

United States District Court  
For the Northern District of California

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

No. C 09-00110 SI

Plaintiff,

**ORDER DENYING UNITED STATES’  
MOTION FOR ORDER REGARDING  
FACT FINDING FOR SENTENCING  
UNDER 18 U.S.C. § 3571(d)**

v.

AU OPTRONICS CORPORATION, et al.,

Defendants.

On July 15, 2011, the Court heard argument on the United States’ motion for order regarding fact finding at sentencing. Having considered the arguments of the parties and the papers submitted, and for good cause appearing, the Court hereby DENIES the government’s motion.<sup>1</sup>

**BACKGROUND**

In June 2010, the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice indicted AU Optronics Corporation (“AUO”), its wholly-owned subsidiary, AU Optronics Corporation America (“AUO America”), and nine individuals on charges of price-fixing in violation of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1. AUO is a major manufacturer of thin-film transistor liquid crystal display (“TFT-LCD”) panels, electronic components that are used in computer monitors, televisions, and other consumer electronics. Superseding Indictment, ¶¶ 3-4. The Superseding Indictment charges that AUO, in concert with other TFT-LCD manufacturers, conspired to fix worldwide prices of TFT-LCD panels. The conspiracy allegedly resulted in “gross gains [to defendants] of at least \$500,000,000, and . . . gross losses [to

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<sup>1</sup>The Court also DENIES AU Optronics’ motion for leave to file a surreply.

1 others] of at least \$500,000,000.” *Id.*, ¶23.

2 Based on its allegation that the conspiracy caused such significant gains and losses, the  
3 Superceding Indictment indicates that the government will seek a criminal fine against the corporate  
4 defendants<sup>2</sup> under the alternative fine statute, 18 U.S.C. § 3571(d). *Id.* While the Sherman Act  
5 authorizes fines of up to \$100 million for corporate defendants, the alternative fine statute allows the  
6 government to seek fines in excess of this statutory limit. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1; 18 U.S.C. § 3571(d). It  
7 authorizes fines of up to twice the gain or loss caused by a defendant’s conduct:

8 If any person derives pecuniary gain from the offense, or if the offense results in  
9 pecuniary loss to a person other than the defendant, the defendant may be fined not more  
10 than the greater of twice the gross gain or twice the gross loss, unless imposition of a  
11 fine under this subsection would unduly complicate or prolong the sentencing process.

12 18 U.S.C. § 3571(d). Thus, based solely upon the Superceding Indictment’s allegations, the government  
13 could seek a fine in this case of up to \$1 billion against AUO.

14 In light of the fact that the maximum fine in this case will depend upon proof of the gain or loss  
15 caused by the conspiracy, the government seeks two related orders from the Court. First, claiming that  
16 evidence of the effects of the alleged antitrust conspiracy is irrelevant to the defendants’ guilt, the  
17 government requests that the Court bifurcate the trial into a guilt phase and a penalty phase. Second,  
18 claiming that criminal fines are exempt from the Supreme Court’s decision in *Apprendi v. New Jersey*,  
19 530 U.S. 466 (2000), the government seeks an order that the evidence presented in the penalty phase  
20 need not be presented to a jury.

## 21 DISCUSSION

### 22 I. Applicability of *Apprendi* to Corporate Fines

23 In *Apprendi*, the Supreme Court held that “any fact that increases the penalty for a crime beyond  
24 the prescribed statutory maximum must be submitted to a jury, and proved beyond a reasonable doubt.”  
25 *Id.* at 490. The “penalty” the Supreme Court referred to in this passage was incarceration. The  
26 government’s motion raises the relatively novel question whether a criminal fine also amounts to a

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27 <sup>2</sup>The Sherman Act authorizes fines of up to \$1 million for individual defendants. 15 U.S.C. § 1.  
28 The government has indicated that it will not seek fines in excess of this amount against the individual  
defendants in this case. Reply Brief of United States at 8.

1 “penalty” within the meaning of *Apprendi*.

2       Until recently, there would have been little reason to doubt *Apprendi*’s applicability to fines.  
3 Two circuits had applied *Apprendi*’s holding to criminal fines. See *United States v. LaGrou Distribution*  
4 *Sys., Inc.*, 466 F.3d 585 (7th Cir. 2006) (finding that trial judge erred by imposing \$1 million fine when  
5 the maximum fine authorized by the statute was \$500,000); *United States v. Pfaff*, 619 F.3d 172, 175  
6 (2d Cir. 2010) (finding that district court erred when it imposed \$6 million fine under section 3571(d)  
7 where jury did not make findings of gain or loss). Even members of the Antitrust Division conceded  
8 that fines imposed under the alternative fine statute had to be proven to a jury beyond a reasonable  
9 doubt. See, e.g., Declaration of Scott D. Hammond in Support of the United States’ Motion for Order  
10 Regarding Fact Finding For Sentencing.

11       In 2009, however, the Supreme Court decided *Oregon v. Ice*, 129 S. Ct. 711 (2009). *Ice*  
12 concerned whether a court could sentence a defendant to consecutive prison terms without having a jury  
13 find the facts that made consecutive sentences appropriate. *Id.* at 714 (“[D]oes the Sixth Amendment  
14 mandate jury determination of any fact declared necessary to the imposition of consecutive, in lieu of  
15 concurrent, sentences?”). Based largely on its view that, historically, the decision whether to impose  
16 concurrent or consecutive sentences had been at the discretion of the trial judge, the Supreme Court held  
17 that a judge could impose consecutive sentences without any jury findings beyond those of guilt. *Id.*  
18 at 717-18.

19       Near the end of its opinion, in a section both parties agree is *dicta*, the Court indicated its view  
20 that *Apprendi* should be limited to what had originally been core jury functions. In doing so, the Court  
21 used criminal fines as an example of an area in which the jury had not traditionally been involved:

22       Trial judges often find facts about the nature of the offense or the character of the  
23 defendant in determining, for example, the length of supervised release following service  
24 of a prison sentence; required attendance at drug rehabilitation programs or terms of  
25 community service; and *the imposition of statutorily prescribed fines and orders of*  
*restitution*. Intruding *Apprendi*’s rule into these decisions on sentencing choices or  
26 accoutrements surely would cut the rule loose from its moorings.

27 *Id.* at 719 (emphasis added; citation omitted).

28       Relying on the italicized language, last year the First Circuit held that criminal fines were  
exempt from *Apprendi*’s rule. In *United States v. Southern Union Co.*, 630 F.3d 17 (1st Cir. 2010), the

1 defendant was convicted of illegally storing hazardous waste, an offense that included a fine of “not  
 2 more than \$50,000 for each day of violation.” *Id.* at 32. The jury had made no finding regarding the  
 3 number of days the violation had continued; thus, the defendant argued that the maximum fine the court  
 4 could impose was \$50,000. *Id.* The First Circuit disagreed and affirmed the \$18 million fine the district  
 5 court had imposed. *Id.* Acknowledging that the issue was “close,” *id.* at 22, the court concluded that  
 6 historical practice allowed a judge to impose a criminal fine based on facts that were not proved to a jury  
 7 beyond a reasonable doubt. *Id.* at 33-36.

8 According to the First Circuit’s decision, “[b]efore incarceration became widely used, ‘the two  
 9 main forms of noncapital punishment were whippings and fines, and in both cases, the judge could set  
 10 the amount or even elect between the two, depending on the nature of the defendant and the crime.’”  
 11 *Id.* at 35 n.15 (quoting Erik Lillquist, *The Puzzling Return of Jury Sentencing: Misgivings about*  
 12 *Apprendi*, 82 N.C.L. Rev. 621, 641 (2004)). The court contrasted this with the historical lack of judicial  
 13 discretion over incarceration:

14 Applying *Ice*'s reasoning and logic to the issue in this case, it is now highly relevant that,  
 15 historically, judges assessed fines without input from the jury. Judges had discretion to  
 16 determine the amount of any fine imposed, and “[t]he range was apparently without limit  
 17 except insofar as it was within the expectation on the part of the court that it would be  
 18 paid.” Kathryn Preyer, *Penal Measures in the American Colonies: An Overview*, 26  
 19 Am. J. Legal Hist. 326, 350 (1982). This is in direct contrast with the Supreme Court's  
 20 reasoning in the *Apprendi* context that the “English trial judge of the later eighteenth  
 century had very little explicit discretion in sentencing.” *Apprendi*, 530 U.S. at 479, 120  
 S. Ct. 2348 (quoting John H. Langbein, *The English Criminal Trial Jury on the Eve of*  
*the French Revolution*, in *The Trial Jury in England, France, Germany 1700–1900*, at  
 13, 36–37 (A. Schiappa ed., 1987)). Judicial discretion was limited in this context  
 because the jury decided what level of crime the defendant had committed, which in turn  
 largely determined the sentence. *Id.* at 479–80, 120 S. Ct. 2348.

21 *Id.* at 35.

22 The government argues that this Court should follow the First Circuit. Relying largely on the  
 23 same reasoning as the First Circuit, it contends that under historical practices fines fell within the sole  
 24 discretion of the trial judge. See Kathryn Preyer, *Penal Measures in the American Colonies: An*  
 25 *Overview*, 26 Am. J. Legal. Hist. 350 (1984) (“Also within the discretion of the judge, as with whipping,  
 26 the precise amount of the fine was established by him and tailored individually to the particular case.”);  
 27 Edwin Powers, *Crime and Punishment in Early Massachusetts 1620-1692: A Documentary History* 204  
 28 (Boston, Beacon Press, 1966) (“Magistrates were usually content with the payment of a fine of a few

1 shillings or pounds unless the crime was particularly serious or shocking.”); Francis Hilliard,  
2 *The Elements of the Law; Being a Comprehensive Summary of American Jurisprudence* 424 (New  
3 York, 1848) (in mid-nineteenth century America, “the length of imprisonment and amount of the fine  
4 [were] usually regulated, in the judge’s discretion, by the aggravating or mitigating circumstances of  
5 the case”). The government argues that this historical practice renders *Apprendi* inapplicable to the  
6 fines in this case.

7 The Court is unconvinced. As an initial matter, the Supreme Court’s statement in *Ice* is *dicta*,  
8 made without the benefit of briefing or argument in a case whose facts do not remotely resemble the  
9 facts of this case. While, of course, Supreme Court *dicta* is compelling, losing sight of *Apprendi*’s  
10 mandate based upon one clause in *Ice* risks losing the forest for the trees.

11 More importantly, however, the sentencing decision in *Ice* – whether to impose concurrent or  
12 consecutive sentences – seems of a different character than the sentencing decision here. To begin with,  
13 the fine scheme – a statutory maximum that can only be exceeded based upon certain factual findings  
14 – much more closely resembles the sentencing scheme in *Apprendi* than the binary decision between  
15 concurrent and consecutive sentences at issue in *Ice*. Indeed, the Second Circuit found this parallel  
16 structure compelling in *Pfaff*:

17 Although § 3571(d) is . . . fashioned as an “alternative fine” . . . the fact remains that,  
18 absent a pecuniary gain or loss finding, a district court may not impose a fine greater  
19 than that provided for in subsections (b), (c), or (e), whichever is applicable. Therefore,  
20 it is the clear implication of *Apprendi* and *Blakely* that when a jury does not make a  
21 pecuniary gain or loss finding, § 3571’s default statutory maximums cap the amount a  
22 district court may fine the defendant.

23 *Pfaff*, 619 F.3d at 175.

24 The Supreme Court’s own language acknowledges the difference in kind between the “alternate”  
25 fine here and the “statutorily prescribed fines” it referred to in *Ice*. When likening the imposition of  
26 consecutive sentences to the “imposition of statutorily prescribed fines,” the Court referred to both as  
27 sentencing “accoutrements,” indicating that it considered a criminal fine to be an ancillary form of  
28 punishment. While in many cases a criminal fine may be an “accoutrement,” that word is a poor fit  
when used to describe the fine in this case.

The fine in this case is the primary form of punishment the government seeks and could amount

1 to as much as \$1 billion, ten times more than the fine authorized by the Sherman Act. The magnitude  
2 and primacy of such punishment puts it in a separate class from an ordinary criminal fine imposed  
3 against a defendant who faces incarceration. In the Court's view, this is reason enough to apply  
4 *Apprendi's* mandate and require a jury to find the amount of gain or loss under the alternative fines  
5 statute.

6 The historical practices the government has cited simply do not seem well suited for the situation  
7 before the Court, where incarceration – or whippings, for that matter – is not a penalty the Court can  
8 impose. The Sherman Act authorizes a maximum fine of \$100 million. Should the government wish  
9 to go beyond that act's authorization and seek a significantly larger fine based upon the establishment  
10 of additional facts, it must do so by following *Apprendi's* mandate, and by proving those facts to a jury  
11 beyond a reasonable doubt.

## 12 13 **II. Bifurcation**

14 Regardless of the Court's view on the applicability of *Apprendi*, the government requests that  
15 the Court bifurcate the trial into a guilt phase and a penalty phase. It claims that evidence related only  
16 to gain or loss caused by the conspiracy – evidence it refers to as “effects evidence” – is irrelevant to  
17 guilt, and should be presented in a separate stage from the guilt-phase evidence. The government's brief  
18 lacks a detailed description of the amount or kind of evidence it believes would be relevant only to  
19 punishment. Its reply brief, however, describes the evidence broadly as “expert witness testimony from  
20 a forensic economist and economic modeling which incorporates multiple regression analyses to  
21 determine the overcharge and evidence regarding the volume of affected commerce to which it applies  
22 to determine the gain or loss resulting from the conspiracy.” Reply Brief of United States at 4. The  
23 government claims that the introduction of this evidence “is unnecessary, risks jury confusion and undue  
24 prejudice, and wastes judicial resources.” United States' Motion at 2.

25 A district court has “wide discretion” when ruling on a motion to bifurcate. *See United States*  
26 *v. Matus-Leva*, 311 F.3d 1214, 1217 (9th Cir. 2002). In this case, the Court does not believe that  
27 bifurcation is appropriate.

28 To begin with, it is difficult to gauge exactly how much bifurcation will promote judicial

1 economy because the government has not provided a specific description of the evidence it believes  
2 bifurcation would affect. In the Court's view, while some expert testimony on the effects of the  
3 conspiracy will be relevant only to the determination of the maximum fine, similar evidence will  
4 undoubtedly be introduced in order to prove defendants' guilt or innocence. Indeed, the government  
5 admits as much when it acknowledges that "evidence that defendants and their coconspirators abided  
6 by the price-fixing agreement and raised or charged prices accordingly remains relevant to prove there  
7 was . . . an agreement and the defendants joined it." United States' Motion at 3 n.1. Given these  
8 commonalities, the Court is disinclined to bifurcate without a more substantial showing that a separate  
9 penalty phase will save judicial resources.

10 The Court also disagrees with the government's view that the introduction of effects evidence  
11 will confuse the jury and prejudice the government's case. Juries are routinely called upon to make the  
12 sort of contingent determination they will have to make in this case. While the evidence of the ultimate  
13 effect of the alleged conspiracy may be complex, this Court does not find that complexity alone to be  
14 a sufficient reason to bifurcate the trial.

15 Given the Court's ruling that the government must prove the amount of gain or loss to a jury  
16 beyond a reasonable doubt in order to proceed under the alternative fine statute, there will be little  
17 benefit to bifurcating the trial into guilt and penalty phases. Accordingly, the government's request for  
18 a bifurcated trial is DENIED.

#### 20 CONCLUSION

21 For the foregoing reasons and for good cause shown, the Court hereby DENIES the  
22 government's motion for order regarding fact finding for sentencing. (Docket Nos. 333, 354)

24 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

25 Dated: July 18, 2011



26 SUSAN ILLSTON  
27 United States District Judge  
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