

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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BEFORE THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

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TERADATA OPERATIONS, INC.,  
Petitioner,

v.

REALTIME DATA LLC d/b/a IXO,  
Patent Owner.

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Case IPR2017-00806 (Patent 7,161,506 C2)<sup>1</sup>  
Case IPR2017-00808 (Patent 9,054,728 B2)

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Before JASON J. CHUNG and SCOTT C. MOORE,  
*Administrative Patent Judges.*

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CHUNG, *Administrative Patent Judge.*

SCHEDULING ORDER  
*37 C.F.R. § 42.5*

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<sup>1</sup> This Scheduling Order applies to each of the listed cases. We exercise our discretion to issue one Scheduling Order to be docketed in each case. The parties, however, are not authorized to use this caption for any subsequent papers.

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## A. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

### 1. *Protective Order*

A protective order is not entered in this proceeding unless the parties propose one and the Board approves it. If either party files a motion to seal before entry of a protective order, a jointly proposed protective order should be presented as an exhibit to the motion. We encourage the parties to adopt the Board's default protective order if they conclude that a protective order is necessary. *See* Default Protective Order, Office Patent Trial Practice Guide, 77 Fed. Reg. 48,756, App. B. If the parties choose to propose a protective order deviating from the default protective order, they must submit the proposed protective order jointly along with a marked-up comparison of the proposed and default protective orders showing the differences.

The Board has a strong interest in the public availability of the proceedings. We advise the parties that redactions to documents filed in this proceeding should be limited strictly to isolated passages consisting entirely of confidential information, and that the thrust of the underlying argument or evidence must be clearly discernible to the public from the redacted versions. We also advise the parties that information subject to a protective order will become public if identified in a final written decision in this proceeding, and that a motion to expunge the information will not necessarily prevail over the public interest in maintaining a complete and understandable file history. *See* Office Patent Trial Practice Guide, 77 Fed. Reg. at 48,761; 37 C.F.R. § 42.56.

Notwithstanding the default filing times for an opposition and a reply reflected in 37 C.F.R. § 42.25(a):

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(1) an opposition, if any, to a motion to seal is due seven days after service of the motion; and

(2) a reply, if any, to an opposition to a motion to seal is due seven days after service of the opposition.

### *2. Motion to Amend*

Patent Owner may file a motion to amend without prior authorization from the Board. Nevertheless, Patent Owner must confer with the Board before filing such a motion. *See* 37 C.F.R. § 42.121(a). Patent Owner should arrange for a conference call with the panel and opposing counsel at least 10 business days before DUE DATE 1 in order to satisfy the requirement for a conference. We direct the parties to the Board's website for representative decisions relating to Motions to Amend among other topics. The parties may access these representative decisions at:

[http://www.uspto.gov/ip/boards/bpai/representative\\_orders\\_and\\_opinions.jsp](http://www.uspto.gov/ip/boards/bpai/representative_orders_and_opinions.jsp).

### *3. Discovery Disputes*

The panel encourages the parties to resolve disputes relating to discovery on their own and in accordance with the precepts set forth in 37 C.F.R. § 42.1(b). To the extent that a dispute arises between the parties relating to discovery, the parties shall meet and confer to resolve such a dispute before contacting the Board. If attempts to resolve the dispute fail, either party may request a conference call with the Board and the other party in order to seek authorization to move for relief.

In any request for a conference call with the Board to resolve a discovery dispute, the requesting party shall: (a) certify that it has conferred with the other party in an effort to resolve the dispute; (b) identify with specificity the issues for which agreement has not been reached; (c) identify

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the precise relief to be sought; and (d) propose specific dates and times at which both parties are available for the conference call.

#### *4. Depositions*

The parties are advised that the Testimony Guidelines appended to the Office Patent Trial Practice Guide, 77 Fed. Reg. at 48,772, App. D, apply to this proceeding. The Board may impose an appropriate sanction or sanctions for failure to adhere to the Testimony Guidelines. 37 C.F.R.

§ 42.12. For example, reasonable expenses and attorneys' fees incurred by any party may be levied on a person who impedes, delays, or frustrates the fair examination of a witness.

Whenever a party submits a deposition transcript as an exhibit in this proceeding, the submitting party shall file the full transcript of the deposition rather than excerpts of only those portions being cited. After a deposition transcript has been submitted as an exhibit, all parties who subsequently cite to portions of the transcript shall cite to the first-filed exhibit rather than submitting another copy of the same transcript.

#### *5. Cross-Examination*

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

1. Cross-examination begins after any supplemental evidence is due. 37 C.F.R. § 42.53(d)(2).

2. Cross-examination ends no later than a week before the filing date for any paper in which the cross-examination testimony is expected to be used. *Id.*

#### *6. Motion for Observation on Cross-Examination*

A motion for observation on cross-examination provides the parties with a mechanism to draw the Board's attention to relevant

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cross-examination testimony of a reply witness because no further substantive paper is permitted after the reply. *See* Office Patent Trial Practice Guide, 77 Fed. Reg. at 48,768. The observation must be a concise statement of the relevance of precisely identified testimony to a precisely identified argument or portion of an exhibit. No observation should exceed a single, short paragraph. The opposing party may respond to the observation. Any response must be equally concise and specific.

## B. DUE DATES

This Order sets due dates for the parties to take action after institution of the proceeding. The parties may stipulate to different dates for DUE DATES 1 through 5 (earlier or later, but no later than DUE DATE 6). A notice of the stipulation, specifically identifying the changed due dates, must be promptly filed. Stipulating to a different DUE DATE 4 does not modify the deadline, set in this Order, for requesting an oral argument. The parties may not stipulate to an extension of DUE DATES 6 and 7, and, if either party anticipates the need to alter DUE DATE 7, the parties must schedule a conference call with the panel *immediately* upon identifying any conflict or potential conflict with DUE DATE 7.

In stipulating to different times, the parties should consider the effect of the stipulation on times to object to evidence (37 C.F.R. § 42.64(b)(1)), to supplement evidence (37 C.F.R. § 42.64(b)(2)), to conduct cross-examination (37 C.F.R. § 42.53(d)(2)), and to draft papers depending on the evidence and cross-examination testimony.

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