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 12 Attorneys for Plaintiff and  
 Counterclaim-Defendant APPLE INC.

13  
 14 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 15 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
 16 SAN JOSE DIVISION

18 APPLE INC., a California corporation,  
 19 Plaintiff,  
 20 v.  
 21 SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD., a  
 Korean business entity; SAMSUNG  
 22 ELECTRONICS AMERICA, INC., a New York  
 corporation; SAMSUNG  
 23 TELECOMMUNICATIONS AMERICA, LLC, a  
 Delaware limited liability company,  
 24 Defendants.  
 25

Case No. 11-cv-01846-LHK (PSG)

**APPLE'S MOTION TO STRIKE  
 SAMSUNG'S UNTIMELY  
 MOTION FOR ADVERSE  
 INFERENCE INSTRUCTION**

1 Samsung’s reflexive motion for an adverse inference instruction against Apple ignores the  
2 entire logic of Judge Grewal’s order. Samsung has been adjudicated a repeat offender.  
3 Judge Grewal knew that another federal court had previously sanctioned Samsung for choosing  
4 “not to flip an ‘off-switch’” on its auto-delete email function, “even after litigation began.”  
5 (Dkt. 1321 at 2 (July 24 Order at 2.)) Yet Samsung chose not to “build[] itself an off-switch—  
6 and us[e] it—in future litigation such as this one.” (*Id.*) Notwithstanding the prior sanctions  
7 order, Samsung continued to auto-delete emails when under a duty to preserve them, without any  
8 systemic oversight to ensure that individuals preserved relevant emails. This history – which has  
9 no counterpart in Apple’s conduct – was a major factor in Judge Grewal’s Order.

10 Samsung’s motion is beyond untimely, and should be stricken on that basis. It was filed  
11 just *two court days before trial*. This latest gambit in Samsung’s repeated efforts to disrupt the  
12 Court’s and Apple’s efforts to prepare for trial in an orderly manner should be rejected out of  
13 hand.

14 Samsung had ample time to file a motion earlier in the case, but failed to do so. Indeed,  
15 Samsung deposed Apple’s Rule 30(b)(6) witness on document retention issues on February 23,  
16 2012—more than five months ago. The facts recited in Samsung’s motion have been known for  
17 months. Samsung presented this same “evidence” in its papers opposing Apple’s motion back in  
18 May. (*Compare* Dkt. 13881-1 (July 26, 2012 Binder Decl.) ¶¶ 5-15 & Exs. 1-3, *with* Dkt. 987-  
19 39 (May 29, 2012 Binder Decl.) ¶¶ 20-29 & Exs. 2-4.) Yet as recently as July 6, when  
20 Samsung’s counsel signed the Joint Pretrial Statement and Proposed Order, it indicated no  
21 intention to file an adverse inference motion. (Dkt. No. 1189 at 21-22 (“Further Discovery Or  
22 Motions”).

23 Remarkably, Samsung claims that a footnote in Judge Grewal’s July 24 Order granting-in-  
24 part Apple’s motion for adverse inference instructions authorizes Samsung to file the motion  
25 now. According to Samsung: “Judge Grewal noted that Samsung was entitled to pursue  
26 spoliation remedies against Samsung ‘at the appropriate time.’ Order at 16, n.82. If Magistrate  
27 Judge Grewal’s order on Apple’s motion for adverse inference instructions is upheld, and with  
28 trial beginning in a matter of days, that time is now.” (Dkt. No. 1389 at 3.)

1           There is nothing in Judge Grewal’s Order that suggesting that he intended to authorize  
2 Samsung to file an adverse inference motion now—two days before trial. The footnote on which  
3 Samsung relies says that Samsung could have filed a motion at the appropriate time, but of course  
4 it did not:

5                         Samsung’s argument that Apple failed to issue litigation hold  
6 notices in August 2010 is irrelevant to the court’s determination  
7 here. Samsung *has always been* free to argue, at the appropriate  
8 time, that Apple too is guilty of spoliation. In any event, that  
9 motion is not currently before the court.

10           (Dkt No. 1321 at 16 n.82 (emphasis added).) Nothing in that statement opens the door now to  
11 motions that should have been brought months ago.

12           Nor can Samsung excuse its delay based on not knowing how Judge Grewal would rule on  
13 Apple’s motion. That Samsung has lost on what it regards as a legal issue does not excuse its  
14 failure to bring a timely motion on an issue where all the facts were known. As indicated in the  
15 footnote quoted above, Samsung’s opposition argued in part that Apple had not issued litigation  
16 hold notices in August 2010. Samsung clearly could have made its own motion then, but made a  
17 strategic decision not to. Further, Samsung’s premise that Apple’s duty to preserve mirrored  
18 Samsung’s is erroneous. As Judge Grewal noted, Apple argued that “Samsung must have known  
19 in August 2010 that it had no plans to alter its products,” while Apple only learned that Samsung  
20 “would not seek a negotiated end to their disagreements” once “Samsung announced the release  
21 of ‘a new round of infringing products’ in Spring 2011.” (Dkt. No. 1321 at 15 & n.80 (citation  
22 omitted).) And while Samsung is a serial offender, Samsung can point to no such conduct by  
23 Apple.

24           Samsung has tried before to extend the time for filing motions, and this Court rejected  
25 Samsung’s efforts. In March, Samsung sought an extension of the deadline to file motions to  
26 compel—in part to file a “me too” motion corresponding to Apple’s motion to compel  
27 depositions of certain Samsung “apex” witnesses. (Dkt. No. 800, *See* Dkt. No. 805 at 2-3.) The  
28 Court denied Samsung’s requested extension and required adherence to the deadlines set by the  
Local Rules. (Dkt. No. 811.) It should do so again, and strike Samsung’s untimely motion.

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Dated: July 27, 2012

MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP

By:           /s/ Michael A. Jacobs            
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