

1 MEISELMAN, DENLEA, PACKMAN,  
 2 CARTON & EBERZ P.C.  
 3 Jeffrey I. Carton (*pro hac vice*)  
 jcarton@mdpcelaw.com  
 4 Jerome Noll (*pro hac vice*)  
 jnoll@mdpcelaw.com  
 5 Christine M. Ford (*pro hac vice*)  
 cford@mdpcelaw.com  
 6 1311 Mamaroneck Avenue  
 White Plains, New York 10605  
 Telephone: (914) 517-5000  
 Facsimile: (914) 517-5055  
 7

8 CALDWELL LESLIE & PROCTOR, PC  
 ROBYN C. CROWTHER, SBN 193840  
 9 crowther@caldwell-leslie.com  
 ERIC S. PETTIT, SBN 234657  
 10 pettit@caldwell-leslie.com  
 1000 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 600  
 11 Los Angeles, California 90017-2463  
 Telephone: (213) 629-9040  
 12 Facsimile: (213) 629-9022

13 Attorneys for Plaintiffs  
 and all others similarly situated  
 14

15 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
 16 **FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

17 REUBEN BERENBLAT, ANDREW  
 PERSONETTE, EARL C. SIMPSON,  
 18 LAURA MILLER, On behalf of  
 themselves and all others similarly  
 situated,  
 19

20 Plaintiffs,

21 v.

22 APPLE INC.,

23 Defendant.  
 24

Case No. C 08-4969 JF

**JOINT CASE MANAGEMENT  
 STATEMENT**

Date: August 14, 2009

Time: 9:00 a.m.

Courtroom: 3

1 Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b) and Civil L.R. 16-9, Plaintiffs Reuben  
2 Berenblatt, Andrew Personnette, Earl C. Simpson, and Laura Miller and Defendant  
3 Apple Inc., submit the following Joint Case Management Statement in connection  
4 with the August 14, 2009 Case Management Conference.

5 **I. JURISDICTION AND SERVICE**

6 **A. Subject Matter Jurisdiction**

7 The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the claims against Apple  
8 pursuant to the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d).

9 **B. Personal Jurisdiction and Venue**

10 Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), as Defendant  
11 Apple resides in this district and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving  
12 rise to Plaintiffs' claims occurred in this district.

13 **II. FACTS**

14 Plaintiffs' Statement: In or about January 2001, Apple began designing,  
15 manufacturing, warranting, advertising, marketing, selling and providing  
16 PowerBook G4 laptop computer to consumers throughout the United States. When  
17 the Aluminum PowerBook G4s were released in January 2003, Apple marketed  
18 them as being designed to exacting standards and touted their many features,  
19 including the fact that each Aluminum PowerBook G4 has two memory slots. The  
20 memory slots are an essential feature of the computer, and are marketed so as to give  
21 consumers the ability to expand the PowerBook's memory (RAM) at any time,  
22 thereby increasing the computer's functionality.

23 Based on Apple's own admissions, however, certain of its PowerBook G4  
24 computers were manufactured with defective memory slots. As Apple has admitted  
25 in an article posted on its website, affected PowerBook G4 computers exhibit at  
26 least one of the following symptoms upon installation of RAM memory in the  
27 memory slot: (1) the computer does not start up; or (2) the computer does not  
28 recognize that the memory slot is filled, thus degrading system performance because

1 because the memory in only one slot is recognized. Apple has also admitted that  
2 these symptoms may only occur intermittently, and that an owner of a PowerBook  
3 with a defective memory slot may not know or become aware of the defect until  
4 months, or years, after installation of memory in the defective memory slot.

5 Tens of thousands of people nationwide have purchased PowerBook  
6 computers with defective memory slots. Aside from the limited number of  
7 consumers covered by an extended warranty, Apple has informed Plaintiffs and  
8 other customers with defective PowerBooks that they have no recourse other than to  
9 repair the defective memory slots at their own expense. Apple has refused to  
10 warrant, repair or pay for any repairs relating to the PowerBook's defective memory  
11 slots, or to warrant any PowerBooks should the defect manifest itself sometime in  
12 the future.

13 Apple continued to manufacture and sell PowerBook computers with  
14 defective memory slots even after receiving thousands of complaints informing it of  
15 the defective memory slots. Thus, Apple profited enormously from sales of its  
16 PowerBook G4 computers while Plaintiffs and the proposed Class incurred  
17 significant damages, including but not limited to the expenses incurred in repairing  
18 or replacing their defective PowerBook computers. Apple has, and continues to this  
19 day, refused to respond to the thousands of customer complaints regarding the  
20 PowerBook's defective memory slot, and has refused to repair at its own expense  
21 the defective memory slot or compensate thousands of PowerBook purchasers who  
22 repaired the defective memory slot at their own expense.

23 Apple's conduct, as set forth in Plaintiffs' complaint, violated the implied  
24 warranty of merchantability pursuant to Cal Comm. Code §2-314, the Unfair  
25 Competition Law ("UCL"), and Defendant was unjustly enriched. Plaintiffs seek  
26 class action status, restitution, damages, and attorney's fees.

27 Defendant's Statement: The PowerBook G4 portable computers described in  
28 the complaint are extremely well designed, have no design defects, and have

1 enjoyed a high level of customer satisfaction. Thus, the overwhelming majority of  
2 the purported class members have never experienced and will never experience a  
3 problem with their computers, and have not suffered injury in fact as required to  
4 maintain their claims or, indeed, injury or damage of any kind.

5 Plaintiffs' claims fail on multiple grounds. First, and most basically, the  
6 PowerBook G4 computers were not defective. Second, the alleged malfunctions in  
7 plaintiffs' computers manifested themselves well over a year after Apple's express  
8 warranty and any applicable implied warranties expired. Notably, plaintiffs do not  
9 allege that Apple breached its express warranty, or that Apple did not honor its  
10 warranty and any implied warranties during the one-year warranty period. In fact,  
11 plaintiffs admit that Apple *did* honor these warranties, as two of the four plaintiffs  
12 had their computers serviced or replaced under warranty. Thus, under *Daugherty v.*  
13 *Am. Honda Motor Co.*, 144 Cal. App. 4th 824 (2006), and numerous decisions of  
14 this and other courts, plaintiffs' claims are barred.

15 Plaintiffs attempt to avoid this inevitable result by arguing that the limitation  
16 of warranties in Apple's express warranty is "ineffective." Apple disputes this  
17 allegation, and contends that the express warranty properly limits any warranties  
18 applicable to its PowerBook G4 computers.

19 Plaintiffs' claims are both factually and legally without merit.

### 20 **III. LEGAL ISSUES**

21 Plaintiffs' Statement: Set forth below are the disputed points of law known to  
22 Plaintiffs at this time:

- 23 • Whether Apple violated the implied warranty of merchantability by selling  
24 a product with a latent defect that existed at the time of manufacture.
- 25
- 26 • Whether Apple's manufacture and sale of a product it knew to be defective  
27 constituted an unfair or unlawful business practice under California's  
28 Unfair Competition Law ("UCL").

- 1 • Whether Apple was unjustly enriched by its receipt and retention of
- 2 substantial profits from sales of a product that Apple knew to be defective.
- 3
- 4 • Whether this action is maintainable as a class action under Fed. R. Civ. P.
- 5 23.
- 6 • Whether Plaintiffs and class members have been damaged and/or are
- 7 entitled to equitable relief.

8 Defendant's Statement: The principal legal issue in dispute is as follows:

- 9 • Whether plaintiffs can recover for alleged problems with their computers
- 10 that occurred after the expiration of Apple's one-year limited warranty and
- 11 any applicable implied warranties.
- 12 • Whether plaintiffs can state a claim under the "unlawful" and "unfair"
- 13 prongs of the UCL, where the claim is based on the manifestation of an
- 14 alleged defect after the expiration of any applicable implied warranties.
- 15 • Whether, as a matter of law, an unjust enrichment cause of action exists.
- 16 If so, whether Apple was unjustly enriched where the plaintiffs' computers
- 17 operated as warranted for the duration of any applicable warranties.
- 18
- 19 • Whether this action meets the requirements for a class action under Fed. R.
- 20 Civ. P. 23.
- 21 • Whether plaintiffs are entitled to any monetary or equitable relief.

#### 22 **IV. MOTIONS**

23 Plaintiffs: Plaintiffs anticipate filing a motion for class certification on or

24 before six months after the Court's decision on Apple's pending motion to dismiss,

25 assuming Plaintiffs are provided on a timely basis with the discovery needed to

26 support such a motion. Plaintiffs may also file a motion for summary judgment,

27 depending upon the outcome of discovery.

1        Defendant: Apple has filed a Motion to Dismiss, which is set for hearing on  
2 August 14, 2009. If that motion is denied based on factual issues, Apple will file an  
3 early motion for summary judgment.

4        **V.     AMENDMENT OF PLEADINGS**

5        Plaintiffs do not anticipate further amendments to the pleadings at this time.

6        **VI.    EVIDENCE PRESERVATION**

7        Plaintiffs are aware of their obligation to preserve all relevant evidence,  
8 including electronic evidence, in connection with this case.

9        Apple is aware of its evidence preservation obligations in connection with this  
10 case.

11       **VII. DISCLOSURES**

12       Plaintiffs and Apple have not made their initial disclosures, and await the  
13 Court's ruling on Apple's motion to dismiss.

14       **VIII. DISCOVERY**

15       **A.     *Discovery Taken to Date***

16       Plaintiffs are awaiting the Court's ruling on the motion to dismiss before  
17 serving discovery requests.

18       **B.     *The Scope of Anticipated Discovery***

19       Plaintiffs anticipate depositions, interrogatories, document requests, and other  
20 fact and expert discovery available under the Fed.R.Civ.P. and Local Rules, on the  
21 following topics: (i) the merits of Plaintiffs' claims; (ii) Plaintiffs' damages;  
22 (iii) whether the matter is appropriate for class certification; and (iv) affirmative and  
23 other defenses asserted or to be asserted by Defendant.

24       If Apple's Motion to Dismiss is denied based on factual issues, Apple's  
25 position is that discovery should be limited to those factual issues, allowing for an  
26 early summary judgment motion. Discovery on other issues, including issues  
27 regarding class certification, should only proceed if Apple's summary judgment  
28 motion is denied.

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

**C. Proposed Limitations or Modifications to the Discovery Rules**

At the present time, the Parties do not anticipate limitations or modifications to the discovery rules. Plaintiffs anticipate that the presumptive ten deposition limit may need to be enlarged. Otherwise, Plaintiffs do not anticipate any other limitations or modifications to the discovery rules.

Apple does not believe more than ten depositions per side are necessary in this case.

**D. Proposed Discovery Plan Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f)**

The Parties have agreed on the general parameters of a discovery plan (with some exceptions noted below).

(i) The Parties believe that initial disclosures should be exchanged following a ruling on Defendant's pending motion to dismiss.

(ii) Plaintiffs' position: Discovery will be needed on the following topics: whether the matter is appropriate for class certification, the merits of Plaintiffs' claims, Plaintiffs' alleged damages, and Defendant's affirmative and other defenses. Plaintiffs object to discovery of absent class members, which is not permitted under Ninth Circuit law.

(iii) Defendant's position: If Apple's Motion to Dismiss is denied, discovery should initially be focused on any factual issues identified by the Court in its order denying the motion, which will allow for an early motion for summary judgment. Discovery on other issues, including class certification issues, should only proceed if Apple's summary judgment motion is denied.

(iv) The parties will negotiate and propose a protective order regarding confidential information.

**IX. CLASS ACTIONS**

Plaintiffs: Plaintiffs provide the following class action information pursuant to L.R. 16-9(b):

1 a. This action is maintainable as a class action under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)  
2 and (b)(3).

3 b. The action is brought on behalf of the following class and sub-class:

4 All persons who have purchased PowerBook computers with one or more  
5 defective memory slots and who were damaged thereby, during the period from  
6 January 1, 2005 to the present (the "Class") and a sub-class of persons who  
7 purchased PowerBook computers directly from Apple (the "Sub-Class").

8 c. The following facts alleged in the Complaint, while not exclusive of  
9 additional facts that may be learned through discovery, demonstrate that this action  
10 is maintainable as a class action under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and (b):

11 **1. Numerosity**

12 The class consists of at least thousands of persons and is therefore so  
13 numerous that joinder of all members, whether otherwise required or permitted, is  
14 impracticable;

15 **2. Common Questions**

16 There are questions of law or fact common to the class that predominate over  
17 any questions affecting only individual members, including:

- 18 a. whether Defendant breached the implied warranty of merchantability  
19 arising pursuant to Cal. Comm. Code § 2314 by manufacturing and  
20 selling PowerBook computers with defective memory slots;
- 21 b. whether Defendant violated Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 by  
22 manufacturing and selling PowerBook computers with defective  
23 memory slots;
- 24 c. whether Defendant unjustly enriched itself in manufacturing and  
25 selling PowerBook computers with defective memory slots; and
- 26 d. whether members of the Class have sustained damages and/or other  
27 compensable losses and, if so, the proper measure thereof.



1                   **3. Typicality**

2                   The claims asserted by Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the members of  
3 the class;

4                   **4. Adequacy**

5                   Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class, and  
6 Plaintiffs have retained attorneys experienced in class and complex litigation,  
7 including related litigation involving consumer fraud;

8                   **5. Superiority**

9                   A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient  
10 adjudication of the controversy, for at least the following reasons:

- 11                   a)       Absent a class action, class members as a practical matter will be  
12 unable to obtain redress, Apple's violations of its legal obligations will continue  
13 without remedy, additional customers will be harmed, and Apple will continue to  
14 retain its ill-gotten gains;
- 15                   b)       It would be a substantial hardship for most individual members of the  
16 class if they were forced to prosecute individual actions;
- 17                   c)       When the liability of Apple has been adjudicated, the Court will be able  
18 to determine the claims of all members of the class;
- 19                   d)       A class action will permit an orderly and expeditious administration of  
20 class claims, foster economies of time, effort, and expense and ensure uniformity of  
21 decisions;
- 22                   e)       The lawsuit presents no difficulties that would impede its management  
23 by the Court as a class action;
- 24                   f)       Defendant has acted on grounds generally applicable to class members;  
25 making class-wide monetary and injunctive relief appropriate; and
- 26                   g)       The prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the class  
27 would create a risk of incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant and of  
28 inconsistent or varying adjudications for all parties.

1 d. Assuming that Plaintiffs are provided on a timely basis with the  
2 discovery needed to support their motion for class certification, Plaintiffs will file  
3 that motion on or before six months from the date of the Court's order denying  
4 Defendant's motion to dismiss. In the event Plaintiffs' class certification motion  
5 involves expert discovery, Plaintiffs will meet and confer with Defendant on a  
6 schedule for undertaking that discovery and a briefing and hearing schedule on the  
7 motion.

8 Defendants: Apple contends that class certification is inappropriate. There is  
9 no common injury among the putative class members; the plaintiffs are not typical  
10 or adequate representatives of the putative class due to differences between class  
11 members; and class resolution is not a superior method due to the lack of  
12 predominating common issues and manageability concerns. If Apple's Motion to  
13 Dismiss is denied, any briefing on class certification should be deferred until after  
14 Apple's early summary judgment motion is decided.

#### 15 **X. RELATED CASES**

16 On April 30, 2009, the Court concluded that *Vail v. Apple*, 09-CV-01649 JF is  
17 related to the present action. A motion to dismiss that case is to be heard on August  
18 14, 2009, the same date as for the present action. Plaintiffs believe that action  
19 should be coordinated with this action for purposes of discovery.

20 Apple believes this action and *Vail* should be consolidated for all purposes  
21 and managed jointly in the interest of judicial economy, minimizing the burden on  
22 Apple and eliminating the risk of duplicative or conflicting motion practice and  
23 rulings.

#### 24 **XI. RELIEF**

25 Plaintiffs seek the following relief in their complaint: (a) restitution,  
26 reimbursement and disgorgement of monies paid by Plaintiffs and class members;  
27 (b) actual damages (in an amount to be determined through discovery) to be

1 awarded to Plaintiffs and class members; (c) attorneys' fees and costs of suit; and  
2 (d) such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

3 Apple denies that plaintiffs or the purported class were injured in any way and  
4 further denies that plaintiffs or the purported class are entitled to any relief.

5 **XII. SETTLEMENT AND ADR**

6 The parties recognize that while formal settlement proceedings may  
7 ultimately be appropriate, they do not believe formal settlement proceedings will be  
8 beneficial at this time.

9 **XIII. CONSENT TO MAGISTRATE JUDGE FOR ALL PURPOSES**

10 Plaintiffs decline to proceed before a magistrate judge for all purposes.

11 Apple declines to proceed before a magistrate judge for all purposes.

12 **XIV. OTHER REFERENCES**

13 The parties do not believe the case is suitable for binding arbitration, or that it  
14 requires a special master or referral to the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation  
15 at this time.

16 **XV. NARROWING OF ISSUES**

17 The Parties have not discussed narrowing of the issues through stipulated  
18 facts and bifurcation. Except as specified, Plaintiffs do not believe that any  
19 stipulation or motion is appropriate at this time, or that any issues, claims, or  
20 defenses should be bifurcated.

21 As stated above, Apple believes that if its Motion to Dismiss is denied based  
22 on factual issues, discovery should initially be limited to those issues so as to allow  
23 Apple to file an early summary judgment motion.

24 **XVI. EXPEDITED SCHEDULE**

25 The Parties do not believe that this case should be handled on an expedited  
26 basis.

27  
28

1 **XVII. SCHEDULING**

2 Plaintiffs' Position: Plaintiffs propose the following schedule assuming the  
3 Court denies Defendant's motion to dismiss (the "Court's Order"):

- 4 (a) Date for completion of document production –Three (3) months from  
5 the Court's Order;
- 6 (b) Fact Discovery Cutoff –five (5) months from the Court's Order;
- 7 (c) Date for motion for Class certification: one (1) month from the  
8 completion of fact discovery;
- 9 (d) Date for Opposition for Class certification: two (2) months from the  
10 completion of fact discovery;
- 11 (e) Plaintiffs' Reply brief in support of Class Certification: Three (3)  
12 months from the completion of fact discovery;
- 13 (f) Designation of Experts –Four (4) months from the Court's Order;
- 14 (g) Expert Discovery Cutoff – Six (6) months from the Court's Order;
- 15 (h) Summary Judgment Deadline – Seven (7) months from the Court's  
16 Order;
- 17 (i) Hearing on Summary Judgment Motions – Nine (9) months from the  
18 Court's Order;
- 19 (j) Motion in Limine Deadline – Ten (10) months from the Court's Order;
- 20
- 21 (k) Pretrial Conference Statement – Eleven (11) months from the Court's  
22 Order;
- 23 (l) Pretrial Conference – Eleven (11) months from the Court's Order;
- 24 (m) Trial – Twelve (12) months from the Court's Order, or Three (3)  
25 months after class notice has been sent.

26 Defendants' Position: In the event the Court denies its Motion to Dismiss,  
27 Apple proposes the following schedule:

- 28 (a) Date for completion of document production:

1 (i) *Document production on any factual issues identified in an*  
2 *Order denying Apple’s Motion to Dismiss (“Court’s Order”):* Five  
3 months from the date of the Court’s Order;

4 (ii) *Document production on other issues, including class*  
5 *certification:* The timing of full document discovery will largely  
6 depend on the scope of plaintiffs’ requests and cannot be meaningfully  
7 assessed without that information. Apple has informed plaintiffs that  
8 the unique issues associated with producing electronically-stored  
9 information from Apple systems will require more time than the typical  
10 case.

11 (b) Fact Discovery Cutoff: The timing of full discovery will largely  
12 depend on the scope of plaintiffs’ requests and cannot be meaningfully  
13 assessed without that information;

14 (c) Date for motion for class certification: one (1) month from the  
15 completion of fact discovery;

16 (d) Date for opposition for class certification: two (2) months from  
17 the filing of the class motion;

18 (e) Plaintiffs’ reply brief in support of class certification: one (1)  
19 month from the filing of the class opposition;

20 (f) Expert Discovery - In light of the uncertainty surrounding the  
21 timing of full fact discovery, Apple believes that the timing of expert  
22 disclosures and close of discovery is premature and these dates should be set  
23 at a future Case Management Conference. Apple believes that, should expert  
24 opinion be relied upon in class motion papers, the opposing party should be  
25 allowed adequate time to depose such experts and prepare rebuttal expert  
26 testimony.

27 (g) Summary Judgment Deadline – one (1) month after the close of  
28 expert discovery;

1 (h) Hearing on Summary Judgment Motion(s) – five (5) weeks after  
2 the filing of the motion(s);

3 (i) Motions in Limine Deadline, Pretrial Conference, Trial – In light  
4 of the uncertainty surrounding the timing of full fact discovery, Apple  
5 believes that setting a trial date and related pretrial filings and hearings is  
6 premature and these dates should be set at a future Case Management  
7 Conference.

8 **XVIII. TRIAL**

9 Plaintiffs have demanded a jury trial. At this time, Plaintiffs anticipate that  
10 the trial can be completed within two weeks.

11 Apple currently anticipates that a trial would last at least three weeks.

12 **XIX. DISCLOSURE OF NON-PARTY INTERESTED ENTITIES OR**  
13 **PERSONS**

14 The Parties have filed the “Certification of Interested Entities or Persons”  
15 required by Civil L.R. 3-16. The Parties have identified the following persons,  
16 firms, partnerships, corporations (including parent corporations) or other entities  
17 known to have either: (i) a financial interest in the subject matter in controversy or  
18 in a party to the proceeding; or (ii) any other kind of interest that could be  
19 substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding:

20 **A. *Plaintiffs***

21 Reuben Berenblatt, Nassau County, New York; Andrew Personette, Kings  
22 County, New York; Earl C. Simpson, Clark County, Washington; and Laura Miller,  
23 San Francisco County, California.

24 **B. *Defendant***

25 Apple has no parent corporation. According to Apple’s Proxy Statement filed  
26 with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in January 2009, there  
27 are no beneficial owners that hold more than 10% of Apple’s outstanding common  
28 stock.

