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7 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
8 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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10 FLATWORLD INTERACTIVES,

No. C -12-01956 JSW (EDL)

11 Plaintiff,

**ORDER REGARDING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION TO COMPEL**

12 v.

13 APPLE INC.,

14 Defendant.  
15 \_\_\_\_\_/

16 As part of the Court's April 22, 2013 ruling regarding Plaintiff's Motion to Compel, the  
17 Court ordered Defendant to file a declaration setting forth the burden associated with the relevant  
18 protective order and third party confidentiality issues that could arise from producing redacted  
19 versions of damages expert reports, whether initial, supplemental, or rebuttal, exhibits thereto, and  
20 trial testimony and exhibits thereto relating to damages, from the Motorola v. Apple litigation in the  
21 Northern District of Illinois. Defendant filed that declaration on April 23, 2013, and Plaintiff filed a  
22 response on April 26, 2013. As ordered by the Court, Defendant filed a second declaration on May  
23 10, 2013. The Court has reviewed the parties' filings and issues the following Order.

24 In Defendant's counsel's initial declaration, counsel stated that the expert in the Motorola  
25 litigation, Bruce Napper, submitted three expert reports, two of which would be subject to discovery  
26 here because they are related to Defendant's claims of infringement. Apr. 23, 2013 Pieja Decl. ¶ 5.  
27 Counsel stated that Napper's initial report contained confidential information from Motorola, as well  
28 as from approximately 125 other third parties. Id. ¶ 7. According to counsel, the parties in Motorola  
agreed that a copy of Napper's initial expert report with Motorola's confidential information

1 redacted could be shown to the clients in Motorola pursuant to an agreement between the parties. Id.  
2 ¶ 6. A redacted copy of the initial expert report was created. Id. Counsel attested to the burden of  
3 seeking to redact all of the other third party confidential information. Id. ¶ 10.

4 In his second declaration, Defendant's counsel clarified that in Motorola, before showing the  
5 initial Napper report to the clients in that case, Defendant notified and received permission from the  
6 relevant third parties whose confidential information was contained in the initial Napper report.  
7 May 10, 2013 Pieja Decl. ¶ 2. Counsel stated that he has recently looked at two dozen of the  
8 confidential references in the Napper report and has concluded that permission from third parties  
9 would need to be obtained each time the information is disclosed, so Defendant would have to seek  
10 permission to produce that information in this case. Id. ¶ 3. Counsel also stated that many of the  
11 patent references in the initial Napper report are irrelevant because they relate to Motorola's claims  
12 against Apple regarding Motorola's patents, which did not relate to the interface technologies at  
13 issue in this case. Id. ¶ 4.

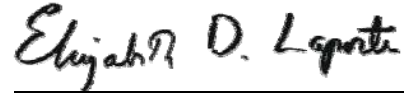
14 Defendant has shown that the burden of production of the initial Napper report relating to  
15 damages in the Motorola case is somewhat disproportionate to the benefit that would be realized by  
16 its production, particularly because of the irrelevance of some of the information which would either  
17 have to be redacted or permission sought from third parties to disclose. Fed. R. Civ. P.  
18 26(b)(2)(C)(iii). Defendant's burden could be mitigated by conditioning production of the initial  
19 Napper report on Plaintiff paying Defendant's reasonable fees and costs associated with obtaining  
20 permission from third parties and/or redacting third party confidential references. See Oppenheimer  
21 Fund, Inc. v. Sanders, 437 U.S. 340, 358 (1978) ("Under those [discovery] rules, the presumption is  
22 that the responding party must bear the expense of complying with discovery requests, but he may  
23 invoke the district court's discretion under Rule 26(c) to grant orders protecting him from 'undue  
24 burden or expense' in doing so, including orders conditioning discovery on the requesting party's  
25 payment of the costs of discovery."). If Plaintiff chooses to pay those fees and costs, Defendant  
26 should produce the initial Napper report after obtaining consent from the relevant third parties and  
27 redacting any information for which consent is denied.

28 Defendant's counsel states that Napper's supplemental report does not contain any

1 confidential third party information other than information from Motorola, and that a copy of the  
2 report with Motorola's confidential information redacted has already been generated. Therefore,  
3 Defendant shall produce the redacted supplemental Napper report.

4 IT IS SO ORDERED.

5 Dated: May 14, 2013



ELIZABETH D. LAPORTE  
United States Chief Magistrate Judge