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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

\* \* \*

ADOBE SYSTEMS INCORPORATED,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
JOSHUA CHRISTENSON, an individual and  
d/b/a www.softwaresurplus.com; SOFTWARE  
SURPLUS INC.; and Does 1-10, inclusive,  
Defendants.  
AND RELATED CLAIMS.

2:10-CV-00422-LRH-GWF  
AMENDED ORDER

It having come to the court’s attention that in its prior order (doc. #175) upon Adobe’s Motion to Certify and Stay the incorrect document number was cited in the court’s order on page 7, line 7; it therefore now files this order to correct that document number from #168 to #167.

Before the court is plaintiff Adobe Systems Incorporated’s (“Adobe”) Motion to Enter final Judgment or To Certify Order for Interlocutory Appeal and for Order Staying Action Pending Appeal (“Motion to Certify and Stay”, #167<sup>1</sup>). Defendants Joshua Christenson and Software Surplus, Inc. have responded (#170) and Adobe has replied (#174).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Refers to court’s docket number.

<sup>2</sup> In their Response, Defendants have also moved the court to grant them attorney’s fees and to require Adobe and a third-party defendant to retain separate counsel. In light of the disposition below,

1 **I. Facts and Procedural History**

2 On September 10, 2012, the court granted summary judgment in favor of Defendants on  
3 Adobe’s copyright and trademark infringement claims.<sup>3</sup> Adobe alleges that Defendants have made  
4 and distributed copies of Adobe’s software without authorization or license, in violation of Adobe’s  
5 exclusive copyrights of reproduction and distribution. (Complaint (32-2) at ¶ 16.) Adobe further  
6 alleges that Defendants’ use of Adobe’s trademarks in advertising and selling Adobe software has  
7 “confused and deceived . . . the consuming public concerning the source and sponsorship of the  
8 unauthorized copies of the Adobe Software offered, sold and distributed by Defendants.” (*Id.* at  
9 ¶ 18; *see also id.* ¶¶ 25-26.)

10 Defendants counterclaimed against Adobe and a third-party defendant<sup>4</sup> alleging (1)  
11 defamation and defamation *per se*, (2) false light, (3) business disparagement, (4) aiding and  
12 abetting, (5) civil conspiracy, and (6) alter ego or instrumentality. The claims are based on a press-  
13 release issued on November 12, 2009. Among other allegedly defamatory statements, the press  
14 release announced the filing of six “software piracy” lawsuits on Adobe’s behalf against various  
15 online sellers of Adobe software, including Joshua Christensen and Softwaresurplus.com, and  
16 accused them of being “Software Pirates” and “Fraudulent Online Venders” who “swindled both  
17 consumers and Adobe by illegally copying or selling” Adobe’s software and “knowingly engag[ed]  
18 in copyright infringement through the fraudulent sales of Adobe software.” (#87-6, p. 8.)

19 On May 31, 2011, the Magistrate Judge entered an order (#144) granting Defendants’  
20 Motion to Preclude Adobe or SIIA’s Use of or Reliance on Contracts, Licenses or Agreements

21 \_\_\_\_\_  
22 these requests are denied as moot.

23 <sup>3</sup> These are Adobe’s only properly pleaded claims.

24 <sup>4</sup> The third-party defendant is Software Publishers Association d/b/a Software & Information  
25 Industry Association (“SIIA”), the self-described “principal trade association for the software and  
26 digital content industry” (#87-6, p. 9). SIIA issued the press release on which Defendants base all their  
claims.

1 (#127). Finding that Adobe had “failed to identify contracts or license agreements in its Rule 26(a)  
2 disclosures,” the court ordered that Adobe “is precluded from using or introducing license  
3 agreements in support of its motion for summary judgment or at trial” but “is not, however,  
4 precluded from using contracts, license agreements or other documents produced by Defendants in  
5 Defendants’ disclosures or responses to discovery requests.” (Order (#144), pp. 1-2.) Then, on  
6 August 16, 2011, the Magistrate Judge entered a second order (#149) denying Adobe’s motion for  
7 clarification or reconsideration (#147). Rejecting Adobe’s attempts to blunt the impact of the  
8 court’s discovery sanction, the Magistrate Judge clarified, “The ability of Plaintiff to use  
9 Defendants’ documents is limited to those documents it actually produced. The Court never  
10 intended to permit Plaintiff to use other documents that are ‘identified’ or ‘referenced’ in  
11 Defendants’ disclosures but were not actually produced.” (Order (#149), p. 4.) The Magistrate  
12 Judge also rebuffed Adobe’s arguments regarding the limited use of precluded documents for  
13 illustrative purposes, finding it “unnecessary to include language in the order instructing the district  
14 judge on the parameters of his discretion regarding the use of precluded documents for illustrative  
15 as opposed to evidentiary purposes.” (*Id.* at 3.)

16 These orders impacted the court’s determination of claims at summary judgment. In  
17 particular, the court granted summary judgment to Defendants based largely on Adobe’s inability to  
18 produce non-precluded evidence relating to its ownership of the relevant copyrights. (Order of  
19 September 10, 2012 (#166), p. 10.) Adobe now seeks partial judgment under Rule 54(b) in order to  
20 appeal the adverse evidentiary rulings.<sup>5</sup>

## 21 **II. Legal Standard**

22 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54(b) provides

23 When an action presents more than one claim for relief—whether as a claim, counterclaim,  
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25 <sup>5</sup> Adobe advances many questions of law it intends to put before the appellate court, but it is  
26 clear that the adverse evidentiary rulings form the backbone of Adobe’s appeal. (*See* Motion to Certify  
and Stay (#167) at pp. 2:20-26, 3:12-14, 4:15-16, 6 n. 2.)

1 crossclaim, or third-party claim—or when multiple parties are involved, the court may direct  
2 entry of a final judgment as to one or more, but fewer than all, claims or parties only if the  
court expressly determines that there is no just reason for delay.

3 Partial judgment under Rule 54(b) is appropriate where there are distinct and severable claims and  
4 where immediate review of the adjudicated claims will not result in later duplicative proceedings at  
5 the trial or appellate level. *Wood v. GCC Bend, LLC*, 422 F.3d 873, 878-89 (9th Cir. 2005). On the  
6 other hand, partial judgment under Rule 54(b) is inappropriate in routine cases where the risk of  
7 “multiplying the number of proceedings and of overcrowding the appellate docket” outweighs  
8 “pressing needs . . . for an early judgment.” *Morrison-Knudsen Co., Inc. v. Archer*, 655 F.2d 962,  
9 695 (9th Cir. 1981). These needs may include an “expeditious decision of the case.” *See Core-Vent*  
10 *Corp. v. Nobel Industries AB*, 11 F.3d 1482, 1484 (9th Cir. 1993) (quotation marks and citations  
11 omitted). Finally, where the Rule 54(b) claims overlap with non-adjudicated claims, courts have  
12 upheld partial judgment when an “important and controlling legal issue . . . cuts across” both types  
13 of claims. *See Wood*, 422 F.3d at 881; *see also id.* at n. 5 (collecting cases).<sup>6</sup>

14 **III. Discussion**

15 Here, the claims on which Adobe seeks Rule 54(b) judgment overlap with the remaining  
16 claims. However, “sound judicial administration” weighs in favor of entering final judgment on  
17 Adobe’s copyright and trademark infringement claims. *See Wood*, 422 F.3d at 879. First, the  
18 exclusion of Adobe’s licensing evidence “cuts across” both Adobe’s claims (which rely on this  
19 evidence) and Defendants’ counterclaims (which rely on the exclusion to establish falsity).<sup>7</sup> (Order  
20 of September 10, 2012 (#166) at p. 5 (“[W]hether and on what terms Adobe licenses and restricts  
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22 <sup>6</sup> While Adobe also moves the court to certify an interlocutory appeal under 28 U.S.C. §  
23 1292(b), the claims Adobe wishes to appeal have reached the end of the line in this court. Therefore,  
24 appeal following partial final judgment under Rule 54(b) is more appropriate. *See James v. Price Stern*  
*Sloan, Inc.*, 283 F.3d 1064, 1068 n. 6 (9th Cir. 2002) (distinguishing between Rule 54(b) and §  
1292(b)).

25 <sup>7</sup> The counterclaims that involve falsity are Defendants’ defamation, false light, and business  
26 disparagement claims.

1 the distribution and use of its software products is central to the parties’ summary judgment  
2 motions.”.) Therefore, appellate review of this exclusion will aid “expeditious decision” of this  
3 case by staving off a possible second trial on a host of related claims. *See Texaco*, 939 F.2d at 798.<sup>8</sup>

4 Second, this is not a routine case. In *Wood*, the Ninth Circuit disapproved of Rule 54(b)  
5 judgment in an age discrimination case where the “only legal right asserted [on appeal following  
6 judgment under Rule 54(b)] is the right not to be discriminated against on account of age.” 422  
7 F.3d at 882. Thus, the gravamen of the plaintiff’s case was the same as the basis for her Rule 54(b)  
8 appeal. This made (or helped make) the appeal “routine.” *Id.* Here, however, the gravamen of  
9 Adobe’s claims and the basis for its Rule 54(b) appeal are dissimilar: the claims assert copyright  
10 and trademark infringement, but one basis of its Rule 54(b) appeal will be an evidentiary  
11 exclusion.<sup>9</sup> Another basis is the unsettled issue (in this Circuit) of who bears the burden of proof on  
12 the first sale doctrine in civil actions for copyright infringement. (*See* Order of September 10, 2012  
13 (#166) at p. 9.) Under this doctrine, a party may defend against a copyright infringement claim by  
14 showing that he lawfully owned the copy he sold. *See* 17 U.S.C. § 109(a). The court placed the  
15 burden of proving “whether a particular copy was lawfully made or acquired” on Defendants; it  
16 placed the burden of proving that Adobe licenses but does not sell copies of the software  
17 Defendants acquired on Adobe. (*Id.* at p. 9-10.) This unsettled legal issue—potentially dispositive on  
18 Adobe’s copyright claim—takes this case out of the mine run.

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22 <sup>8</sup> Notably, the *Wood* court also considered Rule 54(b) judgment more appropriate where a  
23 plaintiff’s claims had all been resolved at summary judgment (such that the only remaining claims were  
counterclaims). *See* 422 F.3d at 882. That is the situation here.

24 <sup>9</sup> Adobe’s trademark infringement claim fails even if the evidentiary determination is  
25 overturned. (*See* Order of September 10, 2012 at p. 13 (deciding the trademark infringement claim  
26 against Adobe even assuming it had provided valid trademark evidence).) However, efficiency weighs  
in favor of allowing Adobe to appeal this claim alongside its copyright claim because this reduces the  
likelihood of piecemeal appeals.

1 Third, the *Curtiss-Wright* factors support Rule 54(b) judgment. In *Curtiss-Wright Corp. v.*  
2 *General Electric Co.*, 446 U.S. 1 (1980), the Supreme Court approved of the district court’s  
3 consideration of a number of factors in certifying a Rule 54(b) judgment. 446 U.S. at 5-6. These  
4 factors included “whether review of the adjudicated claims would be mooted by any future  
5 developments in the case [and] whether an appellate court would have to decide the same issues  
6 more than once even if there were subsequent appeals.” *Wood*, 422 F.3d at 878 n. 2 (discussing  
7 *Curtiss-Wright*). Here, future developments would not moot a settled evidentiary determination,  
8 and it is unlikely that an appellate court would revisit its decision on the evidentiary issue upon  
9 subsequent appeal. Therefore, Rule 54(b) judgment is appropriate on Adobe’s claims.<sup>10</sup>

10 Finally, a stay is appropriate pending Adobe’s appeal. In this Circuit, the standard for  
11 granting a stay pending appeal is similar to the standard governing preliminary injunctions: the  
12 court considers (1) the likelihood of success on the merits, (2) the likely irreparable injury to the  
13 moving party if the stay is not granted, (3) a balance of hardships favoring the moving party, and  
14 (4) advancement of the public interest. *United States v. Lee, Goddard & Duffy, LLP*, 553 F. Supp.  
15 2d 1164, 1166-67 (C.D. Cal. 2008). This standard is a continuum, where, for example, a greater  
16 advancement of the public interest can compensate for a relatively low likelihood of success.  
17 *CytoSport, Inc. v. Vital Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 617 F. Supp. 2d 1051, 1084 (E.D. Cal. 2009); *see*  
18 *also Winter v. Natural Resources Defense Council*, 555 U.S. 7, 23 (2008) (balancing plaintiffs’  
19 irreparable injury against the public interest). Here, while Adobe’s likelihood of success is low, the  
20 possibility of injury, the balance of hardships, and the public interest in efficient disposition of  
21 litigation favor granting a stay. As noted, Defendants’ counterclaims rely heavily on the evidentiary  
22 ruling that Adobe seeks to appeal. Adobe’s chances of defending against these counterclaims on the

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24 <sup>10</sup> Defendants rely on *Sure-Safe Industries, Inc. v. C & R Pier Manufacturing*, 851 F. Supp.  
25 1469 (S.D. Cal. 1993) for the proposition that Adobe must demonstrate immediate hardship to justify  
26 a Rule 54(b) judgment. (Defendants’ Opposition (#170) at p. 5.) However, hardship is not a required  
showing under Rule 54(b). *See Texaco*, 939 F.2d at 798 (rejecting an “overly restrictive” view of Rule  
54(b) judgment.)

1 existing record are vanishingly small. In addition, given the similar evidentiary dependence of  
2 Adobe's adjudicated claims and the remaining non-adjudicated counterclaims, an appellate  
3 decision will avoid the unnecessary duplication of efforts. For instance, in the event the appellate  
4 court affirms this court's decision, the chances of settlement are high. A stay will therefore prevent  
5 a trial that should never have happened. In the event the appellate court reverses this court's  
6 decision, a stay will prevent two trials with possibly inconsistent outcomes (thereby spawning  
7 duplicative appeals). Finally, as an out-of-state claimant, Adobe more heavily bears the increased  
8 costs associated with two trials.<sup>11</sup>

9 **IV. Conclusion**

10 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Adobe's Motion to Certify and Stay (#167) is  
11 GRANTED. The court hereby directs the Clerk to enter final judgment as to Adobe's copyright  
12 infringement claim and as to Adobe's trademark infringement claim in accordance with the court's  
13 September 10, 2012 Order. Pursuant to Rule 54(b), the court finds no just reason for delaying entry  
14 of judgment on these claims.

15 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that these proceedings are STAYED pending appeal.

16 IT IS SO ORDERED.

17 DATED this 9th day of November, 2012.



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18  
19 LARRY R. HICKS  
20 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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24 <sup>11</sup> A supersedeas bond pending appeal is not required here. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 62(e). These  
25 bonds protect appellee judgment creditors, but Adobe is not entitled to any monetary judgment. See  
26 *Hebert v. Exxon Corp.*, 953 F.2d 936, 938 (5th Cir. 1992); see also *Exxon Valdez v. Exxon Mobil*, 568  
F.3d 1077, 1085 (9th Cir.2009).