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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

YOWIE NORTH AMERICA, INC.
and HENRY M. WHETSTONE, JR.,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

CANDY TREASURE, LLC; and
KEVIN GASS,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 13-CV-1906 BEN (JMA)

**ORDER OVERRULING
OBJECTIONS TO MAGISTRATE
JUDGE'S DISCOVERY ORDER
AND DENYING EMERGENCY
MOTION FOR A CONTINUANCE
OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

[Docket No. 25]

Presently before the Court is Defendants' Objections to Magistrate Judge's Discovery Order and Emergency Motion for a Continuance of Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction. (Docket No. 25.) For the reasons stated below, Defendants' Objections are **OVERRULED** and the Emergency Motion for a Continuance of Plaintiffs' Motion for Preliminary Injunction is **DENIED**.

BACKGROUND

Plaintiffs Yowie North America, Inc. and Henry M. Whetstone, Jr., filed this action for patent infringement against Defendants Candy Treasure, LLC and Kevin Gass on August 16, 2013. On October 7, 2013, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Preliminary Injunction, asking the Court to enjoin "Defendants from marketing, distributing, offering to sell or selling their infringing Choco Treasure 'surprise' eggs and balls." (Docket No. 8.) A hearing on this motion was originally set for November

1 12, 2013, but was later continued to November 25, 2013, then December 2, 2013.
2 (Docket Nos. 15, 28.)

3 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(b)(6), Defendants served a notice
4 of deposition on Yowie on October 30, 2013. A deposition in San Diego was noticed
5 to take place on November 7, 2013. Yowie objected, arguing that Defendants should
6 be required to take a deposition by video conference of its Rule 30(b)(6) witness in
7 Perth, Australia.

8 On November 6, 2013, Magistrate Judge Jan M. Adler issued an order
9 addressing whether Yowie's corporate designee, who is located in Australia, should be
10 ordered to travel to San Diego for a deposition, when Yowie agreed to make him
11 available for deposition by video conference ("November 6 Order"). (Docket No. 24.)
12 The November 6 Order found that because Yowie agreed to make its representative
13 available for deposition by video conference, the Federal Rules of Civil
14 Procedure—rather than the Hague Convention—control the deposition. Judge Adler
15 ordered that Yowie's representative be deposed in Australia by video conference.

16 Defendants objected to Judge Adler's Order on November 7, 2013. (Docket No.
17 25.) Plaintiffs filed an Opposition to Defendants' Objections on November 11, 2013.
18 (Docket No. 26.) Defendants filed a Reply on November 13, 2013. (Docket No. 29.)

19 DISCUSSION

20 Non-dispositive pre-trial matters may be decided by a magistrate judge, subject
21 to reconsideration by the district judge. FED. R. CIV. P. 72(a). The district judge may
22 modify or set aside any part of the magistrate judge's order which is "clearly erroneous
23 or is contrary to law." *Id.*; 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A). A finding is "clearly erroneous"
24 when "although there is evidence to support it, the reviewing court on the entire
25 evidence is left with the definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been
26 committed." *Anti-Monopoly, Inc. v. Gen. Mills Fun Grp., Inc.*, 684 F.2d 1316, 1318
27 (9th Cir. 1982).

28 As discussed in the November 6 Order, the Hague Convention is not mandatory,

1 and acts only as a permissive supplement to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
2 *Societe Nationale Industrielle Aerospatiale v. U.S. Dist. Ct.*, 482 U.S. 522, 536 (1987).
3 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure are the “normal method[] for federal litigation
4 involving foreign national parties unless the optional or supplemental Convention
5 procedures prove to be conducive to discovery.” *In re Automotive Refinishing Paint*
6 *Antitrust Litig.*, 358 F.3d 288, 300 (3d Cir. 2004) (internal quotation marks omitted).

7 First, Defendants argue that “[a]lthough federal court litigants may stipulate
8 around the Hague Convention for written discovery not subject to Article 15 of the
9 Convention (i.e., document requests), . . . there is not a similar exception for deposition
10 testimony.” (Mot. at 3 (citations omitted).) Defendants cite *Societe Nationale*, 482
11 U.S. at 526 & n.7, *Schindler Elevator Corp. v. Otis Elevator Co.*, 657 F. Supp. 2d 525,
12 529-30 (D.N.J. 2009), and *Work v. Bier*, 106 F.R.D. 45, 56-57 (D.D.C. 1985), for this
13 proposition.

14 The cases cited by Defendants are inapposite. In regards to *Societe Nationale*,
15 the Supreme Court did not hold that depositions of foreign nationals require
16 compliance with the Hague Convention. Rather, the Court observed in a footnote that
17 at the trial level, the magistrate judge noted that “if oral depositions were to be taken
18 in France, [the magistrate judge] would require compliance with the Hague Evidence
19 Convention,” *Societe Nationale*, 482 U.S. at 526 n.7. *Societe Nationale*, however, is
20 inapposite to the present case because the foreign party there invoked the protections
21 of the Hague Convention. *Id.* at 525-26.

22 *Schindler Elevator* is similarly inapplicable. *Schindler Elevator* discussed
23 whether the depositions of foreign nationals differ from document discovery and
24 require a different analysis than that established by *Societe Nationale*. Defendants are
25 correct that *Schindler Elevator* found that “numerous courts—both before and after
26 *Societe Nationale*—have concluded that the analysis is the same and ordered
27 depositions of foreign parties occur *in the United States* in accordance with the Federal
28 Rules.” *Schindler Elevator*, 657 F. Supp. 2d at 529 (emphasis added). *Schindler*

1 *Elevator* is inapposite, however, because the foreign party in that case sought to invoke
2 the Hague Convention. *Id.* at 527-28.

3 Defendants cite *Work* for the proposition that foreign depositions of party
4 witnesses must be taken according to Hague procedures. *Work*, 106 F.R.D. at 56-57.
5 *Work*, however, was decided before *Societe Nationale*, which held that the Hague
6 Convention is not mandatory and acts only as a permissive supplement to the Federal
7 Rules of Civil Procedure. *See Societe Nationale*, 482 U.S. at 536. Accordingly, *Work*
8 is inapplicable here.

9 Second, Defendants argue that Judge Adler incorrectly concluded that
10 conducting the deposition by video conference obviates the need for prior Australian
11 Government approval. This argument, however, ignores the fact that the Hague
12 Convention is not mandatory, making such approval unnecessary. In addition, the
13 cases cited in the November 6 Order demonstrate that courts have previously ordered
14 individuals to be deposed in Australia by video conference, without resorting to the
15 Hague Convention. *See United States v. Philip Morris*, No. 99-2496, 2004 U.S. Dist.
16 LEXIS 24551 (D.D.C. Aug. 30, 2004); *UniSuper Ltd. v. News Corp.*, No. 1699-N,
17 2006 Del. Ch. LEXIS 31, at *6-7 (Del. Chanc. Feb. 9, 2006). Accordingly,
18 Defendants' Objections are **OVERRULED**.

19 In addition, Defendants move to continue the hearing on Plaintiffs' Motion for
20 Preliminary Injunction. The hearing on the Motion for Preliminary Injunction was
21 originally scheduled for November 12, 2013. The hearing has been continued twice
22 and is now set for December 2, 2013. Accordingly, the motion to continue the hearing
23 on the Motion for Preliminary Injunction is **DENIED**.

24 **CONCLUSION**

25 For the reasons stated above, Defendants' Objections are **OVERRULED**. As
26 held by Judge Adler, the deposition of Yowie's Rule 30(b)(6) witness shall proceed
27 with the deponent participating by video conference.

28 In addition, the motion to continue the hearing on the Motion for Preliminary

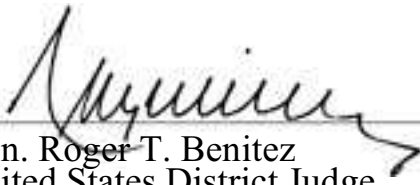
1 Injunction is **DENIED**.

2 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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4 DATED: November 14, 2013

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Hon. Roger T. Benitez
United States District Judge

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