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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

STEVEN AMES BROWN, et al.,
Plaintiffs,
v.
STROUD PRODUCTIONS AND
ENTERPRISES, INC., et al.,
Defendants.

Case No. [08-cv-02348-JSW](#) (MEJ)

SETTLEMENT DISCOVERY ORDER

Re: Dkt. No. 740

METHVEN & ASSOCIATES
PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION,
Plaintiff,
v.
SCARLETT PARADIES-STROUD, et al.,
Defendants.

Case No. [13-cv-01079-JSW](#) (MEJ)

Re: Dkt. No. 261

BACKGROUND

On July 17, 2015, the Honorable Jeffrey S. White, the presiding judge in the above-captioned actions, ordered the parties to attend a settlement conference with the undersigned. Dkt. No. 727.¹ The settlement conference is currently set for November 3, 2015. Dkt. No. 737. In preparation for settlement discussions, on July 10, 2015, Plaintiffs Steven Ames Brown and the Estate of Nina Simone (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) filed a motion for leave to conduct discovery from recently-added Defendant Orchard Enterprises NY, Inc. (“Orchard”). Dkt. No. 723. On July

¹ For ease of reference, and in keeping with the parties’ own citations, the Dkt. Nos. referenced herein, unless otherwise noted, correspond to documents in *Brown v. Stroud*, Case No. 08-2348. The same or substantially similar documents are filed in *Methven v. Scarlett*, Case No. 13-1079.

1 23, 2015, Judge White referred the motion to the undersigned, including the authority to lift the
2 discovery stay “as needed.” Dkt. No. 729. The Honorable Magistrate Judge Donna M. Ryu
3 remains the discovery judge for all regular discovery. Dkt. No. 162.

4 On July 31, 2015, the undersigned permitted Plaintiffs to seek discovery from Orchard in
5 preparation for the settlement conference, and if disputes arose, to comply with the undersigned’s
6 Standing Discovery Order. Dkt. No. 734 at 4. On August 26, 2015, the parties submitted the
7 currently pending Joint Discovery Letter, in which Brown seeks to compel discovery from
8 Orchard “concerning Orchard’s exploitation of recorded Nina Simone performances from July 1,
9 2009 through the present[.]” Jt. Ltr. at 1, Dkt. No. 740. Brown specifically seeks contact
10 information and detailed financial information about each label² providing Nina Simone content:

11 (a) [the] identity of Orchard’s licensors (“content providers”) along
12 with contact information, (b) the product code for each
13 configuration exploited, (c) Orchard’s cumulative receipts from
14 exploitation, (d) the amounts Orchard paid to music publishers, (e)
15 the amounts Orchard paid to its content providers[,] and [f] the
16 amounts Orchard retained for itself, subtotaled no less than annually.

17 *Id.*

18 Orchard is willing to provide Plaintiffs with spreadsheets that summarize the information
19 they seek, but it seeks a court order to do so and also a protective order limiting Plaintiffs’ use of
20 the information. *Id.* It has identified 116 labels to which it distributed responsive Nina Simone
21 content during the relevant time period, but many its contracts with these labels define the
22 information that Plaintiffs seek as “confidential.” *Id.* at 2. Several of the contracts also expressly
23 prohibit Orchard from disclosing the information “except as required by . . . court order.” *Id.* at 2-
24 3. Orchard also argues this Court should issue a protective order to (1) limit the use of the
25 information to settlement purposes only, and (2) restrict its disclosure to only those individuals
26 who must have access to it, absent Orchard’s express written consent. *Id.* Orchard is concerned
27 that disclosure without a protective order will “unnecessarily and unreasonably jeopardize [its]
28 commercial relationships with music providers.” *Id.* at 2. In particular, Orchard highlights

² It appears that the terms “label” and “licensor” refer to the same entity.

1 Brown’s expressed “inten[t] to make use of the information to contact the labels, issue demand
2 letters, and perhaps sue any and all of the labels that provide Nina Simone content to Orchard.”
3 *Id.* Plaintiffs dispute the need for a protective order, arguing they will be unable to verify
4 Orchard’s factual representations if they are prevented from discussing the information with third
5 parties and “will have little incentive to settle if Defendant is [the] sole source of information on
6 liability and damages.” *Id.* at 4.

7 **ORDER**

8 In light of the foregoing, the Court issues the following Order:

9 First, as Plaintiffs do not dispute that a spreadsheet summary is adequate to address their
10 discovery requests, the Court finds these spreadsheet summaries are an acceptable way to provide
11 Plaintiffs with the information they seek to “meaningfully prepare for the settlement conference
12 with respect to the[]newly alleged claims” against Orchard. Dkt. No. 723 at 1.

13 Second, the Court agrees with Orchard that a protective order restricting the use of the
14 information to only settlement purposes and limiting its dissemination is proper at this time. To
15 the extent Plaintiffs argue a protective order should not be entered so they can use the obtained
16 discovery for non-settlement purposes, they misconstrue the undersigned’s function in this
17 dispute. The undersigned’s role in this case is for settlement purposes only; Judge Ryu remains
18 the discovery judge for all other purposes. Thus, if the case does not settle, Plaintiffs may at that
19 time raise any disputes regarding the information obtained with Judge Ryu.

20 Plaintiffs also contend, however, that a protective order limits their ability to verify the
21 accuracy of the information provided by Orchard. While Orchard states it “shares an interest [with
22 Plaintiffs] . . . in making sure appropriate action is taken” if any of the content was not properly
23 licensed, the Court agrees that Plaintiffs are entitled to some further verification. *Jt. Ltr.* at 2.
24 Accordingly, Orchard must provide a declaration signed under penalty of perjury that, to the best
25 of the declarant’s knowledge, attests to the accuracy and completeness of the information
26 contained in the spreadsheet. The declaration shall also describe both the source of that data and
27 the method of extracting this information. Given that both parties are concerned about obtaining
28 accurate information, this declaration should be sufficient for Plaintiffs and the undersigned to rely

1 on it for settlement purposes. If Plaintiffs have a particular reason to believe that any of the
2 information contained in the spreadsheet is inaccurate, they may raise that concern in accordance
3 with the undersigned's Discovery Standing Order. Otherwise, the protective order will prohibit
4 Plaintiffs from contacting the labels or discussing the information with other third parties.

5 Finally, Orchard requests the Court issue an order requiring it to release the information, in
6 compliance with its contractual obligations. Although the Joint Letter lists the information that
7 Plaintiffs seek, it does not contain the exact discovery requests. *See* Jt. Ltr. at 1. Accordingly, the
8 parties shall meet and confer and, in accordance with this Order, thereafter submit either (1) a
9 stipulated proposed order compelling discovery and a protective order, or (2) competing proposed
10 orders to compel and proposed protective orders. The proposed order(s) must be filed **by**
11 **September 22, 2015** and must clearly describe the information compelled in a manner that is
12 understandable to all persons or entities that may be affected by that Order.

13 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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15 Dated: September 15, 2015

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18 MARIA-ELENA JAMES
19 United States Magistrate Judge
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