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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

In re JPMORGAN CHASE DERIVATIVE  
LITIGATION,

No. 2:13-cv-2414-KJM-EFB

ORDER

This matter was before the court on September 2, 2015, for hearing on plaintiffs' motion to compel responses to jurisdictional discovery from defendants William Harrison, Jr., James Dimon, and nominal defendant JPMorgan Chase & Co. ("JPMorgan") and request to file documents under seal.<sup>1</sup> ECF Nos. 96, 97. For the reasons stated on the record and as set forth below, plaintiffs' request to file documents under seal is denied,<sup>2</sup> and plaintiffs' motion to compel is granted.

I. Background

This derivative shareholder action was brought by several shareholders against current and former directors of JPMorgan Chase & Co. and nominal defendant JPMorgan. Plaintiffs' consolidated complaint alleged that the defendant directors breached their fiduciary duties owed

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<sup>1</sup> This case is before the undersigned pursuant to Eastern District of California Local Rule 302(c)(1). *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1).

<sup>2</sup> Accordingly, the court did not consider the documents submitted *in camera* in relation to the motion to seal in deciding the merits of the motion to compel.

1 to JPMorgan and that certain defendants violated section 14(a) of the Securities and Exchange  
2 Act by making false or misleading representations in proxy statements. ECF No. 29. Defendants  
3 moved to dismiss the complaint for lack of personal jurisdiction, improper venue, and failure to  
4 state a claim. ECF No. 48. That motion was granted on the grounds that the court lacked  
5 personal jurisdiction over the defendants, and the complaint was dismissed with leave to amend.  
6 ECF No. 69. The order observed that plaintiffs may be able to cure the jurisdictional deficiencies  
7 in the complaint if given an opportunity to conduct limited discovery. *Id.* at 37-38. Thus,  
8 plaintiffs were notified that if they wished to seek jurisdictional discovery prior to filing an  
9 amended complaint, they must file a proposed discovery plan and set their request for hearing on  
10 the court's law and motion calendar. *Id.* at 38.

11 Plaintiffs accepted the court's invitation and requested leave to conduct jurisdictional  
12 discovery. ECF No. 74. After considering the parties' separate proposed discovery plans, the  
13 court issued a discovery plan outlining the parameters for jurisdictional discovery in this action.  
14 ECF No. 92. The plan approved certain discovery requests and definitions for terms proposed by  
15 the parties, while disapproving other proposals. *Id.* at 3-4. Further, the plan limited discovery to  
16 (1) the time period between 2005 and 2007; (2) the defendant directors' RMBS-related California  
17 contacts; and (3) information that may show JPMorgan's RMBS business targeted California. *Id.*  
18 at 1-2.

19 Notwithstanding the guidance provided by the court in its discovery plan, a dispute has  
20 arisen among the parties as to the scope of permitted discovery and the instant motion to compel  
21 followed. *See* ECF No. 96. Having reviewed the parties' joint statement (ECF No. 100), and  
22 considering the arguments presented at the hearing, the court grants plaintiffs' motion to compel.

## 23 II. Motion to Compel

24 The instant discovery dispute concerns discovery requests plaintiffs served on defendants  
25 William Harrison, Jr., James Dimon, and JPMorgan (hereinafter "defendants"). Specifically, the  
26 motion concerns two requests for production of documents served on JPMorgan and four requests  
27 for production served on individual defendants James Dimon and William Harrison, Jr. Joint

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1 Statement, Ex. A (ECF No. 100-1). The requests for production served on JPMorgan sought the  
2 following documents:

- 3 1. All communications, including emails and texts, involving any of the INDIVIDUAL  
4 DEFENDANTS concerning JPMORGAN RMBS marketed or sold in California.
- 5 2. All documents concerning or reflecting any INDIVIDUAL DEFENDANTS' involvement  
6 in, reports received, notification about, or communications about JPMORGAN'S RMBS  
7 marketed or sold in California.

8 ECF No. 100-1 at 1-3.

9 The requests served on the individual defendants sought the production of the following  
10 documents:

- 11 1. All communications, including emails and texts, concerning JPMORGAN RMBS  
12 marketed or sold in California.
- 13 2. All documents concerning any meeting or communication involving any member of  
14 JPMORGAN's Board or Board Committee concerning JPMORGAN RMBS marketed or  
15 sold in California.
- 16 3. All documents concerning or reflecting YOUR involvement in, reports received,  
17 notification about, or communications about JPMORGAN'S RMBS marketed or sold in  
18 California.
- 19 4. ALL documents concerning any meeting or communication with any person or entity that  
20 assisted JPMORGAN in the evaluation, appraisal, underwriting, origination, packaging,  
21 marketing, sale or issuance of RMBS marketed or sold in California.

22 *Id.* at 5-8.

23 As defendants note, the primary dispute concerns the application of the term "RMBS,"  
24 which plaintiffs defined to mean "any residential mortgage-backed securities that JPMorgan  
25 evaluated, originated, packaged, marketed, sold or issued in California between 2005 and 2008."

26 *See* ECF No. 100-1 at 3.

27 Defendants objected to plaintiffs' definition of "RMBS," arguing that the term is  
28 "overbroad, unduly burdensome, oppressive, ambiguous, and vague, including to the extent that it  
may be interpreted to encompass RMBS that JPMORGAN 'evaluated' but which were never  
packaged and sold as RMBS." *Id.* at 3-7. Significantly, they also objected to this term "as  
ambiguous and confusing when it refers to 'any residential mortgage-backed securities' that

1 JPMORGAN ‘marketed [or]sold . . . in California’ because to the extent JPMORGAN ‘marketed’  
2 or ‘sold’ residential mortgage-backed securities, it did so broadly to investors located in  
3 numerous jurisdictions.”<sup>3</sup> *Id.*

4 Although defendants phrase their position differently, they essentially contend that based  
5 on the order limiting discovery to “the defendant directors’ RMBS-related California contacts”  
6 and “information that may show JPMorgan’s RMBS business targeted California,” they need only  
7 produce documents relating to residential mortgage-backed securities that JPMorgan specifically  
8 marketed or sold *only* in California. ECF No. 100 at 14. With that narrowed definition,  
9 defendants apparently did not produce, or even search for, documents that would fall under the  
10 ambit of plaintiffs’ definition for “RMBS.” Defendants redefining the scope of documents  
11 requested is unwarranted. Nothing in the order permitting jurisdictional discovery suggests such  
12 exclusivity as to California.

13 The order permitting leave to amend was plainly intended to provide plaintiffs an  
14 opportunity to cure the deficiencies as to jurisdiction. It is also clear that discovery would be  
15 permitted to allow plaintiffs access to the evidence needed to establish the extent of RMBS-  
16 related contacts with California and show, if possible, that those contacts could support specific  
17 personal jurisdiction. The scope of the discovery was thus informed by the evidence necessary to  
18 establish the nature and extent of those contacts, regardless of whether the securities were also  
19 offered in other locations. Indeed, the discovery plan approved by the district judge specifically  
20 approved the very discovery requests at issue here.<sup>4</sup> ECF No. 92 at 3, ¶ 10. It also specifically  
21 approved plaintiffs’ definition of “RMBS,” which was not limited to securities marketed and/or  
22 sold *only* in California. Instead, the approved definition included any residential mortgage-  
23 backed securities that JPMORGAN evaluated, originated, packaged, marketed, sold or issued in  
24 California. This definition includes documents not only related to securities sold in California,

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25 <sup>3</sup> Defendants also contend that the definition is improper to the extent it seeks documents  
26 from 2008. This objection is not material to the instant motion as plaintiffs do not dispute that  
27 discovery is limited to 2005-2007.

28 <sup>4</sup> The court did, however, limit the requests to documents concerning the years 2005-  
2007.

1 but also those related to residential-mortgaged backed securities that originated or were evaluated,  
2 packaged, or issued in California, even if such RMBS were eventually sold elsewhere. As the  
3 requests at issue, as well as plaintiffs’ definition for the term “RMBS,” were already considered  
4 and approved by the court, defendants’ objections are improper and accordingly overruled.

5 Contrary to defendants’ contention, plaintiffs’ definition for “RMBS” is consistent with  
6 the court’s order limiting discovery to “the defendant directors’ RMBS-related California  
7 contacts” and “information that may show JPMorgan’s RMBS business targeted California.”  
8 This language focuses on the defendants’ contacts that targeted the forum. Such contacts would  
9 include purchasing mortgages that originated in California for the sale of mortgaged-backed  
10 securities that were sold in other states or countries, or the evaluation, packaging or issuance of  
11 mortgaged-backed securities in California, even if the securities were sold elsewhere. Although  
12 defendants argue that the production of this broader defined scope of documents will not support  
13 plaintiffs’ jurisdictional arguments, regardless of which way the evidence cuts, it is relevant  
14 evidence to which plaintiffs are entitled. These types of contacts with the forum state are clearly  
15 relevant to the specific personal jurisdiction inquiry. *See Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Motor*  
16 *Co.*, 374 F.3d 797, 802 (9th Cir. 2004) (specific personal jurisdiction exists where the defendant  
17 purposefully directed its activities to the forum or purposefully availed itself of that form, the  
18 claims arise out of the defendant’s forum related activities, and the exercise of jurisdiction is  
19 reasonable). Accordingly, defendants shall respond to plaintiffs’ discovery requests as drafted  
20 and approved by the court’s discovery plan.

21 III. Conclusion

22 Accordingly, it is hereby ORDERED that:

- 23 1. Plaintiffs’ request to seal documents (ECF No. 97) is denied;  
24 2. Plaintiffs’ motion to compel (ECF No. 96) is granted; and

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3. Defendants James Dimon, William Harrison, and JPMorgan shall produce all responsive documents within 45 days of the date of this order.

DATED: September 21, 2015.

  
EDMUND F. BRENNAN  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE