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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

FINJAN, INC., a Delaware corporation,

No. C 17-05659 WHA

Plaintiff,

v.

JUNIPER NETWORK, INC., a Delaware corporation,

ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT

Defendant.

INTRODUCTION

In this patent infringement action, plaintiff moves for leave to amend a second amended complaint. For the reasons stated below, plaintiff's motion is **GRANTED**.

STATEMENT

Plaintiff Finjan, Inc., accuses defendant Juniper Networks, Inc., of infringing patents pertaining to malware-detection technology. Finjan's allegations have been summarized in a prior order dated February 14, which dismissed Finjan's claims of willfulness and induced infringement but allowed Finjan to move for leave to amend by February 22 (Dkt. No. 30 at 8). Finjan decided not to seek leave to amend to cure the deficiencies in those claims (*see* Dkt. No. 31 at 2). A case management order dated February 23 then provided, among other things, that leave to amend pleadings must be sought by May 31 (Dkt. No. 35 at 1). The case management order also set forth a procedure whereby each side were scheduled to move for early summary judgment on one claim by June 7 (*id.* at 4).



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On May 11, Finjan's motion for leave to file a first amended complaint, which Juniper did not oppose, was granted in part and denied in part (Dkt. No. 85). That order granted Finjan's leave to amend to add another accused product (ATP appliance) on the conditions that (1) Finjan remove its dismissed "willfulness" allegations and (2) ATP Appliance remain excluded from the first round of the early summary judgment procedure.

Finjan now moves again for leave to amend its complaint to add an additional patent (U.S. Patent No. 7,418,731). Finjan filed the instant motion on May 31 — the last day it may amend its complaint pursuant to the case management order (Dkt. No. 91). Juniper opposes on the grounds of prejudice, undue delay, and dilatory motive (Dkt. No. 113).

ANALYSIS

1. LEGAL STANDARD.

Under FRCP 15, leave to amend should be given when justice so requires. The underlying purpose of FRCP 15 is to facilitate decisions on the merits, rather than on the pleadings or technicalities. U.S. v. Webb, 655 F.2d 977, 979 (9th Cir. 1981). In the absence of an apparent reason — such as undue delay, bad faith, undue prejudice, or futility of amendment — leave should be "freely given." Foman v. Davis, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962). "This policy is 'to be applied with extreme liberality.' " Eminence Capital, LLC v. Aspeon, Inc., 316 F.3d 1048, 1051 (9th Cir. 2003) (quoting Owens v. Kaiser Found. Health Plan, Inc., 244 F.3d 708, 712 (9th Cir. 2001)). In assessing these factors, all inferences should be made in favor of granting the motion. Griggs v. Pace Am. Group, Inc., 170 F.3d 877, 880 (9th Cir.1999).

2. PREJUDICE.

Prejudice is the "touchstone of the inquiry under" FRCP 15(a). Eminence Capital, 316 F.3d at 1052 (quoting Lone Star Ladies Inv. Club v. Schlotzsky's Inc., 238 F.3d 363, 368 (5th Cir. 2001)). In general, "[t]he party opposing amendment bears the burden of showing prejudice." DCD Programs, Ltd. v. Leighton, 833 F.2d 183, 187 (9th Cir. 1987). Our court of appeals has affirmed the denial of leave to amend when new allegations "would totally alter the basis of the action." M/V Am. Queen v. San Diego Marine Const. Corp., 708 F.2d 1483, 1492 (9th Cir. 1983). Here, Juniper did not make a sufficient showing of prejudice.



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First, Juniper argues it would be prejudiced by the addition of the '731 patent because it has already engaged in significant discovery leading up to the showdown procedure, which scheduled early summary motions for June 7 (Dkt. No. 113 at 4–5). This point is unpersuasive. Finjan does not (and cannot, given early summary judgment motions have already been filed) intend to include the '731 patent in the early summary judgment procedure (Dkt. No. 91 at 2). Moreover, there are still nine months left for fact discovery and trial is a year away. Overall, the case management schedule will be largely unaffected by the amendment.

Second, Juniper contends that the addition of the '731 patent at this stage would be prejudicial because, essentially, it would require additional work. For example, under PLR 4-3, the parties are required to jointly identify the ten most important claim terms from all asserted claims by June 22 (and they have already filed a joint claim construction statement). Juniper argues adding the '731 patent at this stage would require it to reassess the claim terms and restrategize (Dkt. No. 113 at 5). Moreover, Juniper argues, prejudice is compounded by the fact that the extra work overlaps with the expedited schedule imposed by the early summary judgment procedure. While the addition of the '731 patent (and its two asserted claims) would certainly impose inconvenience and affect the claim construction schedule to an extent, it would not "greatly alter[] the nature of the litigation." Morongo Band of Mission Indians v. Rose, 893 F.2d 1074, 1079 (9th Cir. 1990). Thus the amendment's impact does not amount to prejudice as contemplated under FRCP 15.

Juniper's reliance on Alibaba.com Hong Kong Limited v. P.S. Products, Inc., 2012 WL 13060303, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 19, 2012) is unavailing. The accused infringers in Alibaba.com sought leave to file a second amended complaint more than eight months after the deadline for seeking leave to amend. *Ibid*. At that point in *Alibaba.com*, FRCP 16(b)'s more strict "good cause" standard, rather than FRCP 15(a)'s liberal standard, governed. Alzheimer's Institute of America v. Elan Corporation PLC, 274 F.R.D. 272, 276–77 (N.D. Cal. 2011) (Judge Elizabeth Laporte) is also distinguishable. Alzheimer's dealt with additional concerns over public interest (potentially chilling mice research on Alzheimer's disease) and the defendant's



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inability to coordinate with its co-defendants in claim construction strategy. No such prejudicial concerns are pertinent here. As such, this factor favors the amendment.

3. UNDUE DELAY AND DILATORY MOTIVE.

In assessing timeliness, courts inquire "whether the moving party knew or should have known the facts and theories raised by the amendment in the original pleading." Jackson v. Bank of Hawaii, 902 F.2d 1385, 1388 (9th Cir.1990). Here, Juniper has not sufficiently shown that Finjan's instant motion is unduly delayed.

Finjan alleges this instant motion was prompted by "new information" revealed during a recent deposition that led it to believe Juniper's accused product Sky ATP infringes the '731 patent (Dkt. No. 91 at 2). It claims it did not unduly delay its request to amend its complaint because it moved to amend two days after meeting and conferring with Juniper, two weeks after the deposition, and "after only two months of reviewing the millions of pages of Juniper's source code" for the accused products (Dkt. No. 91 at 6).

Juniper rebuts by arguing that Finjan sat on its '731 patent infringement allegations for roughly two years, as allegedly shown by Finjan's '731 patent claim charts (which were created in October 2015 and directed to SRX Gateways only for licensing purposes) (Dkt. Nos. 113 at 6, 133 at 4). Juniper counters Finjan's alleged lack of knowledge of how Juniper's products stored and indexed files (as relevant to the '731 patent), arguing that Juniper produced source code several months ago and that Juniper's publicly-available Sky ATP administration guide disclosed the relevant information. As such, Juniper contends that Finjan should have asserted the '731 patent at least in its first motion to amend. Instead, Juniper argues, Finjan did not disclose the '731 patent until now. Finjan acted with dilatory motive, so Juniper seems to argue, by "concealing its intentions" about the '731 patent (Dkt. No. 113 at 6).

Juniper cites Slot Speaker Technologies, Inc. v. Apple, Inc., No. C 13-01161, 2017 WL 4354999 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 29, 2017) (Judge Haywood Gilliam, Jr.) in arguing that leave to amend should be denied where the plaintiff had known the facts and legal theories giving rise to its amendments. Slot Speaker is distinguishable. There, the plaintiff sought to add a willful



infringement claim over three years after filing its first amended complaint and despite have multiple opportunities to add the claim before finally moving to amend. *Id.* at *1.

True, Finjan feasibly could have sought to add the '731 patent at least in its first leave to amend had it been more diligent. But that by itself is not sufficient evidence showing that Finjan acted with dilatory motive. Though arguably belated, Finjan sought leave to amend within a couple of months of receiving Juniper's source code and met and conferred with Juniper soon after the deposition that allegedly triggered the instant motion. Moreover, Finjan brought this instant motion within the case management deadline for seeking amendments (even if just barely). Finjan's delay in revealing the '731 patent to Juniper, which ultimately does not prejudice Juniper, is not the same as a delay in seeking the instant motion. Ultimately, this factor also favors the amendment.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Finjan's motion for leave to file a second amended complaint is **GRANTED**. Finjan shall file its second amended complaint as a separate docket entry by **JULY 27 AT NOON**.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: July 19, 2018.

WILLIAM ALSUP UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

