

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

FERRING B.V.,
Plaintiff,

vs.

ACTAVIS, INC. et al.,
Defendants.

3:13-cv-00477-RCJ-WGC

ORDER

This patent infringement action is one of several similar actions that Plaintiff has filed against Defendants in this District. This Court previously held a bench trial on three of the four patents presently at issue. Defendants now move to dismiss, or in the alternative, for a stay of this action pending an appeal from the Court’s prior ruling. (ECF No. 17). In their motion to dismiss, Defendants contend that this action is barred by the doctrine of claim preclusion. (Id.). For the reasons stated herein, the motion to dismiss is granted in part and denied in part, and the motion to stay is denied.

I. FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On September 6, 2013, Plaintiff Ferring B.V. (“Ferring”) filed a complaint for patent infringement (the “Present Complaint” or “Present Action”) against Defendants Actavis, Inc. (formerly Watson Pharmaceuticals, Inc.), Watson Laboratories, Inc., Andrx Corp. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of Actavis, Inc.), Watson Laboratories, Inc. – Florida, and Watson Pharma, Inc. (collectively, “Watson”). (Compl., Sep. 6, 2013, ECF No. 1). The Present Complaint alleges infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 7,947,739 (“the ’739 patent”), 8,022,106 (“the ’106 patent”), and 8,273,795 (“the ’795 patent”), and 8,487,005 (“the ’005 patent”) under 35 U.S.C. § 271(a), seeking, inter alia, damages in the amount of \$150 million. (Id. at 5–11).

Ferring previously asserted the ’739, ’106, and ’795 patents against Watson in a consolidated action initiated on July 11, 2011 (the “Prior Action”). (Case No. 3:11-cv-00481-RCJ-VPC). In January 2014, the Prior Action went to a bench trial before this Court, and Ferring

1 ultimately prevailed. (Id.). The '005 patent issued on July 16, 2013, ('005 patent, ECF No. 1-1),
2 while the Prior Action was pending, and it was not asserted in that case.

3 The following undisputed facts are alleged in the Present Complaint: On December 27,
4 2012, nearly eighteen months after the Prior Action was initiated, the FDA approved Watson's
5 ANDA for its generic tranexamic acid tablets. The next month, despite Ferring's then-pending
6 claims of infringement under § 271, Watson launched its infringing tablets into the market.
7 (Compl., ECF No. 1, at 7–8). In the Present Action Ferring asserts two causes of action: (1)
8 infringement of the '005 patent under § 271(a) and § 271(e); and (2) infringement of the '739,
9 '106, and '795 patents under § 271(a). (Id. at 5–11). Unlike the Prior Action, which sought only
10 prospective relief, the Present Action seeks, inter alia, damages for Watson's entry into the
11 market. (Id.).

12 On February 28, 2014, Watson moved to dismiss, contending that the causes of action
13 asserted in the Present Complaint are barred under the doctrine of claim preclusion. (Mot.
14 Dismiss, ECF No. 17, at 6–15). Watson further contends that if its motion fails, the Court should
15 stay the Present Action pending the resolution of the appeal from the Prior Action. (Id. at 15–16).
16 The Court now considers Watson's motion.

17 **II. CLAIM PRECLUSION**

18 Watson argues that Ferring's present causes of action are barred by the Prior Action. The
19 Court disagrees in part. Specifically, the Court concludes that: (1) the causes of action for
20 infringement of the '005 patent survive the instant motion; and (2) the § 271(a) cause of action
21 for infringement of the '739, '106, and '795 patents is barred under the doctrine of claim
22 preclusion.

23 **a. Legal Standard**

24 Claim preclusion, also known as *res judicata*, “treats a judgment, once rendered, as the
25 full measure of relief to be accorded between the same parties on the same ‘claim’ or ‘cause of
26 action.’” *McClain v. Apodaca*, 793 F.2d 1031, 1033 (9th Cir. 1986) (quoting *S. Delta Water*
27 *Agency v. United States*, 767 F.2d 531, 538 (9th Cir. 1985)) (internal quotation marks omitted).
28 Under this doctrine, “[a] final judgment on the merits of an action precludes the parties or their

1 privies from relitigating issues that were or could have been raised in that action.” Federated
2 *Dep’t Stores, Inc. v. Moitie*, 452 U.S. 394, 398 (1981). The Supreme Court has recognized that
3 the doctrine of res judicata serves the “vital public interest” of having an end to litigation,
4 especially in “view of today’s crowded dockets.” *Id.* at 401. Claim preclusion applies when “the
5 earlier suit (1) involved the same ‘claim’ or cause of action as the later suit, (2) reached a final
6 judgment on the merits, and (3) involved identical parties or privies.” *Mpoyo v. Litton Electro-*
7 *Optical Sys.*, 430 F.3d 985, 987 (9th Cir. 2005).

8 **b. Analysis**

9 Here, it is undisputed that the Prior Action involved identical parties and reached a final
10 judgment on the merits. Therefore, the only remaining issue is whether the Present Action
11 involves the “same” causes of action. However, “[w]hether two claims for patent infringement
12 are identical is a claim preclusion issue that is ‘particular to patent law.’” *Acumed LLC v. Stryker*
13 *Corp.*, 525 F.3d 1319, 1323 (Fed. Cir. 2008) (citing *Hallco Mfg. Co. v. Foster*, 256 F.3d 1290,
14 1294 (Fed. Cir. 2001)). Therefore, Federal Circuit law applies. *Id.*

15 **i. Claims regarding ’005 Patent**

16 Because, “[e]ach patent asserted raises an independent and distinct cause of action,”
17 *Kearns v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 94 F.3d 1553, 1555 (Fed. Cir. 1996), Ferring’s causes of action
18 related to the ’005 patent are not precluded by the Prior Action. Indeed, “[b]y statutory and
19 common law, each patent establishes an independent and distinct property right,” *id.*, and “[i]n
20 patent cases [the Federal Circuit] . . . applie[s] the general rule that res judicata does not bar the
21 assertion of ‘new rights acquired during the action which might have been, but were not,
22 litigated.’” *Aspex Eyewear, Inc. v. Marchon Eyewear, Inc.*, 672 F.3d 1335, 1345 (Fed. Cir. 2012)
23 (quoting *Gillig v. Nike, Inc.*, 602 F.3d 1354, 1363 (Fed. Cir. 2010)).

24 However, as Watson correctly argues, the Federal Circuit has recently clarified the
25 seemingly broad rule announced in *Kearns*. In *Senju v. Apotex*, the court recognized that
26 “[o]rdinarily, ‘[e]ach patent asserted raises an independent and distinct cause of action,’” but
27 concluded, under the facts before it, that a reexamined patent did not create a new cause of action
28 because it was not materially different from the original, previously asserted, patent. 746 F.3d

1 1344, 1349–53 (Fed. Cir. 2014) (quoting Kearns, 94 F.3d at 1555). The Senju court announced
2 the following rule: “We hold that, in the absence of a clear showing that such a material
3 difference in fact exists in a disputed patentable reexamination claim, it can be assumed that the
4 reexamined claims will be a subset of the original claims and that no new cause of action will be
5 created.” Id. at 1353. Watson would extend Senju to apply against the ’005 patent, which is a
6 continuation of, and, according to Watson, not materially different from, the ’795 patent. (Reply,
7 ECF No. 33, at 6–7). This argument, which appears to raise a question of first impression, is
8 certainly worthy of careful consideration. However, the Court concludes that the inherent
9 differences between so-called “reexamined patents” and continuation patents render Senju’s
10 presumption against a new cause of action inapplicable.

11 As the Senju Court explained, reexamination does not involve the issuance of a new
12 patent, and reexamined claims cannot be broader than the original claims:

13 [C]laims that emerge from reexamination do not in and of themselves create a
14 new cause of action that did not exist before. We reach this conclusion because a
15 so-called ‘reexamined patent’ is the original patent; it has just been examined
16 another time as indicated in its reexamination certificate. Reexamination does not
involve the filing of a new patent application nor the issuance of a new patent.

17 The reexamination process does permit some amendment of the patent and
18 its claims, but any amendment that occurs during reexamination is statutorily
19 constrained. For example, amendments to the disclosure cannot introduce new
matter.

20 Any change to the original patent is further constrained by 35 U.S.C. §
21 305, which states that ‘[n]o proposed amended or new claim enlarging the scope
22 of a claim of the patent will be permitted in a reexamination proceeding under this
23 chapter.’ We have strictly interpreted § 305 to prohibit any broadening
24 amendments. The reexamined claim cannot be broader in any respect, even if it is
narrowed in other respects. Therefore, while reexamination can make certain
changes in the patent, such changes are strictly circumscribed by the original
patent’s disclosure and claim scope.

25 As a result, a reexamined patent claim cannot contain within its scope any
26 product or process which would not have infringed the original claims. Put
27 another way, because the patent right is a right to exclude whose outer boundary
28 is defined by the scope of the patent’s claims, as explained in *Aspex*,
reexamination does not provide larger claim scope to a patentee than the patentee
had under the original patent claims.

1 Senju, 746 F.3d at 1352–53 (emphasis added) (internal citations omitted).

2 In contrast, a continuation patent does involve the issuance of a new patent, which can
3 include broadened claims. Indeed, “[i]t is recognized that an applicant can broaden as well as
4 restrict his claims during the procedures of patent examination, and that continuing applications
5 may present broader claims than were allowed in the parent [application].” *Hakim v. Cannon*
6 *Avent Grp., PLC*, 479 F.3d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2007).

7 Because a continuation application, unlike a “reexamined patent,” involves the issuance
8 of an additional patent, which can include a larger claim scope, the Court cannot conclude that
9 Senju’s presumption against a new cause of action is naturally applicable. In other words,
10 because continuation claims, unlike reexamined claims, are not likely to “be a subset of the
11 original claims,” *Senju*, 746 F.3d at 1353, the Court cannot simply assume that such is the case.
12 Indeed, “[p]recedent cautions that *res judicata* is not readily extended to claims that were not
13 before the court, and precedent weighs heavily against denying litigants a day in court unless
14 there is a clear and persuasive basis for that denial.” *Sharp Kabushiki Kaisha v. Thinksharp, Inc.*,
15 448 F.3d 1368, 1372 (Fed. Cir. 2006) (quoting *Kearns*, 94 F.3d at 1557 (“When applying *res*
16 *judicata* to bar causes of action that were not before the court in the prior action, due process of
17 law and the interest of justice require cautious restraint.”)). Moreover, even assuming, that
18 *Kearns* is inapplicable, and that preclusion is required in the absence of a material difference, the
19 Court is not entirely convinced that the ’005 patent lacks such a difference. Therefore, exercising
20 cautious restraint, the Court concludes that the ’005 patent “raises an independent and distinct
21 cause of action.” *Kearns*, 94 F.3d at 1555.

22 While it is certainly true that Ferring could have moved for leave to amend the Prior
23 Complaint to include the after-acquired ’005 patent, see Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2), it did not forfeit
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1 its cause of action by failing to do so, see Gillig, 602 F.3d at 1363 (“[T]he doctrine of res
2 judicata does not punish a plaintiff for exercising the option not to supplement the pleadings with
3 an after-acquired claim.”). Accordingly, Ferring is entitled to assert the ’005 patent now, and
4 Watson’s motion to dismiss is denied with respect to this cause of action.¹

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6 **ii. Infringement of the ’739, ’106, and ’795 Patents Under § 271(a)**

7 Ferring argues that it did not and could not seek § 271(a) relief in the Prior Action. This
8 is simply incorrect. Indeed, the record plainly demonstrates that Ferring repeatedly, forcefully,
9 and successfully advanced claims for infringement under § 271(a). Therefore, Ferring is not
10 entitled to assert such claims in this action.

11 The thrust of Ferring’s argument is that: (1) it advanced only a § 271(e) claim at trial; (2)
12 it could not and did not rely on Watson’s commercial product in support of a § 271(a) claim in
13 the Prior Action; and (3) this Court, without Ferring’s prompting, “incidentally” found § 271(a)
14 infringement. (Opp’n, ECF No. 27, at 8–10). This argument is unpersuasive. Ferring repeatedly
15 relied on Watson’s commercial product while asserting § 271(a) infringement at trial:

16 Ferring Counsel: Under 271(a) there are separate acts of infringement. Selling is
17 an act of infringement. Making, even without selling, is also an act of
18 infringement. There’s no dispute that they’re making uncoated tablets. Every time
19 they make it, that is an act of infringement.

(Trial Tr., Case No. 3:11-cv-00481, ECF No. 506, at 51).

20 Ferring Counsel: They have formulated a core tablet which is our invention. The
21 fact that they then put it in something else doesn’t matter. That interior part still
22 infringes as a matter of law under 271(a).

23 (Id. at 52). Further, Watson’s commercial products were the focus of Ferring’s infringement
24 arguments at trial. Indeed, Ferring repeatedly argued that Watson’s commercial product (the
25 same product at-issue in this case) infringed the ’739, ’106, and ’795 patents:

26 Ferring Counsel: So this is testing that Watson itself conducted on its commercial
27 lot 4, and there’s no dispute that it meets the limitations of the patent claims.

28 ¹ Of course, to the extent that the ’005 patent overlaps with the ’739, ’106, and ’795 patents, the
well settled doctrine of issue preclusion, also known as collateral estoppel, will greatly accelerate
the resolution of this action, and the Court invites a motion for summary judgment to that affect.

1 (Id. at 58).

2 Ferring Counsel: This is Watson's own testing, AAI Pharma, exact same
3 commercial lot, commercial lot 3. Two out of the six tablets tested showed that
4 they meet the limitations of the patent claims.

5 (Id. at 59).

6 Ferring Counsel: We have SSCI, which was hired by Ferring to conduct testing on
7 commercial lot 3. Three out of six tablets showed that they met the dissolution
8 limitations.

9 (Id.). Thus, the Court's eventual finding of § 271(a) infringement was not merely "incidental" or
10 without argument from Ferring. Moreover, the Court made an oral finding of infringement under
11 § 271(a) at the conclusion of the trial, (id. at 161), and at no time did Ferring suggest that it was
12 not seeking such results. Instead, and consistent with the Court's instructions, Ferring prepared
13 proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law specifically related to § 271(a). (Case No. 3:11-
14 cv-00481, ECF No. 472, at 8, 102, 108). Furthermore, Ferring proposed a judgment for
15 infringement under § 271(a) and requested an injunction under the same subsection. (Case No.
16 3:11-cv-00481, ECF No. 508-1). On April 14, 2014, the Court entered judgment in the Prior
17 Action. Specifically, the Court granted a resetting injunction under § 271(e)(4)(A) as to
18 Watson's ANDA and permanently enjoined Watson under § 271(a) and § 271(e)(4)(B). (Case
19 No. 3:11-cv-00481, ECF No. 524). Stated charitably, Ferring's suggestion that it did not seek §
20 271(a) relief in the Prior Action cannot be reconciled with the record. Ferring not only argued
21 §271(a) infringement, it obtained a judgment on it. Therefore, the doctrine of claim preclusion
22 unquestionably bars Ferring from asserting § 271(a) infringement of the '739, '106, and '795
23 patents in the Present Action.

24 Aside from the newly asserted '005 patent, the only meaningful difference between the
25 Present Action and the Prior Action is that Ferring now seeks damages under § 271(a). However,
26 "[i]t is well established that a party may not split a cause of action into separate grounds of
27 recovery and raise the separate grounds in successive lawsuits; instead, a party must raise in a
28 single lawsuit all the grounds of recovery arising from a single transaction or series of
transactions that can be brought together." Mars Inc. v. Nippon Conlux Kabushiki-Kaisha, 58

1 F.3d 616, 619 (Fed. Cir. 1995) (citing Restatement (Second) of Judgments § 24 (1982)). Ferring
2 was on notice that Watson was selling and marketing its commercial product by January 2013.
3 (Opp’n, ECF No. 27, at 4, 8). During the thirteen months between the launch of Watson’s
4 product and the bench trial, Ferring never sought damages, despite asserting a § 271(a) claim,
5 which could be pursued only after Watson produced its commercial product. Likewise, Ferring
6 never sought to bifurcate the issue of damages from the issue of liability.

7 Notwithstanding Ferring’s current argument, (see Opp’n, ECF No. 27, at 9), it had an
8 “ample opportunity” to raise the issue of damages during these thirteen months. Its strategic
9 decision to wait eight months and then burden this Court with a concurrent suit on the exact
10 same patents, exemplifies the kind of gamesmanship and piecemeal litigation that the doctrine of
11 claim preclusion is intended to prevent. Indeed, “[r]es judicata ensures the finality of decisions . .
12 . encourages reliance on judicial decisions, bars vexatious litigation, and frees the courts to
13 resolve other disputes.” *Brown v. Felsen*, 442 U.S. 127, 131 (1979). That Ferring may have been
14 entitled to damages in the Prior Action is of no consequence now. Ferring’s present request for §
15 271(a) damages for Watson’s infringement of the ’739, ’106, and ’795 patents cannot survive the
16 Prior Action’s preclusive effect. Watson’s motion to dismiss is therefore granted as to Ferring’s
17 second cause of action.

18 **III. MOTION TO STAY**

19 To the extent Watson moves for a stay, the Court declines. “The District Court has broad
20 discretion to stay proceedings as an incident to its power to control its own docket.” *Clinton v.*
21 *Jones*, 520 U.S. 681, 706 (1997) (citing *Landis v. North American Co.*, 299 U.S. 248, 254
22 (1936)). Watson contends that “it makes sense to stay the case pending appeal [of the Prior
23 Action] because the Federal Circuit’s decision is likely to be highly relevant to this case, as the
24 facts and issues are the same in both cases.” (Mot., ECF No. 17, at 16). According to Watson, “a
25 stay of this action will preserve judicial resources . . . and . . . limit the possibility of inconsistent
26 decisions on identical claims.” (Id.). The claims presently at issue, however, are not, as Watson
27 argues, “identical,” to the claims adjudicated in the Prior Action, see *supra* Part II.b.i, and
28 Watson does not explain how the Federal Circuit’s decision on the patents asserted in the Prior

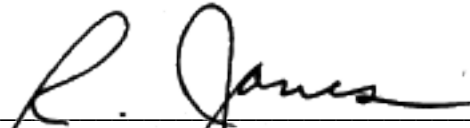
1 Action would dictate this Court's analysis of the present cause of action for infringement of the
2 newly asserted '005 patent. Accordingly, the Court is not persuaded that waiting on the Federal
3 Circuit will expedite the resolution of Ferring's remaining cause of action. Instead, the more
4 efficient course is to invite well targeted motions for summary judgment asserting, inter alia, the
5 doctrine of issue preclusion. The motion to stay is therefore denied.

6 **CONCLUSION**

7 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the motion to dismiss, or in the alternative, for a stay
8 (ECF No. 17) is GRANTED in part and DENIED in part. Ferring's second cause of action,
9 alleging § 271(a) infringement of the '739, '106, and '795 patents, is DISMISSED with
10 prejudice, and the motion to stay the case is DENIED.
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12 IT IS SO ORDERED.

13 Dated: This 23rd day of July, 2014.
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17 ROBERT C. JONES
18 United States District Judge
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