UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



The Basics of AIA Trials

James Worth, lead administrative patent judge Alyssa Finamore, administrative patent judge Thursday, November 21, 2019



Question/comment submission

To send in questions or comments during the webinar, please email:

PTABBoardsideChat@uspto.gov



Agenda

- Composition of PTAB
- AIA Trials
- Resources



Composition of PTAB



The Board

- The Board is created by statute (35 U.S.C. § 6):
 - The Director, the Deputy Director, the Commissioner for Patents, the Commissioner for Trademarks, and the administrative patent judges shall constitute the Patent Trial and Appeal Board
- Original "board of disinterested persons" provided for in Patent Act of 1836
- Patent Act of 1861 formed the permanent Board of Appeals of "persons of competent legal knowledge and scientific ability"
 - President Lincoln appointed George Harding of Philadelphia as the first "Examiner-in-Chief"

Locations of PTAB judges





Types of PTAB proceedings

- **Type 1**: Review of examiner's work product
 - Appeals in *ex parte* patent applications
 - Appeals in reexamination proceedings and reissue applications
- Type 2: AIA trials
- **Type 3**: Interferences and derivations



AIA trials



Parties to AIA trials

- Petitioner = third party
 - Files challenge against a patent
 - Carries legal burdens throughout proceeding

- Patent owner
 - Has several opportunities to represent their interests



Types of AIA trials

- Inter partes review (IPR)
- Post grant review (PGR)
- Covered business method review (CBM)



Availability of AIA trials

- **IPR:** from 9 months after patent grant throughout the life of the patent
- **PGR:** from patent grant through 9 months
- CBM: same as PGR, but must be a "covered business method" patent
 - Claims a method or corresponding apparatus for performing data processing or other operations used in the practice, administration, or management of *a financial product or service*
 - Does not include "technological inventions"



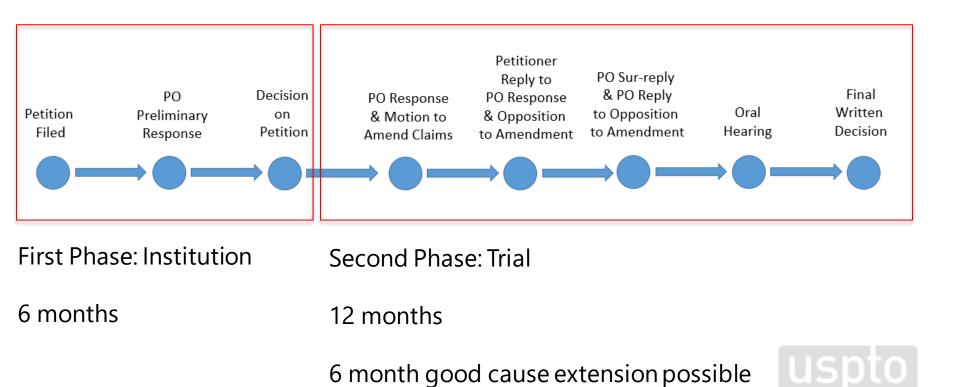
Scope of grounds in petition

• **IPR:** only on § 102 and § 103 grounds, and only on basis of prior art consisting of patents and printed publications

• **PGR/CBM:** on any grounds for invalidity (except best mode)



Phases of a PTAB Trial



Trial process: 10 steps

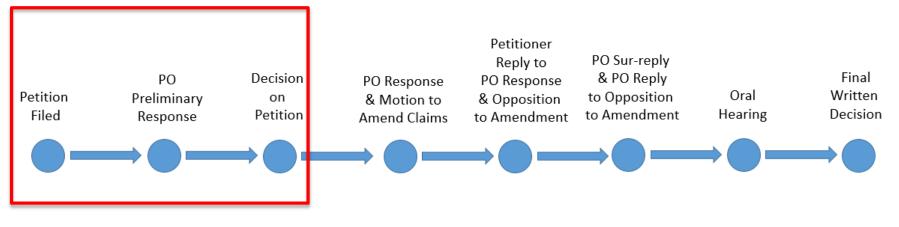
- Step 1: Petition
- Step 2: Preliminary Response
- **Step 3:** Decision on Institution and Scheduling Order
- Step 4: Patent Owner Response
- **Step 5:** Petitioner Reply
- **Step 6:** Patent Owner Sur-reply
- Step 7: Hearing
- Step 8: Final Written Decision
- **Step 9:** Request for rehearing (optional)
- **Step 10**:Decision on rehearing (*if requested*)



First Phase of a PTAB Trial (Institution Phase)



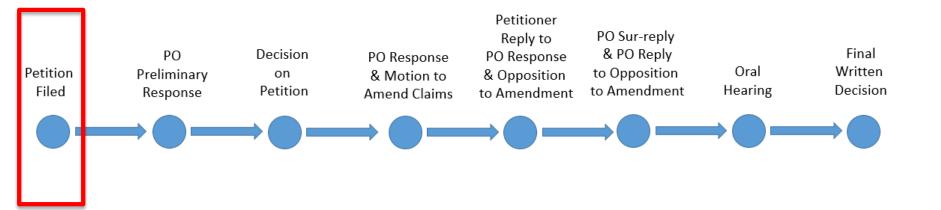
Institution phase



First Phase: Institution



Step 1: petition





Step 1: petition

- A member of the public who is not the patent owner can file a petition challenging the patentability of an issued patent
 - If a patent owner sues a party in district court for infringement, that party may bring a petition at the PTAB challenging the patent
 - An inter partes review may not be instituted if the petition requesting the proceeding is filed more than 1 year after the date on which the petitioner, real party in interest, or privy of the petitioner is served with a complaint alleging infringement of the patent

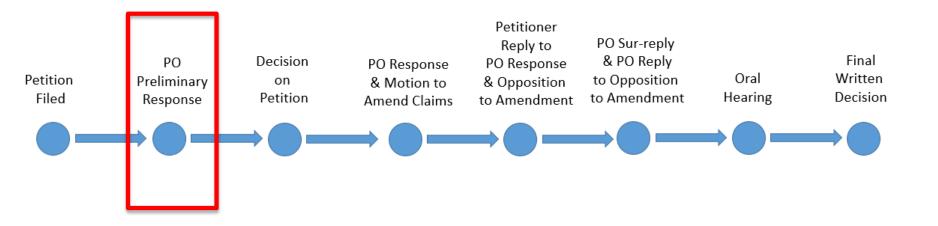


Step 1: petition

- Petitioner must identify:
 - each claim that it is challenging
 - the basis for the challenge (known as the "grounds")
 - the evidence that supports each ground



Step 2: preliminary response





Step 2: preliminary response

- A patent owner may file a preliminary response to the petition (optional) to persuade the PTAB not to institute a trial based on the petition. Response may be based on:
 - Merits: Patent owner may argue that the petition's evidence or reasoning is insufficient or mistaken
 - **Time bar:** Patent owner may also point out if the petitioner is barred from filing a petition
 - Board's discretion. See next slide.
- The preliminary response is due no later than 3 months from the date that the PTAB issues a Notice According a Filing Date to the petition

Sources: 35 U.S.C. §§ 313, 315(a)(1), (b), (e)(1), 325(d); 37 CFR 42.107(b)

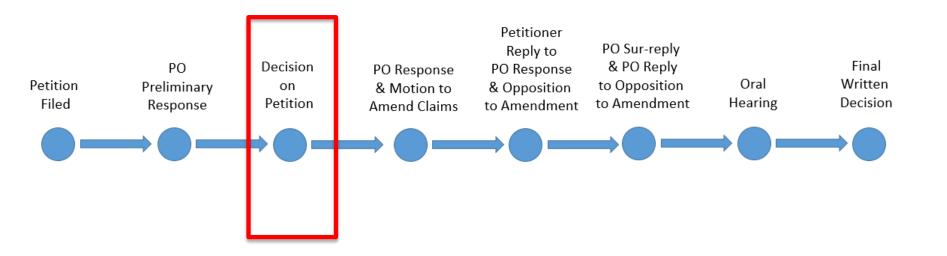


Board's discretion to deny institution

- 3 statutes: 35 U.S.C.
 - **314(a):** Director "may" institute a review based on a petition
 - Board has issued precedential decisions enumerating factors to be considering in deciding whether to institute. Factors include, for example, number of petitions, timing of petitions, judicial economy.
 - 316(b): effect on the efficient administration of the Office, and the ability of the Office to timely complete proceedings
 - 325(d): petition raises the same or substantially the same art or arguments previously considered by the Office



Step 3: decision on institution





Step 3: decision on institution

- PTAB will issue a decision on whether to institute a trial within 3 months of the preliminary response
 - PTAB will decide whether the petition has established that the standard for instituting review is met
 - If yes, then PTAB may institute a trial

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Standard for initiating review

- **IPR**: "a reasonable likelihood that the petitioner would prevail" with respect to at least one challenged claim
- **CBM/PGR**: "more likely than not that at least one claim is unpatentable" or the petition raises "a novel or unsettled legal question that is important to other patents or applications"



Step 3: scheduling order

- If PTAB institutes a trial, it will also issue a scheduling order, with a list of due dates for the remaining papers and a hearing date
- PTAB may issue a revised scheduling order later in the proceeding depending on the types of motions filed
- The parties may also agree to move certain dates
- Any party may request an initial conference call with PTAB to discuss the schedule

Source: Office Patent Trial Practice Guide, 77 Fed. Reg. 48,756 (Aug. 14, 2012) ("Trial Practice Guide"); Trial Practice Guide Update (August 2018), available at

https://www.uspto.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2018_Revised_Trial_Practice_Guide.pdf



Scheduling Order Example

IPR2012-00001 Patent 6,778,074

DUE DATE APPENDIX

I March 11, 2013 Patent owner's response to the petition Patent owner's motion to amend the patent
DUE DATE 2
Petitioner's reply to Patent Owner's response to petition
Petitioner's opposition to Patent Owner's motion to amend
DUE DATE 3 June 21, 2013
Patent Owner's reply to Petitioner's opposition to Patent Owner's motion to amend
DUE DATE 4 July 12, 2013
Petitioner's motion for observation regarding cross-examination of reply witness
Motion to exclude evidence
Request for oral argument
DUE DATE 5 July 26, 2013
Patent Owner's response to observation
Opposition to motion to exclude evidence
DUE DATE 6 August 2, 2013
Reply to opposition to motion to exclude evidence



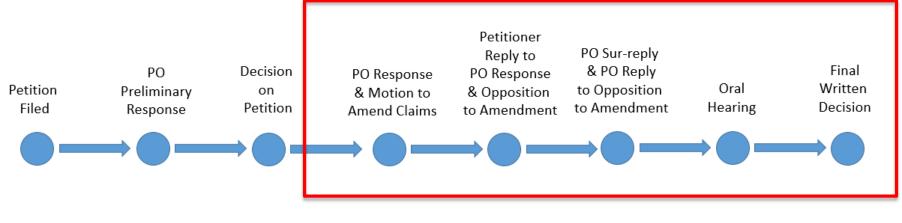
Questions



Second Phase of a PTAB Trial (Trial Phase)



Trial phase



Second Phase: Trial



Standard of proof

• Preponderance of the evidence



Second phase: evidence

- Petitioner and patent owner should support their positions with evidence
- Petitioner and patent owner are responsible for obtaining their own evidence
- There are tools for obtaining evidence:
 - Declarations
 - Discovery
 - Depositions



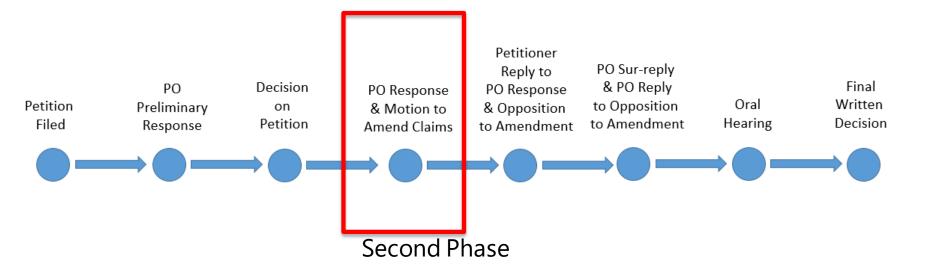
Second phase: evidence

- A declaration is a written witness statement made under penalty of perjury
- During discovery, each side may ask the other side to produce evidence in their possession
 - The discovery process can become complicated if parties are in disagreement about what is involved or whether information is confidential or privileged
 - If you are asking for information, the other side will typically be doing the same
- A deposition is an out-of-court proceeding where a witness gives sworn testimony
 - During depositions, a party may cross-examine a witness
 - Cross-examination is when a lawyer questions a witness about his or her testimony

Source: 37 CFR 42.51(b)(1)(ii), (b)(2)



Step 4: patent owner response





Step 4: patent owner response

- Whether or not patent owner filed a preliminary response before institution, after institution, patent owner may file a response to the petition (and to the PTAB's Institution Decision)
- Patent owner typically files evidence in support of its position (e.g., a declaration)

Source: Trial Practice Guide, 77 Fed. Reg. at 48,766 and Appendix D

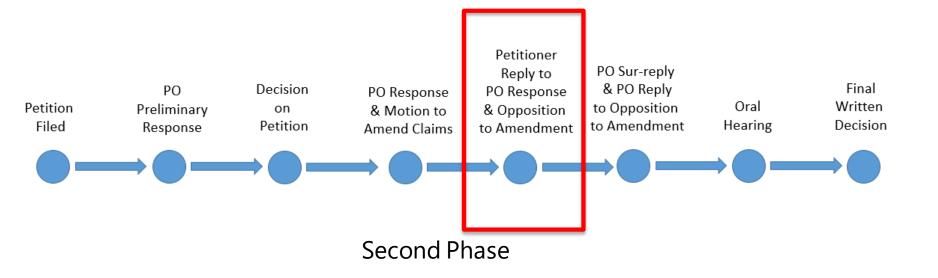


Second phase: motion to amend

- Patent owner may amend its claims during the trial phase to narrow the scope of the claims
 - For example, in some cases, the Board may cancel the original claims but conclude that amended claims can be obtained
- If you'd like to amend claims, more information can be found in
 - Office Patent Trial Practice Guide, 77 Fed. Reg. at 48,766
 - Notice Regarding a New Pilot Program Concerning Motion To Amend Practice and Procedures, 84 Fed. Reg. 9497 (Mar. 15, 2019) https://www.uspto.gov/patents-application-process/patent-trialand-appeal-board/new-pilot-program-concerning-motions



Step 5: petitioner reply





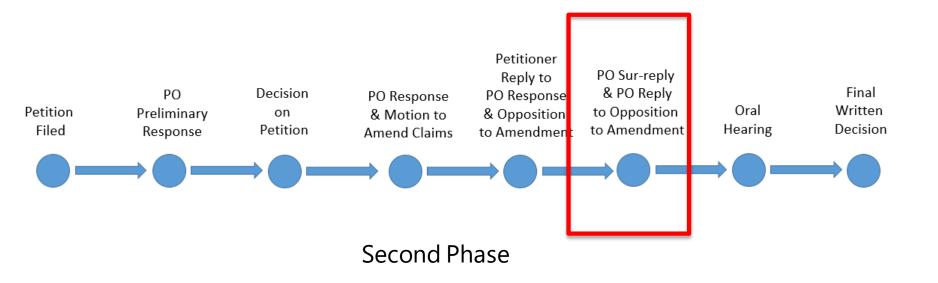
Step 5: petitioner reply

- Petitioner may file a reply to patent owner response
- Petitioner may still enter new evidence at this time
 As an example, petitioner may file a second declaration at this time

Sources: Scheduling Order; Trial Practice Guide, 77 Fed. Reg. at 48,767



Step 6: patent owner sur-reply





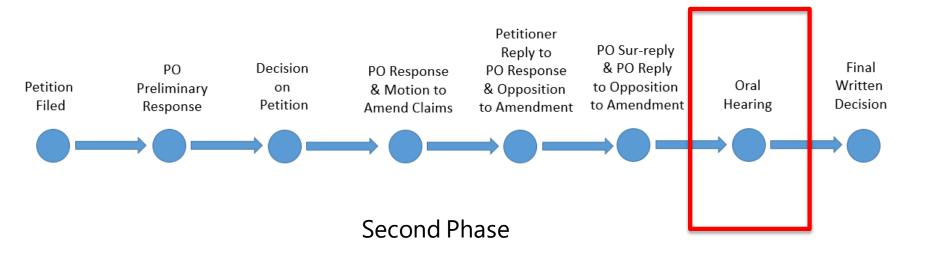
Step 6: patent owner sur-reply

- Patent owner may file a sur-reply to petitioner's reply
- No new evidence may be filed at this time other than a deposition transcript
 - If counsel for patent owner have cross-examined the petitioner's witness about the contents of a second declaration, the deposition transcript may be filed at this time

Sources: Scheduling Order; TPG Update at 14



Step 7: hearing



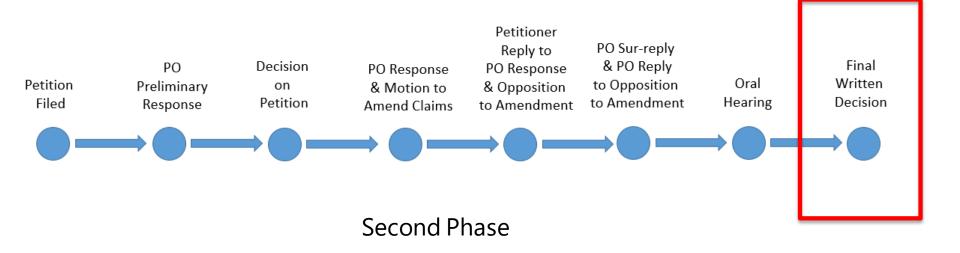


Step 7: hearing

- If requested, PTAB will generally hold an oral hearing
 - The date for a possible hearing is listed in the scheduling order
 - Parties must still request a hearing
- Hearings may be held in Alexandria, Virginia or in one of the regional offices, depending on where judges on the panel are located and where hearing rooms are available
- Under a new program, parties may request that visitors be able to view a hearing remotely from one of the regional offices
- For inventor to testify at oral hearing, certain conditions apply:
 - Inventor previously must have submitted a declaration with the Patent Owner Response and/or Motion to Amend; and
 - Panel must authorize live testimony at hearing

Source: Scheduling Order

Step 8: final written decision





Step 8: final written decision

- PTAB will issue a final written decision for all trials that are instituted, unless there is a termination (settlement)
- PTAB will rule on the patentability of each claim
 - PTAB will either uphold a claim or find a claim to be unpatentable
- If PTAB finds claims to be unpatentable, it will order cancellation of those claims
 - That means that those claims will not be enforceable anymore

Source: 35 U.S.C. § 318



After a Final Written Decision



After a final written decision

- The party adversely affected by a final written decision may:
 - Request that PTAB reconsider a decision if they believe there was a matter that the Board overlooked or misapprehended
 - File a timely appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

Source: 37 CFR 42.71(d)



Additional options for patent owner after a final written decision

- Patent owners may avail themselves of a reissue application or a request for reexamination before, during, or after an AIA trial concludes with a final written decision
 - Under certain circumstances, the Office will proceed after the Board issues a final written decision relating to the same patent, including during an appeal of the final written decision at the Federal Circuit
 - Considerations: if timely filed and raises issues different than those previously considered in the AIA proceeding
- Notice regarding options for reissue or reexamination during pending AIA proceeding, 84 Fed. Reg. 16654 (April 22, 2019) https://www.uspto.gov/patents-application-process/patent-trial-andappeal-board/notice-regarding-options-amendments



Questions





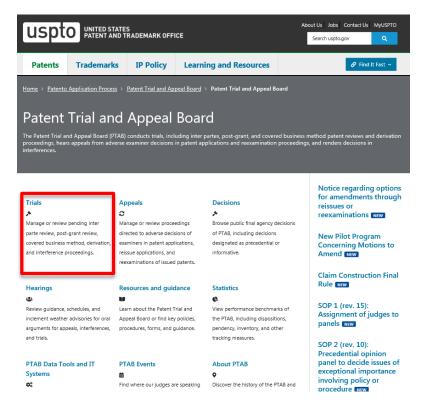


Additional Trial Resources

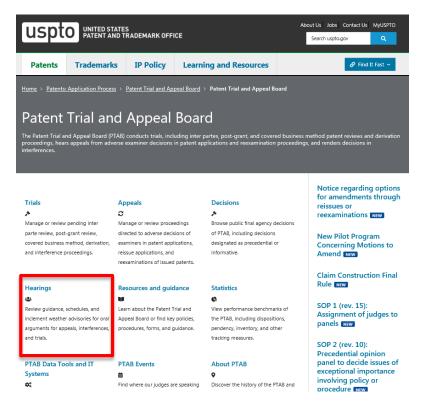
- 35 U.S.C. §§ 311-329 (laws governing IPRs and PGRs)
 https://uscode.house.gov/browse/prelim@title35&edition=prelim
- 37 C.F.R. §§ 42.1-42.412 (rules for trials in general, and IPRs, PGRs, and CBMs):
 - https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/textidx?&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title37/37tab_02.tpl
- Consolidated Trial Practice Guide, Nov. 2019:
 - https://www.uspto.gov/about-us/news-updates/consolidated-trialpractice-guide-november-2019



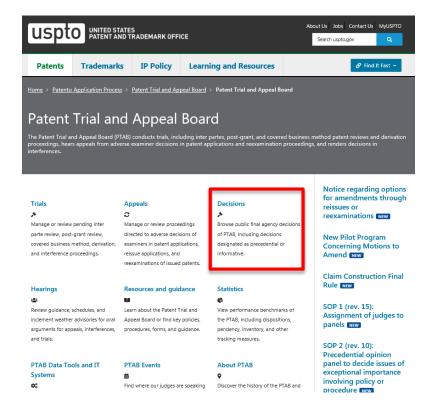
PTAB Website, Trials



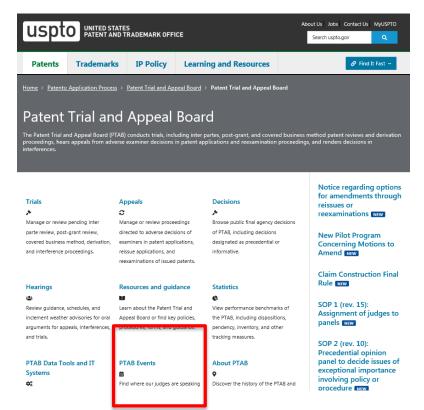
Resources: PTAB Website, Hearings



Resources: PTAB Website, Decisions



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Questions



Thank you



