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28UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
For the Northern District of California

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Northern District of California

San Francisco Division

CALLWAVE COMMUNICATIONS, LLC,

No. C 14-80112 JSW (LB)

Petitioner,

**ORDER REGARDING CALLWAVE  
AND LOCATION LABS' JOINT  
DISCOVERY DISPUTE LETTER  
DATED MAY 5, 2014**

v.

WAVEMARKET, INC. D/B/A LOCATION  
LABS,

[Re: ECF No. 17]

Respondent.

**INTRODUCTION**

In this miscellaneous action, Petitioner Callwave Communications, LLC (“Callwave”) asks the court to compel Respondent Wavemarket, Inc. d/b/a Location Labs (“Location Labs”), a non-party to underlying litigation in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware,<sup>1</sup> to comply with Callwave’s subpoena. *See* Petition, ECF No. 1.<sup>2</sup> Location Labs objected to the subpoena and refused to testify or produce documents unless Callwave met certain conditions. *See* Malgeri Decl.,

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<sup>1</sup> The subpoena was issued in *Callwave Communications LLC v. AT&T Inc., AT&T Mobility, LLC, and Google, Inc.*, No. 12-cv-1701 (D. Del.). In its motion, Callwave states that it is the plaintiff in five related patent infringement cases being heard in the District of Delaware and that Location Labs possesses materials that are relevant to at least two of them. *See* Petition, ECF No. 1 at 5, 7.

<sup>2</sup> Citations are to the electronic case file (“ECF”) with pin cites to the electronically-generated page numbers at the top of the page.

1 ECF No. 3, Ex. 1 ¶¶ 4-9. After meeting and conferring, and after Callwave agreed to several  
2 limitations, the parties still are at odds about whether Location Labs has to produce documents in  
3 response to Requests Nos. 1-5 and Request No. 40, and over which party has to pay for Location  
4 Labs' expenses in responding to the subpoena generally. *See* 5/5/2014 Joint Letter, ECF No. 17.  
5 Upon consideration of the documents submitted, the arguments of counsel at the June 26, 2014  
6 hearing, and the applicable authority, the court rules as follows.

7 **STATEMENT**

8 This discovery dispute relates to five patent infringement actions (the "Underlying Litigation")  
9 that currently are pending in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware in which  
10 Callwave claims that one of its patents (U.S. Patent No. 6,771,970 (the "'970 Patent") was infringed.  
11 *See* 5/5/2014 Joint Letter, ECF No. 17 at 1. According to Callwave, Location Labs provides some  
12 of the defendants to the Underlying Litigation with customized software for locating mobile devices,  
13 which Callwave says is the infringing functionality in the defendants' products. *Id.*

14 In one of those actions, *Callwave Communications LLC v. AT&T Inc., AT&T Mobility, LLC, and*  
15 *Google, Inc.*, No. 12-cv-1701 (D. Del.), Location Labs has been subpoenaed to testify about 13  
16 topics and produce documents responsive to 45 requests. *See id.*, Ex. A, ECF No. 17-2. Location  
17 Labs objected to the subpoena on, among others, grounds of irrelevance, undue burden, overbreadth,  
18 and privilege, but nevertheless provided some responses subject to its objections. *See id.*, Ex. B,  
19 ECF No. 17-3. Apparently the parties met and conferred, and Callwave agreed to limit the subpoena  
20 to address Location Labs's concerns of undue burden. *Id.* at 2. Callwave states that it limited its  
21 requests to products sold to defendants to the Underlying Litigation for use in the accused products.  
22 *Id.* It also agreed that Location Labs could coordinate with its joint defense counsel to avoid  
23 duplicative production. *Id.* It also agreed to collaborate in good faith to work out a procedure for  
24 the production of source code. *Id.*

25 Still, the parties did not resolve all of their disputes. On April 18, 2014, Callwave filed a petition  
26 in this district asking the court to compel Location Labs to respond to the subpoena. Petition, ECF  
27 No. 1. The district court to which this miscellaneous action was assigned referred the petition to this  
28 court for resolution. Order Referring Case, ECF No. 7. Pursuant to the undersigned's standing

1 order, the court denied the petition without prejudice and directed the parties to file a joint discovery  
2 dispute letter instead. 4/23/2014 Order, ECF No. 11.

3 On May 5, 2014, the parties filed a joint discovery dispute letter that describes three remaining  
4 issues. Specifically, the parties are at odds over whether Location Labs must produce documents in  
5 response to Callwave’s Request Nos. 1-5 and No. 40 and whether Callwave has to reimburse  
6 Location Labs for the expenses it incurs in responding to the subpoena. *See* 5/5/2014 Joint Letter,  
7 Appendix 1, ECF No. 17-1. The court held a hearing on the matter on June 26, 2014. 6/26/2014  
8 Minute Order, ECF No. 27.

9 **ANALYSIS**

10 **I. LEGAL STANDARD**

11 **A. Standing and Rule 45 Subpoenas**

12 “Ordinarily a party has no standing to seek to quash a subpoena issued to someone who is not a  
13 party to the action, unless the objecting party claims some personal right or privilege with regard to  
14 the documents sought.” 9A Charles Alan Wright & Arthur R. Miller, *Federal Practice & Procedure*  
15 § 2459 (3d ed. 2013); *see also* *Crispin v. Christian Audigier, Inc.*, No. CV 09-09509 MMM (JEMx),  
16 2010 WL 2293238, at \*5 (C.D. Cal. May 26, 2010) (quoting Wright & Miller and providing  
17 additional citations).

18 **B. Scope of Rule 45 Discovery**

19 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 governs discovery of nonparties by subpoena. The scope of  
20 the discovery that can be requested through a subpoena under Rule 45 is the same as the scope under  
21 Rule 26(b). Fed. R. Civ. P. 45 Advisory Comm.’s Note (1970) (“[T]he scope of discovery through a  
22 subpoena is the same as that applicable to Rule 34 and other discovery rules.”); Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(a)  
23 (“A party may serve on any other party a request within the scope of Rule 26(b).”). Unless  
24 otherwise limited by court order, Rule 26(b) allows a party to obtain discovery concerning “any  
25 nonprivileged matter that is relevant to any party’s claim or defense.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). This  
26 includes “the identity and location of persons who know of any discoverable matter.” *Id.* “Relevant  
27 information need not be admissible at the trial if the discovery appears reasonably calculated to lead  
28 to the discovery of admissible evidence.” *Id.*

1 A court must protect a nonparty subject to a subpoena if a subpoena “requires disclosure of  
2 privileged or other protected matter” or the subpoena “subjects a person to undue burden.” Fed. R.  
3 Civ. P. 45(c)(3). A court must also limit discovery if it is unreasonably duplicative, if it can be  
4 obtained from a source that is more convenient or less burdensome, or if the burden of producing it  
5 outweighs its likely benefit. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(2)(C). Moreover, upon motion from a party who  
6 certifies that they have conferred in good faith with the opposing party, a court may also “issue an  
7 order to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or  
8 expense[.]” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c). The issuing court also may quash a subpoena if it determines that  
9 the subpoena requires disclosure of “a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or  
10 commercial information.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(c)(3)(B).

11 “On a motion to quash a subpoena, the moving party has the burden of persuasion under Rule  
12 45(c)(3), but the party issuing the subpoena must demonstrate that the discovery sought is relevant.”  
13 *Chevron Corp. v. Donziger*, 12–MC–80237 CRB (NC), 2013 WL 4536808, at \*4 (N.D. Cal. Aug.  
14 22, 2013) (citing *EON Corp. IP Holdings, LLC v. T-Mobile USA, Inc.*, No. 12–80082 LHK (PSG),  
15 2012 WL 1980361, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. June 1, 2012)).

### 16 **C. Shifting the Costs of Complying with a Rule 45 Subpoena**

17 Rule 45(d)(2)(B)(ii) states that, when a court orders compliance with a subpoena over an  
18 objection, “the order must protect a person who is neither a party nor a party’s officer from  
19 significant expense resulting from compliance.” The Ninth Circuit recently provided further gloss  
20 on this rule, explaining:

21 The rule was amended in 1991, and we have not interpreted the rule since its  
22 amendment. The leading Court of Appeals decision to have analyzed the rule since  
23 the 1991 amendment is *Linder v. Calero–Portocarrero*, 251 F.3d 178 (D.C. Cir.  
24 2001), which held that the amendment made cost shifting mandatory in all instances  
25 in which a non-party incurs significant expense from compliance with a subpoena.  
26 *Id.* at 182. It further noted that “the 1991 changes were intended ‘to enlarge the  
27 protections afforded persons who are required to assist the court.’” *Id.* (quoting Fed.  
28 R. Civ. P. 45 advisory committee’s note to the 1991 amendment). Based on this  
analysis, the *Linder* court held that only two considerations are relevant under the  
rule: “[1] whether the subpoena imposes expenses on the non-party, and [2] whether  
those expenses are ‘significant.’” *Id.* If these two requirements are satisfied, “the  
court must protect the non-party by requiring the party seeking discovery to bear at  
least enough of the expense to render the remainder ‘non-significant.’” *Id.*

We agree with the D.C. Circuit’s analysis of the amended rule and hold that Rule

1 45(d)(2)(B)(ii) requires the district court to shift a non-party's costs of compliance  
2 with a subpoena, if those costs are significant. The plain language of the rule dictates  
3 our conclusion. The rule states that the district court's order compelling compliance  
4 with a subpoena "must protect a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer  
5 from significant expense resulting from compliance," Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(d)(2)(B)(ii)  
6 (emphasis added), and provides no exceptions. This language leaves no room for  
doubt that the rule is mandatory. Thus, when discovery is ordered against a  
non-party, the only question before the court in considering whether to shift costs is  
whether the subpoena imposes significant expense on the non-party. If so, the district  
court must order the party seeking discovery to bear at least enough of the cost of  
compliance to render the remainder "non-significant." *See Linder*, 251 F.3d at 182.

7 *Legal Voice v. Stormans Inc.*, 738 F.3d 1178, 1184 (9th Cir. 2013) (reversing a district court's denial  
8 of costs where the district court considered whether compliance was unduly burdensome for the  
9 subpoenaed non-party, rather than considering only whether the cost of producing documents was  
10 significant, when deciding whether to shift costs at all).

11 What constitutes a "significant" cost is at the discretion of the district court. *Sound Sec., Inc. v.*  
12 *Sonitrol Corp.*, No. 3:08-cv-05359-RBL, 2009 WL 1835653, at \*1 (W.D. Wash. June 26, 2009).  
13 That said, that Ninth Circuit had "no trouble concluding that \$20,000 is 'significant.'" *Legal Voice*,  
14 738 F.3d at 1185 (citing *Linder*, 251 F.3d at 182 (noting that \$9,000 may be sufficiently significant  
15 to justify cost-shifting)).

16 Yet even if the cost of producing documents is significant, this does not mean that the requesting  
17 party must necessarily bear the *entire* cost of compliance. *See id.* (If the subpoena imposes  
18 significant expense on the non-party, the district court must order the party seeking discovery to bear  
19 at least enough of the cost of compliance to render the remainder "non-significant."); *Linder*, 251  
20 F.3d at 182 (same). Case law prior to the 1991 amendment Rule 45<sup>3</sup> provide several factors for  
21 courts to consider when deciding how much of the expense to shift, namely: "(1) whether the  
22 nonparty has an interest in the outcome of the case; (2) whether the nonparty can more readily bear  
23 its costs than the requesting party; and (3) whether the litigation is of public importance." *In Re*  
24 *Exxon Valdez*, 142 F.R.D. 380, 383 (D.D.C. 1992) (internal citations omitted); *see Linder*, 251 F.3d

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26 <sup>3</sup> "While the drafters of new Rule 45 clearly intended to expand the protection for non-parties  
27 such as disinterested expert witnesses, *see* Advisory Committee Note to 1991 Amendment, there is  
28 no indication that they also intended to overrule prior Rule 45 case law, under which a non-party can  
be required to bear some or all of its expenses where the equities of a particular case demand it." *In Re*  
*Exxon Valdez*, 142 F.R.D. 380, 383 (D.D.C. 1992); *see Linder*, 251 F.3d at 182.

1 at 182. The Ninth Circuit also suggested that other factors to be considered when apportioning  
2 discovery costs include: “(1) the scope of the discovery; (2) the invasiveness of the request; (3) the  
3 extent to which the producing party must separate responsive information from privileged or  
4 irrelevant material; and (4) the reasonableness of the costs of production.” *United States v.*  
5 *Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.*, 666 F.2d 364, 371 n.9 (9th Cir. 1982).

6 **II. REQUEST NOS. 1-5**

7 Callwave’s Request Nos. 1-5 collectively ask Location Labs to produce (1) documents that  
8 Location Labs considers to be prior art to the patents-in-suit, and (2) documents and  
9 communications relating to (a) Location Labs’s searches, investigations, or analyses concerning  
10 prior art, (b) the patentability, unenforceability, validity, infringement, level of ordinary skill in the  
11 art, or state of the art at the time of the invention of the patents-in-suit, and (c) opinions, evaluations,  
12 advice, and analyses, that it generated or received from the defendants to the Underlying Litigation,  
13 regarding the same. *See* 5/5/2014 Joint Letter, Appendix 1, ECF No. 17-1 at 1-7. Callwave says  
14 that Location Labs, as the inter partes review petitioner, has related prior art, and that prior art is  
15 relevant to the claim construction and validity of the ‘970 Patent. 5/5/2014 Joint Letter, ECF No.  
16 17 at 4. It also says that opinions, evaluations, advice, and analyses that are related to patentability,  
17 unenforceability, validity, infringement, level of ordinary skill in the art, or state of the art at the  
18 time of the invention of the patents-in-suit are relevant to the parties’ claims and defenses. *Id.*

19 Location Labs objects to these requests on a number of grounds.

20 First, it argues that it is improper for Callwave to ask for “documents regarding validity issues  
21 related to the ‘970 Patent, specifically seeking to elicit invalidity and/or non-infringement  
22 contentions, as well as positions on the construction of any claim term or phrase” because it “has no  
23 obligation to conduct analyses of the merits, nor to make judgments regarding prior art on a case [to  
24 which] it is not a party.” *Id.* at 4. While it may be true that Location Labs has no such obligation,  
25 that is not the issue. The issue is whether such documents are relevant to the Underlying Litigation  
26 (the court finds that they are) and whether Location Labs has any.

27 Second, Location Labs argues that the information Callwave seeks may be privileged and that  
28 requiring it to create a privilege log is unduly burdensome and costly. *Id.* Location Labs, however,

1 cites no authority holding that Rule 45 subpoenas must be quashed if they would require the  
2 producing non-party to create a privilege log. The court recognizes that creating a privilege log can  
3 be costly, but that supports shifting costs (discussed below), not necessarily quashing the subpoena.

4 Third, Location Labs argues that Callwave’s requests are an attempt to “circumvent” the rules  
5 limiting discovery in the inter partes review proceeding it instituted with the USPTO. *Id.* Location  
6 Labs, however, cites no authority where a district court has, without the parties’ agreement, quashed  
7 a subpoena or otherwise not required a non-party (or party for that matter) to produce discovery in a  
8 live action because there is a pending inter partes review proceeding.

9 Fourth, Location Labs says that a lot of the documents Callwave seeks likely can be sought from  
10 the defendants to the Underlying Litigation, and it then points out that courts generally hold that  
11 where an opposing part and a non-party both possess documents, the documents should be sought  
12 from the party to the case. *Id.* at 5 (citing *Soto v. Castlerock Farming and Transport, Inc.*, 282  
13 F.R.D. 492, 505 (E.D. Cal. 2012) (“Where plaintiffs have not shown they attempted to obtain  
14 documents from the defendant in an action prior to seeking the documents from a non-party, a  
15 subpoena duces tecum places an undue burden on a non-party.”); *see also Niddec Corp. v. Victor Co.*  
16 *of Japan*, 249 F.R.D. 575, 577 (N.D. Cal. 2007) (quashing a non-party subpoena duces tecum where  
17 the discovery sought was “obtainable from a source more direct, convenient, and less burdensome  
18 [than the non-party]—namely, from Defendants.”) (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(2)(c)). Callwave did  
19 not respond to this argument in the joint letter.

20 At the hearing, the parties identified three areas of discovery: (1) source code; (2) core technical  
21 documents; and (3) the extent Location Labs is indemnifying defendants. The parties also said that  
22 the impediment to disclosure was the parties’ failure to agree on cost shifting. Callwave’s argument  
23 is that the equities do not militate in favor of cost-shifting because Location Labs is the real party in  
24 its litigation. Location Labs contends that cost-shifting ought to occur. No one had any information  
25 about the actual costs of the discovery. The court needs to know the actual costs (e.g., a specific  
26 dollar amount) before it can determine whether they are significant.

27 The court ordered the following.

28 First, Location Labs said that it already disclosed core technical documents to defendant AT&T.

1 If it did, then the costs of disclosing them to Callwave should be negligible. Callwave also must ask  
2 AT&T to disclose them (but the caveat is that this is an easy and non-costly disclosure, so one way  
3 or another, this disclosure should happen easily). If Location Labs has “significant” costs, then it  
4 must tell Callwave what they are. Callwave suggested that maybe the core technical documents  
5 would not be enough because they might not disclose the interface and other technical  
6 specifications. That seems somewhat unlikely given that AT&T and the other defendants  
7 presumably would need to know this information to implement the technology. That being said, if it  
8 is not enough, Callwave can ask for more. If the costs are significant, then the parties can raise the  
9 issue with the court.

10 Second, Callwave can start by asking the defendants in its litigation about indemnification  
11 agreements. Even if Location Labs were to produce them, however, it does not seem like they  
12 would be too costly to produce. If they are, then Location Labs needs to say how much it costs so  
13 that the court can conduct a Rule 45 cost-shifting analysis under the legal standard discussed above.

14 Third, the parties agreed that source code can be produced only by Location Labs. Location  
15 Labs must ask its engineers what the costs to do this are and tell Callwave. Again, this does not  
16 necessarily seem like it would be particularly costly. To the extent that the parties disagree about  
17 the appropriate protections for the source code, this is a standard problem that is capable of being  
18 resolved through a standard protective order. Still, if the parties cannot resolve the issue on their  
19 own, they may seek the court’s assistance.

20 **III. REQUEST NO. 40**

21 A related issue is that in the letter brief, the parties disagreed about whether discovery related to  
22 Callwave’s potential damages is appropriate. Callwave’s Request No. 40 asks Location Labs to  
23 produce documents and communications relating to the profitability, revenue of, pricing, or return  
24 on investment relating to Location Labs’s products or the accused products. 5/5/2014 Joint Letter,  
25 Appendix 1, ECF No. 17-1 at 8. Callwave says that this information is relevant to its damages  
26 because it will shed light on the profits attributable to the patented invention (as distinguished from  
27 the non-patented elements). *Id.* at 5 (citing *Georgia-Pacific Corp. v. United States Plywood Corp.*,  
28 318 F. Supp. 111, 1120 (S.D.N.Y. 1970) (listing a variety of factors courts often consider when



1 determining the reasonable royalty for a patent).

2 Location Labs says that the information sought is its confidential, proprietary business and  
3 financial information and points out that when a subpoena requires a non-party to disclose a trade  
4 secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information, Rule 45(d)(3) allows  
5 the court to order the information produced under specified conditions if the serving party “(I) shows  
6 a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue  
7 hardship; and (ii) ensures that the subpoenaed person will be reasonably compensated.” Location  
8 Labs argues that Callwave has not shown that it has a substantial need for the information because it  
9 has not shown that it cannot get the information from the defendants to the Underlying Litigation,  
10 *see Nidec*, 249 F.R.D. at 577, or that it cannot calculate the reasonable royalty without Location  
11 Labs’s information.

12 At the hearing, the parties discussed briefly Callwave’s argument that the information really is  
13 needed to attribute profits. As in the last section, the controversy revolved primarily around cost-  
14 shifting. The court has no fact record to assess whether any costs attributable to damages discovery  
15 are significant. The court presumes Callwave has told Location Labs exactly what it wants.  
16 Location Labs must say how much the discovery will actually cost (by category, preferably). If  
17 there are significant costs, then the parties may raise the issue in a new letter brief. If there are  
18 issues about the protective order, the parties may raise those issues too.

### 19 CONCLUSION

20 The bottom line is that to determine whether the costs even can be shifted (let alone to determine  
21 how much they should be shifted), the court must first determine whether the costs are “significant.”  
22 Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(d)(2)(B)(ii); *Legal Voice*, 738 F.3d at 1184. The problem here is that Location  
23 Labs did not even tell the court how much it estimates it will spend to comply with the subpoena, let  
24 alone provide any evidence to support that amount. Without a specific dollar amount, the court  
25 cannot say whether Location Labs’s costs are significant. In this situation, the court directs the  
26 process discussed above to identify the costs for producing the requested information. The court  
27 will not order cost-shifting without a record. Callwave’s equitable argument about the  
28 appropriateness of cost-sharing still must be analyzed in the context of the costs.

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Accordingly, the court requires the parties to proceed as directed above. They may file another letter should problems remain. This disposes of ECF No. 17.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Dated: June 26, 2014



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LAUREL BEELER  
United States Magistrate Judge