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1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF	THE UNITED STATES	
2		- x	
3	SANDOZ INC.,	:	
4	Petitioner	: No. 15-1039	
5	V.	:	
6	AMGEN INC., ET AL.,	:	
7	Respondents.	:	
8		- x	
9	AND		
10		- x	
11	AMGEN INC., ET AL.,	:	
12	Petitioners	: No. 15-1195	
13	V.	:	
14	SANDOZ INC.,	:	
15	Respondent.	:	
16		- x	
17	Washington, D.C.		
18	Wednesda	y, April 26, 2017	
19			
20	The above-entitle	d matter came on for oral	
21	argument before the Supreme Court of the United States		
22	at 10:05 a.m.		
23			
24			
25			

1	APPEARANCES:
2	DEANNE E. MAYNARD, ESQ., Washington, D.C.; on behalf of
3	the Petitioner in No. 15-1039.
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6	for United States, as amicus curiae, supporting the
7	Petitioner in No. 15-1039.
8	SETH P. WAXMAN, ESQ., Washington, D.C.; on behalf of
9	the Petitioners in No. 15-1195.
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1	PROCEEDINGS	
2	(10:05 a.m.)	
3	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: We'll hear argument	
4	first this morning in Case 15-1039, Sandoz v. Amgen.	
5	Before we get started, Ms. Maynard,	
6	Ms. Maynard and Mr. Waxman, the Court has decided to	
7	give each of you five extra minutes, and you can	
8	proceed, Ms. Maynard, when you're ready.	
9	MS. MAYNARD: Thank you, Your Honor.	
10	ORAL ARGUMENT OF DEANNE E. MAYNARD	
11	ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER IN 15-1039	
12	MS. MAYNARD: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it	
13	please the Court:	
14	The Biosimilars Act created a comprehensive	
15	and self-contained scheme for the early resolution of	
16	patent disputes. Regardless of the actions an applicant	
17	or sponsor take along the way, the end result is the	
18	same, patent litigation. Courts should apply that	
19	comprehensive scheme as written. They shouldn't look	
20	elsewhere for consequences.	
21	I'd like to start with the issue in Sandoz's	
22	petition, our petition, the notice of commercial	
23	marketing issue, and then turn to the issue in Amgen's	
24	petition, the the information exchange.	
25	The Federal Circuit misread the notice of	

- 1 commercial marketing provision to provide sponsors a
- 2 180-day automatic stay that's nowhere in the statute.
- 3 That ruling will wrongly delay the marketing of every
- 4 biosimilar, even when there are no patent rights left to
- 5 be --
- 6 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Could you tell me, suppose
- 7 that in year 2 of the 12-year exclusive period, the
- 8 application for the biosimilar is made. And then in
- 9 year 4, there is eight more years to run, the
- 10 commission -- the FDA decides that it's going to approve
- 11 it. Is it licensed at that time?
- MS. MAYNARD: Well --
- 13 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Or is it not licensed
- 14 until the very end of the 12-day period.
- 15 MS. MAYNARD: The FDA cannot license a
- 16 biosimilar until the end of the 12-year period. And --
- 17 and actually, a sponsor can't apply for a biosimilar
- 18 license until year 4, at the end of year 4. As a
- 19 practical matter, though, Justice Kennedy, it takes
- 20 eight to ten years to develop biosimilars, so it would
- 21 be very rare.
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: If it's done in -- if the
- 23 approval is done in year 6 or year 7, is that announced
- 24 publicly, that -- that the approval is done?
- 25 MS. MAYNARD: The statute prohibits the --

- 1 the -- the FDA from making an approval effective, and --
- 2 and that's in -- in the statute, Your Honor, at (k)(7).
- 3 It's the exclusivity provision that you're referring to.
- 4 It prohibits the FDA from making the license effective
- 5 until 12 years have run. That's the exclusivity period.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry.
- 7 MS. MAYNARD: They --
- 8 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Could you clarify? Does
- 9 that mean that the FDA can't announce its intent to
- 10 approve on year 12 plus 1 earlier than year 12, or --
- 11 I'm not quite sure I understand.
- How long does it take for the FDA to approve
- 13 the biosimilar? Assuming you go through Phase I, and
- 14 there is -- and Phase II has been finished. How long --
- those run independent of the FDA approval, correct?
- 16 MS. MAYNARD: That's right. The information
- 17 exchange and the patent litigation process is completely
- 18 separate and de-linked from the FDA process.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So how long -- I want
- 20 you to go back to Justice Kennedy, but I just want to
- 21 get a sense of timing. How long does it generally take
- 22 for the FDA to say, this is okay effective 12 plus 1?
- 23 MS. MAYNARD: So two points about that,
- 24 Justice Sotomayor. To answer your question, the FDA has
- 25 said that it takes about -- they are aiming to try to

- 1 approve biosimilar applications within 10 months of
- 2 application. But there's nothing in the -- this Act, in
- 3 contrast to the Hatch-Waxman Act, that expressly allows
- 4 the kind of tentative approval that I think both of you
- 5 are asking about.
- 6 And I think you may be asking about the --
- 7 the -- the fix that the Federal Circuit suggested for
- 8 the problem they've created in the --
- 9 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No, no.
- MS. MAYNARD: No. Okay.
- 11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm trying to get the
- 12 process down.
- MS. MAYNARD: Okay.
- 14 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: It takes them 10 months.
- MS. MAYNARD: Yes, Your Honor.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Let's assume you put in
- 17 an application in year 4. Do they have to wait until
- 18 when to announce that it's okay?
- 19 MS. MAYNARD: They can't -- under the
- 20 statute, under (k) (7), they can't make it effective.
- 21 They can't make the approval effective until year 12.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: When do they tell you
- 23 that they will?
- MS. MAYNARD: Well, there -- there's nothing
- 25 in the statute that calls for an approval before year

- 1 12.
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: I mean, do they get a
- 3 phone call? They say, hey, good news, we've got it
- 4 approved, but in five years, we're going to be able to
- 5 market. I mean, how does it work?
- 6 MS. MAYNARD: No, Your Honor.
- 7 JUSTICE KENNEDY: And then -- incidentally,
- 8 when you're talking about (k), is this in -- can you
- 9 give me the citation and the appendix to the --
- 10 MS. MAYNARD: Yes, Your Honor. So I'm
- 11 looking at -- it's in the blue brief --
- 12 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Right.
- 13 MS. MAYNARD: -- at 24A.
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: 24A. Thank you.
- 15 MS. MAYNARD: Exclusivity for reference
- 16 from, and it says: Effective date of biosimilar
- 17 application approval. The approval of an application
- 18 under this subsection may not be made effective by the
- 19 Secretary until the date that is 12 years after the date
- 20 on which the referenced product was first licensed under
- 21 subsection (a). That's the reference product,
- 22 biological sponsor.
- 23 So the statute does not allow the FDA to
- 24 approve the biosimilar until year 12, until the
- 25 exclusivity period has run. The statute also does not

- 1 expressly allow any tentative approval, unlike the
- 2 Hatch-Waxman Act, which does say you can call in advance
- 3 and say you're -- you're tentatively approved.
- 4 But even in the Hatch-Waxman Act, the -- the
- 5 -- the government doesn't consider it licensed, which is
- 6 the word in the statute in the marketing provisions --
- 7 JUSTICE KENNEDY: I -- I have one more
- 8 question --
- 9 MS. MAYNARD: Yes, Your Honor.
- 10 JUSTICE KENNEDY: -- and then I'll -- and
- 11 then I'll subside. It seems to me that this process,
- 12 this aspect of the process cuts against you insofar as
- 13 the 180 days' notice.
- 14 MS. MAYNARD: I'm not sure I understand the
- 15 premise of your question, Justice Kennedy.
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: Well, if -- the -- the 180
- 17 days has to run from some time, and it seems to me that
- 18 it has to run from the time that it's licensed --
- MS. MAYNARD: Well --
- 20 JUSTICE KENNEDY: -- based on what you're
- 21 telling me.
- MS. MAYNARD: No, Your Honor. So I'd like
- 23 to turn to the text then of the Notice of Commercial
- 24 Marketing Provision, because I think the text forecloses
- 25 that reading. The text of the Commercial Marketing

- 1 Provision has one and only one timing element. It
- 2 requires notice at least 180 days before the date of the
- 3 first commercial marketing.
- 4 JUSTICE BREYER: Yes. But there is what you
- 5 already noticed about. What does this notice say? And
- 6 what it says is that you have to provide more -- no
- 7 later than 180 days, is notice of -- maybe -- it doesn't
- 8 even say this; it's not a complete sentence -- of the
- 9 first commercial marketing of the biological product
- 10 licensed.
- Now, how could you do that if you don't know
- 12 what the product licensed is?
- MS. MAYNARD: Well --
- 14 JUSTICE BREYER: And I take it that they had
- in the agency -- this goes to an agency, doesn't it?
- 16 And I have -- in the agency, they have the authority to
- 17 say, we will license this provided it's made this way,
- 18 but not that way; provided you do this kind of a check,
- 19 but not that kind of a check. They have a lot of power
- 20 over what is licensed.
- 21 So how can you provide notice -- by the way,
- 22 maybe that isn't what notice means. Maybe it just means
- 23 notice that you will commercially market X, or maybe it
- 24 means some combination thereof. The reason that I point
- 25 to that ambiguity -- which, to me, is a crucial

- 1 ambiguity -- and it has to do with both your arguments,
- 2 indeed, all of them on both sides. There is an agency
- 3 here, isn't there?
- 4 MS. MAYNARD: The FDA. Yes, Your Honor.
- 5 JUSTICE BREYER: All right. Now, we are
- 6 being asked to interpret very technical provisions that
- 7 I find somewhat ambiguous and am operating in a field I
- 8 know nothing about. But it's going to have huge
- 9 implications for the future. So why isn't the way to go
- 10 about this case to ask the agency to issue some
- 11 regulations? Then when we see their interpretation, you
- 12 all will be able to argue that their interpretation
- 13 exceeds the statutory delegation. And by doing that, we
- 14 would have a better picture.
- 15 MS. MAYNARD: Well, I think, Your Honor, to
- 16 take the text, which is where I think the Court should
- 17 look for the answer to this question --
- 18 JUSTICE KENNEDY: Oh?
- MS. MAYNARD: -- on page 39A.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Yeah, I've got it.
- 21 MS. MAYNARD: -- of the blue brief, is the
- 22 Notice of Commercial Marketing Provision.
- JUSTICE KENNEDY: Yeah.
- MS. MAYNARD: And it says, as you read: The
- 25 subsection (k) applicant shall provide notice to the

- 1 referenced product sponsor not later than -- so the --
- 2 JUSTICE BREYER: So --
- MS. MAYNARD: -- not later than 180 days
- 4 before the date of the first commercial marketing. But
- 5 the 180 days, Justice Breyer, modifies the date of first
- 6 commercial marketing.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Yeah, yeah, that's true.
- 8 MS. MAYNARD: Because of that --
- 9 JUSTICE BREYER: Provide the what? What is
- 10 it you're to provide notice of?
- 11 MS. MAYNARD: Of the biological product
- 12 licensed under subsection (k). But this statute uses
- 13 that phrasing to describe the biosimilar.
- 14 JUSTICE KENNEDY: But you just -- but you've
- 15 just said in answer to my question that the license
- doesn't happen until 12 years plus 1.
- 17 MS. MAYNARD: Well, the license can't happen
- 18 until 12 years plus 1, Justice Kennedy, but, like, right
- 19 now and for years to come, the exclusively period has
- 20 already run. And so when applications are made, as it
- 21 was here, we expect it to be licensed within 10 months
- 22 of application and were, in fact, licensed. So when
- 23 Sandoz gave the notice here and said we expect to be
- 24 licensed in the first quarter, second quarter of next
- 25 year, Sandoz was licensed.

- 1 So if the -- if your questions earlier,
- 2 Justice Kennedy, were getting to does the applicant have
- 3 an idea how its application is faring, does the
- 4 applicant know when to expect it's going to get
- 5 approved, the answer to that is yes. And Congress
- 6 didn't show any concerns with litigation too early.
- 7 So to your purpose question, Justice Breyer,
- 8 the purpose of this statute is to allow early resolution
- 9 of patent --
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But Justice Breyer's
- 11 question was about agency regulations.
- 12 JUSTICE BREYER: That's right. Thank you.
- MS. MAYNARD: Well, with -- with respect,
- 14 Mr. Chief Justice, the United States is here explaining
- its reading of the statute and agrees with our reading.
- 16 JUSTICE BREYER: Oddly enough, I -- I
- 17 would -- I would find an explanation far more convincing
- 18 as a layperson, if, in fact, there had been notice and
- 19 comment proceedings before an expert agency, which, in
- 20 fact, having heard all the different views on what that
- 21 word "notice" means, and having figured out whether if
- 22 we allow day one notice, what's going to happen is we're
- 23 going to gut the possibility of people going in and
- 24 making these exchanges, because everybody will be free
- 25 under the 23 -- under whatever this is 9 -- 9(a), to go

- 1 and start bringing declaratory-judgment actions. And
- 2 somebody will make that argument, somebody will make the
- 3 opposite, and we'll know what we're doing.
- So -- so that's the --
- 5 MS. MAYNARD: Well, we --
- 6 JUSTICE BREYER: -- same thing the Chief
- 7 just said.
- 8 MS. MAYNARD: Well, we -- we know -- we know
- 9 two things from the text of the statute, though, Your
- 10 Honor. One is that the 12-year exclusivity period was
- 11 set by the Congress and said the FDA can make a license
- 12 effective at the 12-year point. If the Federal
- 13 Circuit's reading is right, that license is not
- 14 effective, not effective in any case, even when there
- 15 are no patent rights until 12 1/2 years.
- 16 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Can I go back to the
- 17 beginning of Justice Breyer's question. He made an
- 18 assumption that until the approval of the product, that
- 19 the other side won't know exactly what it is that's
- 20 going to be approved, particularly in a situation like
- 21 this, where you -- you've kept your application from
- 22 them so they don't have it.
- 23 Take -- address that issue. In your brief
- 24 you say they can get it. They can get it from the
- 25 industry, from the SEC filings, from -- from FDA talk,

- 1 all of that stuff. But that won't tell them exactly
- 2 what it is that you're intending to market.
- 3 So -- or the other side -- how -- how would
- 4 you know? If you start a declaratory-judgment action,
- 5 as you're entitled to do, wouldn't you know then?
- 6 Couldn't you get it in discovery?
- 7 MS. MAYNARD: Exactly, Your Honor. And
- 8 that's our point. So -- so that's exactly the
- 9 consequence Congress provided when someone failed to
- 10 provide notice or doesn't provide the application.
- 11 So here, Sandoz didn't provide its
- 12 application, as you note, and that allowed Amgen to sue.
- 13 That -- there are two acts of artificial infringement
- 14 created by the statute, both of which are key to
- 15 understanding the whole point, which is to allow
- 16 litigation based on the application. It's the
- 17 application, just like in Hatch-Waxman, that
- 18 crystallizes the controversy. And so in the
- 19 situation -- and it provides two -- two acts of
- 20 infringement.
- 21 And if I can just point to them, they are in
- 22 E(2) (c) of 271, so that's on page 5A. One is in the
- 23 instance where the parties engage in the information
- 24 exchange, which applicants are highly incentivized to
- 25 do. If -- if there's any fear of any patents that might

- 1 block their product, an applicant is going to go through
- 2 the information exchange, because it gives --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Could it -- could the
- 4 company with the product file a declaratory-judgment
- 5 action when they don't know what you're going to do? Do
- 6 they have a good-faith basis for believing you're going
- 7 to infringe if they don't have the application to look
- 8 at until they get discovery?
- 9 MS. MAYNARD: Yes, Your Honor. So --
- 10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Tell me how.
- 11 MS. MAYNARD: Okay. Well, first I want to
- 12 say, Congress obviously thought they did, because it
- 13 created, in the text, an artificial-infringement act for
- 14 that very thing.
- Two, and they're right. By definition, a
- 16 biosimilar is highly similar to the reference-product
- 17 sponsor's product. So a reference-product sponsor would
- 18 have good-faith basis in that case to bring suit on any
- 19 patent that covers its own product, or any patent that
- 20 covers a use of its own product.
- 21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: But it doesn't know
- 22 the specifics of the biosimilar. I mean, by definition,
- 23 the biosimilar is similar; it's not identical. And
- 24 whether or not it infringes might have something to do
- 25 with the ways in which it is different.

- 1 MS. MAYNARD: It might, Your Honor. But the
- 2 question is whether or not you have a good-faith basis
- 3 to sue. And given the standard of highly similarity and
- 4 the kind of similarities there have to be, if the
- 5 sponsor has any patent that covers its product, this
- 6 product itself or any uses of the product, it would have
- 7 a good-faith basis to sue, which is exactly what Amgen
- 8 did here.
- 9 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, you're suing
- 10 saying, this thing infringes our patent. We don't even
- 11 know what "this thing" is.
- 12 MS. MAYNARD: You know that -- that the
- 13 applicant has submitted to the FDA using your data to
- 14 produce a product that's highly similar to your product.
- 15 JUSTICE KAGAN: Is the way this statute
- 16 works, Ms. Maynard, that if I have a valid patent, I
- 17 sue?
- 18 MS. MAYNARD: Yes. Yes, exactly, Justice
- 19 Kagan.
- 20 JUSTICE KAGAN: Is that it? I mean, I don't
- 21 know. I'm asking.
- MS. MAYNARD: Yes. So if --
- 23 JUSTICE KAGAN: But just, is the practice
- 24 that given that these will all be similar, if I have a
- 25 valid patent, I bring litigation?

- 1 MS. MAYNARD: Right. Exactly. And Congress
- 2 provided for this exact situation in (e)(2)(C), which is
- 3 on 5A of our blue brief, made an -- someone applying and
- 4 not providing the application within 20 days made that
- 5 precise act an act of infringement, and you would have a
- 6 good-faith basis to sue, as they did here.
- 7 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: You would not -- I
- 8 don't know if I agree with you on that. But you would
- 9 have to sue. That's the problem; right? What would the
- 10 patent litigation look like? I have this patent; you're
- 11 bringing this biosimilar; I'm going to sue you. The
- 12 litigation would decide whether the biosimilar infringes
- 13 the patent, and that would have something to do with
- 14 whether or not it's sufficiently -- whether it's too
- 15 similar or whether it's certainly distinct.
- And what your argument means is that if you
- 17 have the patent Justice Kagan said, you have to sue.
- MS. MAYNARD: No, Your Honor.
- 19 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So this -- no?
- 20 MS. MAYNARD: No, Your Honor. You don't
- 21 have to sue. I'm sorry if I misunderstood your
- 22 question.
- JUSTICE KAGAN: All I was asking as a matter
- 24 of practice, that, in fact, that's the way people
- 25 operate under this statute; that given the similarity of

- 1 these products, if I believe I have a valid patent, that
- 2 the patent hasn't lapsed, I'm going to bring a suit.
- 3 MS. MAYNARD: That is exactly what Amgen did
- 4 here. And I want to emphasize that in most situations,
- 5 applicants will go through the process, because the
- 6 information exchange and they have in those situations.
- 7 So this is the only situation in which I'm aware
- 8 where --
- 9 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry. If the
- 10 biosimilar files a notice of intent to file the
- 11 application and a copy of the application, if it
- 12 complies with all of the steps in Phase 1, does it estop
- 13 the bio -- the -- the licensed product holder from
- 14 seeking a declaratory-judgment action?
- 15 MS. MAYNARD: Yes, Your Honor. And so if --
- 16 for -- until you get to a certain point in the process;
- 17 right? So if the -- the way that it works is if the
- 18 applicant does provide, so does participate in the
- 19 information exchange, then they go through a
- 20 back-and-forth exchange.
- 21 During that period of time, the -- the
- 22 (1)(9)(A) bar -- if you'd like me to walk you through
- 23 it, I can explain why -- so but the (1)(9)(A) bar would
- 24 bar anybody bringing declaratory action during that
- 25 exchange.

- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Well, that's assuming
- 2 good faith. And that's the next question, which is if
- 3 you -- if the biosimilar doesn't comply, you're saying
- 4 the other side can sue. But what happens if you do
- 5 comply? Can the other side -- and the other side fails
- 6 to, they -- they don't give you the notice that they're
- 7 required to. They don't do something that's required on
- 8 their part in that exchange process.
- 9 MS. MAYNARD: This --
- 10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: What is your biosimilars
- 11 remedy in that case?
- MS. MAYNARD: The statute provides powerful
- 13 incentives for the sponsors to continue through the
- 14 process, Justice Sotomayor.
- 15 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All incentives have a
- 16 way of failing. Just look at our society.
- MS. MAYNARD: If --
- 18 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So --
- 19 (Laughter.)
- 20 MS. MAYNARD: Yes. And I -- but the
- 21 consequence if they -- if -- to answer your question, if
- 22 the -- if the sponsor doesn't follow through on the
- 23 information exchange and then doesn't file the (1)(6)
- 24 lawsuit, so (1) -- at stage (1)(6), it says the sponsor
- 25 shall sue within a certain period of time. If the

- 1 sponsor doesn't bring that suit, it's limited in any
- 2 future infringement suit to reasonable royalties.
- 3 That's the provision in (e)(6)(A) of 271 on 8A.
- 4 And I think -- but this is one whole
- 5 ecosystem. It's complicated to be sure, but Congress
- 6 took into account all of these situations.
- JUSTICE GINSBURG: Can you explain the
- 8 difference -- there are two rounds of patent
- 9 infringement; right? Round 1 and -- can you explain the
- 10 difference between those two?
- 11 And with respect to Justice Breyer's
- 12 question, you started out by saying all of this is about
- 13 early resolution of patent litigation. So which would
- 14 be the agency that's involved? Your answer was the Food
- 15 and Drug Administration. What about Patent and
- 16 Trademark Office?
- 17 MS. MAYNARD: Well, just to clarify to
- 18 the -- Mr. Chief Justice's questions and Justice
- 19 Breyer's questions, Justice Ginsburg, I don't believe
- 20 FDA would have -- or the patent office has rule-making
- 21 authority to interpret these provisions. So -- but
- 22 in -- the -- so I don't think that will solve the
- 23 problem. I think this is a statutory interpretation
- 24 question. And I think the text answers --
- JUSTICE BREYER: Yeah. But you don't

- 1 need -- you don't need explicit regulatory authority.
- 2 There are many situations where you defer to an agency's
- 3 determination that can have informal -- you know, you
- 4 all know all that. So -- so -- so I -- I would stick
- 5 with the idea of the FDA doing this first, but maybe I
- 6 can't get there. And if I can't get there, I'm stuck.
- 7 MS. MAYNARD: I think the text answers these
- 8 questions that I'm being asked.
- 9 May I go back and answer Justice Ginsburg's
- 10 question about the -- the way that the two phases work?
- 11 First, Your Honor, there's not always two phases. So
- 12 even if the parties engage in the information exchange,
- 13 it contemplates -- it gives the sponsor -- I mean, the
- 14 applicant a great deal of control. The applicant can
- 15 put all of the patents on the lists into that
- 16 litigation. And if that happens, they -- there may
- 17 never be a need for a second litigation if there are
- 18 never any new patents.
- 19 That's what happened in the Apotex case
- 20 that's pending. There are no patents left, yet Apotex
- 21 is subjected to the 180-day bar of the notice of
- 22 commercial marketing provision.
- 23 So -- and the purpose of the notice of
- 24 commercial marketing provision, Justice Ginsburg, is
- 25 that it lifts the gate. So once the parties go through

- 1 the information exchange, as Justice Sotomayor was
- 2 suggesting, that creates a stay of any litigation except
- 3 for the ones the parties agree to. The sponsor has
- 4 great control over that first litigation.
- 5 The point of the notice is to allow the
- 6 sponsor to litigate any other patents it might have
- 7 before the exclusivity period runs out. And the notice
- 8 does two things. It does two things. It lifts the gate
- 9 to allow the sponsor to bring any declaratory-judgment
- 10 actions. And it also says, if appropriate, the sponsor
- 11 seek a preliminary injunction. But, of course, if you
- 12 file an early-enough declaratory-judgment action, you
- don't need a preliminary injunction. It's a very
- 14 powerful remedy that the statute has given to the
- 15 sponsors.
- Mr. Chief Justice, I see I -- I'm already
- 17 into my -- am I into my extra rebuttal? If I --
- 18 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Yes.
- 19 MS. MAYNARD: May I reserve the time?
- 20 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Yes.
- MS. MAYNARD: Thank you.
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Mr. Yang.
- 23 ORAL ARGUMENT OF ANTHONY A. YANG
- FOR UNITED STATES, AS AMICUS CURIAE,
- 25 SUPPORTING THE PETITIONER IN 15-1039

- 1 MR. YANG: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it
- 2 please the Court:
- 3 The Congress enacted a detailed process for
- 4 early resolution of patent disputes through patent
- 5 infringement litigation while FDA is evaluating a
- 6 biosimilar application. The statute expressly
- 7 establishes a series of procedural steps, and then
- 8 specifies the consequences for both the applicant and
- 9 the sponsor if they fail to take the steps that would
- 10 set you off the -- the (1) path. And all of those
- 11 consequences address the timing and the scope of patent
- 12 litigation.
- Those consequences, which are quite
- 14 detailed -- we don't have the time to talk about all of
- 15 them, but they're in the statute, they're in our
- 16 brief -- are the exclusive consequences. It would be --
- 17 it would muck up the statute for courts to come in and
- 18 start policing each step of the (1) dance and then send
- 19 the parties back. The whole idea of this --
- 20 JUSTICE KENNEDY: But Justice Breyer's
- 21 question and my question is the same. The FDA is
- 22 involved in -- intimately, page 32A of the brief, the
- 23 subsection (k) application information. Not later than
- 24 20 days after the secretary notifies the applicant that
- 25 the application has been accepted, the applicant shall

- 1 provide.
- Now, this -- this means that the agency
- 3 gives the notice for 20 days. And it seems to me,
- 4 certainly, it would be within its authority, or it would
- 5 be a sensible thing for it to say -- and they have a
- 6 regulation -- if you don't do that and we've told you to
- 7 do that, we're going to delay the review process.
- 8 MR. YANG: I actually think it's not so
- 9 clear. If you compare this to the Hatch-Waxman Act --
- 10 and I believe you had an opinion called Caraco about
- 11 that not so long ago -- that actually embeds the FDA in
- 12 the process of identifying patents. It has the orange
- 13 book.
- 14 This is quite a different process. The FDA
- is involved with the licensure, but Congress at this
- 16 point separated FDA. FDA was actually petitioned to do
- 17 some rule-making in this context and it declined to do
- 18 so because of those differences. So we ultimately still
- 19 are here --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Mr. Yang, do --
- 21 MR. YANG: -- about a statute. And the
- 22 statute --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Do we have your
- 24 assurances that this is the FDA's position?
- MR. YANG: It is the FDA's position. It is

- 1 the PTO's position. We have --
- 2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Has it been a consistent
- 3 position in other situations? I don't know if it gets
- 4 --
- 5 MR. YANG: Yeah.
- 6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- opinion letters or --
- 7 or --
- 8 MR. YANG: Well, they've not issued opinions
- 9 on how this works, so I don't know of anything that's
- 10 inconsistent. I believe --
- 11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: In any litigation, have
- 12 they taken a different position?
- MR. YANG: No, not that I know of.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Mr. Yang, you -- you
- 15 indicate that (1)(9) is the exclusive remedy for a
- 16 (2)(A) violation.
- 17 MR. YANG: Close.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: All right. Well, let me
- 19 know where I get it wrong, but -- or at least I
- 20 understand that's the primary position of -- of your
- 21 side. But Amgen sought relief under State law and --
- 22 and I -- I didn't take -- take it that Petitioner argued
- 23 preemption in any way, shape, or form. So where does
- 24 that leave us? (1)(9) might otherwise be the exclusive
- 25 -- or almost exclusive mechanism, but what happens when

- 1 we have a claim under State law that no one's argued is
- 2 preempted?
- MR. YANG: Well, I believe Sandoz argued, at
- 4 least in the court of appeals, that it was preempted.
- 5 But putting that to aside, the Federal Circuit in this
- 6 case deemed the State law claim for the injunction to be
- 7 moot. This is at page 24a and 25a of the Joint
- 8 Appendix. It did so because it found a Federal
- 9 injunction and imposed a Federal injunction to enforce
- 10 the statute. That's precisely what the Federal Circuit
- 11 made even more clear in the subsequent decision in
- 12 Apotex, and so where we are now is only on the question
- of the Federal remedy, if there is one, for failing to
- 14 give notice or failing to comply with the information
- 15 exchange.
- I will say that it --
- 17 JUSTICE GORSUCH: That's certainly not
- 18 Amgen's position, so --
- 19 MR. YANG: I will say that there are -- I
- 20 think there are strong arguments that this would be
- 21 preempted. This is a highly detailed scheme. And if
- 22 States were to start to interject different means of
- 23 enforcing it on a State-by-State basis, that might wreak
- 24 some havoc, but we've not taken a position on that.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Exactly.

- 1 MR. YANG: Here we --
- 2 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I agree with you, but the
- 3 absence of any argument on preemption is what makes it
- 4 so curious.
- 5 MR. YANG: Well, the judgment below did not
- 6 rest on the State law claim. Again, if you look at
- 7 page 24 and 25 is where it says it's moot, it rests on a
- 8 Federal law.
- 9 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: No, but it rests on
- 10 a Federal law cause of action that also might not be
- 11 there. And in terms of the preemption question, it
- 12 seems to me that it's very hard to give a comprehensive
- answer to the questions presented without considering
- 14 whether, well, thanks for your opinion on what Federal
- 15 law does, but, in fact, State law, you can get the same
- 16 injunction. It's really asking us to put together a
- 17 puzzle where a big piece is missing.
- 18 MR. YANG: I don't think State law is a
- 19 piece of the puzzle. Congress does not have the habit
- 20 of enacting comprehensive statutes and then allowing
- 21 States to fill it -- figure out --
- 22 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, it becomes
- 23 part -- so are you arguing the preemption question or --
- MR. YANG: Well, we think there are strong
- 25 arguments. Again, we've not taken a vetted position on

- 1 that because it's not been, as the case comes to the
- 2 Court, what the case is about. The case is about --
- 3 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: So you think that --
- 4 do you think the statute can function in the way you're
- 5 arguing, even if there are injunctions? Based on the
- 6 State law provisions?
- 7 MR. YANG: Can the statute work? I think it
- 8 would mess up the scheme that Congress -- because if you
- 9 were to look at "shall," you know, there's -- there are
- 10 eight subsections, that's clauses of -- of subsection
- 11 (1). If at each stage a court is policing and saying,
- 12 no, no, you didn't give sufficient information, you
- 13 didn't do that, you'd have a series of back and forth in
- 14 the scheme. The whole idea is you go along a path, and
- 15 at certain points, if you don't do something, boom, you
- 16 bump out, you're in litigation. And --
- 17 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: So you're asking us,
- 18 assuming, just an assumption for the sake of argument,
- 19 that we rule in your favor and say, as you've asked us
- 20 to say, that a declaratory judgment is the -- that --
- 21 the only remedy available, and there is no Federal
- 22 injunction that's possible here, do we vacate and remand
- 23 for the court below to decide whether State law
- 24 provides --
- 25 MR. YANG: No, I think the best -- the best

- 1 way for the Court to decide is what's required under the
- 2 statute. The cause of action, if you do that, you'd
- 3 leave open questions of State law and preemption. The
- 4 cleanest way is just to resolve what the statute
- 5 requires in the --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry, so I say the
- 7 statute says -- we say the statute says that.
- MR. YANG: If the statute --
- 9 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: What are we doing?
- 10 We're saying the State law is moot?
- 11 MR. YANG: No, because there's no State law
- 12 claim. If you're complying with the Federal statute,
- 13 there is no State law claim. The State law would
- 14 piggyback on the Federal law.
- I also want to address the question that the
- 16 Court had earlier about no -- you know, you have to know
- 17 what's licensed in order to -- to identify your claims.
- 18 That's --
- 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: If it's not preempted,
- 20 how would it be mooted?
- 21 MR. YANG: It would just fail, just like on
- 22 (1)(2), the Federal Circuit said, you're complying with
- 23 Federal law, therefore, you have no State law claim,
- 24 because your State law claim is predicated on violating
- 25 the Federal law. It would be the same for both.

- 1 So the reason --
- 2 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But that begs the
- 3 question on the question we're not looking at, but it
- 4 begs the question on point 2 -- on the first point which
- 5 is, is it a requirement that the biosimilar applicant
- 6 give over the application. It is certainly a
- 7 requirement of the statute, the remedy may be file a
- 8 declaratory-judgment action.
- 9 MR. YANG: And the exclusive remedy, and
- 10 which would answer -- that would --
- 11 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That goes back to
- 12 preemption.
- MR. YANG: Well, no, I think that would
- 14 answer. You would say that this is the -- your
- 15 complying with the statute is a mandatory condition
- 16 precedent to continue on the path to take all of these
- 17 steps, but if you don't, and the statute provides an
- 18 off-ramp, you're not violating the statute. Congress
- 19 contemplated that path.
- Now, on the question of licensure, remember,
- 21 you have to identify at the very beginning what all the
- 22 patents are at the (1)(3) stage. One of the
- 23 consequences is, if the sponsor fails to identify the
- 24 patents on the list, the sponsor can never bring an
- 25 infringement action. Period. This is 271(e)(2) --

- 1 (e)(6)(A) and (B). And so the -- the consequence is
- 2 that if you get at the end and you're like, oh,
- 3 something is new, something I didn't think about,
- 4 you're -- you have no artificial infringement action,
- 5 because the list has been established before.
- 6 JUSTICE BREYER: That isn't the problem.
- 7 The problem is you take her reading, there's language
- 8 supporting it, but you can read that word notice, gee,
- 9 if you read it, tough, you can't work it.
- 10 MR. YANG: Well, I think the --
- 11 JUSTICE BREYER: And now -- now, but that's
- 12 the language.
- Now, look at the next one. (B), okay, (A),
- 14 or whatever that thing is. Hey, once they give the --
- 15 the 2, the Section (2) notice --
- MR. YANG: Right.
- 17 JUSTICE BREYER: -- no declaratory actions,
- 18 they're all frozen. Ah, until you give the notice of
- 19 marketing.
- MR. YANG: Right.
- 21 JUSTICE BREYER: And so all we have to do
- 22 is, number 1, day 1, they give the Section (2) notice,
- 23 send them all the information. On day 2, they give the
- 24 commercial notice, and all of a sudden everybody is free
- 25 to give declaratory judgments.

- 1 MR. YANG: That's right.
- JUSTICE BREYER: Yeah, that's right. And
- 3 that's what it's supposed to be? That's what it's
- 4 supposed to be?
- 5 MR. YANG: That -- that is --
- JUSTICE BREYER: The system that was
- 7 supposed to set up a -- a system, where you've put
- 8 tremendous incentives on people to negotiate and to work
- 9 it out in an orderly way, that you can just gut it by
- 10 simply filing your commercial notice on day 2?
- 11 MR. YANG: There are strong incentives. For
- instance, if the applicant doesn't give the information
- in -- in the forefront, the (1)(2) information --
- JUSTICE BREYER: Yeah, yeah.
- MR. YANG: -- the applicant is for -- is
- 16 barred.
- 17 JUSTICE BREYER: No, he'll give it. He'll
- 18 give it.
- 19 MR. YANG: Well, if he gives the
- 20 information, then they're only --
- JUSTICE BREYER: Then all the declaratory
- 22 courts come in and everybody jumps in on day 2. That's
- 23 you're belief.
- MR. YANG: No, you would -- you would
- 25 have -- you would still go through the (1)(3) exchange.

- 1 In order to -- if -- if you look at this
- 2 provision that you're talking about, which is
- 3 (1)(9)(C) --
- 4 JUSTICE BREYER: Okay. I'll read the next
- 5 paragraph, you can't do that in oral argument. I'm just
- 6 illustrating to you one of the many things I don't
- 7 understand, and why it seems to me this would work out a
- 8 lot better if you could somehow get this to a rule
- 9 making.
- 10 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
- 11 MR. YANG: Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice.
- 12 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Mr. Waxman.
- ORAL ARGUMENT OF SETH P. WAXMAN
- 14 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONERS IN 15-1195
- MR. WAXMAN: Mr. Chief Justice, and may it
- 16 please the Court:
- 17 Congress did not create detailed procedures
- 18 for resolving biosimilar disputes and repeatedly use the
- 19 word "shall" merely to have applicants who choose to
- 20 take advantage of the statute's benefits and use the
- 21 sponsor's information, then disregard those mandates.
- I think -- I think I -- I'm inclined to be
- 23 guided on what the -- which of the many complicated
- 24 aspects of this statute to talk about by the Court's --
- 25 by the Court's questions. It's -- it's tempting to

- 1 sit -- to just stand up and give a tutorial on this
- 2 extremely complicated situation, but --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: How -- I'll phrase a --
- 4 I'll --
- 5 MR. WAXMAN: Okay.
- 6 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'll put a question
- 7 before you, okay?
- 8 As I understand -- I got your position,
- 9 which is that they have to give notice after the FDA
- 10 approval, correct?
- MR. WAXMAN: On the -- yes, on an (8)(A)
- 12 issue, they have to give --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Wouldn't that stop Phase
- 14 2 litigation from starting immediately? By your
- 15 definition, they could go the biosimilar and the
- 16 license --
- MR. WAXMAN: Referenced product.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- product could go all
- 19 through round 1. They've now narrowed their dispute. I
- 20 thought round 2 involved disputes about other patents,
- 21 not the ones that they narrowed. And so wouldn't your
- 22 reading always force round 2 into the post-license
- 23 12-year period? I thought the whole purpose of the
- 24 statute was to get round 1 and round 2 done and done
- 25 before the 12-year period was finished.

- 1 MR. WAXMAN: No. The whole -- the purpose
- of the statute, assuming that it's followed, that is,
- 3 that there -- that (2)(A) is complied with and the
- 4 information exchange occurs, is to have all patent
- 5 litigation concluded before commercial launch. And that
- 6 is, in fact, what was said over and over again.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: No, no, no. You still
- 8 haven't answered my question.
- 9 MR. WAXMAN: I'm -- I'm just getting warmed
- 10 up.
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You're assuming --
- 12 you're assuming commercial launch has to be 12 years
- 13 plus 6.
- MR. WAXMAN: Well --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm assuming that
- 16 commercial launch should be 12 plus 1 --
- 17 MR. WAXMAN: So let me --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- because you only have
- 19 an exclusive license for 12 years.
- 20 MR. WAXMAN: So let me address that, the 12
- 21 years plus 6 months first, and then go to the point of
- 22 why the notice of commercial licensing has to -- can
- 23 only coherently be done once the FDA has announced what
- 24 molecule has been approved for what therapeutic uses and
- 25 by what manufacturing processes, which is the paramount

- 1 importance when you're talking about biosimilars.
- 2 So as to the 180 -- the 12 versus 12 and a
- 3 half years, the FDA -- no one has yet applied for
- 4 biosimilar licensure until long after the 12 years has
- 5 ended. So we don't know when the FDA -- how the FDA
- 6 will address a license application that is made during
- 7 the 12-year period.
- 8 But two panels of the Federal Circuit have
- 9 read the language of the statute that says -- and this
- 10 is 262(k)(7) -- that FDA's approval of a biosimilar may
- 11 not be made effective until 12 years -- until 12 years
- 12 of data exclusivity has run. Two panels of the Federal
- 13 Circuit have said that only means made effective. The
- 14 FDA certainly could adjudicate a license and grant a
- 15 license effective 12 years after, you know, the
- 16 exclusivity period runs.
- 17 The reason --
- 18 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That strengthens my
- 19 argument.
- MR. WAXMAN: Well --
- 21 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: Because if the FDA is
- 22 taking that position, then it's basically kicking off
- 23 the possibility of round 2 pretty early.
- MR. WAXMAN: Yes. Now, the -- as -- as my
- 25 friend on the other side pointed out, the notion that

- 1 there is going to be round 2 litigation very early in
- 2 any event is unlikely for the following reasons.
- Number one, as they've reported, it takes
- 4 about 10 years, even for a biosimilar, to get developed.
- 5 And, you know, Amgen is both a reference product maker
- 6 and a biosimilar maker, and that's, in fact, consistent
- 7 with our experience. So the notion that there's going
- 8 to be, you know, an application filed in year 4 or year
- 9 6 or year 8 is unlikely.
- 10 Another reason that it's unlikely is
- 11 these -- these biosimilars -- you know, up until very,
- 12 very recent advances in gene sequencing, biosimilars
- 13 were -- the way they were defined was by the process
- 14 under which they were made. You take a particular cell
- 15 line and then you do the following 18 things at this
- 16 atmospheric pressure.
- 17 And the FDA will not approve a biosimilar
- 18 until it has inspected the manufacturing process and
- 19 facilities, which, according to the record, take -- is
- 20 about 100 or \$200 million. And the notion that a
- 21 biosimilar is going to create a whole factory for the
- 22 FDA to review and then leave it open for -- until year
- 23 12 is quite unlikely.
- 24 The -- the issue here, even if the FDA took
- 25 the position that, nope, even though the statute only

- 1 says that approval can't be made effective, we're not
- 2 even going to tip our hand until 12 years is over, it
- 3 still wouldn't defeat the manifest purpose of the
- 4 statute.
- 5 This statute, like the Hatch-Waxman Act, has
- 6 two relevant periods. There is a period of data
- 7 exclusivity that is the period in which a competitor
- 8 can't use the sponsor's data. That's not a period of
- 9 market exclusivity. In fact, there is a competitor to
- 10 the product at issue in this case that's been on the
- 11 market for five years because Teva went through the
- 12 regular 271 (A) process. So we have, as in Hatch-Waxman,
- 13 a period in which there's data exclusivity. And we then
- 14 have a period, just like in Hatch-Waxman -- there it's
- 15 30 months, here it's 180 days -- for the adjudication of
- 16 any patent disputes.
- Now, my friends on the other side say, well,
- 18 this is different because in the Hatch-Waxman context,
- 19 the FDA actually approves, and then the 30-month period
- 20 for patent litigation occurs, whereas here, the FDA's
- 21 approval leaves aside the question of when they can or
- 22 can't approve it. If they don't approve it until
- 23 sometime after the 12 years has run, there's an
- 24 additional 180 days.
- 25 We don't know that because this has never

- 1 happened. But even if it did, the reason why
- 2 Congress -- the reason why you have to have FDA -- the
- 3 FDA say what's being approved, whereas in Hatch-Waxman
- 4 you don't, is in Hatch-Waxman we are talking about a
- 5 small molecule that has to be identical. It's made by
- 6 chemical synthesis, so there's no question.
- 7 When -- when a generic asks for Hatch-Waxman
- 8 approval, we know precisely what the molecule is. We
- 9 know precisely for what therapeutic purposes it will be
- 10 used because it has to be identical, and no one cares
- 11 what the manufacturing process is because this is simply
- 12 chemical synthesis of an identical molecule.
- 13 Whereas -- and this goes to Justice Breyer's
- 14 question about notice -- until the FDA decides what it
- is, what is the compound that it is going to
- 16 authorize -- which, by definition, won't be identical --
- 17 and until it decides for what therapeutic purposes that
- 18 will be used, and until it specifies what the
- 19 manufacturing process in what location will be approved,
- 20 you can't give notice of anything.
- 21 And, if -- in fact, if you look again, we're
- on the 180-day notice provision, subsection (a) of
- 23 262(1)(8), which -- I'm sorry, I'm looking at my own
- 24 appendix, but it's on page 31A of -- of my appendix.
- 25 The -- (8)(a) says the Notice of Commercial Marketing.

- 1 Subsection (b), entitled Preliminary Injunction, tells
- 2 you the most important consequence of (8)(a) -- and this
- 3 does go again, I think, Justice Sotomayor, with respect
- 4 to your question about how soon this can be done -- that
- 5 (8)(a) notice, first and foremost, allows the sponsor,
- 6 for the very first time, to seek a preliminary
- 7 injunction against the commercial marketing of the
- 8 product for the uses using the processes.
- 9 And you cannot go to a Federal district
- 10 court and ask for a preliminary injunction until you
- 11 know, A, that there's an imminency that occurs. You
- 12 can't go years in advance. B, you have to know what it
- 13 is that you are seeking to enjoin. This notion that
- 14 there's some artificial act of infringement that relates
- 15 to whatever you may or may not know is in the original
- 16 application for Article III purposes is irrelevant.
- 17 I mean, once the FDA -- the -- the question
- is can you get an injunction against what is approved
- 19 for what purposes using what processes. Until you know
- 20 that, a court doesn't have a way of evaluating --
- 21 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: How -- how many
- 22 times --
- 23 MR. WAXMAN: -- what it is that's being
- 24 enjoined.
- 25 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: How often is the

- 1 issue the validity of the patent rather than its
- 2 infringement?
- 3 MR. WAXMAN: We don't have a sufficient data
- 4 set to be able to evaluate it because, you know, in the
- 5 seven years that this Act has been in place, the FDA has
- 6 accepted for review only 14 of these applications and
- 7 has only granted 5 of them, the last one being last
- 8 Friday.
- 9 And so in some of them, there have -- you
- 10 know, for example, Amgen got approved -- biosimilar
- 11 approval for its biosimilar to AbbVie's referenced drug
- 12 Humira. We got that last year. We haven't given the
- 13 180-day notice yet, and so we haven't started commercial
- 14 marketing. And it could be because some -- often, the
- 15 biosimilar will wait until the expiration of the regular
- 16 relevant patents.
- 17 It also can be that there is this -- this
- 18 litigation occurs, Phase I, Phase II, or whatever, and
- 19 that there is then a settlement, which is, in fact, what
- 20 happened between Amgen's referenced product in this
- 21 case, and Teva's competitor. We -- there was -- there
- 22 was litigation and the litigation was settled.
- So -- but the -- the point here -- and if I
- 24 can just -- maybe this -- this is a -- is a good point
- 25 to shift to the (1)(2)(A) issue, which is the -- the

- 1 requirement that you provide that once the -- once the
- 2 applicant decides not to go the regular route, that is,
- 3 the A route, that is, to -- to do all the testing and
- 4 prove that this is safe, potent, and pure, but instead
- 5 to piggyback onto the referenced products, once that's
- 6 done, the statute says -- not only in (2)(A), but also
- 7 in (1)(A) -- says that you must -- once you make that
- 8 choice, the consequence -- the consequence of using the
- 9 referenced-product sponsor's data is, if I can just
- 10 quote (1)(B), quote, "When a subsection (k) applicant
- 11 submits an application under subsection (k), such
- 12 applicant shall provide a copy of its application and
- 13 information about its manufacturing process." And --
- 14 JUSTICE GORSUCH: Mr. Waxman, let's say --
- 15 let's say I spot you that, okay, that (2)(A) "shall"
- 16 means shall. All right?
- MR. WAXMAN: Okay.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: But the question still
- 19 remains under (1)(9) -- (9) -- (9)(C), rather,
- 20 (1)(9)(C), what the remedy is. And we've heard from the
- 21 other side that the exclusive remedy is a
- 22 declaratory-judgment action. And how can we possibly
- 23 decide what (2)(A) means without taking a peek at (9)(C)
- 24 as to what remedies are permitted?
- 25 MR. WAXMAN: Well, what -- I mean, we agree

- 1 with the government that when (2)(A) says "shall," and
- 2 when (1)(B) says "shall," that is a mandate.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: I'm spotting you that --
- 4 MR. WAXMAN: Okay.
- 5 JUSTICE GORSUCH: -- for purposes of this
- 6 question.
- 7 MR. WAXMAN: I just want to make sure
- 8 that --
- 9 JUSTICE GORSUCH: You can't -- it's hard to
- 10 divorce a right from its remedy, isn't it, and to
- 11 understand the contours of the right. And if (2)(A)
- 12 gives you a certain right to information, we usually
- 13 understand the right in the context of the remedy
- 14 provided.
- MR. WAXMAN: So --
- 16 JUSTICE GORSUCH: And here the remedy is
- 17 (9)(C).
- 18 MR. WAXMAN: So let me -- can I bookmark the
- 19 State law cause of action, because I do want to get back
- 20 and explain why --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: However -- however best
- 22 you want to do it.
- 23 MR. WAXMAN: Our -- okay. Let me do State
- 24 law first, which is what was at issue and was
- 25 adjudicated here, and then go to the Federal law issue.

- 1 So the litigation -- the complaint in this
- 2 case asked for an order under the California statute.
- 3 The California statute, like many other State statutes,
- 4 including the one that was directly at issue in your
- 5 decision in Bates v. Dow Agroscience, makes it a
- 6 violation of State law to fail to comply with Federal
- 7 mandates, including this one.
- 8 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I -- I got that.
- 9 MR. WAXMAN: Okay.
- 10 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I'm sorry. My question is
- 11 how can we understand what a violation is, of Federal
- 12 law, without looking at both the rights section and the
- 13 remedy section?
- MR. WAXMAN: Well, the --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Because the -- a violation
- is circumscribed in a certain way here by the remedies
- 17 provided by Federal law.
- MR. WAXMAN: Well -- so I don't -- this may
- 19 be a definitional failure of communication, but "shall"
- 20 either means "shall." The remedy question is who --
- 21 who, if anybody, can do anything about it, if you don't
- 22 comply with "shall," right?
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: That -- that's -- no.
- 24 It's not quite that. "Shall" is if you want to invoke
- 25 this Federal process, this is what you have to do.

- 1 MR. WAXMAN: Okay. So --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: All right? So if you
- 3 don't invoke the Federal process, what remains? That's
- 4 not a remedy. That's a different Federal process, the
- 5 declaratory-judgment process. That's what (C) says.
- 6 Under your reading, (B) and (C) become
- 7 superfluous, because if you can get a State law
- 8 information-exchange provision under (C) or -- or under
- 9 State law, why give the remedy of starting a
- 10 declaratory-judgment action at all?
- 11 MR. WAXMAN: Okay. All right. So let me go
- 12 right to Section 9. I'm not trying to avoid it.
- 13 Section -- you have to look -- what Section 9 says.
- 14 (9) (C) is, if you will, an exception or a clarification
- of (9)(A). The background principle is that Congress
- 16 has established an artificial act of infringement, which
- 17 is the submission of the ABLA, the submission of the
- 18 biosimilar application.
- 19 That is actionable. There is a Federal
- 20 cause of action under Section 281, which gives Federal
- 21 district courts jurisdiction to adjudicate patent
- 22 disputes. Under the Declaratory-Judgment Act and this
- 23 Court's decision in MedImmune v. Genentech, you can
- 24 bring a declaratory judgment any time you want so long
- 25 as there is a level of immediacy, which, by definition,

- 1 there is, if an artificial act of infringement has
- 2 already occurred.
- Now, what (9) (A) says is notwithstanding
- 4 those background rules, if the biosimilar applicant
- 5 chooses the (k) route and provides the application and
- 6 the manufacturing information, we're making an exception
- 7 to the general availability of declaratory judgments.
- 8 No one can file a declaratory-judgment action until the
- 9 notice of commercial marketing is given.
- 10 What (9)(C) simply does is it has -- (9)(C)
- 11 says if you don't provide that (2) (A) information, you,
- 12 the applicant, can't ever file for a
- declaratory-judgment action, but (9)(C) doesn't remedy
- 14 the sponsor's harm for two reasons. Number one, it has
- 15 no real operative effect with respect to the sponsor,
- 16 because recall what (9)(A) -- the (9)(A) limitation is
- 17 implicated, as the first clause indicates, only in those
- 18 circumstances in which the application and the
- 19 manufacturing information is provided.
- 20 JUSTICE BREYER: No. I think it does.
- MR. WAXMAN: And (9)(C) simply confirms what
- 22 is -- what should be obvious, which is if it isn't
- 23 provided, the sponsor is left to his background rights
- 24 to -- to litigate the declaratory-judgment action.
- JUSTICE BREYER: So why haven't you driven

- 1 us to the following conclusion, which will be
- 2 unsatisfactory, again, from everybody's point of view?
- 3 We said you're right --
- 4 MR. WAXMAN: Setting the bar pretty low for
- $5 \quad \text{me.}$
- 6 (Laughter.)
- JUSTICE BREYER: You're right. "Shall"
- 8 means "shall." Okay? But let's stop there because,
- 9 first, the Federal part, which you just read, doesn't
- 10 say that's the only remedy or that there are others.
- 11 But even if it did, we wouldn't know whether California
- 12 law picked up just the substantive part, or the
- 13 substantive plus the remedy. And even if we knew that,
- 14 we wouldn't know whether some other State would be free
- 15 to pick up in their own State law "shall," but not
- 16 exclusivity as to remedy. And those involve either
- 17 preemption questions, or questions of interpretation of
- 18 State law, and none of that is briefed. And, therefore,
- 19 we stop. "Shall" means "shall." How do you like that?
- 20 No, you don't, but tell me why not.
- 21 MR. WAXMAN: I -- no. I like -- I like
- 22 "shall means shall." I -- I still want to get back
- 23 to -- to the -- make the (9)(C) point, but let me
- 24 address your State law question first.
- 25 We know, without question, the California

- 1 Supreme Court in Rose v. Bank of America and the
- 2 Solicitor General's Amicus brief to this Court in that
- 3 case, makes clear what California says. California law
- 4 is not incorporating into State law Federal remedies.
- 5 It says it is a violation of our State law, fair
- 6 commercial practices law, to violate a command of
- 7 another sovereign's law.
- 8 That establishes the --
- 9 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Well, that is fine.
- 10 But we also have pretty well-established preemption
- 11 laws. I would -- you know, this is a very reticulated
- 12 statute with enormous consequences, and you're reading
- 13 along and you finally figure it out, and all of a sudden
- 14 up pops California law.
- MR. WAXMAN: Well --
- 16 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: And not only that, I
- 17 mean, if we apply California law, then, presumably, in
- 18 some circumstances, we apply the law of every other
- 19 State and maybe they reach different consequences. And
- 20 if as your friends on the other side are right, that
- 21 there's no Federal cause of action for this type
- 22 of relief, then it seems odd to say but there's going to
- 23 be -- you get the same thing under State law.
- MR. WAXMAN: Well, let me -- let me address
- 25 that head on.

- 1 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Not to prejudge the
- 2 issues, maybe.
- 3 MR. WAXMAN: First of all, the preemption
- 4 question, there's no ambiguity about whether preemption
- 5 was waived. At page 26A of the petition --
- 6 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Oh, no. I
- 7 understand that, but I'm not going to interpret a
- 8 Federal statute based on the decisions of one party to
- 9 waive the argument or not.
- 10 MR. WAXMAN: I completely understand that.
- 11 In Bates v. Dow Agroscience, the Court rejected my
- 12 argument that the -- the farmer in question had a remedy
- 13 under, I believe, it was Texas State law for the
- 14 violation of a substantive -- Texas State law made a
- 15 violation of State law a violation of a substantive
- 16 provision of the Federal FIFRA statute. And I argued in
- 17 that case for the defendant that Congress had considered
- 18 what remedies, if any, to provide to individual farmers
- 19 and had made an advertent decision not to provide any.
- 20 This Court pretty emphatically rejected my
- 21 argument and said that because Texas had made it a
- 22 violation of Texas law to fail to comply with a
- 23 provision of the Federal FIFRA, the plaintiff could get
- 24 a remedy available under Texas law.
- Now, here, I mean, the -- there's nothing --

- 1 I mean, I -- I agree that we -- you know, it's somehow
- 2 unsatisfying to say, well, the only -- the injunction
- 3 that was sought, the order that we went in to say, look,
- 4 you have to order them to give us this manufacturing
- 5 information and give us notice at a time when it's
- 6 coherent to talk about notice about what, and we -- the
- 7 only remedy that the California statute provides is
- 8 injunctive relief. It doesn't allow for damages at all.
- 9 And we're entitled to this. We're a California company.
- 10 They're violating our laws.
- I understand that it's unsatisfactory and
- 12 that, ultimately, some day perhaps, this Court will have
- 13 to decide whether it's -- whether there is a Federal
- 14 enforcement, even if State law didn't exist, although I
- do want to suggest that if this Court says, look,
- 16 "shall" means "shall," and you must if you -- if you
- 17 choose to -- to parachute onto the back of their
- 18 information, you have to at least let them know that
- 19 you're doing it and what you're doing. And in order to
- 20 give them notice in time --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: But that --
- MR. WAXMAN: -- for a court to --
- 23 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- that -- really, the
- 24 State law would end up, under your theory, forcing a
- 25 biosimilar to invoke Phase I. Because at every stage,

- 1 you -- where they choose to opt out, they -- you will
- 2 just run to court and say, my State law remedy is force
- 3 them to take the next step. Give me the application,
- 4 then identify, then do this. You're going to -- there's
- 5 no longer a choice.
- 6 MR. WAXMAN: So, Justice Sotomayor, two
- 7 points. Number one, in terms of shouldn't all this --
- 8 shouldn't all this patent litigation be done early and
- 9 often, everybody understands that the applicant, the
- 10 biosimilar applicant under this Phase I, Phase II
- 11 process alone decides which patents at issue in the
- 12 exchange of lists are going to be adjudicated. The
- 13 patent -- the applicant announces -- the applicant can
- 14 say to the sponsor, in Phase I, we're going to litigate
- 15 all of the patents that are on the (1)(3) lists. The
- 16 only qualification is if the -- if the applicant says,
- 17 I'm not going to -- I don't want to litigate any of
- 18 these things now. I want to wait and see what's
- 19 approved.
- The sponsor has the election of choosing one
- 21 patent, presumably the patent on the molecule itself, to
- 22 adjudicate. So the -- the -- it is in the applicant's
- 23 hands to get all of this litigation on artificial acts
- 24 of infringement upfront.
- 25 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: You're -- you're just --

- 1 all you're saying to me is that there's built-in
- 2 incentives --
- 3 MR. WAXMAN: Now, let --
- 4 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- for the applicant to
- 5 invoke and participate in phase 1.
- 6 MR. WAXMAN: Now, let me --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: What you're not telling
- 8 me is, it's no longer a choice --
- 9 MR. WAXMAN: So let me explain --
- 10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- because State law can
- 11 force them --
- MR. WAXMAN: So --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: -- through you seeking
- 14 injunctions to participate unwillingly.
- MR. WAXMAN: Okay. Let me -- let me go back
- 16 to (9), which I think is the source of Sandoz's argument
- 17 that the statute already provides remedies for the two
- 18 violations that we allege occurred here.
- 19 And if I may, let me -- let me address the
- 20 two substantive provisions differently, because they say
- 21 that (9) (B) is the remedy for a violation of the 180-day
- 22 notice, and (9)(C) is a remedy for the violation of not
- 23 providing the information.
- 24 The notion that (9)(B) is a remedy for the
- 25 failure to provide 180-day notice is -- is crazy.

- 1 The -- what (8) (A) says is, you can't file a
- 2 declaratory-judgment action until you get the notice.
- 3 And what they say is, well, but the remedy of not giving
- 4 notice is that you can file a declaratory-judgment
- 5 action. And not only that, you can file a
- 6 declaratory-judgment action and you must file a
- 7 declaratory-judgment action at a time when you don't
- 8 know when, if ever, the FDA will approve, what it will
- 9 approve, or for what purposes and by what means. And if
- 10 there is a violation of the 180-day notice period, the
- 11 first time that the -- the sponsor is going to know
- 12 about it is when the FDA approves.
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Well, what's -- what's
- 14 wrong with that? Why can't you argue that the notice is
- 15 defective and seek a declaratory judgment on that basis,
- 16 that the notice is insufficient, doesn't provide you
- 17 with adequate notice as required by statute?
- MR. WAXMAN: Well, that -- that, of course,
- 19 is exactly what we claim. They gave -- they purported
- 20 to give us notice the day after they --
- JUSTICE GORSUCH: Right.
- 22 MR. WAXMAN: -- filed their application. We
- 23 said, that's not valid, that's not the right time. The
- 24 question -- I'm separating out the substantive question
- 25 of when notice has to be given --

- 1 JUSTICE GORSUCH: I understand that. If
- 2 you --
- 3 MR. WAXMAN: -- and the remedy.
- 4 JUSTICE GORSUCH: If you say the notice
- 5 itself is defective, apart from when it's given, because
- 6 it doesn't provide enough information, isn't that a
- 7 possible remedy right there?
- 8 MR. WAXMAN: Well, yes. In an instance in
- 9 which -- the notice simply says we are going to begin
- 10 commercial marketing in 180 -- no less than 180 days.
- 11 Our -- the -- you know, the issue in this case is -- the
- 12 substantive issue -- I'll leave aside the enforcement
- 13 question -- is that's not notice. In order to notice
- 14 something, you can't provide notice of something when
- 15 you don't even know it's going to happen. That is,
- 16 notice ordinarily and, for that matter, logically
- 17 implies that the preconditions that are outside your
- 18 control have been satisfied.
- 19 If I say -- this notice early tells you
- 20 what? It tells you I filed an application. And if they
- 21 approve my application, I intend to start marketing
- 22 immediately. I don't know whether they will approve my
- 23 application. I don't know, if they approve it, whether
- 24 they will change the substance, whether they will change
- 25 the indications.

- 1 JUSTICE KAGAN: But isn't that true of a lot
- of what this Act contemplates? I mean, all the round 1
- 3 litigation can occur before the approval is given.
- 4 MR. WAXMAN: That's right. And that's the
- 5 reason why you have to have -- that's why (8)(A) has
- 6 to -- the notice has to come at a time when we know what
- 7 it is that's approved. That is, the parties may
- 8 choose --
- 9 JUSTICE KAGAN: But I guess what I'm saying
- 10 is that it seems as though this statute contemplates
- 11 that you can do a lot of this process prior to the
- 12 approval, but that's not a necessary piece of
- 13 information you need in order to start evaluating
- 14 whether there's infringement.
- MR. WAXMAN: So, Justice Kagan, the -- let's
- 16 say Phase I starts. I mean, I think I probably ought to
- 17 talk about what happens -- their remedy for not
- 18 providing the -- the (1)(2) information at all. But
- 19 let's say the parties decide, okay, we've -- we've each
- 20 listed all of these patents that are potentially
- 21 applicable. That list is coherent if the sponsor knows
- 22 what the application and what manufacturing processes
- 23 are there for. If we don't know that, we have to list
- 24 every patent that we have on every manufacturing process
- 25 that we own, which is incoherent.

- 1 But let's assume that the parties say, okay,
- 2 here are the list of patents. How many does it make
- 3 sense for us to adjudicate now? It certainly makes
- 4 sense for us to adjudicate the patents on the molecule
- 5 and perhaps the purposes of the molecule. It may be we
- 6 think it makes sense to get a court to adjudicate all of
- 7 them. But even in that instance, number one, under
- 8 (1) -- the statute in (1)(7) recognizes that the sponsor
- 9 may well obtain other patents after the lists are
- 10 exchanged. That has happened in this case.
- 11 And in the Apotex case that my friend was
- 12 addressing where they said there are no other patents
- 13 available, it is about to happen in that case, too,
- 14 because the -- the PTO has just allowed claims that read
- on that patent. So, number one, there can be and often
- 16 will be other patents.
- Number two, even if you adjudicate -- get an
- 18 adjudication on the artificial act of infringement,
- 19 number one, if you follow the process, the sponsor gets
- 20 a mandatory injunction under 271(d)(4). And in any
- 21 event, if it turns out that what the FDA has said is,
- 22 well, you know, there have been a lot of -- we require
- 23 lots and lots of amendments to the application. In this
- 24 case they require -- there were 30 amendments made from
- 25 the time the application was filed until it was granted.

- 1 If it turns out that when the FDA issues its
- 2 license, it's licensed something materially different
- 3 than what the application was, the parties and -- and
- 4 the district court have to have some opportunity to say,
- 5 wait a minute, I mean we adjudicated patent infringement
- 6 on the assumption that the manufacturing process would
- 7 be X, Y, and Z, but the FDA didn't approve it. They
- 8 insisted on A, B, and C, and there has to be some
- 9 period -- and that's what the 180 days does -- to allow
- 10 the parties to say even with respect to the phase I
- 11 patents, we now have a real dispute.
- The FDA has approved something different
- 13 than what the application was, and the -- the -- the
- 14 sponsor has to be given some period of time in order to
- 15 figure out what the FDA has approved, and a district
- 16 judge has to be given some period of time to evaluate,
- 17 like what are these patents, what is this compound, what
- 18 are the manufacturing processes, is -- are the --
- 19 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: I'm sorry, Mr. Waxman.
- 20 Assume that there has been phase I, round one and round
- 21 two before the approval. The district court has decided
- 22 one of two things. There is a patent infringement.
- 23 It's issued an injunction. The FDA has narrowed the
- 24 scope of things substantially.
- 25 If the applicant was seeking the world and

- 1 the FDA is the one who narrowed it, why isn't it fair to
- 2 the licensed product holder to let that injunction
- 3 continue until there's now certainty that there isn't?
- 4 If the -- if the patent infringement process ended up
- 5 saying no infringement, district court agreed and there
- 6 is no injunction, so these licensed products is going to
- 7 deal with goods in the market, but they've gotten a shot
- 8 at this, and the claims are now even more narrow.
- 9 MR. WAXMAN: So --
- 10 JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: They lost on all the
- 11 wider ones.
- I -- I'm not sure what unfairness there is
- 13 to the license.
- MR. WAXMAN: So --
- JUSTICE SOTOMAYOR: If you -- if you go
- 16 through the process the way it's anticipated.
- 17 MR. WAXMAN: Number one, it is very -- we've
- 18 not had a situation, and it is remarkably unlikely that
- 19 we will get to a situation in which there are no patent
- 20 disputes left to be resolved once the license issues
- 21 both because, as has happened with respect to our
- 22 product at issue in this case, and in the Apotex case,
- 23 the FDA -- the -- the PTO has indeed issued us a patent
- that bears on this that we couldn't include in the
- 25 lists.

1 Number two, everybody needs some time to be 2 able to figure out whether your hypothesis is right, which is that what the FDA has approved is narrower than 4 what the application was, not broader. And all that the 180-day period does is give us, the referenced product 5 6 sponsor, an opportunity to figure that out. 7 I mean, we have to -- the -- the -- (8) (C) requires the parties to cooperate and expedite discovery 8 9 once the preliminary injunction is filed so that we can 10 figure out, for example, what manufacturing processes the FDA has approved. That's not made public at the 11 12 time that they approve the license. 13 Thank you. 14 CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel. 15 Three minutes, Ms. Maynard. 16 REBUTTAL ARGUMENT OF DEANNE E. MAYNARD 17 ON BEHALF OF THE PETITIONER IN 15-1039 18 MS. MAYNARD: Thank you, Your Honor. 19 There can be no doubt that the judgment that 20 we've petitioned on is a Federal judgment. The -- the 21 Federal Circuit issued a Federal injunction and 22 dismissed their State law claims. 2.3 Two, the -- the statute -- Congress, when it wanted to provide for an injunctive relief of the (1) 24 25 procedures, it did so. It provided for it in only one

- 1 instance: Violations of the confidentiality provisions
- 2 in (1)(1)(H). And significantly, that's also the only
- 3 provision that Congress called a failure to do something
- 4 in (1)(1) a violation. Yet, Amgen wants you to read the
- 5 statute and to read those -- the rest of these
- 6 provisions as implicitly entitling them to an injunction
- 7 that Congress chose not to provide, and instead they
- 8 want to call the remedies Congress did provide as the
- 9 backup. I -- that's a very odd way to read the statute.
- 10 The rights here are patent rights. The
- 11 remedies they were given were patent remedies, and they
- 12 are forceful. They gave them artificial infringement
- 13 actions in the case where you participate in an
- 14 exchange, and in the case where you don't. Congress
- shows no concern in the notice of commercial marketing
- 16 provision with notice being too early. It says at least
- 17 180 days. And when you lift the gate, it allows the --
- 18 the -- the sponsor to go to court and litigate any
- 19 remaining patent rights they have.
- 20 Justice Breyer, the -- Congress knew how to
- 21 require something to come after one event and before
- 22 another. It does it in the very next provision,
- 23 (1)(8)(B). Does not do it in the notice provision. You
- 24 shouldn't read that requirement into the word
- 25 "licensed," which is just a description of the

- 1 biosimilar.
- 2 Congress would not have extended the 12-year
- 3 exclusivity period in such a bizarre way. That was a
- 4 very hotly debated item, and it would extend the
- 5 exclusivity period in every case, even when there are no
- 6 patent rights to litigate.
- 7 Our approach fully allows them to vindicate
- 8 their patent rights. We wrote them and we told them to
- 9 sue us. Now, they delayed, but they could have sued us
- 10 right away. That was the provision Congress allowed.
- 11 And in that suit they got our application, they
- 12 requested as common in -- in patent cases to request all
- of our FDA correspondence. We have a -- a duty to
- 14 continue updating them.
- 15 They added -- they -- they were issued new
- 16 patent during the suit. They have added that patent to
- 17 the suit, which is also common in patent litigation.
- 18 A lot of what they are telling you blinks
- 19 reality about the way the world works, and with respect,
- 20 those kinds of policy arguments are for the Congress.
- 21 This statute works if you just apply it
- 22 according to its terms. The shall conditions are all
- 23 conditions precedent, and that's made clear by the
- 24 (1)(6) provision which says, they shall sue. It would
- 25 be a very odd Federal law to say that is a violation of

	rederal law, not to bring suit. It isn t.
2	Congress provided consequences. If they
3	decide not to sue, then they can only get a reasonable
4	royalty. These are these are shalls, and they do
5	mean must, but the government says they don't mean must
6	in all circumstances. They mean must if you want to
7	continue in this process. And if you don't continue in
8	the process, there are benefits and burdens to both the
9	applicant and the sponsor at every step. And if you go
10	through the statute, and I recognize it's a very
11	articulated scheme, it's all one coherent whole, and it
12	gives them a very powerful remedy.
13	CHIEF JUSTICE ROBERTS: Thank you, counsel.
14	The case is submitted.
15	(Whereupon, at 11:16 a.m., the case in the
16	above-entitled matter was submitted.)
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