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28UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIADOLBY LABORATORIES LICENSING
CORPORATION, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

ADOBE INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. 18-cv-01553-YGR (DMR)

**ORDER ON DEFENDANT'S MOTION
TO MAINTAIN PRIVILEGE
DESIGNATIONS**

Re: Dkt. No. 135

Plaintiffs Dolby Laboratories Licensing Corporation and Dolby International AB (“Dolby”) challenges Defendant Adobe, Inc.’s (“Adobe”) privilege designations for over 4,000 non-lawyer communications. [Docket No. 109 at 3.] Dolby raised concerns about Adobe’s privilege log. Those concerns cast doubt on whether Adobe was properly asserting privilege with respect to non-lawyer communications, and prompted the court to order Adobe to lodge a sample of fifteen documents¹ selected by Dolby from Adobe’s log for in camera review. After conducting the review, the court ordered the parties to brief the privilege issues for the sample documents. On July 5, 2019, Adobe filed this motion to retain the privilege designations. [Docket Nos. 135 (“Mot.”), 143 (“Reply”).] Dolby filed a timely opposition. [Docket No. 141 (“Opp.”).] The court held a hearing on August 8, 2019. For the reasons stated below, the court grants in part and denies in part Adobe’s motion to retain privilege designations.

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¹ When Adobe submitted the sample of fifteen documents for in camera review, Adobe conceded that two of the fifteen documents should not have been listed on the privilege log. As a result of Adobe’s logging errors, the sample size shrank from fifteen to thirteen documents.

1 **I. BACKGROUND**

2 On March 12, 2018, Dolby filed this action for copyright infringement and breach of contract
3 against Adobe and filed an amended complaint on May 18, 2018. [Docket Nos. 1, 20 (“FAC”).]
4 The court draws the following case description from the allegations in the FAC. Dolby develops
5 audio and audio-visual technologies. Id. ¶ 15. Generally, Dolby does not develop products for
6 direct sale to end-users, but instead licenses its products to other companies that incorporate them
7 into their products. Id. ¶ 1. Dolby’s licensing agreements usually allow its licensees to self-report
8 their sales of products containing Dolby technology, although Dolby retains broad rights under those
9 agreements to conduct third-party audits. Id. ¶ 2.

10 Between 2002 and 2017, Adobe licensed Dolby products for use in its audio-video content
11 creation and editing software. FAC ¶¶ 4, 16-17. Adobe entered into license agreements with Dolby
12 in 2003, 2012, and 2013 (“Agreements”), each of which defined the scope of the license. Id. ¶ 23.
13 Adobe was obligated by the Agreements to report its sales of products containing Dolby technology
14 to Dolby, pay the agreed-upon royalties for the sales, and refrain from selling products containing
15 Dolby technology outside the scope of the licenses. Id. The Agreements also provided Dolby the
16 right to inspect and audit Adobe’s books and records so that Dolby could verify the accuracy of
17 Adobe’s reporting of sales and its payment of royalties. Id.

18 On January 5, 2015, Dolby attempted to begin the auditing process to inspect Adobe’s books
19 and records for the period 2012-2014. FAC ¶ 86. Dolby alleges that “for over three years Adobe
20 employed various tactics to frustrate Dolby’s right to audit Adobe’s inclusion of Dolby
21 Technologies in Adobe’s products.” Id. ¶ 89. Dolby claims that Adobe only offered to provide data
22 that it unilaterally determined to be relevant to its obligations under the Agreements and only for a
23 limited time period. Id. ¶ 90. Dolby avers that it has still not received the information required to
24 complete an audit of Adobe’s records. Id. ¶ 92. On September 8, 2017, Dolby notified Adobe that
25 it was also going to initiate the audit process for the inspection period 2015-2017. Id. ¶¶ 94-95.
26 Adobe again allegedly “failed to provide Dolby with complete auditable information.” Id. ¶ 95.

27 Dolby claims that Adobe breached its contracts and engaged in copyright infringement in
28 numerous ways, including:

1 (1) bundling multiple licensed products together but only reporting one sale;
2 (2) granting numerous licenses to Adobe products but only reporting a sale
3 to Dolby if and when Adobe or its customer took some further action; (3)
4 failing to report and pay royalties for multiple different product sales to a
5 single customer; (4) misreporting Adobe’s professional products under
6 incorrect license agreements; (5) failing to report and pay royalties on
7 upgrades to the Adobe products as agreed in the license agreements; (6)
8 failing to report, or incorrectly reporting, the Dolby technology contained
9 in Adobe products; and (7) selling products containing Dolby technology
10 without any license at all.

11 FAC ¶ 6. Dolby alleges that Adobe’s failure to abide by its audit obligations prevented Dolby from
12 discovering “the nature and extent of Adobe’s breaches or infringement.” Id. ¶ 97. Dolby now
13 asserts claims for copyright infringement and breach of contract.

14 On May 8, 2019, the parties exchanged privilege logs for communications that did not
15 include lawyers but for which the parties claimed attorney-client privilege or work product
16 protection. [Docket No. 135-1 (“Berta Decl.”) ¶ 3.] Adobe included 4,690 communications on its
17 privilege log for non-lawyer communications. Id. On May 17, 2019, the parties filed a joint
18 discovery letter in which Dolby challenged Adobe’s privilege designations on those documents.
19 [Docket No. 109 at 3.] The court ordered Adobe to review its log of non-attorney communications,
20 to “modify the log as necessary to remove inappropriate assertions of attorney-client privilege,” and
21 to provide Dolby with the amended log. [Docket No. 114.] The court directed Dolby to select
22 fifteen sample documents from the log, which Adobe was then to lodge for in camera review. Id.
23 Adobe admitted that it had mistakenly claimed privilege over two of the fifteen documents. The
24 court then directed the parties to fully brief the dispute on the remaining thirteen documents.
25 [Docket No. 125.]

26 The purpose of this order is to adjudicate the disputes regarding these thirteen documents,
27 as well as provide guidance to the parties so that they can attempt to resolve the remaining disputes
28 regarding Adobe’s privilege log without further court intervention. As was discussed in detail in
the August 8, 2019 hearing, the court will appoint a special master at the parties’ expense to
determine any issues of privilege over the remaining documents. Id.

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1 **II. LEGAL STANDARDS**

2 **A. Attorney-Client Privilege**

3 Federal privilege law applies in this federal copyright infringement case with pendent state
4 law claims. *Agster v. Maricopa Cty.*, 422 F.3d 836, 839 (9th Cir. 2005); see also Fed. R. Evid. 501,
5 Advisory Committee Notes (“In nondiversity jurisdiction civil cases, federal privilege law will
6 generally apply.”). The attorney-client privilege protects from discovery “confidential
7 communications between attorneys and clients, which are made for the purpose of giving legal
8 advice.” *United States v. Richey*, 632 F.3d 559, 566 (9th Cir. 2011) (citation omitted); see
9 *Vasudevan Software, Inc. v. IBM Corp.*, No. 09-cv-5897-RS (PSG), 2011 WL 1599646, at * 1 (N.D.
10 Cal. Apr. 27, 2011). The privilege attaches when (1) legal advice of any kind is sought (2) from a
11 professional legal adviser in his capacity as such, (3) the communications relating to that purpose,
12 (4) made in confidence (5) by the client, (6) are at his instance permanently protected (7) from
13 disclosure by himself or by the legal adviser, (8) unless the protection be waived. *Richey*, 632 F.3d
14 at 566 (brackets, citation, and quotation marks omitted).

15 Attorney-client privilege is “narrowly and strictly construed,” and the party asserting it bears
16 the burden of proving that it applies. *Vasudevan Software, Inc.*, 2011 WL 1599646, at *1 (footnotes
17 and quotation marks omitted); accord *United States v. Bergonzi*, 216 F.R.D. 487, 493 (N.D. Cal.
18 2003) (holding that party asserting privilege “must make a prima facie showing” that privilege
19 applies) (citing *In re Grand Jury Investigation*, 974 F.2d 1068, 1071 (9th Cir. 1992)); see *Richey*,
20 632 F.3d at 566. The privilege protects only communications, and not underlying facts. *Upjohn v.*
21 *United States*, 449 U.S. 383, 396 (1981) (finding that a party “may not refuse to disclose any relevant
22 fact within his knowledge merely because he incorporated a statement of such fact into his
23 communication to his attorney”) (citations omitted).

24 **B. Work Product Doctrine**

25 The work product doctrine protects from discovery “materials prepared by an attorney in
26 anticipation of litigation,” be they “by or for the attorney.” *United States v. Bergonzi*, 216 F.R.D.
27 487, 494 (2003) (citations omitted); accord *United States v. Richey*, 632 F.3d 559, 567 (9th Cir.
28 2011). It aims to balance the “promotion of an attorney’s preparation in representing a client” and
“society’s general interest in revealing all true and material facts to the resolution of a dispute.” In

1 re Seagate Tech., LLC, 497 F.3d 1360, 1375 (Fed. Cir. 2007) (citation and quotation marks omitted).
2 To qualify for work-product protection, materials must “(1) be prepared in anticipation of litigation
3 or for trial and (2) be prepared by or for another party or by or for that other party’s representative.”
4 Richey, 632 F.3d at 567 (citation and quotation marks omitted). When a document was not prepared
5 exclusively for litigation, it will receive protection if “in light of the nature of the document and the
6 factual situation in the particular case, the document can be fairly said to have been prepared or
7 obtained because of the prospect of litigation.” Id. at 568 (citation and quotation marks omitted).
8 This analysis requires the court to examine the totality of the circumstances and determine whether
9 the document was prepared in anticipation of litigation and “would not have been created in
10 substantially similar form but for the prospect of litigation.” Id. (citation and quotation marks
11 omitted).

12 Unlike the attorney-client privilege, the work product doctrine may be overcome by a party’s
13 showing of “need and undue hardship.” In re Seagate Tech., LLC, 497 F.3d at 1375 (citing Fed. R.
14 Civ. P. 26(b)(3)). The degree of showing required, however, depends on whether the sought-after
15 material “is factual, or the result of mental processes such as plans, strategies, tactics, and
16 impressions, whether memorialized in writing or not.” Id. (citations omitted). Factual materials
17 simply require a demonstration of “substantial need and undue hardship,” while materials reflecting
18 mental processes receive greater, “nearly absolute” protection. Id. (citations omitted).

19 **III. DISCUSSION**

20 **A. Adobe’s Challenge to In Camera Review**

21 As a threshold matter, Adobe asserts that Dolby was not entitled to in camera review because
22 its sole basis for challenging Adobe’s privilege designations was “an unfounded suspicion rooted in
23 the total number of entries on Adobe’s log.” Mot. at 2. Dolby counters that its challenge was not
24 based solely on the sheer number of entries on Adobe’s log but arose because “very few of the
25 entries contain sufficient information to state a claim for privilege.” Opp. at 9.

26 In re Grand Jury Investigation established the standard that a party must meet in order to
27 seek in camera review of contested assertions of privilege. 974 F.2d at 1074. The Ninth Circuit
28 acknowledged that “[a]lthough in camera review of documents does not destroy the attorney-client

1 privilege, it is an intrusion which must be justified.” Id. at 1074. The court explicitly clarified that
2 the challenging party need not make a prima facie showing that the privilege does not apply, and
3 described the standard as a “minimal threshold.” Id. at 1074. It concluded that a party opposing a
4 claim of attorney-client privilege “need only show a factual basis sufficient to support a reasonable,
5 good faith belief that in camera inspection may reveal evidence that information in the materials is
6 not privileged.” Id. at 1075. Once the challenging party makes that initial showing, “the decision
7 whether to conduct the review rests within the discretion of the district court.”² Id.

8 Here, Dolby more than met the minimal threshold. In the joint discovery letter where Dolby
9 first raised its challenge, Dolby explained the basis for the challenge and offered examples of log
10 descriptions that appeared inadequate. See Docket No. 109 at 3. Specifically, in addition to the fact
11 that Adobe had listed 4,690³ documents on its privilege log for non-attorney communications,⁴
12 Dolby noted that numerous subject lines on logged emails appeared to reference business-related
13 communications rather than the transmission of legal advice. Id. It also argued that the generic
14 description “email reflecting legal advice regarding the scope of the audit” was insufficient to allow
15 Dolby to analyze Adobe’s claim of privilege over that document. Id. The parties also submitted a
16 copy of Adobe’s privilege log; upon review of the entries, the court determined that there was
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18 ² Adobe also relies on *Rock River Commc ’ns, Inc. v. Universal Music Grp., Inc.*, 745 F.3d 343 (9th
19 Cir. 2014) (“Rock River”) and *Ritchie v. Sempra Energy*, No. 10-cv-1513-CAB (KSC), 2015 WL
20 12912030 (S.D. Cal. June 11, 2015). *Rock River* acknowledged that in camera review of documents
21 for which claims of privilege are contested cannot be justified by mere “unfounded suspicion.” 745
22 F.3d at 343. However, that decision did not provide any details about the documents at issue or the
23 basis for challenging the privilege designations, and so is not instructive to the present case. *Ritchie*,
24 as Dolby points out, is a diversity case that applied California privilege law, which provides “a
25 liberal view of the [attorney-client] privilege that conflicts with the strict view applied under federal
26 common law.” *United States v. Ruehle*, 583 F.3d 600, 609 (9th Cir. 2009); see *Ritchie*, 2015 WL
27 12912030, at *3 (“In diversity cases, the Court must decide privilege issues in accordance with state
28 law.”). Accordingly, the analysis in *Ritchie* is inapplicable here, where federal privilege law applies.

³ Dolby’s letter says 4,960 documents, but this appears to be a transposition error.

⁴ Adobe has repeatedly removed improperly logged documents. The initial log listed 4,690 documents. Adobe revised it more than once, and by the time of the parties’ briefing, Adobe had reduced the number to 2,854 log entries. [Docket No. 143-1 (“Callagy Decl.”) ¶ 8.] The repeated reductions presented a moving target and lend further support to the concern that Adobe over-designated documents as privileged.

1 adequate basis to support a limited in camera review to enlighten the court about the issues
2 underlying the discovery dispute. Adobe was ordered to “immediately review its log of non-attorney
3 communications and modify the log as necessary to remove inappropriate assertions of attorney-
4 client privilege.” [Docket No. 114 at 2.] The court further ordered Dolby to identify fifteen sample
5 documents on the amended log, which Adobe was then to lodge with the court for in camera review.
6 Id. Upon review of both Adobe’s amended privilege log and the sample documents, the court
7 determined that full briefing on the issue was justified. [Docket No. 125.]⁵

8 **B. Dolby’s Challenge to Adobe’s Reply Evidence**

9 In its opening brief, Adobe submitted declarations from three Adobe employees who were
10 participants in some of the contested communications, including: Michael Draper, Adobe’s
11 Manager of Privacy Investigations (Docket No. 135-2 (“Draper Decl.”)); Joe Perry, Adobe’s
12 Director of Worldwide Royalty Operations and Data Management (Docket No. 135-3 (“Perry
13 Decl.”)); and Colin Stefani, Adobe’s Principal Product Manager-Cloud Platform (Docket No. 135-
14 4 (“Stefani Decl.”)).

15 Dolby argued in its opposition that Adobe’s evidence was insufficient to meet its burden to
16 show privilege because Adobe did not submit any declarations from Adobe’s in-house counsel. In
17 response, as part of its reply, Adobe submitted five more declarations, three of which are from
18 former or current Adobe in-house lawyers who purportedly directed the investigation(s) that
19 produced the disputed documents: Hung Chang (Docket No. 143-5 (“Chang Decl.”)); Donna
20 Kolnes (Docket No. 143-6 (“Kolnes Decl.”)); and Maulik Shah (Docket No. 143-8 (“Shah Decl.”)).
21 Adobe also submitted supplemental declarations from Perry and Stefani. [Docket Nos. 143-7
22 (“Perry Supp. Decl.”), 143-9 (“Shah Supp. Decl.”).] Dolby objects to the reply evidence, arguing
23 that Adobe failed to submit attorney declarations attesting to the privileged nature of the documents
24 in its opening motion, and that it is prejudicial to submit them on reply.

25 Adobe’s actions are troubling. The court directed Adobe to file supporting declarations as

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27 ⁵ Adobe also argues that its documents should not be subject to in camera review unless Dolby’s
28 corresponding privilege log entries are subject to the same. This is specious. Adobe never
challenged Dolby’s privilege designations before the discovery cut-off date; the sufficiency of
Dolby’s log entries is therefore not before the court.

1 part of its motion to retain privilege designations. [Docket No. 125.] A cursory review of the case
2 law demonstrates that attorney declarations generally are necessary to support the designating
3 party’s position in a dispute about attorney-client privilege. See, e.g., *Datel Holdings Ltd. v.*
4 *Microsoft Corp.*, No. 09-cv-05535 EDL, 2011 WL 866993, at *5 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 11, 2011) (holding
5 that attorney-client privilege did not protect communications between employees where there was
6 “no showing that the results of the investigation were ever conveyed to counsel”); *Oracle Am., Inc.*
7 *v. Google, Inc.*, No. 10-cv-03561-WHA (DMR), 2011 WL 3794892, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 26, 2011)
8 (finding an attorney’s affidavit insufficient to establish privilege where the attorney did not testify
9 that the document was “connected to the work he requested . . . as part of the provision of legal
10 advice he describes in his declaration.”).

11 Adobe should have filed the attorney declarations with its opening brief rather than on reply
12 and is admonished for failing to follow the court’s specific directions to submit all supporting
13 evidence with its motion. In the interest of reaching the merits, the court will consider Adobe’s
14 reply declarations. However, the special master is directed to find waiver if Adobe fails to provide
15 affirmative and adequate support for its assertions of privilege in any future dispute.

16 **C. Privilege for Communications Between Non-Attorney Employees**

17 The thirteen documents in dispute are communications between non-attorney employees of
18 Adobe. The attorney-client privilege “may attach to communications between nonlegal employees
19 where: (1) the employees discuss or transmit legal advice given by counsel; and (2) an employee
20 discusses her intent to seek legal advice about a particular issue.” *Datel*, 2011 WL 866993, at *5
21 (quoting *United States v. ChevronTexaco Corp.*, 241 F. Supp. 2d. 1065, 1077 (N.D. Cal. 2002))
22 (internal quotation marks omitted); see also *AT&T Corp. v. Microsoft Corp.*, No. 02-cv-0164 MHP
23 (JL), 2003 WL 21212614, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 18, 2003) (“Communications between non-lawyer
24 employees about matters which the parties intend to seek legal advice are likewise cloaked by
25 attorney-client privilege.”). “A vague declaration that states only that the document ‘reflects’ an
26 attorney’s advice is insufficient to demonstrate that the document should be found privileged.”
27 *Hynix Semiconductor Inc. v. Rambus Inc.*, No. 00-cv-20905-RMW, 2008 WL 350641, at *3 (N.D.
28 Cal. Feb. 2, 2008).

1 Adobe asserts that the documents were generated at the direction of Adobe’s in-house
2 counsel or communicated to Adobe’s legal department “so that Adobe’s lawyers could form and
3 express legal opinions about the Dolby contractual relationship.” Reply at 1. It cites
4 ChevronTexaco Corp. for the proposition that attorney-client privilege protects “communication[s]
5 between nonlegal employees in which the employees discuss or transmit legal advice given by
6 counsel.” 241 F. Supp. 2d at 1077. It further held that “internal communications that reflect matters
7 about which the client intends to seek legal advice are protected.” Id. at 1077. However,
8 ChevronTexaco also recognized the unique role played by in-house counsel, who “may be involved
9 intimately in the corporation’s day to day business activities and frequently serve as integral players
10 in business decisions or activities.” Id. at 1076. Communications with in-house counsel may relate
11 to business rather than legal matters, and in-house counsel’s business advice is not protected by
12 attorney-client privilege. Id. Therefore, unlike communications with outside counsel, which are
13 presumed to be made for the purpose of seeking legal advice, there is no presumption that
14 communications with in-house counsel are protected by attorney-client privilege. Id.

15 Adobe also cites AT&T, a patent case in which a defendant corporation’s employees
16 exchanged emails about the plaintiff’s patents and drafted a technical memorandum comparing the
17 plaintiff’s technology with the allegedly infringing technology. 2003 WL 21212614, at *1, *3. The
18 investigation into the plaintiff’s patents was directed by non-attorney executives and these
19 documents were later forwarded to the defendant’s in-house counsel. Id. at *1, *3. The court
20 determined that the email exchanges contained analysis and discussions of the plaintiff’s patents,
21 which were matters upon which the defendant intended to seek legal advice. Id. at *3 (“[The emails]
22 were not produced merely for business purposes.”). The court held that the documents were
23 privileged, since “[c]ommunications containing information compiled by corporate employees for
24 the purpose of seeking legal advice and later communicated to counsel are protected by attorney-
25 client privilege.” Id. (citing Upjohn, 449 U.S. at 394-95). The court determined that privilege
26 attaches to communications between non-legal employees “[a]s long as the legal implications were
27 understood at the beginning of the inquiry and the communications were covered by a veil of
28 confidentiality.” Id. at *3. The court similarly found that the technical memorandum and attached

1 explanatory document were privileged, since they were created after a meeting with corporate
2 counsel and likely “prepared at the behest of corporate counsel.” Id. at *3.

3 Dolby, on the other hand, relies on *Datel*, which involved a dispute about the production of
4 an email chain between non-lawyer employees. 2011 WL 866993, at *1. The plaintiff company
5 filed an antitrust lawsuit, and the defendant asserted counterclaims for trademark infringement. Id.
6 at *7. The defendant company’s attorney made an oral request to an employee to investigate
7 whether the opposing party had infringed the company’s intellectual property rights and to “enlist
8 other employees with relevant technical expertise.” Id. at *1, *6. The employee who received the
9 request then started an email chain with other non-attorney employees. Id. at *5-6. That employee
10 later testified that the purpose of the investigation was to understand how the plaintiff’s alleged
11 infringing technology worked. Id. at *2. The court determined that the original email was privileged
12 because it transmitted legal advice from the attorney, but the remaining emails on the chain were
13 not privileged because they only contained discussions about the technical aspects of testing the
14 allegedly infringing product. Id. at *6. The court specifically noted that “[t]here are no
15 communications with lawyers on the email chain, nor is there any further reference to legal advice
16 about [the plaintiff].” Id. Additionally, there was “no showing that the results of the investigation
17 were ever conveyed to counsel.” Id. Accordingly, the court determined that the rest of the email
18 chain did not relate to the transmission of legal advice. Id.

19 Dolby also cites *Oracle*, where the document in dispute was an email authored by a non-
20 lawyer employee of Google, Inc., which was the defendant in the patent case. 2011 WL 3794892,
21 at *1-2. The relevant documents included eight auto-saved drafts of the email in dispute, as well as
22 two final versions. Id. at *1. The first draft was addressed only to a non-lawyer executive of the
23 company and discussed technical alternatives to using the plaintiff Oracle’s Java technology, with
24 the conclusion that the company needed to negotiate for a license to use Java. Id. The final version
25 of the draft was copied to in-house counsel and included the phrases “Attorney Work Product” and
26 “Google Confidential.” Id. Google argued that the email was a communication to a Google attorney
27 “conveying the fruits of research that [the employee] performed at the direction of Google
28 attorneys.” Id. at *3 (internal quotation marks omitted). Google asserted that the email was drafted

1 after a presentation by Oracle where the latter threatened to sue Google for patent infringement, and
2 Google in-house counsel directed several employees, including the author of the email, to “gather
3 certain information related to Oracle’s infringement claims.” Id. The email at issue was purportedly
4 part of that effort. Id. The court found that the email was not privileged because “the contents of
5 the email itself severely undermine the claim that [the employee] generated this particular email as
6 part of an attorney-directed effort to provide legal advice or prepare for litigation.” Id. The court
7 noted that the in-house counsel who received the email did not testify that it was “connected to the
8 work he requested . . . as part of the provision of legal advice he describes in his declaration.” Id.;
9 see also *MediaTek Inc. v. Freescale Semiconductor, Inc.*, No. 11-cv-05341-YGR (JSC), 2013 WL
10 5594474, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 10, 2013) (finding that a document purportedly created at the
11 direction of a company’s general counsel was not privileged because “there is no evidence that [the
12 party’s] counsel ever received or reviewed the reports”). The court determined that the email was
13 created at the direction of the company executives rather than in-house counsel, and Google failed
14 to explain how those executives were “involved in the described efforts to formulate legal advice.”
15 Id. at *3-4. The court also pointed out that the email text did not mention anything about “legal
16 advice, lawyers, litigation, Oracle, or patent infringement,” and focused instead on “technical
17 aspects of [Google’s technology] and the need to negotiate a license for Java.” Id. at *4. The court
18 accordingly held that the email was a business discussion and not the “proffering of research for an
19 attorney preparing legal advice.” Id.

20 Having reviewed the relevant authorities, the court now analyzes the individual documents
21 in dispute.

22 **1. Log Entries No. 44 and 45**

23 Adobe asserts that Log Entries No. 44 and 45 are protected by both attorney-client privilege
24 and work product. See Mot. at 7. However, the privilege log reveals that Adobe did not assert
25 attorney-client privilege over Log Entry No. 44. For this reason, Adobe has waived the assertion of
26 attorney-client privilege with respect to Log Entry No. 44.

27 **a. Attorney-Client Privilege**

28 Log Entry No. 44 is an email exchange between Colin Stefani and Charles Van Winkle, an

1 Adobe Engineer, and Log Entry No. 45 is an attachment to that email. Adobe asserts that when this
2 exchange occurred, Adobe had “recently received audit findings from Dolby’s royalty audit of
3 Adobe.” Mot. at 7; see Stefani Decl. ¶ 3. Stefani claims that he sent the email to Van Winkle at the
4 direction of attorney Shah, who had told him to “gather facts and prepare a spreadsheet that
5 contained information necessary for [Shah] to provide legal advice in relation to the audit findings.”
6 Id. Shah testifies that these two documents “relate to instructions I gave Mr. Stefani to investigate
7 the use of certain Dolby technology in various Adobe products, a legal issue arising out of the Dolby
8 audit of Adobe, so that I could provide legal advice on the matter.” Shah Decl. ¶ 3. Shah states that
9 “[t]he sole purpose of Mr. Stefani’s analysis was to assist myself and Adobe’s legal department to
10 provide legal advice about the assertions raised by Dolby’s auditor” and that Stefani “subsequently
11 presented the results of his investigation to me, and I in turn used this information solely to render
12 legal advice.” Id.

13 The court determines that Log Entry No. 45 is not protected by attorney-client privilege. As
14 in *Datel*, where the contested documents relayed only factual information about a disputed
15 technology, the attachment discusses technical aspects relating to the integration of Dolby
16 technology into Adobe software. See *Datel*, 2011 WL 866993, at *6 (determining that privilege did
17 not extend over communications between employees about technical facts). Adobe relies on *AT&T*,
18 which reached a different conclusion and applied privilege to certain technical documents.
19 However, *AT &T* is distinguishable, because the investigation at issue in that case involved a
20 comparison between the plaintiff’s patent and the defendant’s allegedly infringing technology. See
21 2003 WL 21212614, at *3. The investigation thus called for a technical expert’s opinion on the
22 similarity between the technology, which incorporated analysis and opinion instead of merely
23 recounting facts. The heart of the attorney-client privilege goes to protecting communications and
24 not facts. See *Upjohn*, 449 U.S. at 365-66. As in *Datel*, the document at issue here relates solely to
25 factual information about how Dolby technology was integrated into Adobe software. There is no
26 indication that the employees engaged in an analysis for which they were seeking legal advice,
27 which was the issue in *AT&T*. Accordingly, attorney-client privilege does not protect the facts
28 revealed in Log Entry No. 45.

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b. Work Product

Adobe also asserts work product protection over both Log Entry No. 44 and 45. It asserts that when this email and attachment were exchanged, Adobe had “recently received audit findings from Dolby’s royalty audit of Adobe.” Mot. at 7; see also Stefani Decl. ¶ 3. Adobe claims that at that time, it had a “reasonable belief that there was a prospect of litigation with Dolby because of the audit dispute, and the severity of the demands that Dolby made to Adobe.” Mot. at 8. Attorney Shah testified that Dolby’s auditor had asserted a material underpayment at that time, and he “anticipated that the matter would proceed to litigation, and the chart drafted by Mr. Stefani was necessary to my ability to assess and develop litigation strategy.” Shah Decl. ¶ 3. Dolby counters that Adobe provided no evidence for its assertion of work product doctrine because Adobe submitted no evidence in its opening brief that the document was created in anticipation of litigation or that any lawyer was involved in the creation of the document. Opp. at 17.

After considering the declarations that Adobe submitted on reply, the court finds that Adobe has met its burden to show that work product protection applies to these two documents. The attachment displays information about Dolby products as they were integrated into Adobe software for the years 2012 through 2014, which is the time span covered by Dolby’s initial audit. See FAC ¶ 86 (stating that the first audit covered the inspection period of 2012 to 2014). It contains indications that it was prepared in direct response to the primary inquiry of the audit. Shah testified that Dolby’s auditor had already “asserted a material underpayment” at that time, which led him to “anticipate[] that the matter would proceed to litigation.” Shah Decl. ¶ 3. Given that the audit had been pending almost two years by the time the document was created, and Dolby’s auditor had expressed doubts about the integrity of Adobe’s reporting, it was reasonable to anticipate that Dolby would file this case. Thus, the content of the documents as well as Adobe’s supporting declarations establish that these documents “can be fairly said to have been prepared or obtained because of the prospect of litigation.” Richey, 632 F.3d at 568 (citation omitted). Accordingly, the court finds that Log Entries Nos. 44 and 45 are protected by the work product doctrine.

The work product doctrine can be overcome by a showing of “substantial need.” Dolby has not had the opportunity to raise an argument regarding their need for these particular documents

1 because Adobe did not describe the documents in sufficient detail. Therefore, Adobe is ordered to
2 provide a detailed description of the type of information contained in the documents so that Dolby
3 can determine whether it can raise a “substantial need” argument. Adobe must provide the
4 description within one week of the date of this order. The special master shall decide any remaining
5 disputes on these two documents.

6 **2. Log Entry No. 52**

7 Adobe asserts attorney-client privilege over Log Entry No. 52, which is an email thread that
8 begins with an email from Stefani to “a group of Adobe engineering and product team members.”
9 Stefani Decl. ¶ 4. Adobe asserts that the thread is protected because the employees were “discussing
10 information related to Dolby technology in Adobe products for the purpose of presenting the
11 information to Adobe’s legal department so that the legal department could provide legal advice on
12 a question that arose out of the audit.” Mot. at 8. Stefani testifies that the “entire email thread is
13 directly related to a factfinding request that Adobe in-house counsel Hung Chang instructed me to
14 undertake.” Stefani Decl. ¶ 4. Chang confirms that the chain “relates to instructions [he] gave to
15 Mr. Stefani to investigate a legal issue arising out of Dolby’s audit of Adobe. Chang Decl. ¶ 3.

16 Most of the chain appears to relay information relating to the integration of Dolby products
17 into Adobe software. It does not convey any analysis or opinion and relates purely to underlying
18 facts, which are not protected by attorney-client privilege. See *Upjohn*, 449 U.S. at 365-66. The
19 chain is similar to the one at issue in *Datel*, where the emails between lawyers did not identify any
20 transmission of legal advice. 2011 WL 866993, at *6. Other than a single reference to an audit in
21 the initial email, the chain never mentions “legal advice, lawyers, [or] litigation.” *Oracle*, 2011 WL
22 3794892, at *4. A single paragraph in Van Winkle’s August 13, 2015 email contains Van Winkle’s
23 personal opinion about where lawyers should and should not look for certain factual information.
24 This is not privileged because Van Winkle clearly indicates that his statement was initially made in
25 a “private conversation” with a non-lawyer employee, which discounts the argument that it was
26 made for the purpose of seeking legal advice. Accordingly, Log Entry No. 52 is not privileged.

27 Adobe must produce Log Entry No. 52 in its entirety.

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1 **3. Log Entry No. 62**

2 Adobe asserts that attorney-client privilege protects the disclosure of Log Entry No. 62,
3 which is an email exchange between several Adobe employees (Van Winkle, Pruth Shankarappa,
4 and David McGavran) from July 31, 2015. It purportedly “discuss[es] an issue that [was] to be
5 presented to Adobe in-house counsel for the purposes of obtaining legal advice.” Mot. at 9. Stefani
6 avers that “[t]his email is directly addressing a question that Adobe in-house counsel attorney Hung
7 Chang instructed me to research on July 28, 2015.” Stefani Decl. ¶ 5. Chang testifies that this
8 document “relates to instructions I gave to Mr. Stefani to investigate a legal issue arising out of
9 Dolby’s audit of Adobe.” Chang Decl. ¶ 3. Chang goes on to explain that he had been asked by
10 Adobe’s audit team to provide “legal guidance concerning the scope of the [parties’] contracts” in
11 light of a question from Dolby’s auditor whether certain Adobe offerings qualified for the pricing
12 set forth in the contracts. Id. ¶ 3. The email exchange at issue contains mainly factual information
13 relating to the integration of Dolby technology into Adobe products. The mere fact that the
14 information relates in some way to Dolby’s audit does not mean that the communication is
15 privileged. For the reasons stated above, the facts relayed in this email exchange are not protected
16 by attorney-client privilege.

17 With respect to information that is not purely factual, a July 31, 2015 email from McGavran
18 asks “[c]an one of you answer this question regarding Dolby,” followed by a question that appears
19 to have been copied from an unspecified source. As Dolby points out, Stefani submitted the
20 declaration in support of this email chain even though he was not part of the exchange. None of the
21 employees who were copied on the chain, including McGavran, submitted a declaration attesting to
22 the content of the email or the source of the question copied in the email. Neither Stefani nor Chang
23 definitively state that they personally posed the question, or that the question ultimately originated
24 from an attorney. Therefore, Adobe’s evidence does not establish that the specific question was
25 asked by an attorney for the purpose of providing legal advice.

26 In sum, McGavran’s question-posing email is not privileged because Adobe has failed to
27 show that it transmitted legal advice from an attorney or that it was formulated for the purpose of
28 forming a legal opinion. The remaining portions of the chain are not privileged because they relate

1 facts that are not protected. Accordingly, Adobe must produce this document in full.

2 **4. Log Entry No. 84**

3 Log Entry No. 84 is a “meeting invitation for a proposed meeting on November 8, 2016 of
4 Adobe employees who are part of Adobe’s engineering and product teams.” Mot. at 9; see Stefani
5 Decl. ¶ 6. A subsequent email exchange discusses the integration of Dolby technology into Adobe
6 products. Adobe produced most of the exchange, redacting some portions based on attorney-client
7 privilege. Stefani testifies that “these redactions reflect the transmission of legal advice that came
8 from Adobe in-house counsel Maulik Shah regarding legal interpretations of the license agreements
9 between Adobe and Dolby.” Stefani Decl. ¶ 6.

10 The redacted portions of the exchange are protected by attorney-client privilege. The first
11 redaction in Stefani’s email dated October 27, 2016 discusses legal interpretations of the license
12 agreements between Adobe and Dolby and specifically references Shah. Shah testifies that he
13 provided this legal guidance. Shah ¶ 4. The redaction in Van Winkle’s email dated October 27,
14 2016 relays Van Winkle’s understanding of the legal aspects of the license with a reference to in-
15 house counsel. The redaction in the October 25, 2016 email also discusses a legal interpretation,
16 which Shah testifies that he provided. Id. Adobe has submitted sufficient evidence that these
17 communications “discuss or transmit legal advice about a particular issue,” and therefore are
18 protected by attorney-client privilege. See Datel, 2011 WL 866993.

19 Dolby argues that Stefani’s description of the document in his declaration is inconsistent
20 with the log description, which reads “[c]onfidential email prepared at the direction of counsel and
21 memorializing legal advice regarding negotiation of Dolby license agreements.” Dolby is correct
22 that the log description is inaccurate, as there is no indication that the email exchange itself was
23 “prepared at the direction of counsel.” Rather, the email contains some discussion of legal advice
24 within an otherwise unprivileged exchange. Adobe should immediately review its log to correct
25 this, and any similar error regarding the basis for the claim of privilege. Adobe may not add any
26 claims of privilege that do not appear on its current log.

27 Dolby also points out that the log entry for this document does not comply with the parties’
28 agreed-upon logging method that “would show whether or not a document was produced with

1 redactions.” Opp. at 19. Dolby asserts that this issue appears with other documents at issue as well,
2 including Log Entry No. 771, discussed below. As Adobe conceded at the hearing, Adobe made
3 errors in logging redacted documents. Adobe is ordered to immediately review its log and correctly
4 reflect all redactions in a manner consistent with the parties’ agreed protocol.

5 **5. Log Entry No. 771**

6 Log Entry No. 771 is an email exchange between Adobe employees that “is predominately
7 related to gathering information to support Adobe’s on-going licensing negotiations with Dolby—a
8 business purpose.” Mot. at 10. Three sentences in the May 11, 2017 email from Adobe employee
9 Felicity Gaines are redacted. The redacted portions of the email discuss instructions received from
10 in-house counsel. Perry, who was copied on that chain, testifies that these sentences “reflect[] the
11 specific request for information from Adobe in-house counsel related to their legal analysis.” Perry
12 Decl. ¶ 7. Shah and Kolnes also testify that they instructed Gaines and Perry to investigate the
13 specific issue during a meeting that occurred earlier on May 11, 2017. Shah Decl. ¶ 6; Kolnes Decl.
14 ¶ 5. This is similar to the situation in *Datel*, where an attorney orally instructed an employee to
15 conduct an investigation into the factual matters underlying the case. While the court held that the
16 subsequent discussions among employees were not privileged because they only discussed technical
17 aspects of a product, the first email relaying the request from counsel was found to be privileged.
18 2011 WL 866993, at *6. Gaines’s email appears to relate instructions from counsel, and Adobe’s
19 supporting declarations adequately establish the basis for claiming privilege.

20 Accordingly, Adobe has made a sufficient showing that the redactions contained in this log
21 entry are protected by attorney-client privilege.

22 **6. Log Entry No. 1754**

23 Log Entry No. 1754 is “an email response on April 26, 2016 to a calendar invitation sent by
24 Mr. Stefani to Adobe employee Pam Clark.” Mot. at 10; see Stefani Decl. ¶ 7. Adobe asserts that
25 the calendar invitation was sent by Stefani, who was “acting at the direction of counsel to gather
26 information to be presented to in-house counsel for purposes of obtaining legal advice on
27 interpreting the Dolby license agreements.” Mot. at 10. This document is not privileged. It contains
28 a brief reference to a request from in-house counsel and reveals nothing about what information the

1 attorney is seeking or why. Adobe has not met its burden of establishing that this mere reference to
2 an unspecified direction from an unnamed attorney is a privileged attorney-client communication.

3 Adobe must produce a copy of Log Entry No. 1754.

4 **7. Log Entry No. 1875**

5 Log Entry No. 1875 is an email from Stefani to two other employees that Adobe asserts was
6 sent “for the purpose of seeking legal advice from Adobe in-house counsel concerning the legal
7 implications of removing Dolby technology from Adobe products.” Mot. at 11. Adobe claims both
8 attorney-client privilege and work product protection over the email. Stefani states that he had
9 contacted Adobe in-house attorneys Shah, Kolnes, and James Oh the day before he sent the email
10 to request advice on this issue. Stefani Decl. ¶ 8. He avers that they instructed him to “gather
11 additional information for legal so that they could express an opinion” on the inquiry. Id. Shah and
12 Kolnes confirm this account. Shah Decl. ¶ 5; Kolnes Decl. ¶ 4.

13 Upon review of the document, the court concludes that it is not protected by attorney-client
14 privilege. The document appears to have been generated within a broader discussion of removing
15 Dolby technology from Adobe products, and Adobe has presented sufficient evidence that Stefani
16 sought legal advice on that topic at some point in time. However, the specific document at issue
17 appears to also relate to the business impact of removing the technology from Adobe products. An
18 in-house counsel’s advice regarding business matters is not protected by attorney client privilege.
19 See Oracle, 2011 WL 3794892, at *3 (finding that an email relaying a business discussion was not
20 protected by attorney-client privilege); Hynix, 2008 WL 350641, at *3 (determining that the
21 proponent of the privilege failed to distinguish the legal and business purposes of the document at
22 issue). When a communication may relate to both legal and business advice, the proponent of the
23 privilege must make a “clear showing” that the “primary purpose” of the communication was
24 securing legal advice. ChevronTexaco Corp., 241 F. Supp. 2d at 1076. Neither the content of the
25 document itself nor Adobe’s supporting evidence distinguish the business purpose of the email from
26 the legal purpose. Tellingly, the email title is “total users for Dolby” and the document states that
27 an individual named “Jody” is also requesting information on that topic. None of the declarations
28 establish who Jody is, whether she is an attorney, or whether she and Stefani were investigating the

1 purported legal issue together. Further, the email discusses “impact analysis,” and in context, that
2 statement does not appear to be referring to legal issues. No lawyers are on the chain or mentioned
3 in the chain, and there is no discussion of legal advice or the Dolby audit. Given these indicia of
4 business purposes, it is Adobe’s burden to clearly show that the primary purpose of the email was
5 to secure legal advice. The conclusory statements in the supporting declarations do not meet that
6 standard.

7 For the same reasons, the document does not qualify for work product protection. Although
8 Stefani summarily asserts that “there was discussion [at that time] that litigation between Adobe and
9 Dolby was becoming increasingly likely,” there is no indication in the document itself nor in the
10 declarations from Shah and Kolnes that this information in particular was generated in anticipation
11 of litigation. See Stefani Decl. ¶ 8. Rather, the email appears to relate at least in part to the business
12 impact of removing Dolby products from Adobe software, and not to the ultimate legal dispute
13 between the parties.

14 Accordingly, Adobe must produce a copy of Log Entry No. 1875.

15 **8. Log Entry No. 2521**

16 Log Entry No. 2521 is an “instant message chat that was captured in an email between two
17 Adobe employees on November 7, 2014.” Mot. at 11. The exchange is between Delia Peterson and
18 Joe Perry. Perry testifies that the message thread captures a conversation in which he and Peterson
19 were “discussing legal advice received from Adobe’s then in-house attorney Hung Chang regarding
20 a Dolby contract interpretation issue.” Perry Decl. ¶ 4. Chang confirms that this exchange reflects
21 “legal guidance and interpretation regarding the triggering and calculation of Creative Cloud
22 royalties that I had provided to Ms. Peterson and Mr. Perry in connection with my interpretation of
23 the contracts between Adobe and Dolby.” Chang Decl. ¶ 6.

24 The text exchange is disjointed in that it appears to encompass two separate topics. The first
25 part of the thread (from timestamp 10:14 a.m. to 10:49 a.m.) and the last part of the thread (from
26 timestamp 10:58 a.m. to 11:04 a.m.) do not appear to relate to legal advice or royalty reporting.
27 Those portions make ambiguous references to “him” and “they,” which from context do not appear
28 to refer to legal counsel. The ambiguity is particularly striking as Perry was a party to the exchange

1 and could have named the specific people he and Peterson were referencing in his declaration
2 without revealing the content of the underlying discussion. Because it is impossible to tell from
3 context and from Adobe’s declarations whether those portions of the thread reflect a discussion of
4 legal advice given by counsel, the court finds that they are not privileged.

5 The email also contains a limited discussion on royalty reporting that takes place at
6 timestamp 10:53 a.m. and involves four text exchanges between Perry and Peterson. Based on Perry
7 and Chang’s declarations, it appears that this exchange is discussing legal advice regarding Chang’s
8 interpretation of the parties’ contracts with regard to the triggering and calculation of royalties.

9 Accordingly, Adobe must produce Log Entry No. 2521, except that it may redact the four
10 text messages at timestamp 10:53 a.m.

11 **9. Log Entry No. 2582**

12 Log Entry No. 2582 is an email exchange between Perry and Peterson that provides a
13 “summary of open questions from Dolby’s royalty auditors.” Perry Decl. ¶ 6. This document was
14 produced to Dolby with the exception of a single redaction. Perry asserts that the redaction relates
15 to “legal advice communicated by Adobe in-house counsel Hung Chang to myself and Ms. Peterson
16 between July 22, 2015 and August 5, 2015.” Id. Chang confirms that he provided this advice on
17 “the applicability of certain pricing terms under the parties’ contracts.” Chang Decl. ¶ 7. The
18 redacted content makes specific reference to legal advice and appears to relate the legal opinion
19 described by Perry and Chang. The document and Adobe’s supporting declarations show that the
20 redacted material discusses legal advice given by counsel. Therefore, the document is privileged.

21 Adobe is not required to produce a copy of this document.

22 **10. Log Entry No. 2673**

23 Log Entry No. 2673 is an email exchange between Adobe employees discussing an
24 investigation into a piracy issue that is unrelated to this case. Mot. at 12. Dolby responds that it
25 would not have requested it if it had known that it does not concern this litigation. Opp. at 23.

26 As both parties agree that the document is not relevant to this litigation, Adobe may withhold
27 it because it falls outside the scope of discoverable information.

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1 **11. Log Entry No. 2762**

2 Log Entry No. 2762 is “an email exchange between five Adobe employees on March 20,
3 2014 who were discussing an issue on which they were going to seek legal advice from Adobe’s in-
4 house counsel, namely, Adobe’s royalty reporting obligations for Creative Cloud sales arising from
5 the Dolby licensing agreements.” Mot. at 13. Perry, a participant on the chain,⁶ testifies that the
6 “purpose of the email chain was to gather information to be used at a meeting requested by Adobe’s
7 legal team to discuss the application of the Dolby licensing agreements to Creative Cloud.” Perry
8 Decl. ¶ 3. In the first email on the chain, Peterson references an upcoming meeting in which in-
9 house counsel were expected to participate. Peterson requests information from Woo that was
10 intended to be shared with counsel at the meeting. Perry confirms that the meeting took place as
11 scheduled⁷ and that he remembers specifically discussing the information that Peterson requested in
12 this document. Perry Decl. ¶ 3; Perry Supp. Decl. ¶ 2. Chang testifies that he attended the meeting
13 and used the information in Log Entry No. 2762 to provide legal guidance to Perry and Peterson
14 “concerning Adobe’s royalty reporting obligations under the parties’ contracts.” Chang Decl. ¶ 5.

15 After reviewing the content of the document and Adobe’s supporting declarations, the court
16 concludes that the email exchange is privileged. The initial email from Peterson makes clear that
17 she is requesting information that she intended to share with in-house counsel. There is a discussion
18 of methods for calculating royalties, and from context, it appears that Peterson and Woo intended
19 to seek legal advice relating to their conclusions. Chang’s declaration supports that Peterson and
20 Woo shared the information they exchanged in that email and that Chang provided legal advice
21 regarding Adobe’s royalty reporting obligations relating to that information. Chang Decl. ¶ 5.

22 Accordingly, Log Entry No. 2762 is protected by attorney-client privilege.

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⁶ Dolby points out that Adobe’s privilege log only lists two parties to the email exchange. Opp. at 23. Perry’s supplemental declaration explains that most of the email exchange is between five employees with the exception of the last message, which is only between Peterson and Nicholas Woo. Perry Supp. Decl.” ¶ 2. Adobe’s privilege log misleadingly lists only Peterson and Woo as participants in the exchange. Adobe is ordered to fix this logging error.

⁷ Perry’s initial declaration misstates the date of the meeting as April 4, 2015. Perry Decl. ¶ 3. He clarifies in his supplemental declaration that the meeting actually took place on April 4, 2014. Perry Supp. Decl. ¶ 2.

1 **12. Log Entry No. 4016**

2 Log Entry No. 4016 is a partially redacted email thread beginning with an email from Rich
3 Rowley to Perry. Rowley forwarded Perry an email from a Dolby licensing compliance director
4 that stated that Dolby intended to exercise its rights under the parties' license agreements to audit
5 Adobe's books and records. Rowley then asked Perry whether Perry had any concerns relating to
6 the audit. Perry responded with a short list of concerns, two of which are redacted. Perry asserts
7 that the redactions relate to legal advice he had obtained from Adobe in-house counsel "regarding
8 legal issues associated with a different commercial relationship." Perry Decl. ¶ 5. Perry clarifies in
9 his supplemental declaration that this advice arose in the context of a royalty audit with another
10 business partner, and Dolby's audit triggered "similar 'legal interpretation' concerns," which he
11 then relayed to Rowley. Perry Supp. Decl. ¶ 4.

12 Dolby draws attention to the timing of the emails. The initial email from Dolby's
13 compliance officer was sent on Monday, January 5, 2015, at 6:49 p.m. Rowley forwarded the
14 message to Perry that same day at 9:54 p.m. Perry responded the next morning at 9:15 a.m. Perry
15 admits that he did not seek legal advice from Adobe's counsel in the short time span between
16 Rowley's email and his response. See Perry Supp. Decl. ¶ 4. Rather, he relayed concerns that had
17 arisen in a different commercial relationship that he believed may be pertinent to the Dolby audit as
18 well. Perry states that he discussed this legal advice "at length over the prior several years" with
19 Adobe's in-house counsel. Dolby argues that this assertion of privilege "appear[s] to be Adobe's
20 most egregious over-assertion of the attorney-client privilege in this dispute." Opp. at 24. It points
21 out that the redacted areas of concern relate to Adobe's Enterprise License Agreements and Creative
22 Cloud, which are Dolby's "two largest damages claims in this case." Id. Dolby asserts that Perry's
23 received legal understanding of a different situation over "several years" cannot transform his
24 opinions into legal advice.

25 Adobe's position is untenable. It essentially posits that a non-lawyer employee who receives
26 legal advice relating to one situation can relay that advice under the cloak of attorney-client privilege
27 regarding different situations that the employee deems "similar." None of the cases cited by Adobe
28 can be stretched to accommodate this theory. It is clear from the exchange and from Perry's

1 declaration that he did not seek legal advice about his concerns relating to Dolby’s audit before
2 stating those concerns to Rowley. Perry’s own understanding of legal principles derived from his
3 experience talking with lawyers over the years is not entitled to protection from disclosure and
4 applying privilege in this case would cut against the principle that federal privilege law is “narrowly
5 and strictly construed.” Vasudevan Software, Inc., 2011 WL 1599646, at *1.

6 Adobe is therefore ordered to produce Log Entry No. 4016 in its entirety.

7 **IV. CONCLUSION**

8 Based on the foregoing, Adobe is ordered to produce Log Entry Nos. 52, 62, 1754, 1875,
9 and 4016. It is further ordered to produce Log Entry No. 2521, with redactions as laid out above.
10 Adobe’s motion to retain privilege designations is granted as to Log Entry Nos. 44, 45, 84, 771,
11 2582, 2673, and 2762.

12 The parties jointly proposed the appointment of the Honorable William J. Cahill (Ret.) as
13 special master. **By September 5, 2019** the parties shall file a letter confirming that they have
14 checked with Judge Cahill and verified that he is available to perform the work within the confines
15 of the case schedule set by the Honorable Yvonne Gonzales Rogers. The parties shall request that
16 Judge Cahill file **by September 5, 2019** “an affidavit disclosing whether there is any ground for
17 disqualification under 28 U.S.C. § 455,” pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 53(b)(3)(A),
18 as well as a description of his hourly rate and any associated costs. If Judge Cahill discloses a
19 ground for disqualification, Rule 53(b)(3)(B) requires the parties to waive the disqualification with
20 the court’s approval before the court may enter the appointment order. **By September 5, 2019**, the
21 parties shall also file a statement indicating whether they have agreed on the standard of review for
22 the special master’s findings of fact under Rule 53(f)(3). The court will issue an appointment order
23 after reviewing these submissions.

24 Adobe is ordered to immediately review its privilege log and make all corrections as noted
25 in this order, as well as to determine whether any items should be removed as a result of the rulings
26 made in this order. Adobe shall provide its final amended log to Dolby by **September 9, 2019**. By
27 **September 16, 2019**, lead counsel for both parties shall meet and confer to identify all remaining
28 disputes to be presented to the special master regarding Adobe’s privilege log for non-attorney

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communications. If the special master finds that 20% or more of Adobe’s logged documents are improperly withheld, Adobe shall bear the full cost of the special master. Otherwise, the parties shall bear costs equally.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: August 29, 2019

