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16	LINITED OT ATEC	DISTRICT COLUMN	
17	UNITED STATES	DISTRICT COURT	
	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CAI	LIFORNIA, SAN JOSE DIVISION	
18			
19	APPLE INC., a California corporation,	CASE NO. 11-cv-01846-LHK	
19	DI : «'CC		
20	Plaintiff,	SAMSUNG'S MEMORANDUM OF	
	VS.	POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN OPPOSITION TO APPLE'S MOTION	
21	, , ,	FOR LEAVE TO FILE MOTION TO	
22	SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO., LTD., a	RECONSIDER SCHEDULE FOR	
	Korean business entity; SAMSUNG	INJUNCTIVE RELIEF	
23	ELECTRONICS AMERICA, INC., a New York corporation; SAMSUNG	INSCINCTIVE REDIEF	
	TELECOMMUNICATIONS		
24	AMERICA, LLC, a Delaware limited liability		
25	company,		
	Defendant.		
26	Dorondant.		
27			
- /			

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Defendants Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., Samsung Electronics America, Inc., and Samsung Telecommunications America, LLC (collectively, "Samsung") respectfully submit this opposition to the motion of Apple, Inc. ("Apple") for leave to seek reconsideration of the Court's post-trial scheduling orders regarding injunctive relief.

Apple seeks to disrupt the Court's carefully crafted orders for post-trial motions by delaying consideration of Samsung's motion to dissolve the Galaxy Tab 10.1 preliminary injunction and placing it on the same schedule as Apple's motion for a permanent injunction, which will be heard December 6. The motion should denied for at least two reasons.

*First*, Apple has failed to satisfy the requirements for reconsideration. Northern District Civil Local Rule 7-9 requires the party seeking reconsideration to show:

- (1) "a material difference in fact or law exists from that which was presented to the Court before entry of the interlocutory order which reconsideration is sought";
- (2) "new material facts or a change of law occurring after the time of such order"; or
- (3) "a manifest failure by the Court to consider material facts or dispositive legal arguments which were presented to the Court before such interlocutory order."

Civil L.R. 7-9(b). Apple purports to invoke the first ground for reconsideration—the existence of "'a material difference in fact'… from what the parties previously presented to the Court." (Leave Mot. 1.) But Apple fails to identify any fact that the Court was not aware of when it entered its scheduling orders of August 28 and August 29, 2012. Specifically, at the time of the orders, the Court was aware that (1) Samsung had filed a motion to dissolve the Galaxy Tab 10.1 preliminary injunction (Dkt. No. 1936); (2) Samsung had sought a shortened briefing and hearing schedule for the dissolution motion (Dkt. No. 1937); (3) Apple opposed Samsung's proposed scheduled (Dkt. No. 1938); (4) Apple desired to file a motion for preliminary injunctive relief as to different products (Dkt. No. 1940); and (5) Apple separately intended to seek permanent injunctive relief (Dkt. No. 1538). The Court evaluated the parties' competing positions and, in the course of two orders over two days, exercised its broad discretion to sequence and streamline the

post-trial proceedings. (See Dkt. Nos. 1945, 1946.) Apple has no basis for seeking reconsideration of the schedule that the Court has developed.

Second, Apple offers no legitimate grounds to delay consideration and resolution of Samsung's dissolution motion. There is no "asymmetry" that the Court needs to correct: dissolving an injunction issued based on purported infringement of a single patent bears no resemblance to—and certainly is not asymmetrical with—briefing and decision on an "injunction against eight Samsung phones involving seven different intellectual property rights." (Dkt. No. 1946, at 1). Nor is Samsung's straightforward motion intertwined with the other motions for posttrial relief that will be heard on December 6, since it is premised on the incompatibility between Apple's 2011 contention that it was likely to succeed on the merits of its D'889 claim and the jury's actual finding of non-infringement of the D'889 patent. Furthermore, the jury found noninfringement based on a more complete record than was before the Court when it issued the preliminary injunction. Supreme Court precedent instructs courts to take account of "significant changes in ... circumstances underlying an injunction" so that the injunction does not turn into "an instrument of wrong." Salazar v. Buono, 130 S. Ct. 1803, 1816 (2010). Apple's proposal that the Court delay its consideration of whether to dissolve the injunction conflicts with this governing authority. Such a delay would also require Samsung either to file its opening brief on the preliminary injunction appeal (which is now due November 1) prior to resolution of its dissolution motion or to seek a further extension of that briefing schedule. The Court's existing schedule avoids these inefficiencies. There is thus no basis to permit Apple to seek reconsideration.<sup>2</sup>

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Apple's suggestion that it has a "substantial basis for a JMOL motion, given this Court's prior finding of likely infringement" (Mot. at 1) overlooks that this preliminary finding did not reflect the evidence presented at trial, critical portions of which were produced *after* the October 2011 preliminary injunction hearing.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Under Civil Local Rule 7-9, Samsung need not respond to a motion for reconsideration unless the Court so requests. Samsung submits this brief on the threshold issue of whether the Court's August 28 and August 29 Orders should be reconsidered. If the Court grants leave to seek reconsideration, Samsung requests the opportunity to submit additional arguments.

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1	DATED: August 31, 2012	Respectfully submitted,
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