).) In order to resolve the question of whether the documents requested by Amgen were relevant to its current claims, this Court would necessarily have to consider Amgen's claims against Hospira and "reach some conclusion as to the relative importance of the discovered material." *Eastern Maico Distributors, Inc. v. Maico-Fahrzeugfabrik*, G.m.b.H., 658 F.2d 944, 947 (3d Cir. 1981).

This appeal is the latest embodiment of a concerted and misguided campaign by Amgen to obtain documents that it is not entitled to under either the BPCIA or the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, as correctly determined by the lower court. In any case, to the extent that Amgen could theoretically prove on appeal that it is entitled to these documents under either the BPCIA or the Federal Rules (which it could not), wading into the merits of this case prior to final judgment is untimely, improper, and inconsistent with both Supreme Court and Federal Circuit precedence.

III. CONCLUSION AND RELIEF SOUGHT

Hospira respectfully requests that this appeal be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction.

IV. STATEMENT OF CONSENT OR OPPOSITION

Pursuant to Federal Circuit Rule 27, counsel for Hospira notified counsel for

Amgen that it would file this motion to dismiss Amgen's appeal for lack of

jurisdiction. On July 8, counsel for Amgen notified counsel for Hospira that it

would not withdraw its appeal, and thus Hospira believes that Amgen will oppose

the relief sought by this motion. Hospira believes that Amgen will be filing a

response.

Dated: July 8, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Thomas J. Meloro

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Appellee Hospira, Inc.

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Form 9 Rev. 03/16

Amgen Inc., Amgen M	anufacturing LTD.,	v	Hospira, Inc.
	Case No	16-2179	_
	CERTIFICA	ATE OF INTERES	ST
ounsel for the: \Box (petitioner) \Box (appellant)	\square (respondent) \boxtimes	(appellee) ☐ (ami	cus)□ (name of party)
ospira, Inc.			
ertifies the following (use "N	None" if applicable;	use extra sheets if	necessary):
1. Full Name of Party Represented by me	(Please only in interest NO	eal Party in interes nclude any real pa OT identified in epresented by me i	rty publicly held companies that own 10 % or more of
Hospira, Inc.		N/A	Pfizer Holdings Int'l Corp., Pfizer, In
	e trial court or ager	ncy or are expected	appeared for the party or amicus to appear in this court (and who
'illkie Farr & Gallagher, LLP: Tl	nomas J. Meloro, Micha	ael W. Johnson; Procto	r Heyman Enerio LLP: Dominick Gattuso
6/21/2016		/s/ Thomas J	. Meloro
Date			Signature of counsel
ease Note: All questions m	ust be answered	Thomas J. M	Ieloro
			rinted name of counsel

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Appeal No. 16-2179

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

AMGEN INC. and AMGEN MANUFACTURING, LIMITED, *Plaintiffs-Appellants*,

V.

HOSPIRA, INC.,

Defendant-Appellee.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the District of Delaware in Case No. 1:15-cv-00839-RGA, Judge Richard G. Andrews

DECLARATION OF MICHAEL W. JOHNSON

- I, Michael W. Johnson, declare as follows:
- 1. I am a partner at the law firm of Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP, counsel to Appellee-Defendant Hospira, Inc. ("Hospira") in the above-captioned action. I was admitted to this Court on November 15, 2006. Pursuant to Federal Circuit Rule 27(a)(8), I submit this declaration in support of Hospira's Motion to Dismiss Amgen Inc. and Amgen Manufacturing, Limited's Appeal for Lack of Jurisdiction.
- 2. Attached as Exhibit 1 is a true and correct copy of the Transcript of Proceedings from the May 4, 2016 Discovery Conference.

I declare under the penalty of perjury my belief that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on the 8th day of July, 2016.

Michael W. Johnson

EXHIBIT 1

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1	1 PROCEEDINGS
l united states district court	2
2 FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE	(The proceedings occurred at 1:32 o'clock p.m. as
3	4 follows:)
4 AMGEN INC., et al., : CA NO. 15-839-RGA	_
5 :	5 THE COURT: Good afternoon, everyone. Please be 6 seated.
6 Plaintiffs, :	_
7 : 8 v. : May 4, 2016	
9 : may 4, 2016	•
10 HOSPIRA, INC., :	100 Hollies and december 17 year Holler
11 :	00:01:42 10 I'm here representing the plaintiff with my co-counsel,
12 Defendant, : 1:32 o'clock p.m.	11 John Labbe, from the Marshall Gerstein firm in Chicago.
13:	12 THE COURT: All right.
14	MR. LABBE: Good afternoon, your Honor.
15 16 TRANSCRIPT OF DISCOVERY DISPUTE	14 THE COURT: Good afternoon.
17 BEFORE THE HONORABLE RICHARD G. ANDREWS	00:01:50 15 Nice to see your, Mr. Labbe.
18 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE	16 Have I seen you before.
19	MR. LABBE: Yes. We were here for the Case Management
20	18 Conference and argued the Motion to Dismiss. I was in Court for
21 APPEARANCES:	19 the Motion to Dismiss in February.
22 23 For Plaintiffs: MORRIS, NICHOLS, ARSHT & TUNNELL	00:02:00 20 THE COURT: Okay. So maybe the question I should have
24 BY: MARYELLEN NOREIKA, ESQ	21 asked is, have I heard you before?
25 -and-	22 MR. LABBE: Only briefly at the Case Management
	23 Conference.
	24 THE COURT: Okay. All right.
	00:02:08 25 Mr. Gattuso.
2	4
1 MARSHALL, GERSTEIN & BORUN LLP	1 MR. GATTUSO: Good afternoon, your Honor.
2 BY: JOHN R. LABBE, ESQ	2 I'm here with Tom Meloro from Willkie Farr.
3	3 MR. MELORO: Good afternoon, your honor.
4	4 THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Meloro.
5 For Defendant: PROCTOR HEYMAN & ENERIO LLP	00:02:16 5 So I read your letters. And why don't we talk about
6 BY: DOMINICK T. GATTUSO, ESQ	6 the first thing first.
7 -and-	7 And why don't you start off, Mr. Labbe, with what
8 WILLKIE FARR & GALLAGHER LLP	8 exactly is it that you want to get from Hospira in terms of
9 BY: THOMAS J. MELORO, ESQ	9 well, what is it that you want to get in the first request?
10	00:02:42 10 MR. LABBE: Your Honor, in our first request, we're
11	11 seeking specific manufacturing information regarding the product
12	12 in suit, and its manufacturing information that Hospira was
13	13 required to provide to us under Paragraph(2)(a) of the BPCIA.
14	14 And under Amgen vs. Sandoz
15	00:03:00 15 THE COURT: So this manufacturing information, I
16	16 thought I saw something where they said something like, you want
17	17 to get four products that went into their that were involved
18	18 in, somehow or other, in their production of this biologic.
19	MR. LABBE: The specific information that we're seeking
20 Court Reporter: LEONARD A. DIBBS	00:03:20 20 and this is one of reasons we don't think this is a fishing
21 Official Court Reporter	21 expedition is we've identified the specific information.
22	22 It's four components of their cell culture medium that
23	23 we're requesting the complete ingredient list for.
24	04
24	24 And then

knowledge of this if from 9th grade biology, that kind of substance that the cell, or the precursor consists when it's making the cell that is claimed in MR. LABBE: That's correct, your Honor. So the product here is a biologic, and it'	of the cell, the patent?	1 2	relevance, in our view, to that claim. THE COURT: Okay. So that's your narrower argument.
cind of substance that the cell, or the precursor coexists when it's making the cell that is claimed in MR. LABBE: That's correct, your Honor.	of the cell, the patent?	2	
exists when it's making the cell that is claimed in MR. LABBE: That's correct, your Honor.	the patent?		, , ,
MR. LABBE: That's correct, your Honor.	·	3	You have a broader argument?
		4	MR. LABBE: Your Honor, the broader argument is that
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		00:06:32 5	the information is relevant to this case to the extent that this
and the protein is made in recombinant cells. An		6	is a case that Amgen has brought under the BPCIA in an effort to
grown in a mixture. You might call it a soup. I t		7	resolve patent disputes regarding Hospira's product in advance
Meloro used that term in the past.		8	of the launch of the product. And that's the entire purpose of
·	in which the	9	the BPCIA.
		00:06:48 10	We can't know for certain what information what the
		11	information says without reviewing the information, as is often
		12	the case with discovery.
		13	THE COURT: But isn't the way that goes, is that they
	r example kind of	14	produced their aBLA, and then you reasonably assert the patents
	•	00:07:10 15	you think might be implicated by whatever it is they told you
			they were doing?
·			MR. LABBE: Well, that leads to one important point,
	cample would be		your Honor. That Section (2)(a) of the statute says that they
•	·		are to produce their application, and such other information
_	•	00:07:22 20	that describes the process or processes used to manufacture a
•	'		biological product.
		22	And that's important here, because there's a
nedium.		23	distinction between the BPCIA and Hatch-Waxman.
THE COURT: So amino acids, things like	e amino acids	24	Under Hatch-Waxman, you can only assert a 271(E) clain
would be in the cell culture medium.		00:07:38 25	of infringement based on patents regarding the product, itself,
	6		8
And the reason and I only have the h	aziest knowledge	1	or methods of use of the product, but under the BPCIA you can
of this for the reason why this is relevant to yo	our patent	2	also assert patents based on the manufacture of the product.
claims is what?		3	And this is the reason that it would, A, the
MR. LABBE: It's potentially relevant to	additional	4	information exchange process requires that the applicant provide
patents that Amgen owns.		00:07:52 5	the manufacturing information as well.
THE COURT: Well, let's skip the addition	nal patents,	6	And then Amgen is required
all right?		7	THE COURT: I'm sorry. You said "provide the
Is it relevant to the patents that you've	actually	8	manufacturing information."
asserted so far?		9	The language of the statute, which you probably have in
MR. LABBE: It may be relevant to one of	of the claims of	00:08:02 10	front of you
he Lin patent. Claim 7 of the Lin patent that cal	ls for a	11	MR. LABBE: Yes, I do.
suitable cell culture conditions.		12	THE COURT: but it's, essentially, the aBLA and
But I would like the opportunity to make	e the broader	13	other information, or something like that?
point here, though		14	MR. LABBE: And such other information that describes
THE COURT: Well, I'll let you do that in	a second.	00:08:12 15	the process or processes used to manufacture the biological
Claim 7 of the Lin patent, because the e	element of that	16	product that is the subject of such application.
nas something to do with the culture medium?		17	THE COURT: Okay.
MR. LABBE: Claim 7 of the Lin patent is	s a processing	18	MR. LABBE: So it, specifically, requires that the
of producing erythropoietin comprising a step of	culturing,	19	information regarding manufacturing be provided.
under suitable nutrient conditions, vertebrate cell	ls according	00:08:26 20	And we did raise this issue during the information
o Claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.		21	exchange process. The first three exhibits are correspondence
THE COURT: And so, the suitable nutrie	ent conditions,	22	to Hospira during the information exchange process where we said
loes that maybe include the culture medium?		23	that they should provide this information.
MR. LABBE: Correct, your Honor. So the	•	24	This would have been about year ago, because it's
			required under the BPCIA. 2 of 18 she
The second of th	ells are grown. And, in the commercial process, in large vats that are able to grow many cells at And, so, the cell culture medium is mad articular components. And one thing that's THE COURT: And just give me like a for hing. What kind of components would be in conedium? MR. LABBE: Well, the most common eximino acids. Amino acids are the building blocks and there may be information about amino acids xample, but there is not complete information at ut other things that may be included in the cell medium. THE COURT: So amino acids, things like yould be in the cell culture medium. And the reason and I only have the hiff this for the reason why this is relevant to you laims is what? MR. LABBE: It's potentially relevant to attents that Amgen owns. THE COURT: Well, let's skip the additional Iright? Is it relevant to the patents that you've seerted so far? MR. LABBE: It may be relevant to one one Lin patent. Claim 7 of the Lin patent that calcuitable cell culture conditions. But I would like the opportunity to make one the cell culture conditions. But I would like the opportunity to make one the cell culture conditions. But I would like the opportunity to make one the cell culture conditions, wertebrate cell on the country of the Lin patent, because the cell as something to do with the culture medium? MR. LABBE: Claim 7 of the Lin patent is for producing erythropoietin comprising a step of onder suitable nutrient conditions, vertebrate cell on the country of the suitable nutrient conditions, vertebrate cell on the country of the suitable nutrient conditions, vertebrate cell on the country of the suitable nutrient conditions, vertebrate cell on the country of the suitable nutrient conditions. MR. LABBE: Correct, your Honor. So the country of the culture medium? MR. LABBE: Correct, your Honor.	In large vats that are able to grow many cells at one time. And, so, the cell culture medium is made up of articular components. And one thing that's THE COURT: And just give me like a for example kind of hing. What kind of components would be in cell culture nedium? MR. LABBE: Well, the most common example would be mino acids. Amino acids are the building blocks of proteins. Indithere may be information about amino acids in the BLA, for example, but there is not complete information about everything, but other things that may be included in the cell culture nedium. THE COURT: So amino acids, things like amino acids would be in the cell culture medium. 6 And the reason and I only have the haziest knowledge of this for the reason why this is relevant to your patent laims is what? MR. LABBE: It's potentially relevant to additional atents that Amgen owns. THE COURT: Well, let's skip the additional patents, li right? Is it relevant to the patents that you've actually served so far? MR. LABBE: It may be relevant to one of the claims of the Lin patent. Claim 7 of the Lin patent that calls for a uitable cell culture conditions. But I would like the opportunity to make the broader oint here, though THE COURT: Well, I'll let you do that in a second. Claim 7 of the Lin patent, because the element of that as something to do with the culture medium? MR. LABBE: Claim 7 of the Lin patent is a processing of producing erythropoietin comprising a step of culturing, ander suitable nutrient conditions, vertebrate cells according to Claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. THE COURT: And so, the suitable nutrient conditions, oes that maybe include the culture medium? MR. LABBE: Correct, your Honor. So the composition of the cell culture medium would certainly fall within the scope of	ells are grown. And, in the commercial process, they do this in large vats that are able to grow many cells at one time. And, so, the cell culture medium is made up of articular components. And one thing that's THE COURT: And just give me like a for example kind of ohing. What kind of components would be in cell culture MR. LABBE: Well, the most common example would be mino acids. Amino acids are the building blocks of proteins. and there may be information about amino acids in the BLA, for example, but there is not complete information about everything, ut other things that may be included in the cell culture medium. THE COURT: So amino acids, things like amino acids rould be in the cell culture medium. 6 And the reason and I only have the haziest knowledge of this for the reason why this is relevant to your patent laims is what? MR. LABBE: It's potentially relevant to additional attents that Amgen owns. THE COURT: Well, let's skip the additional patents, Ill right? Is it relevant to the patents that you've actually sested so far? MR. LABBE: It may be relevant to one of the claims of the Lin patent. Claim 7 of the Lin patent that calls for a uitable cell culture conditions. But I would like the opportunity to make the broader oint here, though THE COURT: Well, I'll let you do that in a second. Claim 7 of the Lin patent, because the element of that as something to do with the culture medium? MR. LABBE: Claim 7 of the Lin patent is a processing of producing erythropoletin comprising a step of culturing, and or suitable nutrient conditions, vertebrate cells according to Claims 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. THE COURT: And so, the suitable nutrient conditions, one sthat maybe include the culture medium? MR. LABBE: Correct, your Honor. So the composition of the cell culture medium would certainly fall within the scope of

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1	And you're correct, that Amgen is required to provide a	1	THE COURT: Mr. Meloro?
2	list of patents that are reasonably believed Hospira would	2	MR. MELORO: Thank you, your Honor.
3	infringe. But it's a reasonableness requirement, it's not a	3	The argument that Amgen sets forth really falls in the
4	speculation requirement, an uninformed speculation requirement.	4	end as an attempt to argue that the BPCIA trumps Rule 26 and
00:08:58 5	Amgen is not required to list patents for which it	00:11:40 5	relevance on the discovery standards.
6	lacks information. Amgen is entitled to the information and	6	Counsel mentioned a narrow argument and a broader
7	then it can list the patents. Under Hospira's reading of the	7	argument.
8	statute, it would be able to prevent Amgen from ever reviewing	8	The narrow argument, I don't even think Claim 7 of the
9	the information.	9	Lin patent was mentioned in their letter, but suffice it to say,
00:09:14 10	THE COURT: And, I'm sorry, Mr. Labbe.	00:11:56 10	that simply identifying a claim limitation that refers to a
11	In terms of the aBLA, which I think I've heard Mr.	11	not even the cell culture medium in those terms, culturing under
12	Meloro, or one of his cohorts say is 700,000 pages, or some	12	suitable nutrient conditions, doesn't place in issue, directly
13	other ridiculous number, does it describe what goes into the	13	or indirectly at this point in the case, the identity of the
14	cell culture medium?	14	four components.
00:09:30 15	MR. LABBE: It does to an extent, your Honor, yes, but	00:12:24 15	THE COURT: Well, you say that, but it doesn't seem to
16	it does not include the information that we've requested, the	16	me on its face to be ridiculous for Mr. Labbe to say that the
17	specific information regarding the four components. It	17	claim language implicates what is in the cell culture medium.
18	identifies those four components, but it doesn't provide a	18	Is it ridiculous, what he's saying?
19	complete ingredient list for those four components.	19	MR. MELORO: I wouldn't use
00:09:48 20	And that is what we've and they've never pointed to	00:12:50 20	THE COURT: You can use your own words.
21	a place where that information is provided in the aBLA.	21	MR. MELORO: I'm responding to the exact phraseology of
22	We said this in our letters to them that that	22	the question.
23	information is lacking. And even though the BLA may be hundreds	23	The identity of those four components is not necessary
24	of thousands of pages, the fact remains that it lacks this	24	nor relevant to the infringement allegation in the case. As a
00:10:04 25	specific manufacturing information, and the statute calls for	00:13:08 25	matter of fact, Amgen has already provided infringement
55.15.51	10	00.10.00 20	12
1	the manufacturing information to be provided so that Amgen can	1	contentions without this information, so, clearly, they're able
2	assess its patent portfolio.	2	to do it.
3	But they're taking advantage of this abbreviated	3	We have not
4	pathway. They should also be required to follow it.	4	THE COURT: I take it one of the things that they have
00:10:20 5	And also Amgen v. Sandoz said that you couldn't have a	00:13:22 5	said is you infringe Claim 7?
6	cause of action based on a violation 2(A). It did say that	6	MR. MELORO: I believe they have asserted Claim 7. I
7	Sandoz was required and had, in fact, produced the required	7	don't have the contentions in front of me.
8	information during discovery.	8	We have not even engaged in a substantive discussion
9	So you can't bring a cause of action based on 2(a).	9	with Amgen as to whether or not there will be a contest of
00:10:36 10	And then we have the separate 8(A) issue, and that's a different	00:13:36 10	infringement of Claim 7. The issue has not been joined on that
11	issue. We can't bring a cause of action under Amgen v. Sandoz	11	particular contention, as it was provided, nor whether if there
12	based on a 2(A) violation, but we can receive the information	12	is going to be a contest on infringement of Claim 7, whether the
13	during discovery.	13	identities of these four components would have anything to do
14	And the Federal Circuit was expressed a concern	14	with it.
00:10:50 15	about the fact that the applicant could keep the information	00:13:52 15	THE COURT: So I don't think it's real likely that in
16	secret forever, and prevent the reference product sponsor from	16	the next two weeks you're going to say, okay, we don't contest.
17	evaluating its manufacturing patents.	17	We infringe Claim 7.
18	And, in that case, the Federal Circuit found that it	18	So it's not something where I'm going to say, okay,
19	was sufficient that the information would be provided in	19	well, we're going to wait until you make up your mind on that,
00:11:04 20	discovery. And so, it didn't find that a concern only because	00:14:08 20	which, as we all know, might be a year from now, right? That's
21	the information would be provided in discovery.	21	not really much a good dodge here, is it?
22	If it's not provided in discovery, Amgen would never	22	MR. MELORO: Well, if that were the difference in
23	get the information, and the whole purpose of the information	23	relevance in the case, and the Court were inclined to think that
24	exchange process would be undermined.	24	there was some relevance based on Claim 7, we'd go back and have
00:11:18 25	THE COURT: All right.	00:14:20 25	a hard discussion with our client that there just hasn't been
00:11:18 23			

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1	the opportunity or need to have a discussion with	Amgen on this.	1	after that	7	
2	We certainly have and are serving this week		2	4.00	MR. MELORO: The Sandoz case was decided in the	
3	contentions on this '349 patent, and so, it's concei		3	District C	ourt beforehand.	
4	the case could end up being an invalidity case, or a		4	District C	MR. LABBE: The Federal Circuit denied en banc review	ı
00:14:42 5	to Claim 7 being an invalidity case only.	at least as	00:18:14 5	hetween	our original Complaint and our Amended Complaint, an	
6	We don't see that there is any relevance	to these four	6		the change of circumstances that caused you to drop the	
7	components of the Claim 7 infringement case, but		7	2(A).	and change of an earnotainees that caused you to allop a	
8	difference there, that's a discussion that we haven		8	_(,.	We think under the <u>Amgen v. Sandoz</u> case, as it stands	s
9	Amgen.		9	today a	and our cert petition is pending, actually, but as it	
00:14:56 10	On the broader BPCIA question, there is	no indication	00:18:28 10	-	day, we didn't think we could bring that cause of	
11	in the statute that Congress intended that Rule 26		11		It at the time of the original Complaint, an en banc	
12	somehow circumvented.		12	•	vas pending.	
13	THE COURT: Well, so, I I saw that arg	ument in your	13		MR. MELORO: And so, in the original correspondence	
14	papers, and I think I appreciate that argument.	,	14	between	the parties, which was about a year ago, clearly	
00:15:16 15	And, I think, Mr. Labbe is really saying th	at vou're	00:18:40 15		y in Amgen's shoes could have been thinking that they	
16	circumventing the statutory purpose here, and so,	,	16		nt to have 2(A) cause of action available to them by	
17	what Congress might have thought, and I'm sure t	_	17	_	r information and not getting the information.	
18	contemplated the intersection of this with the Disc	overy Rules,	18	_	THE COURT: Do you have any other theories?	
19	or the actual I mean maybe they did, actually.	•	19		MR. MELORO: There's a concept of potentially getting	a
00:15:50 20	pf how you get these things if people didn't do wha		00:19:00 20	second bi	te at the apple by wanting to come into court and	
21	envisioned.		21		patents the way that the patent the so-called	
22	Are you, by taking this tact, defeating the	e purpose	22	_	nce works. Not every patent on the 3(A) list	
23	here?		23	-	cally ends up in litigation.	
24	MR. MELORO: No. In fact, it was Amger	that defeated	24		THE COURT: Well, presumably, because part of it is,	
00:16:10 25	the purpose of the statute here, because Amgen w	as given the	00:19:16 25	you could	give them things that wouldn't cause them to think	
		14				16
1	information that's in the aBLA from Hospira. And,	at that	1	that it wa	s a good idea to go forward a particular patent.	
2	point, it had the opportunity to put in play whatever	er patents it	2		MR. MELORO: Or, even if they wanted to go forward o	on a
3	wanted to put in play that it thought could that	t believed	3	particular	patent, there's a negotiation about the number of	
4	the claim of patent infringement could reasonably	be asserted,	4	patents t	nat would be included in the first-wave lawsuit that	
00:16:34 5	and that was initially to sue on those patents.		00:19:32 5	could, co	nceivably, result in the plaintiff not being able to	
6	That was simply to just hand Hospira a li	st of those	6	assert all	the patents that they would like to assert, even if	
7	patents, at which point, it would have been incumb	pent upon	7	they thin	they have good grounds to do that in a first-wave	
8	Hospira to provide contentions of invalidity or non-	infringement	8	lawsuit.		
9	on those patents.		9		THE COURT: Do you, Mr. Labbe, have anything to add	d as
00:16:48 10	THE COURT: Why would one of the th	ings that I was	00:19:48 10	to why a	company, in the position of Amgen, might be taking	
11	at least in the back of my mind thinking about was	, why would	11	conserva	cive approaches as to what to name in their 3(A) patent	t
12	Amgen narrowly assert patents, particularly when	the standard,	12	list?		
13	you know, seemed to allow allowed them assert	the patents of	13		MR. LABBE: Well, I think it does present the reference	9
14	3(A), probably a lot more liberally than filing a law	suit?	14	product s	ponsor. It puts Amgen on the horn of a dilemma, in	
00:17:24 15	MR. MELORO: Without guessing as to th	eir particular	00:20:08 15	some res	pects, because there have been cases in the Hatch/Wa	xman
16	motives here, why someone in their position might	, perhaps to	16	context,	where the brand company has been found to have lister	d
17	try to intentionally conjure up a situation where no	t all	17	too many	patents in the Orange Book. And so, it's a	
18	information requested was provided, so that an are	gument could be	18	reasonab	eness standard.	
19	made that 2(A) was violated.		19		Amgen is supposed to make a reason a determination	on
00:17:44 20	And, although, counsel made the argume	ent today that it	00:20:22 20	of what p	atents would reasonably be asserted based on the	
21	is not possible to bring a lawsuit for a violation of 2	2(A),	21	informati	on that's been provided. It can't make	
22	that's not the position that Amgen took at the beg	nning of this	22		THE COURT: But isn't it the case, that because you	
23	litigation. The original Complaint in this case had a	a cause of	23	were talk	ing about Congressional intent Congressional policy	
24	action for a violation 2(A).		24		hey want to get all of this stuff out in the air,	
00:18:00 25	THE COURT: But and the <u>Sandoz</u> case		00:20:38 25	open?	,	-h - '
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1	You said this multiple times.	1	BLA, and also produced additional manufacturing information.
2	MR. LABBE: Well, to us that's the reason that the	2	The point of that really is that the Court in Amgen v.
3		3	Sandoz, the Federal Circuit relied on that fact. The fact that
4	·	4	the information was then made available in discovery. It relied
00:20:46 5		00:23:22 5	on that fact to
6	THE COURT: Well, so, you know, I gave Mr. Meloro a	6	THE COURT: But the information that was made in
7	chance to say various theories. I'm not so interested in that	7	discovery, what was important to the Federal Circuit was not
8	theory, because, frankly, you know, having the right to sue	8	that peripheral information had been made available, but the
9	under 2(A) doesn't strike me as something that a rational	9	core information relating to even though one patent, right?
00:21:02 10	company would say, yeah, well that's something we would like to	00:23:34 10	MR. LABBE: No. It was all the information was made
11	work towards.	11	available. The entire aBLA was provided.
12	But I do but I am wondering when I am just	12	The important thing for the Federal Circuit, it
13	wondering why, to the extent that everybody agrees part of goal	13	repeatedly referred to the information under 2(A) as required
14	here was to get things resolved, why a company like Amgen	14	information.
00:21:30 15	wouldn't be a reference sponsor, let's say, wouldn't be	00:23:44 15	And from the opinion, the Court appears sympathetic to
16	aggressive in saying, here's all the patents that we have that	16	the notion that the information needs to be provided, so that
17	might cover this, and which then gives you the right to find out	17	infringement can't go undetected.
18	more stuff, and to make a better choice about which things to go	18	And, in that case, Amgen was only able to sue on a
19	forward on, right?	19	method of treatment patent, and the Federal Circuit didn't
00:21:44 20	MR. LABBE: Well, a listing of the patents doesn't give	00:24:00 20	suggest that discovery should be limited to discovery that would
21	Amgen a right to find out more information. It would find out	21	be relevant to a method of treatment patent. In fact, that is
22	their contentions, but it wouldn't require them to produce the	22	not what <u>Sandoz</u> did.
23	information.	23	In its ruling, in its opinion, the Federal Circuit
24	The production requirement is set forth in 2(A), and	24	really focused on that. The information was then available in
00:21:54 25	then Amgen is to make a determination, a reasonable	00:24:16 25	discovery through an infringement suit, so that the required
	18		20
1	, ,	1	information would not be withheld forever. It would eventually
2	Under what you're putting forth, your Honor, it would	2	be provided.
3	and a second black A common constant of the contract beautiful to the contract black to Common black	2	'
	•	3	And, in fact, subsequently, Amgen has amended its
4	for itself.	4	And, in fact, subsequently, Amgen has amended its Complaint that case to assert at least one additional patent
00:22:08 5	for itself. Hospira could simply say, well, we don't infringe those	4 00:24:32 5	And, in fact, subsequently, Amgen has amended its Complaint that case to assert at least one additional patent after the Federal Circuit ruling, and discovery continued to
00:22:08 5	for itself. Hospira could simply say, well, we don't infringe those patents for these reasons, and never have an opportunity to	00:24:32 5 6	And, in fact, subsequently, Amgen has amended its Complaint that case to assert at least one additional patent after the Federal Circuit ruling, and discovery continued to progress in that case.
00:22:08 5	for itself. Hospira could simply say, well, we don't infringe those patents for these reasons, and never have an opportunity to assess the underlying information.	00:24:32 5 6 7	And, in fact, subsequently, Amgen has amended its Complaint that case to assert at least one additional patent after the Federal Circuit ruling, and discovery continued to progress in that case. THE COURT: So, Mr. Labbe, what kind of patent,
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1	culture medium that comes in the aBLA, isn't enough to tell you	1	Hospira also, in the correspondence, asked Amgen,
2	whether or not any of your patents are reasonably implicated?	2	specifically, when they asked for this information.
3	MR. LABBE: Correct, your Honor, without knowing the	3	Hospira said, no, we've complied with the statute.
4	entire list of ingredients of the cell culture medium.	4	We've given you aBLA, which describes the manufacturing process
00:25:54 5	So, for example, one of this is under a Protective	00:28:42 5	for the product. There is nothing more required.
6	Order, so I'm supposed to be careful about mentioning it, but	6	But if there is something that you think you need to
7	THE COURT: Yes, yes. Pretend like everything you're	7	see to evaluate a specific patent, please let us know, so we can
8	going to say here is going to be on the public record and speak	8	evaluate that.
9	accordingly.	9	And Amgen never responded to that. They never said,
00:26:08 10	MR. LABBE: Okay. So, you know, one ingredient X. It	00:29:00 10	well, gee, here's something that we think might be implicated,
11	is a it's a cell culture, it's a powder that is used in	11	but we just don't without knowing the ingredients of component
12	making a cell culture medium, and it is probably a commercially	12	X.
13	available powder, but the ingredient list is proprietary.	13	That's why we want the information. They stayed
14	And we suspect that Hospira has the complete ingredient	14	silent, and, presumably, we're fishing. I don't know. Maybe
00:26:28 15	list and that they should provide it to us.	00:29:16 15	they were sandbagging, but they just never responded to that.
16	And what exactly is in that cell culture powder,	16	If Amgen were in a position where it got the
17	product, we don't we don't know. That information is not	17	information it's seeking now, and then sought leave to amend,
18	provided. There's some information about it provided in the	18	Hospira would certainly oppose such a motion, and would move to
19	BLA, but it's not a complete ingredient that's provided in the	19	dismiss such a claim on the grounds that those patent or patents
00:26:44 20	BLA.	00:29:40 20	should have been on the 3(A) list, and Amgen is barred by
21	So we don't know with certainty whether there are	21	statute from asserting patents that were not on their 3(A) list.
22	additional patents of Amgen that are implicated. Maybe there	22	THE COURT: Okay. Even though and I can't remember,
23	aren't. I can't say that there are, but we don't know. We	23	maybe I'm confusing this with something else if somewhere
24	weren't able to form a belief one way or the other.	24	down the road, let's assume in this particular case that we have
00:26:58 25	THE COURT: As a matter of curiosity, if you got the	00:30:02 25	right here, right now, ends up unfavorably to Amgen. And
	22		24
1	if you got what you were seeking from them, and you said, aha,	1	somewhere down the road, you get whatever approvals you need
2	we have a couple of cell culture patents that cover this	2	well, obviously, not from me, but from somebody else, and you
3	exactly, would that mean that you would be moving to amend the	3	start selling your biologic they can then sue you for
4	Complaint here, or do you have to go to through some kind of	4	infringement upon some other theory that they haven't advanced
00:27:22 5	other dance under the BPCIA, or what would happen next?	00:30:28 5	here, right?
6	MR. LABBE: We would seek leave to amend, the	6	MR. MELORO: I don't believe Amgen can sue on patents
7	Complaint, your Honor. I don't think it would call for any	7	that should have been on their 3(A) list.
8	other process under the dance at this point, because this is	8	THE COURT: Is that or is it only patents that come
9	information that should have been provided previously.	9	in that they get after?
00:27:36 10	I mean, we could take that under advisement, if there	00:30:42 10	MR. MELORO: If they have patents that are after
11	were a process to go through, but I think it would just be a	11	invented, so to speak, or acquired, then we could be in a
12	matter of whether it gives us a Rule 11 basis to seek leave to	12	different situation. But I don't I don't get the sense that
13	amend the Complaint at this point, if it was the purpose to go	13	that's what we're talking about.
14	through the process that Hospira should have given us the	14	THE COURT: Well, I mean, that not what we're talking
00:27:54 15	information a year ago, and then we would have included it in	00:30:58 15	about right now, but I thought there was just some second round
16	the process at that time.	16	of
17	THE COURT: I understand your position.	17	MR. LABBE: Well, your Honor, the question raises a
		18	number of different issues. But just to focus on the should
18	Do you have a thought on that question?	4.0	
19	MR. MELORO: Yes. A couple of thoughts.	19	have been included point.
19 00:28:02 20	MR. MELORO: Yes. A couple of thoughts. First of all, a year ago Amgen had several choices, and	00:31:08 20	I think and I'll try to limit my answer to that
19 00:28:02 20 21	MR. MELORO: Yes. A couple of thoughts. First of all, a year ago Amgen had several choices, and Hospira would submit duties if they thought they had patents	00:31:08 20 21	I think and I'll try to limit my answer to that in that to the extent that Mr. Meloro is referring to Section
19 00:28:02 20 21 22	MR. MELORO: Yes. A couple of thoughts. First of all, a year ago Amgen had several choices, and Hospira would submit duties if they thought they had patents that could reasonably be asserted, even if they thought that	00:31:08 20 21 22	I think and I'll try to limit my answer to that in that to the extent that Mr. Meloro is referring to Section 271(E)(6)(c), to the extent that that provision of the Patent
19 00:28:02 20 21 22 23	MR. MELORO: Yes. A couple of thoughts. First of all, a year ago Amgen had several choices, and Hospira would submit duties if they thought they had patents that could reasonably be asserted, even if they thought that there was still information they would like to see concerning	00:31:08 20 21 22 23	I think and I'll try to limit my answer to that in that to the extent that Mr. Meloro is referring to Section 271(E)(6)(c), to the extent that that provision of the Patent Act creates a bar of any kind, it only creates a bar for patents
19 00:28:02 20 21 22	MR. MELORO: Yes. A couple of thoughts. First of all, a year ago Amgen had several choices, and Hospira would submit duties if they thought they had patents that could reasonably be asserted, even if they thought that	00:31:08 20 21 22	I think and I'll try to limit my answer to that in that to the extent that Mr. Meloro is referring to Section 271(E)(6)(c), to the extent that that provision of the Patent

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1	patents for which it lacked sufficient information to	have a	1		MR. MELORO: I'm comfortable that we think we know wh	
2	reasonable belief that Hospira infringed.		2	he is as	king for.	
3	The process that Mr. Meloro is describing		3		THE COURT: All right.	
4	THE COURT: But, I mean, presumably, t		4		What I'm going to do is this.	
00:31:40 5	something that would be a question of fact to be fi		00:34:00 5		I'm going to say that within two weeks, on the basis of	
6	some later time, right?	S	6	Claim 7	being asserted, it seems to me that it is relevant, it	
7	MR. LABBE: I agree with that, your Hono	or, that it	7		to me it's proportionate, so on the narrow ground you need	
8	could be an issue to be decided later, but it's just r	-	8		de that information.	
9	it's entirely foreclosed. It's a question of whether		9	·	I'm going to take a break when we get through with the	
00:31:54 10	patent that should have been included.		00:34:24 10	FDA, an	d go back and look at <u>Amgen v. Sandoz</u> , since I looked at	
11	And we can't Amgen couldn't have incl	uded a patent	11	it before	e, but to see because I'm inclined to give you an	
12	for which it lacked information.	•	12	alternat	e ruling one way or the other on the broader ground,	
13	And Mr. Meloro was not entirely right ear	lier in saying	13	too, so	that you can make whatever decisions are appropriate,	
14	that we didn't tell them why we wanted the inform	ation. We did	14	okay?		
00:32:06 15	say in our correspondence that Amgen owned cell	culture patents,	00:34:46 15		MR. MELORO: Thank you, your Honor.	
16	and that was the reason that we were seeking the	information.	16		MR. LABBE: Okay, your Honor. Thank you.	
17	It's not that Amgen has to identify the pater	ts, and	17		THE COURT: All right.	
18	then they tell us whether they infringe. They have	to give us	18		So, the FDA correspondence.	
19	the manufacturing information so that Amgen can	then assess it.	19		And so, here, as I understand it, Amgen's position is	
00:32:22 20	That's the process that's set forth in the BPCIA.		00:35:06 20	Hospira	should give you every single piece of paper of any kind	
21	It's true that we didn't follow the process	that Mr.	21	betweer	n them and the FDA relating to any aspects of these	
22	Meloro set forth, but that's not the process of the I	BPCIA.	22	biologic	s?	
23	That's a process that Hospira proposed and doesn'	t comport with	23		MR. LABBE: I think that's right, your Honor, with	
24	the process set forth in the statute where they give	e us, Amgen,	24	respect	to the product that is the subject of their aBLA.	
00:32:40 25	the information to assess and make a determination	n based on a	00:35:32 25		THE COURT: All right.	
		26			28	3
1	reasonableness standard of which patents it should	l list on its	1		And Hospira has responded, we will provide you any FDA	
2	3(A) list.		2	corresp	ondence back and forth that relates to any	
3	MR. MELORO: May I respond, your Hono	r?	3	essentia	ally, to anything that's at issue, because of the	
4	THE COURT: Yes.		4	assertio	n of the patents against the biologic product.	
00:32:50 5	MR. MELORO: In essence, I think what A	mgen's position	00:35:56 5		Is that does that accurately sum up what your two	
6	comes down to is a back-door private right of action	n on what	6	position	s are?	
7	they perceive to be a violation of Section (2)(A).	lospira	7		MR. LABBE: More or less. I think their position is	
8	complied with Section (2)(A).		8	even na	rrower, in my view, and that it's not just relevant to	
9	Amgen is saying now they believe that He	ospira didn't	9	the pate	ent the patent lawsuit but it's relevant to the	
00:33:08 10	comply with Section (2)(A) as to these four compo	nents. They	00:36:06 10	specific	claims of the patent is their position.	
11	have no 2(A) cause of action, but that's essentially	the	11		THE COURT: Okay.	
12	gravamen of what they're trying to do under the re	ıbric Rule 26.	12		MR. LABBE: In other words, it's our view that it's	
13	THE COURT: Okay. And so, just to make		13		t to the patent infringement suit. And it's their view	
14	know what I'm ruling on here, if I think of what I'n	-	14		not relevant to the specific claims, and, therefore,	
00:33:30 15	here is a list of ingredients for the four component	s in the	00:36:20 15	not rele		
16	cell culture medium or some variation of that.		16		THE COURT: Okay. I didn't see that in their letter.	
17	That's what you're looking for, Mr. Labbe		17	М	Ir. Meloro, what's your position?	
18	MR. LABBE: Yes, your Honor. It's most	succinctly	18		MR. MELORO: Our position is that we will provide	
19	stated in our Interrogatory No. 1.		19		g in the correspondence that's relevant to the patent	
00:33:44 20	THE COURT: Well, if you are comfortable	with that	00:36:32 20	infringe	ment claims in the case.	
21	MR. LABBE: Yes.		21		THE COURT: So, the patent infringement claims, that's	
22	THE COURT: I don't need to		22		MP MELODO, The children in Street	
23	MR. LABBE: Yes.	ela cole a E. O	23		MR. MELORO: The subject matter of the patents,	
24	THE COURT: And do you agree too if that says?		24 00:36:52 25	essentia	So one patent relates to cells. The other patent	
00:33:50 25					Consequent college to college The athenuse tout	

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1	relates to what are called isoforms.		1	FDA correspondence gets produced. And, if so, I don't know w	
2			2	I'm having so many discovery disputes over it.	,
3		every single	3	The other thing is, even the discovery disputes I hav	re
4	, , , ,	, 3	4	it strikes me that, in fact, the norm, as I would define it I	ς,
00:37:14 5	essentially, as I think you said, so you'll know		00:39:50 5	will ask my Independent experts here in a minute the norm	ı. I
6	ready to launch?	,	6	would define it is, yes, I think it is routine that some FDA	,
7	MR. LABBE: That is one reason, you	Honor. That's not	7	correspondence gets provided back and forth, but I think it's	
8	a improper reason. Hospira suggested that's		8	not routine that it is a hundred percent.	
9	reason.		9	But, in any event, Ms. Noreika or Mr. Gattuso, do you	u
00:37:22 10	There is a Protective Order in this cas	se, and only	00:40:10 10	have any input on what the norm is?	
11	limited people at Amgen would know the infor	•	11	MS. NOREIKA: In my experience, most of the FDA	
12	proper purpose to know what the timing of the	e lawsuit needs to	12	correspondence is provided, and there is not usually disputes.	
13	be.		13	Disputes usually come up when you have situations where the	ere's
14	There's other reasons.		14	a question as to whether it's going to effect the timing of	
00:37:32 15	We know that they received what's co	alled a complete	00:40:26 15	case, or whether they're going to be changes to the product tl	hat
16	response letter from the FDA, and that they ha	ave to make an	16	would impact, you know, the infringement allegations, or	
17	additional submission, which they're expected	to make some time	17	something like that.	
18	in the first half this year based on public inform	nation.	18	I'm not sure what was brought to you, your Honor, b	out
19	We don't know what will be in there.	There may be	19	in my cases, it's usually just provided, and there is not much	
00:37:44 20	amendments to the BLA. There may be chang	es to the	00:40:40 20	fight about it.	
21	manufacturing process.		21	MR. GATTUSO: Judge, I think it's not always all. It's	s
22	THE COURT: Well, to the extent that	they change the	22	most. And you do see it more when there is a change of	
23	process, and that's relevant to this lawsuit, the	ey're going to	23	manufacturing process, or things like that, which will alter	
24	be, for sure, in their obligation to advise you,	right? That's	24	the posture of the case.	
00:38:00 25	a duty to supplement kind of thing, right?		00:40:54 25	THE COURT: All right.	
		30			32
1	MR. LABBE: Yes, but we think the du	ity to supplement	1	THE COURT: All right.	
2	goes beyond that in this case. And there could	d be information	2	So what sort of things do you imagine happening, Mr	r.
3	that could implicate additional patents. It cou	ld implicate the	3	Meloro? What kind of correspondence do you imagine not	
4	timing of the case.		4	producing?	
00:38:12 5	And we mentioned that this informati	on, in our view, is	00:41:14 5	MR. MELORO: Correspondence that is unrelated to the	he
6	routinely provided in Hatch-Waxman cases, ar	d we say that only	6	technical aspects of the product or the manufacturing process	
7	because for the same reasons it's relevant in t	hose cases, it's	7	that have bearing on the patents.	
8	relevant here, it's relevant regarding what typ	es of rejections,	8	So, if there were, for example, routine correspondent	ce
9	what type of information they're receiving fror	n the FDA. All of	9	that indicated the progress of the application through the FDA	١,
00:38:28 10	that is potentially relevant. It could be relevant	nt to a	00:41:36 10	but had no substantive discussion of the product or the	
11	potential defense in the case.		11	manufacturing process.	
12	We they haven't answered the Cor		12	We're dealing with two expired patents. This is very	
13	expect them to assert a clinical trial exemption		13	different from a Hatch-Waxman case where the patents are	
14	could information about the manufacture of th	eir lots of the	14	enforced. There's usually a 30-month stay.	
00:38:42 15		ork was aki a da u	00:41:54 15	THE COURT: Well, when you say two expired patent	.S,
17	THE COURT: To the extent they asse	ert particular	10	explain that.	
	defences you know I think attributing to Mr.	Malara that right	17	MD MELODO: Both of the notante in quit are evenire.	d in
	defenses, you know, I think attributing to Mr.	_	17	MR. MELORO: Both of the patents-in-suit are expired	d in
18	now he's just right now the only thing on th	e table is your	18	this case, and there is no 30-month stay.	
18 19	now he's just right now the only thing on the infringement contentions. If they expand what	e table is your t is at issue here,	18 19	this case, and there is no 30-month stay. So the usual concepts of expiration of the stay, and a	a
18 19 00:39:04 20	now he's just right now the only thing on the infringement contentions. If they expand what presumably that expands what things that he	e table is your t is at issue here, ne might have to	18 19 00:42:10 20	this case, and there is no 30-month stay. So the usual concepts of expiration of the stay, and a potential at-risk launch, and the things that happened routine	a
18 19 00:39:04 20 21	now he's just right now the only thing on the infringement contentions. If they expand what presumably that expands what things that he provide, if there is a discussion about experim	e table is your t is at issue here, ne might have to	18 19 00:42:10 20 21	this case, and there is no 30-month stay. So the usual concepts of expiration of the stay, and a potential at-risk launch, and the things that happened routine in Hatch/Waxman cases are not at issue here.	a
18 19 00:39:04 20 21 22	now he's just right now the only thing on the infringement contentions. If they expand what presumably that expands what things that he provide, if there is a discussion about experiment whatever it was you said.	e table is your t is at issue here, ne might have to ental use, or	18 19 00:42:10 20 21 22	this case, and there is no 30-month stay. So the usual concepts of expiration of the stay, and a potential at-risk launch, and the things that happened routine in Hatch/Waxman cases are not at issue here. THE COURT: Wait. Let me go back.	a
18 19 00:39:04 20 21	now he's just right now the only thing on the infringement contentions. If they expand what presumably that expands what things that it provide, if there is a discussion about experim whatever it was you said. And you say it's standard in Hatch-W	e table is your t is at issue here, ne might have to ental use, or axman to produce	18 19 00:42:10 20 21	this case, and there is no 30-month stay. So the usual concepts of expiration of the stay, and a potential at-risk launch, and the things that happened routine in Hatch/Waxman cases are not at issue here. THE COURT: Wait. Let me go back. How can expired patents be asserted against you?	a ely
18 19 00:39:04 20 21 22 23	now he's just right now the only thing on the infringement contentions. If they expand what presumably that expands what things that he provide, if there is a discussion about experime whatever it was you said. And you say it's standard in Hatch-W FDA correspondence, and I would say based or	e table is your t is at issue here, he might have to ental use, or axman to produce in discovery disputes,	18 19 00:42:10 20 21 22 23	this case, and there is no 30-month stay. So the usual concepts of expiration of the stay, and a potential at-risk launch, and the things that happened routine in Hatch/Waxman cases are not at issue here. THE COURT: Wait. Let me go back.	a ely

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1	damages based on earlier acts of infringement prior to the	1	THE COURT: Mr. Labbe, is that actually what's in
2	expiration of the patents.	2	dispute, not historical FDA correspondence, but stuff that has
3	THE COURT: But if they if they get permission, or	3	yet to occur?
4	whatever it is they need to launch their biologic right now,	4	MR. LABBE: Well, both items are in dispute. The only
00:42:44 5	these two patents couldn't stop them?	00:45:30 5	thing that we received from them is the BLA that they produced
6	MR. LABBE: There's a possibility of some degree of	6	last February a year ago. Since February they haven't produced
7	injunctive relief based on prior infringement in terms of	7	any other FDA information.
8	product that has been manufactured. Based if the product was	8	THE COURT: And so, this FDA response letter that you
9	manufactured and infringed under the patent, there's a	9	seem to be quite certain that they have received, and in which
00:43:00 10	possibility of injunctive relief to some extent, but it wouldn't	00:45:46 10	they have some duty to respond to, would that actually would
11	it wouldn't prevent them forever, that's correct, your Honor.	11	that actually be I guess that could be relevant to your
12	We also	12	patent infringement, because it, perhaps, talks about something
13	THE COURT: Let me just go back.	13	they were doing before your patents expired?
14	When did the second of these two expire?	14	MR. LABBE: Correct, your Honor. It could be, yes.
00:43:10 15	MR. LABBE: The second of two expired in January of	00:46:12 15	We don't know what was in the complete response letter. We
16	this year.	16	don't know if they were if they were required to change their
17	THE COURT: How long, typically, does it take to	17	manufacturing process. Then, perhaps, nothing that they had
18	culture cells and grow them? I mean, is that a long-drawn out	18	already manufactured at the time the patents expired, would even
19	process or is that something that happens every 24 hours?	19	be relevant any more, but we don't we don't know that. They
00:43:30 20	MR. LABBE: I don't know how long it would take from	00:46:26 20	haven't asserted that to us, but we don't have a way to even
21	start to finish to make a batch, your Honor. But I think since	21	evaluate that.
22	January they probably could have manufactured a batch of the	22	THE COURT: All right.
23	product, if that's what you're asking?	23	And, Mr. Meloro, if the FDA correspondence, I guess if
24	THE COURT: So how would back and forth with the FDA	24	it talks about something you did during the or, in
00:43:50 25	effect so we're not, necessarily, talking about FDA	00:46:40 25	particular, this response letter and I'm not asking, because
	34	_	36
1	correspondence going forward. We're talking more about FDA	1	I'm not entirely sure whether you don't even have to admit
2	correspondence that already occurred or, because I'm trying to	2	there is a response letter but let's assume, hypothetically,
3	wonder how like if they right now we want to change the way	3	you got a response letter. If there was something in it that talked about whatever
00:44:14 5	we manufacture things, maybe that I don't know whether that creates some separate duty to do something, but in relation to	00:47:00 5	you were doing directly either indirectly before the patents
6	this suit, why do you care?	6	expired, you would produce that, right?
7	MR. LABBE: Well, we're talking about both, really.	7	MR. MELORO: That's correct, your Honor. If it related
8	They could amend the Complaint they could amend	8	to the subject matter of these patents, we would produce the
9	their BLA, rather, in a way that would implicate other Amgen	9	information.
00:44:30 10	patents, and we don't we would be completely in the dark	00:47:12 10	We haven't refused we did receive a letter from the
11	about that.	11	FDA, that's been publicly-acknowledged by the company, and we
12	THE COURT: Okay. But that doesn't seem to me like	12	haven't refused to produce that letter.
13	this lawsuit is really about other Amgen patents, right, it's	13	The reason we're before your Honor today is the line
14	about the two you asserted?	14	that we've drawn as to how we will decide what to produce from
00:44:42 15	MR. LABBE: It is about the two that we have asserted,	00:47:28 15	the FDA correspondence is what Amgen is unhappy about.
16	and that's based on the information that has been provided to us	16	THE COURT: Okay. I think the usual balance of things
17	to date.	17	here is pretty significantly in favor of Hospira here, because
18	If they were to make a change to their BLA that would	18	unlike the Hatch/Waxman cases that I see where there are
19	implicate other patents, Amgen should know about those patents	19	legitimate timing issues that impact all aspects of the
00:44:56 20	as well. It should be provided as part of discovery.	00:48:06 20	litigation, they don't really seem to be at issue here, because
21	THE COURT: And so, FDA correspondence you want, I take	21	the two patents that are asserted, as I understand it, can't
22	it's actually kind of a going-forward basis? I mean	22	effectively you know, I can't see them as actually having
23	it's detadily kind of a going forward basis. I mean		
	MR. LABBE: Correct, your Honor. We would seek the	23	much to do with whether or not Hospira can start or can
24 00:45:16 25	,	23 24 00:48:36 25	much to do with whether or not Hospira can start or can launch its product, and market it, or whatever.

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1	appreciate the highest degrees of confidentiality and such, it	1	THE COURT: Okay. Do
2	seems to me that before you even order, or before you produce	2	MR. LABBE: It may, at some point, become a part of the
3	that, even though I'm quite confident everyone will live up to	3	FDA website. You wouldn't know when it's about to happen to be
4	the Protective Order, that does seem to me to be very important	4	able to come to court and seek an injunction.
00:49:02 5	information to Hospira.	00:51:44 5	MR. MELORO: I'm not a FDA expert, but I do believe
6	And so, it seems to have, essentially, no relevance to	6	that the FDA posts approvals very promptly after they are
7	the patents that are asserted. I think the line that Hospira	7	issued.
8	has drawn is the right line.	8	THE COURT: So, in other words, to the extent that
9	MR. LABBE: Can I just add one thing, your Honor?	9	there is a concern about the timing of things, if the FDA gave
00:49:16 10	I mean, we do so on the pending 8(A) issue, and I know	00:52:04 10	you approval, you're saying it would be public knowledge, in
11	that's subject to a Motion to Dismiss right now, but were the	11	your opinion?
12	Court to deny that Motion to Dismiss, the issue there is whether	12	MR. MELORO: That's my understanding.
13	Hospira is giving the appropriate 180-day notice before it	13	THE COURT: All right. Okay.
14	launches its product.	14	Well, so, I'm going to stick with what I said about the
00:49:32 15	And there the timing of the information would be	00:52:16 15	FDA.
16	particularly relevant, because we're in the dark right now as to	16	Let me just go off and take another look at Amgen v.
17	when they may get approval. We don't know if they've already	17	Sandoz, and I will be back.
18	filed their responses, a complete response letter or not, or	18	(A recess was taken at this time.)
19	when we just don't now anything other than what they have	19	(The proceedings continued after the recess as
00:49:46 20	said publicly back in the fall.	01:14:26 20	follows:)
21	So for that issue, we think it would be particularly	21	THE COURT: Well, thank you for your patience.
22	relevant, and I haven't focused on that, because it's subject to	22	So on the broader asserted basis for discovery, I'm
23	the Motion to Dismiss.	23	going to deny plaintiffs' request.
24	I would just state that for the record.	24	I don't think the <u>Amgen v. Sandoz</u> Federal Circuit case
00:49:56 25	THE COURT: Okay. And, I'm sorry, Mr. Labbe, just I	01:14:52 25	is really on point for not only it would be controlling,
00.40.00	38	01.14.02	40
1	don't mind you mentioning that just a little more, because it's	1	obviously, if it were on point, but it's not on point. I don't
2	not in the forefront of my mind.	2	think that really impacts this at all.
3	MR. LABBE: Yes. So the 8(A) issue, as I was referring	3	And, I think, looking for the cell culture medium so
4	to it, your Honor is, we have asserted a claim in the case that	4	you can consider about asserting other patents, it's, basically,
00:50:14 5	is subject to the Motion to Dismiss, saying that Hospira has	01:15:20 5	what in the pre-amendment, you know, before December, what we
6	violated the BPCIA by refusing to give 180-days notice prior to	6	just called the fishing expedition, is they're even less favored
7	its commercial marketing.	7	after the amendments than they were before.
8	Under the <u>Amgen v. Sandoz</u> case, such a notice can only	8	So, to the extent that you're interested in assessing
9	be given after Hospira receives approval from the FDA. Under	9	what other patents you might have had, I don't think this is the
00:50:34 10	the <u>Amgen v. Sandoz</u> case, they're then required to wait a	01:15:46 10	way to do it.
11	hundred and eighty days after approval before launching the	11	So I'm going to, on the broader grounds, deny it, but
12	product.	12	that will only come into play if the narrow grounds became moot
13	And so, that's an issue that's been raised.	13	for some reason, all right?
14	THE COURT: But you would if they get the approval,	14	MR. MELORO: Thank you, your Honor.
00:50:54 15	do you learn that they've gotten the approval?	01:16:00 15	Just for clarity, on the narrower ground, the Order at
16	MR. LABBE: I don't know. It wouldn't be public	16	this point is that the information be produced in two weeks, if
17	information. They would, perhaps, announce that, but we	17	the Claim 7 infringement issue is still in play?
18	wouldn't necessarily know that they've gotten approval. They	18	THE COURT: Right. It seems to me to be relevant to
19	might just launch.	19	that.
00:51:08 20	Now, their position is that they don't have to give us	01:16:18 20	MR. MELORO: Thank you, your Honor.
21	the notice. And so, if they were able go forward with that	21	MR. LABBE: I understand the Court's ruling. It puts
22	position, we wouldn't know, and we wouldn't have an opportunity	22	us in a somewhat difficult position.
23	to seek an injunction to prevent the launch without their	23	If we're getting the discovery, it doesn't make any
24	waiting the statutory 180 days, but I don't know of any way that	24	difference, but because we've dropped 2(A) claim, really, in
00:51:26 25	Amgen would know, unless they made a press release about it.	01:16:32 25	reliance on the Amgen v. Sandoz decision, I think that's a issue

Case: 16-2179 Document; 13 1 that we may -- Amgen may have reevaluate. 2 We'll take that under consideration as to whether there 3 are any additional --4 THE COURT: Okay. Let me just say, when we were taking 5 the recess, my law clerk was pointing out, I was asking some of 01:16:50 6 these questions that I was asking today at the oral argument. 7 You know, after we have oral argument, usually we 8 decide how we're going to decide it, but it takes time to write 9 01:17:14 10 And my law clerk reminded me that among other things, 11 we weren't in a hurry to write that up, because we thought it --12 the overall oral argument topics might be effected by the appeal 13 from this Florida case in the Federal Circuit, which I think is 14 on 8(A)? 01:17:34 15 MR. LABBE: Correct, your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Apparently, I was -- well, you obviously 17 know this -- it was argued six weeks ago or something? 18 MR. LABBE: It was argued. That's right. That's about 19 right, your Honor. 01:17:48 20 THE COURT: So we're probably not going to decide that 21 until -- we would appreciate getting the benefit of whatever the 22 Federal Circuit might have to say about that. Maybe it will be 23 helpful, maybe it won't. 24 In terms of -- and so, is it -- is it the case, though, 01:18:10 25 now this case is just is kind of just in more or less a hiatus, 1 because you are waiting for me to decide this thing, you said 2 you haven't answered the Complaint? 3 MR. MELORO: With respect to a formal answer to the 4 Complaint, I think it was the pending motion, but we do have a 01:18:26 5 schedule in place, and the parties will move through fact 6 discovery on the two expired patents, so we're not paused in 7 that sense. 8 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you. That's another thing I couldn't remember. 01:18:40 10 All right. 11 Normally, the transcript here serves as the Order of 12 the Court on these things. 13 If you need me any further, you know how to contact me. 14 MR. MELORO: Thank you, your Honor. 01:18:54 15 MR. LABBE: Thank you, your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Thank you very much. 17 (The proceedings adjourned at 1:18 o'clock p.m.) 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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