

United States District Court  
Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

OPENTV, INC., et al.,  
Plaintiffs,  
v.  
APPLE INC.,  
Defendant.

Case No.15-cv-02008-EJD (NC)  
**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT’S  
MOTION TO STRIKE**  
Re: Dkt. No. 85

Defendant Apple Inc. moves to preclude plaintiff OpenTV from asserting conception and reduction to practices dates other than those identified in OpenTV’s October 15, 2015, disclosures under Patent Local Rule 3-1(f) and 3-2(b); to preclude OpenTV from relying on supporting documentation other than what was specifically identified in OpenTV’s Patent Local Rule 3-2(b) disclosures; to strike all earlier conception and reduction to practices dates proposed in OpenTV’s subsequent interrogatory responses; and to limit OpenTV to asserting a conception date at the end of the date range it proposes for the ‘169 patent—June 30, 2001. Dkt. No. 85 at 2. OpenTV opposes the motion. Dkt. No. 91.

**I. BACKGROUND**

Plaintiffs OpenTV, Inc., NagraVision, SA, and Nagra France S.A.S. (collectively, “OpenTV”) sue defendant Apple Inc., alleging that Apple infringes U.S. Patent Nos. 6,233,736 (the ‘736 patent), 7,055,169 (the ‘169 patent), and 7,725,740 (the ‘740 patent).  
Case No. 15-cv-02008-EJD (NC)

1 Apple contests the validity of these patents.

2 On October 15, 2015, OpenTV served its Patent Local Rule disclosures under rules  
3 3-1(f) and 3-2(b). Dkt. No. 85-3, Exh. 1. In those disclosures, OpenTV asserted “a  
4 priority date at least as early as” the priority date “stated on the face of” each asserted  
5 patent. Exh. 1 at 6.

6 On November 23, 2015, Apple served interrogatories on OpenTV, including one  
7 requesting, the “circumstances surrounding the conception and reduction to practice”  
8 including “the specific dates that you contend each claim was conceived.” Dkt. No. 85-4,  
9 Exh. 2 at 12. Apple also served requests for production requesting supporting  
10 documentation for any alleged dates of conception. Dkt. No. 85-12, Exh. 10 at 7-10.

11 On December 23, 2015, OpenTV provided its interrogatory response, identifying  
12 the same bates range of 500 pages that it had previously listed with its October disclosures.  
13 Dkt. No. 85-4, Exh. 2 at 12-14.

14 In mid-February, after the parties met and conferred, OpenTV identified a  
15 conception date of September 14, 1995, for the ‘736 patent, which predates some of  
16 Apple’s prior art. Dkt. No. 85-7, Exh. 5. On March 14, 2016, OpenTV stated that it might  
17 allege a conception date for the ‘740 patent which predates the filing of the patent and  
18 some of Apple’s prior art. Dkt. No. 85-9, Exh. 7.

19 **II. DISCUSSION**

20 Apple moves to preclude OpenTV’s disclosures under Federal Rule of Civil  
21 Procedure 16(f)(1)(C), which permits the Court to issue any just order regarding discovery,  
22 including sanctions for failure to obey a scheduling order.

23 In support of its motion, Apple points to two decisions from this district directly on  
24 point. In *Harvatek Corporation v. Cree, Inc. et. al.*, Case No. 14-cv-5353 WHA, 2015 WL  
25 4396379 (N.D. Cal. July 17, 2015), Judge Alsup struck the patent holder’s “open-ended”  
26 conception date. Judge Alsup reasoned that the Patent Local Rules are designed to make  
27 parties more efficient by stating with particularity the claims early in the case. *Id.* at \* 2.  
28 Additionally, Judge Alsup concluded that the patent holder’s late disclosure of a

1 conception date prejudiced the accused infringer by creating “shifting sands,” which the  
2 local rules were designed to prevent. *Id.* at \* 3.

3 In *Thought, Inc. v. Oracle Corp.*, Case No. 12-cv-5601 WHO, 2015 WL 5834064  
4 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 7, 2015), Judge Orrick similarly granted the accused infringer’s motion to  
5 strike a late-disclosed invention date. Judge Orrick noted that Patent Local Rule 3-2(b)  
6 requires the party alleging infringement to provide “all documents evidencing the  
7 conception . . . of each claimed invention, which were created on or before the date of  
8 application for the patent in suit or the priority date identified pursuant to Patent L.R. 3-  
9 2(f), whichever is earlier.” *Id.* at \* 5. Judge Orrick concluded that this includes disclosure  
10 of the conception date. *Id.* (citing *Blue Spike, LLC v. Adobe Sys., Inc.*, 14-cv-1647 YGR  
11 (JSC), 2015 WL 335842, at \* 7 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 26, 2015)).

12 In response, OpenTV argues that this case is different from *Thought* and *Harvatek*  
13 for two main reasons. First, OpenTV argues that it need not disclose a conception date  
14 according to the local rules, only a priority date. Second, OpenTV argues that in the other  
15 cases, plaintiff was seeking to rely on newly produced documents, and those documents  
16 were the subject of the motions. Here, Apple is preemptively moving to prevent OpenTV  
17 from relying on documents supporting an earlier conception date at any point in the future  
18 of the litigation. As such, OpenTV argues that it is prejudiced because it cannot  
19 demonstrate good cause, since the argument is hypothetical, not concrete.

20 As to the first argument, OpenTV is correct that the Patent Local Rules explicitly  
21 require disclosure of a priority date. Patent L.R. 3-2(b). A priority date refers to the date  
22 of the earliest filed patent application. 35 U.S.C. § 119. “Generally, a patent is awarded to  
23 the first party to reduce an invention to practice, unless the other party can show that it was  
24 the first to conceive an invention and that it exercised reasonable diligence in later  
25 reducing the invention to practice.” *Mahurkar v. C.R. Bard, Inc.*, 79 F.3d 1572, 1577  
26 (Fed. Cir. 1996)). A conception date will necessarily predate a priority date. *Id.* Proof of  
27 a conception date requires more than the inventor’s testimony, and typically a patent  
28 holder must provide documentary evidence. *Taurus IP, LLC v. DaimlerChrysler Corp.*,

1 726 F.3d 1306, 1323-24 (Fed. Cir. 2013). A patent holder’s asserted priority and  
2 conception date is pivotal to the accused infringer’s assessment of relevant prior art. *Id.* at  
3 1323.

4 In the Northern District of California, the Patent Local Rules require disclosure of  
5 the priority date and also the documents that the patent holder will use to demonstrate an  
6 earlier conception date. Patent L.R. 3-2(b), 3-2(f). In addition to the disclosures under the  
7 Patent Local Rules, Apple served interrogatories on OpenTV seeking specific conception  
8 dates for each asserted claim. In its responses, OpenTV did not identify a specific  
9 conception date for the ‘736 patent. However, in February 2016, OpenTV identified a  
10 conception date for the ‘736 patent of September 14, 1995, which predates the priority date  
11 on the face of the patent by a year and a half.

12 The Court agrees with Judge Orrick’s reasoning in *Thought* that OpenTV had an  
13 obligation to disclose its conception date and the relevant documents to support the  
14 conception date under the Patent Local Rules. Additionally, OpenTV failed to answer  
15 Apple’s interrogatory in a timely manner.

16 As to OpenTV’s second argument, the Court disagrees with OpenTV that Apple’s  
17 request to prevent OpenTV from asserting any other conception date is premature. Federal  
18 Rule of Civil Procedure 26 (requiring initial disclosures), the Patent Local Rules, and the  
19 Court’s case management schedule set forth deadlines by which the parties can reasonably  
20 expect to understand the nature and scope of the dispute at issue in a given case.

21 Additionally, Apple had a one-year deadline to determine if it would challenge the patents-  
22 in-suit as invalid in an IPR proceeding. Thus, it is not premature to expect that the parties  
23 disclose key information in the case early and in accordance with the scheduling deadlines.

### 24 **III. CONCLUSION**

25 In conclusion, the spirit of the patent local rules is to ensure early crystallization of  
26 the parties’ theories, and specifically, to place the burden on the plaintiff to quickly decide  
27 on and disclose the contours of its case. See *Atmel Corp. v. Information Storage Devices*  
28 *Inc.*, No. 95-cv-1987 FS, 1998 WL 775115, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 5, 1998); *Harvatek*, 14-  
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1 cv-5353 WHA, 2015 WL 4396379, at \*3.

2 The Court GRANTS Apple’s motion to preclude plaintiff OpenTV from asserting  
3 conception and reduction to practices dates other than those identified in OpenTV’s  
4 October 15, 2015, disclosures under Patent Local Rule 3-1(f) and 3-2(b); to preclude  
5 OpenTV from relying on supporting documentation other than what was specifically  
6 identified in OpenTV’s Patent Local Rule 302(b) disclosures; to strike all earlier  
7 conception and reduction to practices dates proposed in OpenTV’s subsequent  
8 interrogatory responses; and to limit OpenTV to asserting a conception date at the end of  
9 the date range it proposes for the ‘169 patent—June 30, 2001.

10 Any party may object to this ruling within 14 days. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(a).

11 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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Dated: June 9, 2016

  
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NATHANAEL M. COUSINS  
United States Magistrate Judge