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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

IN RE PERSONALWEB  
TECHNOLOGIES, LLC, ET AL. PATENT  
LITIGATION.

Case No. 18-md-02834-BLF  
Case No. 5:18-cv-00767-BLF  
Case No. 5:18-cv-05619-BLF

**ORDER ON JOINT STATEMENT RE  
AMAZON’S MOTION TO COMPEL  
PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS  
WITHHELD AS PRIVILEGED**

Re: -2834 Dkt. No. 860

Over the past year, judgment-creditor Amazon has come to this Court for assistance in compelling production from judgment-debtor PersonalWeb and subpoenaed third-party investors Brilliant Digital Entertainment, Inc. (“BDE”), Monto Holdings, Pty, Ltd. (“Monto”), Europlay Capital Advisors, LLC (“ECA”) and Claria Innovations, LLC (“Claria”) (collectively “Investors”) in Amazon’s effort to enforce the judgment against PersonalWeb. The Court’s management of the many disputes between Amazon and Investors is reflected in several orders over the past thirteen months. *See, e.g.*, Dkt. 738, 779, 850. In September 2022, the Court set a deadline of October 22, 2022 for Investors’ production of a privilege log, and that privilege log is the subject of the present dispute. Dkt. 860, 863-2, 869, 872.

The many post-judgment discovery disputes between these parties have informed this Court as to the principals involved and relationships between the parties and as such provide context for the dispute at hand. In consideration of that context, the parties’ briefing on this dispute, relevant case law and Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Court determines that this matter may be resolved without oral argument. Civ. L.R. 7-1(b). For the reasons stated herein, the Court **DENIES WITHOUT PREJUDICE** Amazon’s motion.

**I. RELEVANT BACKGROUND**

Amazon now moves to compel production of certain documents on Investors’ privilege

1 log. Specifically, Amazon seeks two categories of documents from the time period March 2,  
2 2021-April 30, 2021 on the grounds that claims of privilege have been waived. Dkt. 860, 864.  
3 The first category comprises documents between certain of the Investors and their attorneys on  
4 which attorney Jeffrey Gersh is copied. Amazon contends that Mr. Gersh did not represent the  
5 Investors in this correspondence but rather was counsel for plaintiff PersonalWeb. Consequently,  
6 Amazon argues, the documents were shared with a third party, waiving the attorney-client  
7 privilege. The second category is documents between Investors and their attorneys for which  
8 Amazon contends there has been a subject matter waiver. Finally, Amazon argues for a broad  
9 application of the crime-fraud exception to privilege.

10 Investors raise a number of arguments against waiver. As to the first category, they argue  
11 that Mr. Gersh was not copied on the correspondence in his capacity as counsel for PersonalWeb  
12 but rather in light of his or his firm’s long-standing relationship with Investors. Dkt. 860, 869.

13 Alternatively, Investors argue even if Mr. Gersh was acting as counsel for PersonalWeb, Investors  
14 and PersonalWeb shared a common interest in defeating Amazon’s efforts to access PersonalWeb  
15 assets and as such the documents are protected by a “common interest” privilege. As for subject  
16 matter waiver, the third-party Investors argue that the subject matter of the produced documents  
17 does not support a broad waiver. Investors further argue as to subject matter waiver and the crime  
18 fraud exception that there is first a failure of proof and, at a minimum, a document-by-document  
19 in-camera review would be required to ensure that any waiver was strictly applied.

20 **II. DISCUSSION**

21 This Court has previously articulated the challenge of balancing the generally broad scope  
22 of post-judgment discovery with Investors’ status as third parties with acknowledged ties to  
23 PersonalWeb, all in consideration of the proportionality requirements of Rule 26. *See* Dkt. 850.  
24 It is with this continuing challenge in mind that the Court reasons as follows.

25 In Amazon’s submissions in connection with the present dispute, it has not explained the  
26 relevance of the information sought (a number of documents listed on the Investors’ privilege  
27 log)—specifically, Amazon has not articulated where and how it intends to use the documents.  
28 Normally, the party seeking discovery bears the burden of demonstrating the relevance of the

1 information sought. *See Ellis v. J.P. Morgan Chase & Co.*, No. 12-cv-03897-YGR (JCS), 2014  
2 WL 1510884, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 1, 2014). Ultimately, however, “district courts have broad  
3 discretion in determining whether evidence is relevant for discovery purposes.” *Survivor Media,*  
4 *Inc. v. Survivor Prods.*, 406 F.3d 625, 635 (9th Cir. 2005). In evaluating relevance, the Court  
5 takes into account the context of the present dispute. Because Amazon seeks to compel  
6 production of documents Investors listed on their privilege log, the documents are presumably  
7 within the scope of relevant information that the Court already ordered Investors to produce.

8 The Court also recognizes that the scope of post-judgment discovery is broad. *JW Gaming*  
9 *Dev., LLC v. James*, 544 F. Supp. 3d 903, 926 (N.D. Cal. 2021). Such discovery is permitted “[i]n  
10 aid of the judgment or execution.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 69. This Court has an interest in enforcement  
11 of its judgment, and as discussed above the Court has permitted Amazon to conduct discovery of  
12 PersonalWeb and Investors in connection with Amazon’s attempt to enforce the judgment.

13 Nevertheless, a request for post-judgment discovery is subject to analysis of relevance and  
14 proportionality under Rule 26(b)(1). *See JW Gaming Dev.*, 544 F. Supp. 3d at 926 (“Even so,  
15 there are real limits to [post-judgment] discovery based on proportionality, harassment, and  
16 whether the discover[y] is reasonably calculated to lead to relevant information.”); *Erickson*  
17 *Prods. Inc. v. Kast*, No. 5:13-CV-05472-HRL, 2018 WL 2298602, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. May 21, 2018)  
18 (“To the extent there are other specific requests for discovery in the [post-judgment] subpoenas  
19 that Erickson wishes to compel, they must bring a motion to compel that discovery, which  
20 identifies the particular requests at issue, details the basis for Erickson's contention that they are  
21 entitled to the requested discovery, and demonstrates how proportionality requirements are  
22 satisfied.”); *Slack v. Burns*, No. 13-cv-05001-EMC (KAW), 2016 WL 9185136, at \*2 (N.D. Cal.  
23 Oct. 7, 2016) (ruling that relevance of post-judgment discovery did not outweigh burden of such  
24 discovery).

25 Here, the Court has already permitted Amazon to conduct extensive post-judgment  
26 discovery of PersonalWeb and Investors. The results of that discovery were sufficient to enable  
27 Amazon to intervene in the state court receivership action and offer evidence regarding  
28 establishment of the receivership, as it has in that case and in the briefing on the present joint

1 submission here. *See generally* Dkt. 863-2 at 1-2; Dkt. 863-4; Dkt. 863-5.

2 Amazon has not explained if or how the additional documents it now seeks will be used in  
3 this case. Instead, it appears that those documents would be relevant to Amazon’s claim for  
4 equitable subordination in the state court receivership action. As Amazon explained in its  
5 opposition to the motion to strike in the state court receivership action, “[t]o establish equitable  
6 subordination, Amazon must demonstrate, *inter alia*, inequitable conduct.” Dkt. 863-4 at 14.

7 “Amazon therefore alleged that plaintiffs are under common control with PersonalWeb (CII ¶¶ 11-  
8 15), that plaintiffs called the loans in just after the fee award and long before the maturity date (*id.*,  
9 ¶ 18), that this early demand was an attempt to thwart collection of the judgment (*id.*, ¶ 19), that  
10 PersonalWeb coordinated the demand and consented to the receivership to avoid the judgment  
11 (*id.*, ¶¶ 21-22), and that Amazon, as a third party creditor, should be prioritized over the insider  
12 plaintiffs. (*Id.*, ¶ 23).” *Id.* The likelihood that Amazon seeks the present documents for use in the  
13 state court receivership action is reinforced by statements in Amazon’s supplemental brief. *See*,  
14 *e.g.*, Dkt. 863-2 at 1-2 (discussing circumstances of creation of receivership). The chronology of  
15 the present dispute also supports a conclusion that the documents are sought for use in the state  
16 court receivership action: the subject documents were first listed on the Investors’ privilege log on  
17 October 3, 2022 (*see* Dkt. 860-1 ¶ 2; Dkt. 860-2), yet Amazon did not file the present challenge to  
18 those privilege claims until more than five months later, on March 23, 2023. Dkt. 860.

19 Simply because the post-judgment discovery is intended for use in a collateral proceeding  
20 does not end this Court’s inquiry, however. Such collateral proceedings may be necessary to  
21 enforce this Court’s judgment. In *Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, the Ninth Circuit  
22 expressed a preference for letting the fruits of discovery be used in collateral litigation. 331 F.3d  
23 1122, 1132 (9th Cir. 2003). However, that court also cautioned that “a court should not grant a  
24 collateral litigant's request for such modification automatically. As an initial matter, the collateral  
25 litigant must demonstrate the relevance of the protected discovery to the collateral proceedings  
26 and its general discoverability therein. Requiring a showing of relevance prevents collateral  
27 litigants from gaining access to discovery materials merely to subvert limitations on discovery in  
28 another proceeding . . . Such relevance hinges ‘on the degree of overlap in facts, parties, and issues

1 between the suit covered by the protective order and the collateral proceedings.” *Id.* (citations  
2 omitted).

3 Now that Amazon has intervened in the state court receivership action, this Court must  
4 guard against an end-run around discovery limitations in that case. The parties have previously  
5 informed the Court that discovery in the receivership action is stayed pending a ruling on the  
6 motions to strike and that the state court could have, but had not, allowed certain discovery  
7 notwithstanding the stay. *See* Dkt. 854 at 1:18-19; Dkt. 857 at 6:16-18. Moreover, although  
8 allowing the use of discovery from one case in collateral litigation is generally favored, requiring a  
9 party to produce documents in one litigation solely for use in another pending case raises  
10 additional concerns. Those concerns distinguish the present dispute from the previous one in  
11 which Amazon sought relief from the protective order in this case to enable it to use documents  
12 already produced in this case in the receivership case. *See* Dkt. 858.

13 In sum, this Court has allowed Amazon to conduct post-judgment discovery of  
14 PersonalWeb and Investors, and that discovery enabled Amazon to intervene in the state court  
15 receivership case. In the present circumstances, the Court concludes that it is not proportional to  
16 the needs of this case to undergo the complex analysis and in-camera review that may be  
17 necessary to determine whether to order further production. This particular discovery battle is  
18 now more appropriately waged in the pending state court receivership action. The Court expresses  
19 no view on the proper resolution of the issues raised by the parties, and the denial of Amazon’s  
20 present motion to compel is without prejudice to Amazon’s ability to raise these issues again if the  
21 documents sought become relevant and necessary for other purposes.

22 **III. CONCLUSION**

23 For the reasons discussed above, the **DENIES WITHOUT PREJUDICE** Amazon’s  
24 motion to compel.

25 **SO ORDERED.**

26 Dated: May 16, 2023

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SUSAN VAN KEULEN  
United States Magistrate Judge