

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

APPLE INC.,)	Case No.: C 11-1846 LHK (PSG)
)	
Plaintiff,)	ORDER GRANTING APPLE’S
v.)	MOTION FOR 37(B)(2) SANCTIONS
)	RE DECEMBER 22 DISCOVERY
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD, a)	ORDER
Korean corporation; SAMSUNG)	
ELECTRONICS AMERICA, INC., a New York)	(Re: Docket No. 795)
corporation; and SAMSUNG)	
TELECOMMUNICATIONS AMERICA, LLC,)	
a Delaware limited liability company,)	
Defendants.)	

In this patent infringement suit, Plaintiff Apple Inc. (“Apple”) moves for sanctions pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(b)(2) against Defendants Samsung Electronics Co., LTD., Samsung Electronics America, Inc., and Samsung Telecommunications America, LLC (collectively “Samsung”). On April 24, 2012, the court heard oral argument on Apple’s motion. Having considered the arguments and evidence presented, the court hereby GRANTS Apple’s motion.

I. INTRODUCTION

1
2 In a typical patent infringement case involving computer software, few tasks excite a
3 defendant less than a requirement that it produce source code. Engineers and management howl at
4 the notion of providing strangers, and especially a fierce competitor, access to the crown jewels.
5 Counsel struggle to understand even exactly what code exists and exactly how it can be made
6 available for reasonable inspection. All sorts of questions are immediately posed. Exactly who
7 representing the plaintiff gets access—and does this list include patent prosecution counsel,
8 undisclosed experts, and so-called “competitive decision makers”? Must requirements and
9 specification documents that explain the functionality implemented by the code be included? What
10 compilation, debugging and analysis tools are required? What about the test database and user
11 manuals? Make files? Build files? Does the code have to produce in a native repository such as
12 CVS or Perforce? Must daily builds in development be produced (and if so, in real-time or batch?)
13 or is production limited only to copies in commercial release? Put simply, source code production
14 is disruptive, expensive, and fraught with monumental opportunities to screw up.

15 There is, however, no source code exception to the production requirements of Fed. R. Civ.
16 P. 34. And so, subject to the proportionality and burden considerations imposed by Fed. R. Civ. P.
17 26, when a patentee requests source code for one or more accused products, a defendant must
18 produce it. This is especially true when the defendant makes clear that it will challenge any
19 infringement claim at least in part by questioning the patentee's failure to analyze the accused
20 product's source code. With these considerations in mind, on December 22, 2011, the court granted
21 Apple's Motion to Compel Samsung to produce its accused products' source code no later than
22 December 31, 2011 (the “December 22 Order”). Apple now complains that Samsung did not
23 comply with this order and moves for sanctions.

24 While Apple's motion raises a number of complaints, the court will focus on just one:
25 Samsung's production of code for its “design-around” products. Like many accused infringers,
26 Samsung developed these products with the specific intent of avoiding the plaintiff's asserted
27 patents, in this case the ‘381, ‘891, and ‘163 utility patents. This is of course Samsung's right, and
28 in many ways exactly what the disclosure requirements of the patent system are designed to

1 achieve. The court focuses on design-arounds because by their very nature design-arounds impact
 2 key questions of liability, damages, and injunctive relief.¹ They are inevitably designed with
 3 substantial input from counsel for the specific purpose of distinguishing other products at issue. In
 4 short, they matter. A lot. Because Samsung had these products in hand in some cases months
 5 before the court's December 31 deadline, and in other cases did not produce them until months
 6 after, the court finds that Samsung clearly violated the court's order and that sanctions are
 7 warranted, as set out below.

8 II. LEGAL STANDARDS

9 Rule 37(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure authorizes sanctions against a party who
 10 “fails to obey an order to provide or permit discovery under Rule 26(f), 35, or 37(a).”² Sanctions
 11 may range in severity from monetary to case-dispositive preclusion or terminating sanctions.³ The
 12 selection of the particular sanction is left to the discretion of the trial court.⁴ Instead of or in
 13 addition to the orders above, “the court must, after giving an opportunity to be heard, require the
 14 party or deponent whose conduct necessitated the motion, the party or attorney advising the
 15 conduct, or both to pay the movant’s reasonable expenses incurred in making the motion, including
 16 attorney’s fees . . . [unless] the opposing party’s nondisclosure, response or objection was
 17 substantially justified or other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.”⁵ The disobedient
 18

19 ¹ See *Tivo Inc. v. Echostar Corp.*, 646 F.3d 869, 882-83 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (*en banc*) (“The
 20 [obviousness] analysis may also take account of the policy that legitimate design-around efforts
 21 should always be encouraged as a path to spur further innovation. But an assertion that one has
 22 permissibly designed around a patent should not be used to mask continued infringement.
 23 Determining the requisite level of difference is a question of fact.”) (citing *State Indus. Inc. v. A.O.
 24 Smith Corp.*, 751 F.2d 1226, 1235-36 (Fed. Cir. 1985) (“One of the benefits of a patent system is
 25 the so-called negative incentive to design around competitor’s product.”) (internal quotation marks
 26 omitted)); *i4i Ltd. P’ship v. Microsoft Corp.*, 598 F.3d 831, 860 (Fed. Cir. 2010) (finding no
 27 evidence that the defendant ever made a good faith effort to avoid infringement by, for example,
 28 attempting a design-around) (citing *Depuy Spine, Inc. v. Medtronic Sofamor Danek, Inc.*, 567 F.3d
 1314, 1328-29 (Fed. Cir. 2009) (finding design around issues relevant to obviousness analysis)).

25 ² Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(b)(1)(A).

26 ³ See Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(b)(2)(A)(i)-(vii); 37(b)(2)(C).

27 ⁴ See *Nat’l Hockey League v. Metr. Hockey Club, Inc.*, 427 U.S. 639, 642 (1976); *David v. Hooker,
 Ltd.*, 560 F.2d 412, 418-19 (9th Cir. 1977).

28 ⁵ Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)(5)(A)(ii)-(iii).

1 party bears the burden of showing that the failure was justified or that special circumstances make
2 an award of expenses unjust.⁶

3 III. DISCUSSION

4 In its motion, Apple seeks: (i) a finding that Samsung violated the court's December 22
5 Order by failing to adequately produce source code; (ii) an order precluding Samsung or any of its
6 experts from presenting, using, or relying on any source code that was not timely produced under
7 the December 22 Order; and (iii) an order deeming that, for purposes of assessing infringement by
8 any version of a Samsung accused product, the product version for which Samsung timely
9 produced source code is representative of all versions of that product.⁷ Conversely, Samsung seeks
10 a finding that it did not violate either the court's December 22 Order, or the court's order of
11 January 27, 2012 (the "January 27 Order").⁸

12 To assess the merits of Apple's motion, the court looks to: (i) what it ordered Samsung to
13 produce in the December 22 Order and by when; (ii) whether Samsung complied; and (iii) if
14 Samsung did not comply, are Apple's requested sanctions appropriate? The court will address each
15 issue in turn.

16 A. The Court's December 22 Order Required Samsung to Produce Design-Around 17 Source Code No Later Than December 31

18 The plain language of the order required Samsung to produce all source code for all
19 accused products. In relevant part, Samsung was to "produce the source code and technical
20 documents" Apple requested in its December 8, 2011 Motion to Compel no later than December
21 31, 2011. Apple's motion explained that it had defined "Source Code" in its Sixth Set of Requests
22 for Production of Documents, served on October 26, 2011, as covering "prototypes, *released and*
23
24

25 ⁶ See *David*, 560 F.2d at 419; *Liew v. Breen*, 640 F.2d 1046, 1050 (9th Cir. 1981).

26 ⁷ See Docket No. 795 (Apple's Mot. for Rule 37(b)(2) Sanctions) at ii.

27 ⁸ See Docket No. 834 (Samsung's Opp'n to Mot. for Rule 37(b)(2) Sanctions) at 1.

1 *unreleased versions*, and public and proprietary Source Code.”⁹ The motion further explained that
2 Apple had requested source code “for each version” in several of its Requests for Production.¹⁰

3 In light of this court’s directive that Samsung produce all source code responsive to Apple’s
4 December 8, 2011 Motion to Compel, and Apple’s comprehensive definition of “Source Code”
5 contained in its Sixth Request for Production giving rise to the motion, it is clear that the December
6 22 Order required the production by December 31, 2011 of all relevant Samsung source code
7 versions, and not only the release-version source code that Samsung deemed most relevant. In sum,
8 Samsung was not permitted to exclude from production the design-around code Apple requested.¹¹

9 **B. Samsung Did Not Produce All Source Code For the Design-Around Products**
10 **Until March 12**

11 Samsung’s actions plainly violated the court’s December 31 deadline. The court’s
12 December 22 Order required Samsung to produce all relevant source code by that date. Samsung
13 admits that it placed into commercial release its “blue glow” design-around for the ‘381 patent as
14 early as August 12, 2011¹², but did not produce any “blue glow” source code until January 23,
15 2012.¹³ More troubling still is Samsung’s design-around code production for the ‘891 and ‘163

16 ⁹ Docket No. 845-3 (Reply Decl. of Marc J. Pernick in Support of Apple’s Rule 37(b)(2) Mot.
17 at Ex. A) (emphasis added).

18 ¹⁰ See, e.g., Apple’s Sixth Set of Req. for Produc. of Doc. nos. 224, 228, and 232. Because the
19 court found that Apple had failed to adequately meet and confer before filing its December 8, 2011
20 Motion to Compel, the court excluded Apple’s Sixth Set of Requests for Production of Documents
21 nos. 193, 225-227, 229-231, 233-235, 240, and 243-245 from the December 31, 2011 deadline. See
22 Docket No. 537 at 3 n.2 (December 22 Order). None of these requests contemplated the production
23 of source code; all pertained only to documents. See Docket No. 845-3 (Reply Decl. of Marc J.
24 Pernick in Support of Apple’s Rule 37(b)(2) Mot. at Ex. A).

25 ¹¹ Samsung’s explanation as to why exclusion of design-arounds was justified by the court’s
26 January 27 Order is somewhat nonsensical. The January 27 Order did not address source code at
27 all, but rather the source code-related technical documents referenced in Apple’s proposed order
28 and explicitly incorporated into the language of the January 27 Order. The court’s language
regarding a potential stipulation between the parties that “[Samsung’s] production adequately
represents the functionality of the entire set of accused products” did nothing to obviate that fact.
Docket No. 673 (January 27 Order) at 12. This language was at most a suggestion to the parties,
and was made in the spirit of minimizing Samsung’s burden—it did not relieve Samsung of its
underlying obligations, much less its obligation to comply with this court’s previous orders.

¹² See Docket No. 834-1 ¶ 6 (Stipulation and Proposed Order Regarding Source Code for the
Accused Devices).

¹³ See *id.*; Docket No. 883 at 23:10-11 (Mot. Hr’g Tr.).

1 patents. Fact discovery closed on March 8, 2012.¹⁴ Samsung did not produce source code for its
 2 ‘891 and ‘163 design-arounds until March 10 and 12, 2012—*after* the close of fact discovery—
 3 knowing full well that the court would not grant the parties any exceptions.¹⁵ Samsung offers no
 4 explanation why it could not produce code in commercial release months before the deadline, or
 5 produce other code in commercial release until months after the deadline. Samsung also offers no
 6 explanation why it failed to bring any source code production problems to the court’s attention as
 7 soon as practicable and instead put the onus on Apple to seek relief. While the court has no doubt
 8 of the challenge to Samsung in complying with the court’s order, Samsung’s present arguments
 9 about those challenges are untimely. As this court has previously explained, “the time for
 10 arguments about those considerations was before the order issued. Once the order compelling
 11 production issued, the focus of this court’s appropriate inquiry necessarily shifts to compliance.”¹⁶

12 **C. The Substantial Prejudice to Apple From Samsung’s Unjustified Delay Warrants**
 13 **Preclusive Sanctions**

14 Preclusive sanctions are within the court’s discretion.¹⁷ “If counsel or a party acts willfully,
 15 in bad faith, or is at fault in failing to comply with court orders, the Ninth Circuit has encouraged
 16 the exercise of the court’s discretion to impose sanctions.”¹⁸ Furthermore, “[d]isobedient conduct
 17 not shown to be outside the control of the litigant is all that is required to demonstrate willfulness,
 18 bad faith, or fault.”¹⁹ Because the record is clear that Samsung violated the December 21 Order,
 19 equally clear that Samsung’s conduct was well within its own control, sanctions of some type are

20 ¹⁴ Docket No. 187 (Minute Order and Case Management Order).

21 ¹⁵ See Docket No. 883 at 31:17-20 (Mot. Hr’g Tr.).

22 ¹⁶ *In re Google Litig.*, Case No. C 08-03172 RMW (PSG), 2011 WL 6951972, at *21 (N.D. Cal.
 23 July 8, 2011).

24 ¹⁷ See *Navellier v. Sletten*, 262 F.3d 923, 947 (9th Cir. 2011) (“Sanctions may be warranted under
 25 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37(b)(2) for failure to obey a discovery order as long as the
 26 established issue bears a reasonable relationship to the subject of the discovery.”); see also *Oracle
 USA, Inc. v. SAP AG*, 264 F.R.D. 541, 545 (N.D. Cal. 2009) (finding a grant of sanctions
 27 precluding certain evidence at trial to be within a magistrate judge’s authority).

28 ¹⁸ *G-K Properties v. Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Jose*, 577 F.2d 645, 647 (9th Cir.
 1978).

¹⁹ *Fjelstad v. American Honda Motor Co.*, 762 F.2d 1334, 1341 (9th Cir. 1985).

1 warranted. But are preclusive sanctions of the type requested by Apple warranted? The Ninth
 2 Circuit has set forth five factors to consider whether a given sanction is just: (1) the public's interest
 3 in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to manage its dockets; (3) the risk of
 4 prejudice to the party seeking sanctions; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their
 5 merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic sanctions.²⁰ Where a court order is violated, the crux
 6 of the analysis is the risk of prejudice to the party seeking sanctions, and the availability of less
 7 dramatic sanctions.²¹ Both are addressed below.

8 The Ninth Circuit has held that a party's failure to produce documents as ordered is
 9 considered sufficient prejudice to establish sanctionable conduct.²² Moreover, in the Ninth Circuit
 10 prejudice from unreasonable delay is presumed.²³ Even if prejudice were not presumed, the
 11 prejudice here is particularly onerous in light of the significance of design-around code. Fact
 12 discovery closed on March 8, 2012, and expert discovery closed on April 27, 2012.²⁴ Samsung's
 13 delay until after the close of fact discovery undoubtedly prevented Apple from conducting any
 14 follow-up discovery on code that lies at the center of critical issues in this case. This was not code
 15 akin to that otherwise produced save for immaterial differences. This code was specifically written
 16 to design around Apple's claims in this case. In other words, it was code specifically written to be

17 _____
 18 ²⁰ See *Valley Eng'rs v. Electric Eng'g Co.*, 158 F.3d 1051, 1057 (9th Cir. 1998).

19 ²¹ See *id.* (“We have said that where a court order is violated, factors 1 and 2 support sanctions and
 20 4 cuts against case-dispositive sanctions, so 3 and 5, prejudice and availability of less dramatic
 21 sanctions, are decisive.”).

22 ²² See, e.g., *Computer Task Group, Inc. v. Brothby*, 364 F.3d 1112, 1116 (9th Cir. 2004); *Payne v.*
 23 *Exxon Corp.*, 121 F.3d 503, 508 (9th Cir. 1997); *Adriana Intern. Corp. v. Thoeren*, 913 F.2d 1406,
 24 1412 (9th Cir. 1990).

25 ²³ *In re Phenylpropanolamine (PPA) Products Liability Litig.*, 460 F.3d 1217, 1236-37 (9th Cir.
 26 2006) (“Prejudice from unreasonable delay is presumed. Failure to produce documents as ordered
 27 is sufficient prejudice, whether or not there is belated compliance.”) (citing *In re Eisen*, 31 F.3d
 28 1447, 1452-53 (9th Cir. 1994)); see also *G-K Properties*, 577 F.2d at 647 (noting that “in this era
 of crowded dockets,” willful disregard of court discovery orders – including “last minute tender of
 relevant documents” – merits sanctions based on the prejudice to the opposing party and the
 imposition on other litigants of the courts).

²⁴ Docket No. 187 (Case Management Order).

1 materially different from that otherwise produced. And source code is not something that can be
 2 reviewed casually. It often takes even highly trained, highly paid experts extraordinary time and
 3 effort to understand, let alone fit into the framework of this case. Apple’s experts were left with no
 4 meaningful opportunity to comprehend this code, even as they face criticism from Samsung in
 5 deposition (and assuredly at trial) that their code analysis was deficient.²⁵ Nothing Samsung offers
 6 justifies a conclusion other than that Apple suffered substantial prejudice from Samsung’s
 7 violations.

8 As for factor five, the availability of less dramatic sanctions, there is in the court’s view no
 9 less drastic alternative than a preclusive sanction—and Samsung does not suggest one—that also
 10 remedies the prejudice to Apple. Even if Samsung did eventually produce the missing source code,
 11 it would be far too late. Fact and expert discovery have closed.²⁶ Dispositive motion practice and
 12 trial are already upon us. The amount of data at issue is enormous. Apple cannot be expected to
 13 perform such a massive undertaking and spend valuable time and resources this late because of its
 14 opponent’s failure to follow the court’s orders.²⁷ Deadlines have to matter.

15 The court has no evidence that Samsung or its counsel intended to deceive Apple, and by
 16 implication this court. But Samsung offers precisely zero evidence to show that its actions were in
 17 good faith, or otherwise justified. Samsung stresses the design-around code’s importance as
 18 weighing against preclusion.²⁸ But this only begs the question—if the design-around source code is
 19 so important, why did Samsung wait to produce it even though in one case it had it well before the
 20 December 31, 2012 cutoff date set by the court’s December 22 Order, and in the other two cases,
 21

22 ²⁵ See Docket No. 883 at 6:16-8:14 (Mot. Hr’g Tr.).

23 ²⁶ *Oracle USA*, 264 F.R.D. 541 at 554-55 (granting preclusive sanctions when trial was more than
 24 one year away on the grounds that more time is necessary to prepare for trial in highly complex
 litigation with wide-ranging scope).

25 ²⁷ See *U.S. v. Sumitomo Marine & Fire Ins. Co.*, 617 F.2d 1365, 1369 (9th Cir. 1980)
 26 (“Preclusionary orders ensure that a party will not be able to profit from its own failure to
 comply.”).

27 ²⁸ See, e.g., Docket No. 883 at 35:25-36:3 (Mot. Hr’g Tr.) (“That finding [preclusion of design
 28 around code] is so prejudicial to Samsung for us not to be able to argue that products that have
 design arounds in them don’t infringe the patents, is so incredibly drastic.”).

1 several days after the close of fact discovery. Samsung fails to offer the court an adequate
2 explanation, and the court too is at a loss.

3 In light of the above, it is clear to the court that only preclusive sanctions, as they relate to
4 Samsung's design-around efforts for the '381, '891, and '163 patents, will sufficiently remedy
5 Apple's harm. Indeed, at this late hour, no other remedy is adequate.

6 **IV. CONCLUSION**

7 In accordance with the foregoing, the court GRANTS Apple's Motion for Sanctions, and
8 finds that Samsung's failure to adequately produce source code to Apple violated the court's
9 December 22 Order. Samsung shall be precluded from offering any evidence of its design-around
10 efforts for the '381, '891, and '163 patents, and shall not argue that the design-arounds are in any
11 way distinct from those versions of code produced in accordance with the court's order. Samsung
12 must instead rely solely on the versions of code that were produced on or before December 31,
13 2011.

14 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

15 Dated: 5/4/2012

16 
17 PAUL S. GREWAL
18 United States Magistrate Judge

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California