

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

FERRING B.V.,
Plaintiff,

vs.

WATSON LABORATORIES, INC. - (FL) et al.,
Defendants.

3:11-cv-00481-RCJ-VPC

ORDER

FERRING B.V.,
Plaintiff,

vs.

APOTEX, INC. et al.,
Defendants.

3:11-cv-00485-RCJ-VPC

ORDER

FERRING B.V.,
Plaintiff,

vs.

WATSON PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. et al.,
Defendants.

3:11-cv-00853-RCJ-VPC

ORDER

FERRING B.V.,
Plaintiff,

vs.

APOTEX, INC. et al.,
Defendants.

3:11-cv-00854-RCJ-VPC

ORDER

1 These four consolidated cases arise out of Defendants’ application with the Food and
2 Drug Administration (“FDA”) to manufacture and sell generic versions of a patented drug.
3 Pending before the Court is Plaintiff’s objections to the magistrate judge’s order to compel. For
4 the reasons given herein, the Court grants the motion in part.

5 **I. FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

6 These cases arise out of the alleged infringement of Plaintiff Ferring B.V.’s (“Ferring”) U.S. Patent No. 7,947,739 for tranexamic acid tablets sold under the trademark Lysteda® (the
7 “‘739 Patent” or “Tablet Patent”), (*see* Compl. ¶¶ 13–17, July 7, 2011, ECF No. 1; Compl. ¶¶
8 9–13, July 8, 2011, ECF No. 1 in Case No. 3:11-cv-00485), and the alleged infringement of
9 Ferring’s U.S. Patent No. 8,022,106 for tranexamic acid formulations and methods of treating
10 menorrhagia therewith (the “‘106 Patent” or “Formulas and Treatment Patent”), (*see* Compl. ¶¶
11 13–17, Nov. 25, 2011, ECF No. 1 in Case No. 3:11-cv-00853; Compl. ¶¶ 9–13, Nov. 25, 2011,
12 ECF No. 1 in Case No. 3:11-cv-00854).¹ In the ‘481 and ‘485 Cases, respectively, Ferring sued
13 several Watson Labs entities (collectively, “Watson Defendants”) and several Apotex entities
14 (collectively, “Apotex Defendants”) in this Court for infringing the ‘739 Patent. In the ‘853 and
15 ‘854 Cases, respectively, Ferring sued several Watson Defendants and several Apotex
16 Defendants in this Court for infringing the ‘106 Patent.

17 The Court consolidated the four cases, with the ‘481 Case as the lead case. It also granted
18 motions to dismiss the counterclaims for invalidity and to strike affirmative defenses for
19 invalidity in the ‘481 and ‘854 Cases, with leave to amend. The Court ruled that affirmative
20 defenses must specify a distinct legal theory of invalidity under Rule 8(c) but need not be pled
21 according to the *Iqbal* plausibility standard, as the counterclaims must be under Rule 8(a).
22 Watson Defendants and Apotex Defendants amended their answers and counterclaims,
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25 ¹Unless otherwise noted, the docket numbers in this document refer to Case No. 3:11-cv-00481.

1 accordingly. (See ECF Nos. 93, 94). Apotex Defendants later further amended its answer and
2 counterclaim. The Court has denied motions to dismiss the amended counterclaims for
3 invalidity. The Court has held a *Markman* hearing.

4 The magistrate judge has ordered Plaintiff to produce unredacted documents concerning
5 Plaintiff's abandoned project for a different tranexamic acid formulation (the "Abandoned
6 Project") that is not within the scope of the patents at issue in the present suit. Plaintiff objects to
7 that order under Rule 72(a).

8 **II. LEGAL STANDARDS**

9 Rule 72(a) permits a district court judge to modify or set aside a magistrate judge's non-
10 dispositive ruling that is clearly erroneous or contrary to law:

11 When a pretrial matter not dispositive of a party's claim or defense is referred
12 to a magistrate judge to hear and decide, the magistrate judge must promptly conduct
13 the required proceedings and, when appropriate, issue a written order stating the
14 decision. A party may serve and file objections to the order within 14 days after
being served with a copy. A party may not assign as error a defect in the order not
timely objected to. The district judge in the case must consider timely objections and
modify or set aside any part of the order that is clearly erroneous or is contrary to law.

15 Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(a); *see also* Local R. IB 3-1(a). "Under Rule 72(a), '[a] finding is "clearly
16 erroneous" when, although there is evidence to support it, the reviewing court on the entire
17 evidence is left with the definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been committed.'" *Rafano v. Patchogue-Medford Sch. Dist.*, No. 06-CV-5367 (JFB)(ARL), 2009 WL 789440, at
18 *12 (E.D.N.Y. Mar. 20, 2009) (quoting *Burgie v. Euro Brokers, Inc.*, No. 05 Civ.
19 0968(CPS)(KAM), 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 71386, at *18 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 5, 2008) (quoting
20 *Concrete Pipe & Prods. of Cal., Inc. v. Constr. Laborers Pension Trust for S. Cal.*, 508 U.S. 602,
21 622 (1993))). "An order is contrary to law when it fails to apply or misapplies relevant statutes,
22 case law or rules of procedure." *Id.*

24 **III. ANALYSIS**

25 Plaintiff argues that the information the magistrate judge has compelled it to turn over is

1 not discoverable because it is irrelevant to the present patent infringement case, and only material
2 “that is relevant to any party’s claim or defense” may be discovered. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P.
3 26(b)(1).² Plaintiff argues that its internal documents concerning the Abandoned Project are not
4 relevant, and therefore not discoverable, because a patent owner’s subjective beliefs concerning
5 obviousness or non-obviousness are irrelevant to the issue. *See KSR Int’l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*,
6 550 U.S. 398, 406 (2007).

7 It is likely that the sought-after documents contain not only Plaintiff’s subjective beliefs
8 concerning the obviousness or non-obviousness of the formulations represented by the
9 Abandoned Project, but also objective, factual information that would tend to prove the
10 obviousness or non-obviousness of the formulations represented by the Abandoned Project. In
11 an analytic work product, subjective conclusions are typically and naturally preceded by the
12 objective facts upon which those conclusions are based. If Defendants’ alleged infringing
13 formulations are similar to the formulations represented by the Abandoned Project, such
14 objective, factual information is certainly relevant in the present case, regardless of whether
15 Plaintiff’s subjective opinions that also appear in the documents are irrelevant and therefore

17 ²Defendants misconstrue Rule 26(b)(1). Sought-after evidence must be relevant to be
18 discoverable. “Relevant” does not have a broader meaning in the context of discovery than it
19 does in the context of trial. There is only one definition of “relevant” in the Federal Rules of
20 Evidence: “having any tendency to make the existence of any fact that is of consequence to the
21 determination of the action more probable or less probable than it would be without the
22 evidence.” Fed. R. Evid. 401. At trial, material that is inadmissible for any reason cannot be
23 admitted. The additional latitude in discovery is not in any putative change in the meaning of
24 “relevance,” but in that “[r]elevant information” is discoverable even though inadmissible at trial,
25 so long as its discovery is “reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible
evidence.” Fed. R. Evid. 26(b)(1). In other words, so long as sought-after evidence is not
inadmissible under Rule 402, its inadmissibility at trial under other evidence rules or doctrines is
not an independent reason to preclude its discovery, so long as the discovery is reasonably
calculated to lead to evidence that will be admissible at trial. But, as Plaintiff correctly notes, the
relevance of the sought-after information is a non-negotiable prerequisite. *See Herbert v. Lando*,
441 U.S. 153, 177 (1979) (“[T]he requirement of Rule 26(b)(1) that the material sought in
discovery be ‘relevant’ should be firmly applied . . .”).

1 inadmissible.

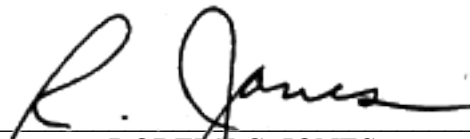
2 Still, Plaintiff's concern over releasing internal assessments and strategies to a competitor
3 is of course legitimate. The Court will therefore overrule the magistrate judge in part, requiring
4 Plaintiff to submit the requested documents *in camera* to the magistrate judge, who will then
5 identify irrelevant material concerning Plaintiff's subjective assessments, business strategies,
6 etc., and order Plaintiff to produce to Defendants copies of the material as redacted by the
7 magistrate judge, not as independently redacted by Plaintiff. The magistrate judge has discretion
8 to manage this process to ensure the discovery of relevant material while protecting irrelevant
9 and sensitive material.

10 **CONCLUSION**

11 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Objections (ECF No. 265) are DENIED.

12 IT IS SO ORDERED.

13 Dated this 11th day of March, 2013.

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16 ROBERT C. JONES
17 United States District Judge
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