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E-Filed: April 1, 2014

NOT FOR CITATION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

CHAD BRAZIL, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,
Plaintiff,
v.
DOLE PACKAGED FOODS, LLC,
Defendant.

No. C12-01831 LHK (HRL)
ORDER ON DDJR #1
[Re: Docket No. 113]

Chad Brazil, on behalf of a putative class, sues Dole Packaged Foods, LLC (“Dole”) for allegedly misbranding several of its food products. The hearing on Brazil’s motion for class certification is currently set for April 17, 2014. Opening expert reports are due by June 13, 2014, and the fact and expert discovery cutoff is July 10, 2014. In the parties’ Discovery Dispute Joint Report No. 1 (“DDJR #1”), the Court is asked to determine (1) whether Dole should produce “financial” data related to damages prior to class certification; and (2) whether Dole should produce product labels that pre-date the asserted class period.

At the outset, the Court notes that DDJR #1 does not contain attestations of lead counsel that they complied with the undersigned’s Standing Order re: Civil Discovery Disputes (“Standing Order”), as it requires, and it is unclear whether they did otherwise comply by holding an in-person meet and confer.¹ Nevertheless, the Court will address the issues presented on their merits, but the

¹ The cover page identifies March 5, 2014, as the “Date of In-Person Meeting.” However, it then provides that the “parties spoke by telephone and resolved some issues but not others,” which

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

1 parties are admonished that any future DDJR's that do not strictly comply with the "Standing Order"
2 will not be heard.

3 First, Brazil seeks financial information, such as sales and revenue data, relevant to the issue
4 of damages. Brazil wants the information as soon as possible to ensure that its damages expert has
5 sufficient time to analyze the data and produce a report before the June deadline. Moreover, Dole
6 concedes the relevance of the information and has no justification for withholding it "aside from it
7 does not want to at this point." According to Dole, the "issue is timing." The production of
8 financial data is premature because the information pertains solely to damages, which is irrelevant to
9 class certification. Nevertheless, Dole offered to produce the financial information after the April
10 17, 2014 hearing, which it contends would provide Brazil with adequate time.

11 It is undisputed that the requested financial information is relevant to the ultimate issue of
12 damages. Moreover, Brazil has demonstrated a need for this information sooner rather than later,
13 while Dole has not even suggested that producing the information would be burdensome. Thus, the
14 Court sees no reason for delay, and **Dole shall produce responsive financial data and documents**
15 **within five (5) days from the date of this order.**

16 Second, Brazil requests the labels from 2004 to 2007 for the products listed in its motion for
17 class certification. Brazil asserts that these labels are relevant to damages, as well as Dole's state of
18 mind and corporate practice. On the other hand, Dole points out that these labels predate Brazil's
19 definition of class period, which begins in April 2013. Thus, they are irrelevant to the damages
20 calculation, which can only be based on sales within the class period. Similarly, the labels from
21 outside the class period are irrelevant to Dole's state of mind and corporate practice during the class
22 period. Furthermore, the production of old labels would be burdensome, as Dole does not maintain
23 a central depository of retired product labels. Locating them would require "new custodial
24 collections and searches of ancient email archives," which is not even guaranteed to uncover the old
25 labels.

26 "Parties may obtain discovery regarding any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to any
27 party's claim or defense. . . . For good cause, the court may order discovery of any matter relevant to

28 suggests that the "in-person meeting" was just a phone conversation. Additionally, among other
oversights, the parties also failed to include their "most reasonable" proposals.

1 the subject matter involved in the action. Relevant information need not be admissible at the trial if
2 the discovery appears reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.” Fed.
3 R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). “It is also beyond dispute that discovery is not limited to the class period.” *In*
4 *re Toyota Motor Corp. Sec. Litig.*, No. CV 10-922 DSF (AJWx), 2012 WL 3791716, at *5 (C.D.
5 Cal. March 12, 2012).

6 At first glance, it seems reasonable that product labels from 2004 to 2007 might be relevant
7 in discovery for claims based on the same products’ labels from 2008 and beyond. Yet, even given
8 the relatively low threshold for relevance at the discovery stage, Brazil fails to make an adequate
9 showing. His assertions that the labels are relevant to damages, state of mind and corporate practice
10 are entirely conclusory as they are not supported by any explanation, and the relevance is not so
11 apparent that none is needed. Moreover, the Court agrees with Dole that labels that predate the class
12 period are not relevant to the issue of damages. Accordingly, in view of Brazil’s failure to
13 demonstrate any relevance and Dole’s showing of at least some minimal burden, Dole is not
14 required to produce the requested products labels from 2004 to 2007.

15 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

16 Dated: April 1, 2014

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19 HOWARD L. LLOYD
20 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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19 **Counsel are responsible for distributing copies of this document to co-counsel who have not**
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