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 Counterclaim-Defendant APPLE INC.

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

17  
 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 OPPOSITION TO  
 SAMSUNG’S MOTION FOR  
 SPOILIATION ADVERSE  
 INFERENCE INSTRUCTION  
 AGAINST APPLE**

26  
 27  
 28

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## INTRODUCTION

1  
2 Unlike Samsung, Apple did not spoliage evidence. Apple does not use an email system  
3 that automatically deletes emails after 14 days. Apple was not sanctioned before for its “decision  
4 not to flip an ‘off-switch’ even after litigation began.” (Dkt. No. 1321 at 2.) Apple employs  
5 rigorous measures to ensure that relevant emails and other evidence are preserved.

6 Also unlike Samsung, Apple did not anticipate litigation in August 2010. The Court  
7 relied on the fact that Samsung itself had resolved all doubts about whether it anticipated  
8 litigation when it notified employees that “there is a reasonable likelihood of future patent  
9 litigation . . . .” (*Id.* at 16.) Samsung knew that it intended to continue making and releasing  
10 infringing products, and would thus provoke litigation with Apple, which is why it issued notices.  
11 Apple was not privy to Samsung’s intent, nor did it issue any similar statement.

12 Samsung’s “me too” motion falls far short of meeting the standards set forth in this  
13 Court’s Order that imposed an adverse inference jury instruction against Samsung. Samsung’s  
14 motion rests entirely on two charts showing limited email productions from some Apple  
15 custodians. But the Court’s Order did not sanction Samsung just because of “statistical contrasts”  
16 in its productions. The Order that found that “Apple has suffered prejudice as a result of  
17 Samsung’s spoliation of evidence” because “senior Samsung employees whose internal  
18 communications would have been especially probative to the claims at issue in this litigation”  
19 “used mySingle and produced little or no relevant documents.” (Dkt. No. 1321 at 23.) The Court  
20 discussed specific documents and categories of documents these custodians should have produced  
21 but did not. (*Id.* at 19-20.)

22 Samsung makes no comparable showing, and fails to offer any analysis of why the  
23 custodians it identified should have had a larger number of relevant emails in the timeframe it  
24 places at issue. Nor could Samsung have made such a showing, had it tried. There are logical  
25 reasons that these Apple custodians produced limited numbers of documents—and few  
26 documents between August 2010 and April 2011. Samsung’s charts include custodians who left  
27 Apple before August 2010, whose documents were privileged, and who played no role in  
28 designing Apple’s products.

1 Samsung's motion reveals a gross misunderstanding of the Court's Order and a complete  
2 lack of contrition for the conduct that led to that Order. The motion is meritless and must be  
3 denied.

4 **I. SAMSUNG FAILS TO MAKE A THRESHOLD SHOWING THAT ANY**  
5 **EVIDENCE WAS SPOLIATED**

6 Courts have authority "to make appropriate evidentiary rulings *in response to the*  
7 *destruction or spoliation of relevant evidence.*" See, e.g., *Glover v. BIC Corp.*, 6 F.3d 1318, 1329  
8 (9th Cir. 1993) (emphasis added). Without a threshold showing that evidence has been destroyed,  
9 there is obviously no basis for spoliation sanctions of any kind.

10 There is no basis to find that Apple spoliated evidence. Unlike Samsung, Apple has a  
11 practice of document retention and does not use an auto-delete email system. Apple employs  
12 rigorous measures to ensure that relevant evidence is preserved for litigation—and most of the  
13 Apple custodians identified in Samsung's charts were subject to litigation holds well before  
14 August 2010. As Samsung well knows, there are logical reasons that these Apple custodians  
15 produced a limited number of documents and few documents between August 2010 and April  
16 2011.

17 **A. Unlike Samsung, Apple Does Not Use An Auto-Delete Email System.**

18 Apple has no automatic email deletion policies or systems. (See Decl. of Beth  
19 Kellermann in Supp. of Apple's Opp. to Samsung's Mot. for Spoliation Adverse Inference  
20 Instruction Against Apple ("Kellermann Decl.") ¶ 3.) Apple has no policy requiring employees  
21 to delete particular emails. (*Id.* ¶ 5.) Apple employees who are *not* subject to document retention  
22 notices are encouraged to keep the size of their email accounts below certain limits, but Apple  
23 ensures that employees who *are* under document retention obligations *do not* receive any notices  
24 about the size of their email accounts. (*Id.*) Even for employees who are not under any  
25 obligation to retain documents, Apple's attempts to limit the size of email accounts goes no  
26 further than the issuance of automatic notices. (*Id.*) There simply is no automatic email deletion  
27 system or policy at Apple, period. (*Id.* ¶ 3.)  
28

1 This is a crucial difference between Apple and Samsung. To preserve emails, Samsung's  
2 employees had to take the extraordinary steps of reviewing their emails to identify the relevant  
3 ones and then hitting "save," and had to do so every two weeks. As described in the Introduction  
4 to the July 24 Order, despite Samsung's having been sanctioned before for its "decision not to flip  
5 an 'off-switch' even after litigation began," it chose not to "build[] itself an off-switch." (Dkt.  
6 No. 1321 at 2.) The Order explained:

7 In effect, Samsung kept the shredder on long after it should have  
8 known about this litigation, and simply trusted its custodial  
9 employees to save relevant evidence from it. The stark difference  
10 in production from mySingle and Microsoft Outlook custodians  
11 makes clear that this plan fell woefully short of the mark.

12 (*Id.* at 23.)

13 By contrast, Apple's emails were preserved unless its employees took affirmative steps to  
14 delete them. Empirical research establishes that there is an enormous difference between systems  
15 like Samsung's that require individuals to "opt in," by taking affirmative actions to preserve, and  
16 systems like Apple's that require individuals to "opt out," by taking affirmative actions to delete.  
17 *See* Cass R. Sunstein and Richard H. Thaler, *Libertarian Paternalism Is Not an Oxymoron*,  
18 70 U. Chi. L. Rev. 1159, 1172 (2003). Moreover, for many key employees Apple separately  
19 retained a copyset of their work-related emails as a result of earlier document collections.  
20 Samsung's unwavering adherence to its auto-delete email system caused spoliation, and Apple  
21 used no such auto-delete system.

22 **B. Apple Has Implemented Rigorous Measures To Preserve Evidence.**

23 Apple's policies and practices for document retention in connection with litigation are  
24 rigorous, thorough, and state-of-the-art. (Kellermann Decl. ¶ 2.) Apple has a team of litigation  
25 eDiscovery specialists who operate under the direction of Litigation eDiscovery Manager Beth  
26 Kellermann, whom Samsung deposed more than five months ago as Apple's corporate  
27 representative on document preservation and collection. As Ms. Kellermann has explained,  
28 Apple issues document retention notices to all employees who counsel has determined may have  
information that is potentially relevant to a specific matter. (*Id.* ¶ 4.) Document retention notices  
are typically sent by email from the Vice President, Litigation to individual custodians. (*Id.* ¶ 5.)

1 After a legal hold issues, counsel may conduct individual data-collection interviews of those  
2 individuals identified as likely to have relevant information. (*Id.* ¶ 4.) During the interview,  
3 employees are asked questions about their document- and email-storage practices. (*Id.*) Counsel  
4 also separately confirms that each individual interviewed has received a document retention  
5 notice and understands his or her document retention obligations. (*Id.*) If relevant documents are  
6 identified during the course of the interview, a collection is conducted by a computer analyst  
7 specially trained in techniques for collecting data from Apple computer equipment in a  
8 forensically sound manner. (*Id.*) Typically, such a collection includes making a *complete* copy  
9 of *all* of the employee’s work-related email accounts. (*Id.*)

10 **C. Apple Custodians Identified In Samsung’s Charts Were Subject To Litigation**  
11 **Holds Independent Of This Lawsuit.**

12 Over the years leading up to this action, many Apple employees were subject to multiple  
13 document retention notices relating to different lawsuits. As a result, the rigorous document  
14 retention preservation methods described above had already been implemented before August  
15 2010 for many of the custodians named in Samsung’s charts:

- 16 • Bart Andre received 19 retention notices
- 17 • Brian Huppi received 3 retention notices
- 18 • Christopher Stringer received 14 retention notices
- 19 • Duncan Kerr received 16 retention notices
- 20 • Eugene Whang received 8 retention notices
- 21 • Jonathan Ive received 41 retention notices
- 22 • Matthew Rohrbach received 17 retention notices
- 23 • Rico Zorkendorfer received 1 retention notice
- 24 • Shin Nishibori received 3 retention notices
- 25 • Steven Lemay received 32 retention notices
- 26 • Scott Forstall received 78 retention notices

27 (Kellerman Decl. ¶ 7.)  
28

1           The net effect of the regular issuance of so many document retention notices is that many  
2 Apple employees have adopted the practice of attempting to retain all substantive documents and  
3 communications relating to their work. (*Id.* ¶ 7.) Thus, although the subject matter of the  
4 documents subject to the prior retention notices may not have overlapped entirely with those of  
5 the instant case and many would have expired, those notices greatly reduced any risk that relevant  
6 information was destroyed.

7           In addition to having received retention notices in other cases, many Apple employees  
8 have been through prior collections in other cases. Apple typically makes a complete copy of all  
9 work-related email when it conducts a document collection. (*Id.* ¶ 4.) This preserves not only  
10 those emails that may be relevant to the particular issue triggering the litigation hold, but *all* the  
11 employees' work emails, which are then available for production in future cases. Prior email  
12 collections of senior executives such as Steve Jobs, Jonathan Ive, and Scott Forstall—all of whom  
13 are listed in Samsung's charts—were among those retained and used for this case. (*Id.* ¶ 9.) This  
14 safeguard further reduced the risk that any relevant email was lost.

15           Apple implemented separate procedures for its former CEO Steve Jobs, who was regularly  
16 identified as having data that could potentially be relevant to many different pieces of litigation.  
17 (*Id.* ¶ 8.) Apple retained and searched his data and apprised him of the materials he was required  
18 to preserve. (*Id.*) As part of these procedures, Apple from time to time made and retained copies  
19 of his email account. (*Id.*) There is no basis to speculate that any Jobs emails were destroyed.

20           **D. Samsung's Charts Do Not Indicate Spoliation Of Evidence**

21           Samsung's supposed "evidence" of spoliation consists of nothing more than charts  
22 identifying (1) some Apple custodians who produced few to no emails and documents, and  
23 (2) some custodians whose productions contained fewer emails that they sent or received than  
24 were produced from the files of others. These charts, standing alone, do not establish or even  
25 suggest spoliation.

26           First, the "statistical contrasts" that Samsung attempts to establish are insufficient to  
27 establish spoliation. Samsung's insistence that this Court sanctioned Samsung based solely on  
28 comparable statistics shows a gross misunderstanding of the Court's Order. The Order



1 specifically addressed the consequences of Samsung’s failure to suspend its auto-delete function,  
2 analyzing the lack of evidence produced by “at least 14 key fact witnesses” who would have had  
3 evidence “especially probative to the claims at issue in this litigation.” (Dkt. No. 1321 at 19-21,  
4 23.) The Order did not create a per se rule that a custodians’ failure to produce email, large  
5 quantities of documents, or documents produced by other employees warrants an adverse  
6 inference instruction. Samsung does not explain why the custodians it points to would have had  
7 relevant evidence between August 2010 and April 2011, and offers no analysis of documents that  
8 other employees produced that these custodians did not. Samsung’s charts provide far less than  
9 what the Court’s Order relied upon to find that a spoliation sanction against Samsung was  
10 warranted.

11 Samsung knows perfectly well why many of the individuals included in its first chart  
12 (Mot. at 6-7) would have few to no emails or documents in Apple’s production. For instance:

- 13 • Chris Harris and Mark Lee are model builders who have *no role* in designing  
14 Apple’s products. (See Decl. of Jason Bartlett in support of Apple’s Opp. to  
15 Samsung’s Mot. for Spoliation Adverse Inference Instruction Against Apple  
16 (“Bartlett Decl.”) Ex. 7 at 43:25-45:3; Bartlett Decl. Ex. 8 at 36:25-37:22, 64:4-  
17 15.) There is no reason to believe that they would have generated emails  
18 responsive to Samsung’s document requests.
- 19 • Mark Buckley is a financial analyst who prepares financial information obtained  
20 from Apple’s Finance department for production in litigation. He also regularly  
21 testifies as Apple’s corporate representative in depositions. Apple told Samsung  
22 that it would collect but not produce Mr. Buckley’s emails because they are  
23 predominantly work product. Instead, Apple produced the financial summaries  
24 Mr. Buckley prepared for this case—exactly what Apple said it would do.  
25 (Bartlett Decl. Ex. ¶ 3; Ex. 1.)
- 26 • Brian Huppi *left* Apple in April 2010, as he informed Samsung’s lawyers who  
27 deposed him. (Bartlett Decl. ¶ 7; Ex. 4 at 9:20-10:17.) He was recently rehired,  
28

1 which is the reason he received a document retention notice relating to this case in  
2 January 2012. (Bartlett Decl. ¶ 7.)

- 3 • Douglas Satzger left Apple in 2008 when he was not subject to a document  
4 retention notice, so his emails were not retained. (Kellermann Decl. ¶ 10; Bartlett  
5 Decl. Ex. 6.)
- 6 • Samsung alleges that Quinn Hoellwarth worked on the prosecution of the '949 and  
7 '757 patents. Samsung is wrong, but in any event those are patents at issue in the  
8 parties' separate ITC litigation, not this one. The prosecution work  
9 Mr. Hoellwarth did in connection with the patents-in-suit in *this* case took place  
10 *before* he joined Apple, and Apple collected and produced documents regarding  
11 that work from his former employer. (Bartlett Decl. ¶ 5.)
- 12 • Evans Hankey is not an inventor on any patent in suit and did not work on the  
13 industrial design of the original iPhone. (*Id.* Ex. 10.) She does not consider  
14 herself an industrial designer. She manages meetings and supervises CAD  
15 computer operators and human factors engineers. (*Id.*)

16 Samsung's continued willingness to play fast-and-loose with the facts further discredits  
17 Samsung's baseless motion.

18 Samsung's second chart lists nine custodians who produced fewer emails than were  
19 produced, with their names on them, from the files of others. Many of the numbers in this chart  
20 are simply wrong. For example, according to Samsung's chart, Apple produced 1,676 non-  
21 custodial emails for Scott Forstall. (Mot. at 8.) Our records show that Apple produced a total of  
22 1,027 emails sent by, received by, or copying Mr. Forstall, counting both custodial and non-  
23 custodial email. (Bartlett Decl. ¶ 2.) Similarly, Samsung claims that Apple produced 2,028 non-  
24 custodial emails for Stephen Lemay (Mot. at 8), even though Apple produced a total of 1,029  
25 custodial *and* non-custodial emails sent by, received by, or copying Mr. Lemay. (Bartlett Decl.  
26 ¶ 2.) Samsung's count of non-custodial emails is also incorrect for Eugene Whang, Jonathan Ive,  
27 Matthew Rohrbach, Shin Nishibori, Chris Stringer, and Steve Jobs. (*Id.*)

1 Samsung also is wrong that the identified custodians' failure to produce some emails  
2 produced from others' files establishes spoliation. Samsung fails to account for the fact that  
3 Apple used different search parameters in searching for documents in the custodial files of  
4 different employees, in accordance with their roles in the company and their relationship to the  
5 case. Thus, it can be perfectly appropriate for one employee to produce a document that another  
6 does not. Apple's search terms were disclosed to Samsung during discovery in correspondence  
7 and in the "transparency disclosures" that the Court ordered the parties' to provide. (Bartlett  
8 Decl. ¶ 6.)

9 Nor does Samsung account for the fact that the bulk of Apple's production of custodial  
10 and non-custodial emails from the nine employees listed in Samsung's chart were created before  
11 August 23, 2010, when Samsung contends Apple became subject to a duty to preserve. (*Id.* ¶ 2.)  
12 Samsung can hardly fault Apple for any discrepancies among employees in retaining emails  
13 created before Samsung asserts Apple had a duty to preserve. To the contrary, the fact that Apple  
14 produced more than 4,000 emails from these nine employees that pre-dated August 23, 2010  
15 confirms that Apple preserved rather than destroyed evidence—even before it was supposedly  
16 under a preservation duty. For example, Samsung points to non-custodial emails sent or received  
17 by Douglas Satzger. Mr. Satzger left Apple in 2008 when he was not under a document retention  
18 obligation. His work emails were not retained. (Kellermann Decl. ¶ 10; Bartlett Decl. Ex. 6.)  
19 Samsung's chart confirms that others retained emails long after Mr. Satzger left Apple, but that is  
20 surely no evidence of spoliation.

21 In sum, Samsung fails to show that Apple destroyed *any* relevant evidence, let alone that it  
22 did so at a time and in a manner that constitutes spoliation. For this reason alone, Samsung's  
23 motion should be denied. There is, moreover, nothing in the Court's Order sanctioning Samsung  
24 for spoliation that would lead to a contrary conclusion.

## 25 **II. THE FACTS AND CONCLUSIONS THAT LED THIS COURT TO SANCTION** 26 **SAMSUNG DO NOT LEAD TO THE SAME RESULT AGAINST APPLE**

27 In issuing spoliation sanctions against Samsung, the Court applied the following three-part  
28 test:

1            “[a] party seeking an adverse inference instruction (or other  
2            sanctions) based on the spoliation of evidence must establish the  
3            following three elements: (1) that the party having control over the  
4            evidence had an obligation to preserve it at the time it was  
5            destroyed; (2) that the records were destroyed with a ‘culpable state  
6            of mind;’ and (3) that the evidence was ‘relevant’ to the party’s  
7            claim or defense such that a reasonable trier of fact could find that it  
8            would support that claim or defense.”

9            (Dkt. No. 1321 at 6-7 (footnotes omitted) (quoting *Zubulake v. UBS Warburg LLC*, 220 F.R.D.  
10            212, 220 (S.D.N.Y. 2003)). Even if Samsung had established the threshold requirement that  
11            documents were destroyed—which it did not—Samsung fails to establish any of the three  
12            required elements for spoliation. The facts that led the Court to sanction Samsung for its  
13            spoliation do not apply to Apple.

14            **A.        Samsung Fails To Show That The Apple Was Under A Duty To Preserve**  
15            **Relevant Evidence Beginning In August 2010**

16            The Court’s Order relied on evidence that on August 23, 2010, Samsung issued litigation  
17            hold notices to some employees stating in relevant part that “*there is a reasonable likelihood of*  
18            *future patent litigation between Samsung and Apple unless a business resolution can be*  
19            *reached,*” which the Court found to be an admission that Samsung recognized that litigation was  
20            foreseeable. (Dkt. No. 1321 at 16-17 (footnote omitted).) Samsung contends that Apple was  
21            necessarily under a duty to preserve at the same time, because Apple prepared the August  
22            presentation to Samsung and it was “Apple that chose to litigate.” (Mot. at 5.)

23            Samsung is wrong that Apple’s duty to preserve mirrored Samsung’s. Apple negotiated  
24            with Samsung in good faith after first apprising Samsung of its infringement claims. It was only  
25            after Samsung announced a new round of infringing products in Spring 2011 that Samsung made  
26            clear to Apple that it would not stop copying Apple’s products. (Dkt. No. 128 ¶¶ 18-22.)  
27            Samsung, in contrast, was designing and planning to release new infringing products throughout  
28            that period, and therefore cannot claim that it did not anticipate litigation. (*See, e.g.*, Dkt. No. 987  
(under seal) at 4 (describing pre-complaint documents as “relat[ing] to steps in the design and  
development process).) Only Samsung knew that its continuing conduct would provoke litigation  
between the parties, and that is why Samsung notified its employees that litigation was reasonably  
likely.

1 Samsung's cited authority recognizes that litigation "will generally be less foreseeable"  
2 when parties "have a business relationship that is mutually beneficial," as Samsung and Apple  
3 had. *Micron Tech., Inc. v. Rambus Inc.*, 645 F.3d 1311, 1325 (Fed. Cir. 2011). (See Dkt.  
4 No. 1392 at 2 (Samsung's description of parties' "longstanding business relationship . . . and the  
5 history of successful negotiations between them").<sup>1</sup> In the absence of additional information  
6 about Samsung's plans, Apple was entitled to rely on the parties' business relationship while the  
7 parties negotiated. Samsung, on the other hand, knew it was planning a new round of infringing  
8 products, and thus was not entitled to rely on this business relationship.

9 **B. Samsung Fails To Show That Apple Acted With A Culpable State Of Mind**

10 Samsung's attempt to transfer this Court's findings of Samsung's conscious disregard of  
11 its preservation duties to Apple smacks of both denial and defiance. The Court's discussion of  
12 Samsung's disregard of its preservation duties is firmly set in the context of Samsung's auto-  
13 delete email system. The Court explained:

14 It is Samsung's continued use of its biweekly email destruction  
15 policy, Apple argues, without any methodology for verifying  
16 whether Samsung employees at all complied with the instructions  
17 they were given, that is dispositive to the instant question [of  
18 Samsung's "culpable state of mind"].... The court agrees with  
19 Apple.

20 (Dkt. No. 1321 at 17-18.) Even after having been sanctioned before for auto-deleting emails  
21 during litigation, Samsung chose not to "build[] itself an off-switch—and us[e] it—in future  
22 litigation such as this one," the Court observed. (*Id.* at 2.) Apple does not auto-delete, and  
23 therefore did not need to build an off-switch.

24 Samsung asserts that Apple acted in conscious disregard of its preservation obligations  
25 because it did not issue litigation hold notices until after it filed its complaint. As shown above,

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26 <sup>1</sup> Contrary to Samsung's argument (Mot. at 4, 9), *Micron* did not hold that a plaintiff's  
27 duty to preserve necessarily arises before its opponent's does. There the court noted that "when  
28 Rambus sued Hitachi," it was the plaintiff and made the decision that "was the determining factor  
in whether or not litigation would in fact ensue." 645 F.3d at 1325 (emphasis added). But that  
was just one factor in the "totality of the circumstances" that the court considered in determining  
when litigation was reasonably foreseeable. *Id.* Here, unlike in *Micron*, Apple was entitled to  
rely on the parties' long-standing, mutually beneficial business relationship, which was another  
factor identified by the *Micron* court. *Id.*

1 Apple was under no duty to preserve until it learned of Samsung’s intent to release new infringing  
2 products in Spring 2011. Samsung cites no authority finding any impropriety—much less  
3 “conscious disregard”—in a short delay between filing a complaint and issuing hold notices. To  
4 the contrary, Samsung relied on authority holding that “[m]ere speculation that documents must  
5 have been destroyed in the absence of a litigation hold is insufficient to show spoliation.”  
6 *Federal Trade Commc’n v. Lights of Am. Inc.*, No. SACV 10-1333 JVS (MLGx), 2021 WL  
7 1095008, at \*4 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 20, 2012). See also *Coburn PN II, Inc.*, No. 2:07-cv-00662-KJD-  
8 LRL, 2010 WL 3895764, at \*6 (D. Nev. Sept. 30, 2010) (Defendant’s “protest that . . . it should  
9 have received more emails from a specific time period, is insufficient to support a claim that  
10 [plaintiff] intentionally destroyed relevant evidence”); *Kinally v. Rogers Corp.*, No. CV-06-2704-  
11 PHX-JAT, 2008 WL 4850116, at \*5 (D. Ariz. Nov. 7, 2008) (lack of production of email  
12 insufficient to prove spoliation).

13 Nor was Apple remiss simply because it issued notices in January 2012 to five employees  
14 who Samsung describes as “critical designers and inventors of the very patents it asserted were  
15 infringed.” (Mot. at 3.) This wild accusation is premised on the dates that document retention  
16 notices were issued to Christopher Harris, Christopher Hood, Mark Lee, Chris Prest and Brian  
17 Huppi. (Mot. at 4 (naming Huppi and citing Binder Decl. ¶ 8); Binder Decl. ¶ 8 (naming Harris,  
18 Hood, Lee, and Prest).) Brian Huppi is the *only* inventor in that bunch. Yet as discussed above,  
19 he *left* Apple in April 2010 and received a document retention notice less than a month after he  
20 returned to Apple January 31 of this year. (Bartlett Decl. ¶ 7.)<sup>2</sup>

21 None of the other four employees was an inventor or designer on the patents at issue.  
22 Christopher Harris and Mark Lee are model makers who, as Apple told Samsung on multiple  
23 occasions, did not participate in designing Apple’s products. (*Id.* Ex. 3.) As predicted, Mark Lee  
24 had only eight emails that met the criteria for production in this case and Christopher Harris *none*.  
25 (*Id.* ¶ 2.) Christopher Hood is a CAD computer operator whose job is to implement designs  
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27 <sup>2</sup> Notably, Brian Huppi was an inventor on the ’607 patent, which has been *dismissed*  
28 without prejudice from the case.

1 created by the industrial designers in computer models. (*Id.* Ex. 3.) Apple did not identify him as  
2 potentially relevant to the issues in dispute, but issued a hold notice anyway after Samsung  
3 noticed his deposition in December. (*Id.*) In any event, Samsung does not complain that too few  
4 documents were produced from his files—Mr. Hood does not appear in Samsung’s charts.  
5 Christopher Prest is a mechanical designer, not an industrial designer, who worked on *materials*  
6 relating to later generation iPhones. He did not work on the original iPhone at all, nor on the  
7 project that led to the issuance of the D’889 tablet design patent. (Bartlett Decl. Ex. 11 at 6:18-  
8 21, 25:1-20.) Further, none of the asserted claims contain materials-related elements. Mr. Prest’s  
9 role was, *at most*, peripheral to the issues in dispute. Apple issued a hold notice to Mr. Prest only  
10 in an abundance of caution after Samsung noticed him for deposition in December.

11 **C. Samsung Fails To Show That Any Documents That Supposedly Were Not**  
12 **Preserved Would Have Been Relevant**

13 Unlike Samsung, Apple has few documents created between August 2010 and April 2011  
14 that are relevant to this dispute. Apple’s discoverable documents, especially those from the  
15 custodians Samsung mentions in its brief, largely date from before August 2010. This is because  
16 the work Apple inventors and designers did that pertains to this case was largely finished by 2007  
17 in the case of the iPhone, and by early 2010 in the case of the iPad. Of all the witnesses identified  
18 in Samsung’s analysis, only one was identified as having evidence relevant to Samsung’s  
19 counterclaims against Apple. (Mot. at 6 (identifying Curt Rothert).) And except for Steve Jobs,  
20 none was involved in negotiations with Samsung. Nearly all of the witnesses are involved in the  
21 case because of their work *before* August 2010 relating to Apple’s claimed designs and  
22 inventions.

23 Samsung, by contrast, had just launched its first round of infringing products when the  
24 parties started negotiating in August 2010, and (unknown to Apple) started working on a second  
25 round of infringing products with an intent to release them in Spring 2011. Thus Samsung’s  
26 failure to implement its litigation hold after August 2010 led to the destruction of a great deal of  
27 evidence that is *directly* relevant to the facts in dispute. For example, Apple showed that  
28 “Minyouk Lee, the head Samsung designer responsible for the industrial design of Samsung’s

1 accused Galaxy S products, did not produce any emails.” (Dkt. No. 1321 at 20.) Mr. Lee’s  
2 documents were clearly relevant, especially as Samsung has informed Apple and this Court that  
3 Mr. Lee “will testify regarding ... design of the accused Samsung products.” (Dkt. No. 1278 at 4.)

4 Nor is Mr. Lee the only example Apple cited in support of its motion. Also on Samsung’s  
5 witness list is Dr. Won Pyo Hong. (Dkt. No. 1278 at 24.) As discussed in the Court’s Order,  
6 Dr. Hong is

7 the head of Samsung’s Product Strategy Team, which includes the  
8 Design Group responsible for designing Samsung’s ‘Galaxy’ smart  
9 phones and tablet computers.... Dr. Hong failed to preserve his  
10 April 17, 2011 email regarding comparisons of Apple products that  
11 the court cited in granting Apple’s motion to compel his deposition.  
Dr. Hong also failed to preserve an email he received that describe  
how Samsung needed to respond to the iPad2 with a slimmer  
Galaxy Tab.

12 (Dkt. No. 1321 at 19-20 (footnotes omitted).) The Court discussed three other “particularly  
13 noteworthy” examples of key Samsung employees who had failed to preserve relevant emails.

14 (*Id.*) Based on Apple’s showing, the Court found that “Apple has suffered prejudice as a result of  
15 Samsung’s spoliation of evidence,” including because several “senior Samsung employees whose  
16 internal communications would have been especially probative to the claims at issue in this  
17 litigation” “used mySingle and produced little or no relevant documents.” (Dkt. No. 1321 at 23.)

18 In contrast to Apple’s fulsome showing that the missing documents would have been  
19 relevant, Samsung relies *only* on statistics. (Mot. at 6-8.) Thus, Samsung’s motion does not even  
20 attempt to establish the critical element of relevance. And for reasons discussed above, Samsung  
21 could not have established relevance if it had tried.

### 22 **III. SAMSUNG IS NOT ENTITLED TO ANY ADVERSE INFERENCE** 23 **INSTRUCTION AGAINST APPLE**

24 *If* actual spoliation occurs, and *if* the party seeking sanctions establishes all three elements  
25 of the test for sanctions, a court must then determine “the least drastic [sanction] available to  
26 adequately mitigate the prejudice” to the other party. (Dkt. No. 1321 at 22.) Because Samsung  
27 has failed to establish actual spoliation or *any* of the three elements required for sanctions, there  
28 has been no sanctionable conduct and no sanction is warranted.



1 Samsung's argument for an adverse inference sanction against Apple does not even  
2 attempt to apply the three-part legal test for sanctions. Samsung simply asserts that, because  
3 Apple "fail[ed] to issue *any* litigation hold notices until after it filed this lawsuit . . . any adverse  
4 inference instruction given as against Samsung must be given as against Apple as well." (Mot. at  
5 8-9.) That is no argument at all.

### 6 CONCLUSION

7 Samsung's "me too" motion for an adverse inference instruction against Apple shows  
8 Samsung's absolute lack of contrition for its own spoliation of evidence and its status as a serial  
9 spoliator, and reveals a gross misunderstanding of the Court's July 25 Order. Samsung's motion  
10 is deficient on every level and should be denied.

11 Dated: August 6, 2012

MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP

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14 By:  /s/ Jason R. Bartlett  
Jason R. Bartlett

15 Attorneys for Plaintiff  
16 APPLE INC.  
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