

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

APPLE INC., a California corporation,)	Case No.: 11-CV-01846-LHK
)	
Plaintiff and Counterdefendant,)	ORDER DENYING WITHOUT
v.)	PREJUDICE SAMSUNG’S MOTION TO
)	DISSOLVE THE JUNE 26, 2012
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD.,)	PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION AND
a Korean corporation;)	ISSUING INDICATIVE RULING
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS AMERICA, INC.,)	
a New York corporation; and)	(re: dkt. #1936)
SAMSUNG TELECOMMUNICATIONS)	
AMERICA, LLC,)	
a Delaware limited liability company,)	
)	
Defendants and Counterclaimants.)	

On June 26, 2012, the Court preliminarily enjoined Samsung from “making, using, offering to sell, or selling within the United States, or importing into the United States, Samsung’s Galaxy Tab 10.1 tablet computer, and any product that is no more than colorably different from this specified product and embodies any design contained in U.S. Design Patent No. D504,889.” ECF No. 1135 (“June 26 Preliminary Injunction”) at 7. Samsung timely filed a notice of appeal that same day, and that appeal remains pending before the Federal Circuit. After the conclusion of a three-week trial in this case, the jury returned a verdict finding that the Galaxy Tab 10.1 does not infringe Apple’s D’889 Patent. ECF No. 1930 at 7; ECF No. 1931 at 7. Judgment was entered in favor of Apple and against Samsung on August 24, 2012. ECF No. 1933 (“August 24 Judgment”).

1 Based on what it claimed to be the Court's "ent[ry of] final judgment reflecting the jury
2 verdict," on August 26, 2012, Samsung filed a motion for the Court to dissolve the June 26
3 Preliminary Injunction and to retain the \$2.6 million bond posted by Apple pending determination
4 of damages suffered by Samsung as a result of the injunction. ECF No. 1936 ("Mot.") at 2.
5 Pursuant to the briefing schedule set by the Court, Apple filed an opposition on September 10,
6 2012, *see* ECF No. 1963 ("Opp'n"), and Samsung filed a reply on September 14, 2012, *see* ECF
7 No. 1967 ("Reply"). The Court finds this matter suitable for determination without oral argument
8 and thus VACATES the hearing set on Samsung's motion scheduled for September 20, 2012. *See*
9 Civ. L.R. 7-1(b). Having considered the parties' submissions, and for the reasons explained below,
10 the Court DENIES without prejudice Samsung's motion to dissolve, and instead ISSUES an
11 indicative ruling pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 62.1 that Samsung's motion raises a
12 substantial issue.

13 First, notwithstanding Samsung's characterization of the August 24 Judgment as "final" in
14 its opening brief, the parties now agree that, because the August 24 Judgment referred simply to the
15 jury verdict and did not resolve all substantive remedies, including Apple's requests for injunctive
16 relief and enhanced damages, the judgment is not "final" for purposes of appeal. *See* Opp'n at 3;
17 Reply at 1; *see also Riley v. Kennedy*, 553 U.S. 406, 419 (2008) ("[A]n order resolving liability
18 without addressing a plaintiff's requests for relief is not final."). Accordingly, the August 24
19 Judgment likewise is not a final judgment as would automatically dissolve the June 26 Preliminary
20 Injunction. *Cf. U.S. Philips Corp. v. KBC Bank N.V.*, 590 F.3d 1091, 1093-94 (9th Cir. 2010) ("A
21 preliminary injunction imposed according to the procedures outlined in Federal Rule of Civil
22 Procedure 65 dissolves *ipso facto* when a final judgment is entered in the cause.").

23 Second, the parties agree that Samsung's pending appeal of the June 26 Preliminary
24 Injunction deprives the Court of jurisdiction to dissolve the injunction until and unless the Federal
25 Circuit returns jurisdiction to this Court. *See* Opp'n at 1-2; Reply at 1; *see also Griggs v. Provident*
26 *Consumer Disc. Co.*, 459 U.S. 56, 58 (1982) (per curiam); *Newton v. Consolidated Gas Co.*, 258
27 U.S. 165, 177 (1922); *McClatchy Newspapers v. Cent. Valley Typographical Union No. 46*, 686
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1 F.2d 731, 734-35 (9th Cir. 1982). Because the Court lacks jurisdiction to grant Samsung's motion,
2 the motion to dissolve must be denied.

3 Finally, Samsung seeks, in the alternative, an indicative ruling pursuant to Federal Rule of
4 Civil Procedure 62.1. *See* Reply at 1-2. Rule 62.1(a) provides:

5 If a timely motion is made for relief that the court lacks authority to grant because of
6 an appeal that has been docketed and is pending, the court may:

- 7 (1) defer considering the motion;
8 (2) deny the motion; or
9 (3) state either that it would grant the motion if the court of appeals remands for
10 that purpose or that the motion raises a substantial issue.

11 If the Court states that it would grant the motion or that the motion raises a substantial issue, the
12 movant must promptly notify the circuit clerk, and the Court of Appeals may then decide whether
13 to remand for further proceedings. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 62.1(b); Fed. R. App. P. 12.1(a) & (b).

14 Samsung asks this Court to indicate that it would grant the requested relief if the Federal
15 Circuit remanded for that purpose, and upon restoration of jurisdiction, to dissolve the injunction
16 and retain Apple's bond pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 62.1(c). Reply at 3. Apple
17 opposes this request on grounds that "Samsung's motion cannot fairly be decided without resolving
18 Apple's motions for JMOL that the Tab 10.1 infringes the D'889 patent and for an injunction based
19 on the verdict that the Tab 10.1 infringes the '381, '915, and '163 patents." Opp'n at 4. Apple
20 argues that the parties are currently briefing motions that could entitle Apple to a permanent
21 injunction against the Galaxy Tab 10.1, and that, "[i]f the Tab 10.1 injunction were dissolved and
22 then reinstated, this would be confusing to the market and would undermine the orderly
23 administration of justice." Opp'n at 5.

24 The Court agrees with both parties, in part. The Court agrees with Samsung that the sole
25 basis for the June 26 Preliminary Injunction was the Court's finding that Samsung likely infringed
26 the D'889 Patent. The jury has found otherwise. Thus, the sole basis for the June 26 Preliminary
27 Injunction no longer exists. Based on these facts alone, the Court at this time would dissolve the
28 June 26 Preliminary Injunction if the Court had jurisdiction. "Because injunctive relief is drafted
in light of what the court believes will be the future course of events, . . . a court must never ignore

1 significant changes in the law or circumstances underlying an injunction lest the decree be turned
2 into an ‘instrument of wrong.’”¹ *Salazar v. Buono*, 130 S. Ct. 1803, 1816 (2010) (plurality
3 opinion) (quoting 11A C. Wright, A. Miller, & M. Kane, *Federal Practice and Procedure* § 2961, at
4 393-94 (quoting *United States v. Swift & Co.*, 286 U.S. 106, 115 (1932))); *see Sys. Fed’n No. 91 v.*
5 *Wright*, 364 U.S. 642, 647-48 (1961) (holding that a district court has “wide discretion” to modify
6 an injunction based on changed circumstances or new facts); *A&M Records, Inc. v. Napster, Inc.*,
7 284 F.3d 1091, 1098 (9th Cir. 2002) (same). The jury’s finding of non-infringement based on all
8 the evidence presented at trial clearly constitutes such a significant change in circumstances. *Cf.*
9 *Amazon.com, Inc. v. Barnesandnoble.com, Inc.*, 239 F.3d 1343, 1350-51 (Fed. Cir. 2001) (holding
10 that a preliminary injunction should not issue if the non-moving party “raises a substantial question
11 concerning either infringement or invalidity, *i.e.*, asserts an infringement or invalidity defense that
12 the patentee cannot prove ‘lacks substantial merit’” (quoting *Genentech, Inc. v. Novo Nordisk, A/S*,
13 108 F.3d 1361, 1364 (Fed. Cir. 1997)).

14 Moreover, the Court does not agree with Apple that Samsung’s motion for dissolution of
15 the June 26 Preliminary Injunction cannot be fairly decided without resolving Apple’s post-trial
16 motions. Even if Apple ultimately prevails on its post-trial motions, any permanent injunction
17 would be prospective and not retroactive.² Furthermore, the public has no interest in enjoining a
18 non-infringing product, and thus any market disruption caused by dissolution would be
19 insignificant compared to Samsung’s interest in restoring its product to market.

20 Nonetheless, the Court agrees with Apple that based on the post-trial motions, the Court
21 could, potentially, issue a permanent injunction on the Galaxy Tab 10.1. Thus, whether the Court
22 would dissolve the June 26 Preliminary Injunction may depend on the timing of when the Federal
23 Circuit issues the mandate restoring jurisdiction to this Court. Accordingly, the Court cannot issue

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25 ¹ As noted by the Ninth Circuit, a party may be “wrongfully enjoined” without a preliminary
26 injunction having been “wrongfully issued.” *See Nintendo of Am., Inc. v. Lewis Galoob Toys, Inc.*,
27 16 F.3d 1032, 1036 n.4 (9th Cir. 1994) (affirming execution of bond upon determining defendant
28 had been wrongfully enjoined, despite having upheld the district court’s issuance of the preliminary
injunction in an earlier appeal).

² The Court is not in any way commenting on the merits of any of the parties’ post-trial motions.

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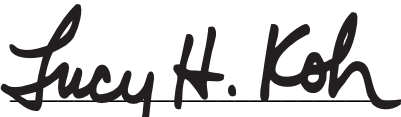
1 an indicative ruling that it would dissolve the June 26 Preliminary Injunction under all
2 circumstances.

3 However, under all circumstances, Samsung’s motion raises a substantial issue, and the
4 Court therefore issues such an indicative ruling. “A statement that the motion raises substantial
5 issues does not tie the district court to a particular ruling on the motion after remand.” *In re*
6 *DirectTV Early Cancellation Fee Mktg. & Sales Practices Litig.*, 810 F. Supp. 2d 1060, 1066 (C.D.
7 Cal. 2011), *rejected on other grounds by Kilgore v. KeyBank, Nat’l Ass’n*, 673 F.3d 947 (9th Cir.
8 2012).

9 Accordingly, the Court DENIES without prejudice Samsung’s motion to dissolve the June
10 26 Preliminary Injunction for lack of jurisdiction, and ISSUES an indicative ruling pursuant to
11 Rule 62.1(a)(3) that the motion raises a substantial issue.

12 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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14 Dated: September 17, 2012



LUCY H. KOH
United States District Judge

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