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\*\* E-filed May 27, 2010 \*\*

NOT FOR CITATION  
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE DIVISION

MULTIVEN, INC., a Delaware corporation

No. C08-05391 JW (HRL)

Plaintiffs,

v.

**ORDER DENYING  
COUNTERDEFENDANTS' MOTION  
TO SHORTEN TIME**

CISCO SYSTEMS, INC., a California  
corporation,

**[Re: Docket No. 211]**

Defendant.

\_\_\_\_\_  
AND RELATED COUNTERCLAIMS  
\_\_\_\_\_

Plaintiff Multiven, Inc. (“Multiven”), a provider of service and maintenance support for router and networking systems, sued defendant Cisco Systems, Inc., a leading provider of Internet Protocol-based networking technologies, alleging violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act and related state claims. Cisco Systems, Inc., along with related-entity Cisco Technology, Inc. (collectively, “Cisco”), thereafter brought counterclaims against Multiven as well as Pingsta, Inc. (“Pingsta”) and Peter Alfred-Adekeye (“Mr. Adekeye”), a former Cisco employee and current Chief Executive Officer of Multiven and Pingsta (collectively, “Counterdefendants”). Cisco’s counterclaims allege copyright infringement, violation of the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act, false advertising in violation of the Lanham Act, and related state claims.

Pursuant to a warrant issued by this court and based upon a criminal complaint, Mr. Adekeye was arrested on May 20, 2010 by the Royal Mounted Canadian Police during Mr. Adekeye’s

1 deposition in Vancouver, Canada in the above-referenced civil action. He is currently detained in a  
2 Canadian jail awaiting possible extradition to the United States (Mr. Adekeye is a British citizen  
3 currently residing in Switzerland). The warrant upon which Mr. Adekeye was arrested describes  
4 similar conduct to that as alleged by Cisco in its counterclaims. Counterdefendants believe that,  
5 given this similarity and the timing and location of the arrest, it is highly likely that Cisco or its  
6 agents sought the criminal charges and arrest of Mr. Adekeye at his deposition. As such, on or  
7 about May 25, 2010,<sup>1</sup> Counterdefendants served on Cisco six requests for production of documents,<sup>2</sup>  
8 all of which contained the following single, identical document request:

9 Any and all communications, including but not limited to electronic mail, letter, facsimile,  
10 phone calls, or records reflecting any electronic mail, letter, facsimile, or phone calls  
11 between, on the one hand, any of YOUR<sup>3</sup> attorneys or outside counsel, any of YOUR  
12 employees or former employees, or any of YOUR agents, and, on the other hand, any U.S.  
13 federal, state, or foreign government agency, or any employee of any U.S. federal, state, or  
14 foreign governmental agency regarding any claim, defense, fact, circumstance, or allegation  
15 included, referenced in, or relating to the ACTION,<sup>4</sup> as well as a certification that all such  
16 documents in YOUR possession, custody, or control have been produced in response to this  
17 request.

18 (Mot., Ex. A.) Counterdefendants claim that the information sought by the document  
19 requests would be crucial to Mr. Adekeye's defense against extradition and the charges underlying  
20 his arrest, and would be relevant to the pending antitrust claims and additional potential claims  
21 against Cisco as well.<sup>5</sup> Accordingly, Counterdefendants filed on May 25, 2010 a motion to shorten  
22 time requesting that the court issue an order requiring Cisco to respond to the requests within two  
23 days of the issuance of the order, instead of within 30 days from the date of service pursuant to  
24 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 34(b)(2)(A). Cisco opposes the motion.

25 \_\_\_\_\_  
26 <sup>1</sup> The moving papers are in conflict regarding the date on which the document requests were served.  
27 Counterdefendants' motion states that service occurred on May 25, 2010 (Mot. 2 n.1) while Cisco's  
28 opposition states that the requests were served on May 24, 2010 (Opp'n. 1).

<sup>2</sup> According to Counterdefendants, one request was made by each of the three counterdefendants to  
each of two counterclaimants for a total of six identical requests. (Mot. 2 n.1.)

<sup>3</sup> The request for production of documents defines "YOU" and "YOUR" to mean Defendant and  
Counterclaimant Cisco Systems, Inc. and any person acting on its behalf or at its direction. (Mot.,  
Ex. A.)

<sup>4</sup> The request for production of documents defines "ACTION" to mean the above-referenced  
civil case. (Mot., Ex. A.)

<sup>5</sup> In their motion, Counterdefendants claim that Cisco's apparent involvement in Mr. Adekeye's  
arrest is an effort to deny him of his Constitutional rights and to intimidate Multiven from pursuing  
its antitrust claims against Cisco.

1 Counterdefendants correctly state that Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 34 allows the court to  
2 order a shortened time for a party to respond to a document request. FED. R. CIV. P. 34(b)(2)(A).  
3 Per this district’s local rules, the court may shorten time where the moving party sets forth with  
4 particularity the reasons for the shortened time and identifies the substantial harm or prejudice that  
5 would occur without the change in time. See N.D. Cal. Civ. Local Rule 6-3(a).<sup>6</sup> In their motion,  
6 Counterdefendants argue that waiting the default 30 days for Cisco to respond would constitute  
7 substantial harm because Mr. Adekeye needs the information requested to defend against his  
8 extradition and the criminal charges against him. They further argue that the information sought is  
9 relevant to the pending civil case and additional potential claims against Cisco.

10 The problem, however, is that any communications between Cisco and any government  
11 agencies about the civil action would be irrelevant to Mr. Adekeye’s extradition proceedings in  
12 Canada. During Canadian extradition proceedings, “a Canadian extradition judge determines  
13 whether the conduct in the foreign state would constitute an offense in Canada if it had occurred in  
14 Canada and if there is sufficient evidence to prosecute the fugitive.” *United States v. Asiegbu*, No.  
15 CR 02-00673 MMM, 2009 WL 413132, at \*1 (C.D. Cal. Feb. 17, 2009) (internal quotations  
16 omitted). If so, “the Canadian Minister of Justice must make a decision whether the defendant  
17 should be surrendered to the requesting state in accordance with the relevant extradition treaty.” *Id.*

18 Given the specific and limited scope of the Canadian extradition inquiry, documents  
19 reflecting communications between Cisco and any government agencies concerning the civil action  
20 would not be relevant to Mr. Adekeye’s extradition proceeding. As such, he would not suffer the  
21 requisite substantial harm or prejudice required by Local Rule 6-3(a) to shorten time. Accordingly,  
22 Counterdefendants’ motion to shorten time is DENIED.

23 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

24 Dated: May 27, 2010

25   
26 \_\_\_\_\_  
27 HOWARD R. LLOYD  
28 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

27 <sup>6</sup> Among other requirements, Local Rule 6-3(a) further instructs that the moving party describe any  
28 efforts made to obtain a stipulation to the time change. Counterdefendants’ attorney, however,  
states in his supporting declaration that Counterdefendants have not sought such a stipulation  
“because the circumstances demonstrate that such an attempt would be futile.” (Decl. of Thomas M.  
O’Leary 3.)

1 **C08-05391 JW (HRL) Notice will be electronically mailed to:**

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