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	Research In Motion Corporation and	
9	Research In Motion Ltd.	
10	UNITED STATES	S DISTRICT COURT
11	NORTHERN DISTR	RICT OF CALIFORNIA
12	SAN JOS	E DIVISION
13	APPLE INC., a California corporation,) Case No. 11-CV-01846-LHK
14	Plaintiff,	NONPARTIES RESEARCH IN MOTION CORPORATION AND RESEARCH IN
15	vs.) MOTION LTD.'S OBJECTION TO THE) JOINT STIPULATION AND [PROPOSED]
16	Korean corporation; SAMSUNG	ORDER REGARDING A PROCEDURE FOR REDUCING THE NUMBER OF
17	ELECTRONICS AMERICA, INC., a New York corporation; SAMSUNG) SEALING REQUESTS)
18	TELECOMMUNICATIONS AMERICA, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company,)
19)
20	Defendants.))
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Nonparties Research In Motion Corporation and Research In Motion Ltd. (collectively, "RIM") respectfully submit this objection to the Joint Stipulation and [Proposed] Order Regarding a Procedure for Reducing the Number of Sealing Requests (Dkt. 1597) ("Stipulation") filed by Apple and Samsung on August 6, 2012. The Stipulation, if adopted by the Court, would substantially undermine the relief RIM and other nonparties have sought in order to protect their highly sensitive and trade secret information.

The Stipulation appears to allow public disclosure¹ of key business and financial terms of RIM's Patent License Agreement with Samsung ("Patent Agreement") under at least two circumstances, neither of which provides adequate protection to the information in question.

First, the Stipulation would permit disclosure as long as "neutral non-identifying designations (such as 'Party A')" are substituted for the names of the affected third parties in Trial Exhibit 630. Stipulation ¶ 5. RIM (as with all other nonparties) has already filed a redacted version of Trial Exhibit 630, identifying RIM, with the Court. Dkt. 1396-1. It would be simple for one of RIM's competitors to match the non-redacted portions of the exhibit filed by RIM with the information that would be supplied by Trial Exhibit 630 pursuant to the Stipulation, and thereby gain access to the very information that RIM (and all other nonparties) sought to protect. The terms common to both public disclosures – including the "Date Last Signed" and the production Bates numbers – could easily be matched up to identify RIM as the counterparty to the licensing information identified by the allegedly neutral moniker "Party A" in Trial Exhibit 630 pursuant to the Stipulation. Moreover, even if RIM had not filed a redacted version of the relevant portion of Trial Exhibit 630, the remaining information made public pursuant to the Stipulation

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¹ Although the Stipulation recites that "[t]he parties will not oppose each other's efforts to seal the record," ¶ 5, neither party moved to seal what is indisputably highly confidential RIM information. Saying that neither party will oppose a motion to seal is of little comfort, given that Samsung has made no effort (as required under its agreement with RIM) to take all necessary and appropriate steps to protect RIM's information from disclosure. Instead, the Stipulation appears to contemplate that the procedures discussed herein may be used in lieu of sealing. In any event, the Stipulation does not require sealing any information and indeed expressly states that "[n]othing in this paragraph will limit a party's right to use information that is not under seal." Id. \P 5. The concerns stated in RIM's motion to seal, and establishing compelling reasons justifying sealing, are thus undiminished.

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1	would be sufficient to identify RIM because of the timing, nature, and scope of the Patent	
2	Agreement.	
3	Second, the Stipulation appears to discard even the appearance of protection for nonparties	
4	by allowing disclosure of the identity of third parties that are "the subject of testimony" at trial.	
5	See Stipulation \P 5 ("The parties will substitute neutral, non-identifying designations to the	
6	extent such third parties will not be the subject of testimony.") (emphasis added). Such an open-	
7	ended exception appears to swallow the rule, and the purported protections, created by the	
8	Stipulation. Under the Stipulation, any third party that is the "subject of testimony" would have all	
9	of its highly sensitive licensing information disclosed, without any confidentiality protections at	
10	all. Such a result is directly contrary to the authorities cited by RIM and the other affected third	
11	parties in their briefing. Under the Stipulation, the danger therefore remains that RIM's highly	
12	sensitive and trade secret information will be publicly disclosed.	
13	RIM established through sworn declarations in prior filings that RIM would be	
14	substantially and irreparably harmed by such disclosure and compelling reasons justify sealing the	
15	information in question. See RIM's Administrative Motion to File Under Seal (Dkt. 1396);	
16	Declaration of Michael J. Crowley (Dkt. 1396-2); RIM's Supplemental Brief (Dkt. 1484); and the	
17	Supplemental Declaration of Michael J. Crowley (Dkt. 1484-1). The Stipulation fails to protect	
18	this information, contrary to law, and instead allows disclosure under at least two circumstances.	
19	The Stipulation should therefore be rejected, and RIM's motion to seal granted.	
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21	Dated: August 8, 2012 Respectfully submitted,	
22	IRELL & MANELLA LLP	
23		
24	By: <u>/s/ Jonathan Lange</u> Jonathan Lange	
25	Attorneys for Nonparties	
26	Research In Motion Corporation and	
27	Research In Motion Ltd.	
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