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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JAVANNI MUNGUIA-BROWN, et al.,
Plaintiffs,
v.
EQUITY RESIDENTIAL, et al.,
Defendants.

Case No. 16-cv-01225-JSW (TSH)

DISCOVERY ORDER

Re: Dkt. No. 245

United States District Court
Northern District of California

Plaintiffs sue Defendants Equity Residential, et al., for two causes of action under California law. They allege that Defendants have a policy of charging tenants the greater of \$50 or 5% of their outstanding balance for late rent payments. Plaintiffs claim this is an unlawful penalty under California Civil Code § 1671(d) and a violation of California Business and Professions Code § 17200.

This is the third in a trilogy of orders concerning Defendants’ selective disclosure of legal advice from outside and in-house counsel regarding the legality of their late fee. Plaintiffs move to compel the production of 69 documents that Defendants have withheld on the ground that they are work product. Plaintiffs argue that the documents are responsive to their requests for production (“RFPs”) 71 and 74, that they are not work product, or if they are, that Defendants have waived work product protection by failing to timely assert a work product objection and by their selective disclosure of attorney legal advice. For six of the documents, the Court agrees and orders Defendants to produce them. For the remaining 63, the Court declines to order production. To understand today’s order, it is necessary to recount the two prior orders.

A. June 9, 2020 Order (ECF No. 171)

The Court’s June 9, 2020 order addressed the waiver of attorney-client privilege pursuant

1 to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(a), which provides:

2 When the disclosure is made in a federal proceeding or to a federal
3 office or agency and waives the attorney-client privilege or work-
4 product protection, the waiver extends to an undisclosed
5 communication or information in a federal or state proceeding only
6 if:

- 7 (1) the waiver is intentional;
- 8 (2) the disclosed and undisclosed communications or information
9 concern the same subject matter; and
- 10 (3) they ought in fairness to be considered together.

11 In successfully opposing Plaintiffs’ motion for summary judgment, Defendants made two
12 disclosures of legal advice. First, in-house counsel Denise Beihoffer disclosed that when
13 Defendants adopted their proposed late fee in 2008, outside counsel advised that it was lawful.
14 Second, in-house counsel James Fiffer disclosed that on an annual basis since 2008, in-house
15 counsel and outside counsel analyzed the late fee and advised that it was legal. ECF No. 171 at 3-
16 5. The Court concluded that these disclosures were intentional. They were also significant
17 because Judge White specifically cited these disclosures in his order denying Plaintiffs’ summary
18 judgment motion. *Id.* at 5-6. Thus, the first element of the Rule 502(a) test was satisfied.

19 The second element of the Rule 502(a) test was also satisfied because Fiffer and Beihoffer
20 had been specifically instructed not to say what legal advice they had provided concerning the
21 legality of the late fee, and Defendants claimed attorney-client privilege over written
22 communications concerning legal advice about the lawfulness of the late fee. Accordingly, the
23 disclosed and undisclosed communications concerned the same subject. *Id.* at 6.

24 The third requirement for waiver – that the undisclosed communications “ought in fairness
25 to be considered together” with the disclosed ones, Fed. R. Evid. 502(a)(3) – was also satisfied.
26 As the Court noted, the story that Defendants received copious legal advice year after year from
27 outside and in-house attorneys, who all advised that the late fee was legal, was powerful evidence
28 that Defendants made a reasonable endeavor to come up with an appropriate fee. It made them
look diligent and thorough. Indeed, this legal advice, combined with other evidence, was enough
to stop the Plaintiffs’ summary judgment motion. *Id.*

1 But fairness required that this story be subjected to meaningful cross-examination. After
2 all, what if Defendants were lying about what their lawyers told them? What if different lawyers
3 told them different things? Defendants have testified to the high-level conclusion that many
4 lawyers analyzed the late fee and they all advised it was legal. If the truth was anything more
5 nuanced than that, their story could quickly fall apart. The only way to test Defendants' story was
6 to consider the undisclosed communications together with the disclosed ones. Otherwise, cross-
7 examination was impossible. *Id.* at 6-7. Accordingly, the Court found a waiver of the attorney-
8 client privilege under Rule 502 as to legal advice from outside counsel and in-house counsel
9 concerning the legality of the late fee. *Id.* at 7.

10 The Court's order addressed only the attorney-client privilege and not the work product
11 doctrine because Defendants' privilege log at the time asserted only attorney-client privilege and
12 did not claim work product protection for any documents. Likewise, Defendants' instructions to
13 Beihoffer and Fiffer were not based on work product. *Id.* at 2.

14 Judge White denied Defendants' motion for relief from the Court's June 9 order, ECF No.
15 178, and the Ninth Circuit denied their mandamus petition. ECF No. 192.

16 **B. October 19, 2020 Order (ECF No. 196)**

17 The Court's October 19, 2020 order addressed what appeared to be a new claim of work
18 product protection that seemed to arise in the wake of the Court's June 9 order. The Court began
19 the order by observing that companies sometimes analyze the legality of their policies in order to
20 achieve legal or regulatory compliance, not because they anticipate or are defending litigation.
21 Defendants had said they did that here to make sure their late fee was legal. They said that in
22 2008 they analyzed their proposed late fee, including having in-house counsel and outside counsel
23 give advice, and annually thereafter continued that review to ensure legal compliance. Defendants
24 had asserted that these legal communications were protected by the attorney-client privilege, not
25 the attorney work product doctrine. RFP No. 71 had asked for "all documents and
26 communications related to Defendants' monitoring or evaluation of the standard late fee following
27 its implementation, including all documents related to the regular monitoring referred to in
28 paragraph 16 of the Beihoffer declaration." Defendants invoked the attorney-client privilege in

1 response, but not the attorney work product doctrine. This seemed to the Court like a consistent
2 story about analyzing the late fee, both when it was initially developed and annually thereafter, to
3 achieve legal compliance. ECF No. 196 at 1.

4 But the story seemed to have changed following the Court's June 9 order, which had found
5 a subject matter waiver of the attorney-client privilege concerning legal advice from outside
6 counsel and in-house counsel concerning the legality of the late fee. In the wake of that order,
7 Defendants were now contending that every single document concerning the monitoring of the
8 validity of the late fee after the day this lawsuit was filed was attorney work product. *Id.* at 2.

9 The Court expressed skepticism with that assertion of work product. First, a categorical
10 assertion of work product protection based solely on time frame seemed problematic. Second,
11 Defendants themselves did not think their monitoring documents concerning the late fee were
12 protected as work product until after the Court ruled they had waived privilege. RFP 71 had asked
13 for Defendants' documents related to their monitoring or evaluation of their late fee following its
14 implementation, and Defendants did not assert a work product objection. Plaintiffs argued that
15 this failure alone was enough to find a waiver. *Id.*

16 Given the importance of the work product doctrine, the Court decided to take things in
17 steps. It ordered Defendants to produce a log of any documents concerning monitoring of the late
18 fee over which they were now claiming work product protection. The Court put limits on what
19 had to be logged. *Id.* at 3. The Court then stated that if Plaintiffs wished to move to compel any
20 documents over the work product objection, either because the documents are not work product or
21 because the objection has been waived, they should do so in a full written motion under Local
22 Rule 7. *Id.* at 4.

23 **C. This Order**

24 Plaintiffs have now filed that motion to compel. ECF No. 245. They argue that none of
25 the documents at issue are work product, and if they are, the objection was waived by the failure to
26 timely assert it and because of selective disclosures. The Court has reviewed the documents *in*
27 *camera*. For the benefit of the reader, the documents are discussed in this order according to the
28 number in the left hand column of the privilege log in Exhibit 11 to the Bellows Declaration at

1 ECF No. 244-6.

2 **1. Documents 15-20**

3 The Court will not bury the lede, which is documents 15-20. When Plaintiffs served RFP
4 71 a year ago, this is what they were asking for. These are among the most responsive documents.
5 These documents are also the absolute core of what the Court ordered Defendants to produce in
6 the June 9 order. These documents embody the Court's fear that Defendants' selective disclosures
7 of attorney advice allowed them to misrepresent what their attorneys told them and omit
8 conflicting opinions Defendants received that cast doubt on the legality of the late fee. Each of
9 these documents is an email with an attached memorandum written by in-house counsel reflecting
10 their and outside counsel's legal advice concerning the legality of the late fee in the annual review
11 process that Fiffer described. In a paragraph under the heading "California," the fourth sentence
12 undermines Beihoffer's statement that in 2008 outside counsel advised that the proposed late was
13 lawful, as well as Fiffer's statement that in every year since then in-house and outside counsel
14 concluded it was still lawful. To be clear, the fourth sentence does not deny that such advice was
15 given. Rather, it presents a factual basis for Plaintiffs to argue that Defendants knew or should
16 have known that the advice could not reasonably have been relied on. In addition, the fifth
17 sentence in that paragraph directly contradicts Fiffer's statement that in every year since 2008, in-
18 house and outside counsel advised that the late fee was lawful.

19 These documents are the dead center of what Plaintiffs have been trying to get for a year
20 and what the Court ordered Defendants to produce last June. The Court must therefore determine
21 whether they are work product, and if so, whether work product protection has been waived.

22 **a. Work Product Status**

23 Documents 15-20 are not work product. They were not prepared in anticipation of
24 litigation or for trial. *See* Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 26(b)(3)(A). They were not prepared as part of the
25 defense of any lawsuit. They look very similar to pre-lawsuit annual review documents that
26 Defendants said were not work product, such as Exhibits 13 and 14 to the Bellows Declaration at
27 ECF No. 244-6. The difference is that documents 15-20 state that they were prepared by the
28 litigation team, but the work product inquiry focuses on the purpose for which the documents were

1 created, not just who prepared them. These documents state that the litigation team conducted the
 2 annual fee review to focus on the defensibility of the fees and to avoid further litigation. That
 3 looks like compliance work; these documents are not part of litigation defense. The memos also
 4 state that in doing this annual review, the litigation team surveyed the outside attorneys who
 5 handled the company's landlord tenant work and represented other institutional landlords for their
 6 advice, in addition to doing their own independent analysis. This is exactly how Defendants did
 7 their annual review process before this lawsuit was filed and how they generated pre-lawsuit
 8 documents that Defendants agree are not work product. Further, the involvement of outside
 9 attorneys *who have no role in defending this lawsuit* makes the work product claim specious.

10 In its October order, the Court expressed consternation at Defendants' assertion that all
 11 monitoring of the late fee became work product on the day this lawsuit was filed: "Remember that
 12 Defendants said they hired landlord-tenant law firms as part of their monitoring efforts and that
 13 they had in-house attorneys whose portfolios consisted of different markets and it was their job to
 14 be aware of changes in statutory or case law or what was happening in the court systems. ECF
 15 No. 171 at 4-5. Those people are not defending this lawsuit. How on earth could the work
 16 product doctrine apply to their documents?" ECF No. 196 at 2. The Court's concerns were
 17 justified. Although it is true that Defendants handed the annual review to the litigation team after
 18 this lawsuit was filed, the actual work involved in the annual review did not change. Documents
 19 15-20 are not work product.

20 **b. Waiver**

21 In the interest of being thorough, the Court also finds that even if documents 15-20 were
 22 work product, Defendants have waived work product protection.

23 **i. Unreasonable Delay**

24 Recall that Defendants responded to RFP 71 on March 30, 2020 and did not assert a work
 25 product objection. So far as the record discloses, the first time Defendants asserted in any fashion
 26 a work product objection to RFP 71 was in oral meet and confer calls in August 2020 that were
 27 summarized in emails by Plaintiffs' counsel. Bellows Decl. ¶ 11 & Ex. 7, ECF No. 245-1. A
 28 privilege log listing these documents was first served on November 18, 2020. Bellows Decl. ¶ 13

1 & Ex. 8, ECF No. 244-6. Until that day, there was no reason for Plaintiffs to know these
2 documents existed.

3 The Ninth Circuit has held that a boilerplate objection or a blanket refusal to produce in an
4 RFP response is not sufficient to assert a privilege. See *Burlington N. & Santa Fe Ry.*, 408 F.3d
5 1142, 1149 (9th Cir. 2005). So, even if Defendants had claimed work product in the March 30
6 response to RFP 71, which they did not, that would not be enough to assert work product. At the
7 same time, the Ninth Circuit has held that there is not a *per se* waiver of a privilege from not
8 producing a privilege log within Rule 34's 30-day time limit. Instead:

9 [U]sing the 30-day period as a default guideline, a district court
10 should make a case-by-case determination, taking into account the
11 following factors: the degree to which the objection or assertion of
12 privilege enables the litigant seeking discovery and the court to
13 evaluate whether each of the withheld documents is privileged (where
14 providing particulars typically contained in a privilege log is
15 presumptively sufficient and boilerplate objections are presumptively
16 insufficient); the timeliness of the objection and accompanying
17 information about the withheld documents (where service within 30
18 days, as a default guideline, is sufficient); the magnitude of the
19 document production; and other particular circumstances of the
20 litigation that make responding to discovery unusually easy (such as,
21 here, the fact that many of the same documents were the subject of
22 discovery in an earlier action) or unusually hard. These factors should
23 be applied in the context of a holistic reasonableness analysis,
24 intended to forestall needless waste of time and resources, as well as
25 tactical manipulation of the rules and the discovery process. They
26 should not be applied as a mechanistic determination of whether the
27 information is provided in a particular format. Finally, the application
28 of these factors shall be subject to any applicable local rules,
agreements or stipulations among the litigants, and discovery or
protective orders. *Id.*

21 All of these factors support a finding of waiver of work product protection. Defendants'
22 failure to make any work product objection to RFP 71 and failure to claim work product for any
23 document on their privilege log that was before the Court in connection with the June order
24 completely stymied the Plaintiffs and the Court from evaluating the work product claim because
25 neither the Plaintiffs nor the Court knew that the claim existed. It was not until August 2020 –
26 five months after responding to RFP 71 – that Defendants put Plaintiffs on notice that they were
27 withholding responsive documents based on a work product objection. And it was not until mid-
28 November 2020 – about eight months after responding to RFP 71 – that Defendants provided a log

1 that enabled Plaintiffs and the Court to perform any evaluation at all of the work product claim.
2 This delay was extreme. And considering that Defendants' amended January 2021 log had only
3 69 documents on it, this delay was unjustified; the number of documents at issue was simply too
4 small.

5 And the particular circumstances of the litigation also counsel in favor of a waiver.
6 Despite their unbelievable protestations to the contrary, Defendants must have known that
7 documents 15-20 were what Plaintiffs were trying to get. And once they read the Court's June
8 order, they surely knew these were exactly the documents the Court was concerned that they were
9 trying to withhold. Defendants waited until after they lost a fight over subject matter waiver of the
10 attorney-client privilege to shift ground and come up with a new work product objection. The
11 Ninth Circuit's decision in *Burlington* seems to envision a responding party that announces its
12 privilege objection early but then makes it hard for that claim to be evaluated by delaying service
13 of its privilege log for a long time. But here, it is not true that before the June order, Defendants
14 had imperfectly asserted a work product objection and then merely lacked diligence in serving a
15 work product log. Rather, the work product objection did not come into existence in any form
16 until after the Court's finding that attorney-client privilege had been waived. That was tactical
17 manipulation.

18 Accordingly, the Court finds that Defendants have waived any work product protection
19 over documents 15-20.

20 **ii. Rule 502**

21 The Court also finds a waiver under Federal Rule of Evidence 502. The Court's June 2020
22 order at ECF No. 171 found a waiver of attorney-client privilege due to two selective disclosures.
23 The first was Beihoffer's disclosure that outside counsel told Defendants their late fee was legal in
24 2008. The second was Fiffer's disclosure that Defendants' outside counsel and in-house counsel
25 analyzed the legality of the late fee every year since 2008 and determined it was legal. The Court
26 found that these disclosures gave rise to a subject matter waiver concerning legal advice from
27 outside counsel or in-house counsel about the legality of the late fee.

28 The Court's previous finding that these disclosures were intentional remains unchanged, so

1 Rule 502(a)(1) is still satisfied. Rule 502(a)(2) requires that “the disclosed and undisclosed
2 communications or information concern the same subject matter.” They do. Beihoffer’s and
3 Fiffer’s disclosures concerned what in-house and outside counsel advised Defendants concerning
4 the legality of the late fee. Documents 15-20 are each an email with an attached memorandum
5 written by in-house counsel reflecting their and outside counsel’s legal advice concerning the
6 legality of the late fee. That’s the same subject.

7 Further, for purposes of the waiver determination for work product, the Court construes the
8 “same subject matter” narrowly to include only the initial review of the proposed late fee in 2008
9 and the annual review of the late fee every year thereafter. The Court understands that in the
10 course of defending litigation, counsel must be able to candidly advise their clients. The Court
11 does not think that Beihoffer’s and Fiffer’s disclosures justify further disclosures of legal advice
12 made squarely in the defense of this lawsuit. Accordingly, the Court’s October order excluded
13 from the logging requirement communications with outside counsel, as well as communications
14 with in-house counsel whose work concerning the late fee solely involved the defense of this
15 lawsuit. ECF No. 196 at 3. In addition, in the current work product log there are two documents
16 (1 and 68) that contain attorney assessments of the legality of the late fee that are inextricably
17 interwoven with the defense of the lawsuit, and that did not occur in the initial or annual review of
18 the late fee, and the Court declines to find that those are the same subject. Documents 15-20, by
19 contrast, are annual review documents. They are part of the annual review process that Fiffer
20 testified about, and the content of those documents also implicates Beihoffer’s testimony about the
21 2008 initial review by providing information about the quality of that review. They are therefore
22 part of the same, very narrowly drawn subject matter.

23 Rule 502(a)(3) requires that the disclosed and undisclosed communications “ought in
24 fairness to be considered together.” That requirement is satisfied too. It would be grossly unfair
25 for Defendants to be able to continue to use their selective disclosures of favorable legal advice
26 from in-house and outside counsel in the initial review in 2008 and in annual reviews thereafter
27 concerning the legality of their late fee while hiding these documents, which paint a different
28 picture, under the work product doctrine. The Court therefore finds a waiver of work product

1 protection under Rule 502(a).

2 **iii. Whether the Waiver Extends to Opinions**

3 Outside of the context of Rule 502(a), courts differentiate between a waiver of factual
4 work product and a waiver of opinion work product. In *United States v. Sanmina Corp.*, 968 F.3d
5 1107 (9th Cir. 2020), the Court held that “[t]o the extent [defendant] waived the work-product
6 privilege, the scope of its waiver must be closely tailored . . . to the needs of the opposing party
7 and limited to what is necessary to rectify any unfair advantage gained by [defendant] from its
8 conduct.” *Id.* at 1124 (citation and quotation marks omitted). The Court noted that “[w]e have
9 held that . . . opinion work product is discoverable only when mental impressions are at issue in a
10 case and the need for the material is compelling.” *Id.* at 1125 (citations and quotation marks
11 omitted).

12 Plaintiffs argue that Rule 502 does not draw this distinction between types of work
13 product. Superficially, they seem to have a point. Rule 502(g), entitled “Definitions,” states that
14 “[i]n this rule . . . (2) ‘work-product protection’ means the protection that applicable law provides
15 for tangible material (or its intangible equivalent) prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial.”
16 That definition of work product includes both factual and opinion work product, as illustrated by
17 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(3)(B), which characterizes mental impressions, conclusions,
18 opinions and legal theories of a party’s attorney as a subset of “those materials” described above in
19 (b)(3)(A), which mirrors Rule 502(g)’s definition of work product. Rule 502(a) then states that
20 when a disclosure “waives the attorney-client privilege or work-product protection, the waiver
21 extends to an undisclosed communication or information” if the three requirements discussed in
22 the previous section of this order are satisfied. The relevant inquiry, therefore, is whether the
23 undisclosed communications concern the same subject matter as the disclosed communications
24 and whether they ought in fairness be considered together. The Rule does not on its face draw a
25 distinction between factual and opinion work product.

26 However, the Court thinks that the distinction between factual and opinion work product is
27 embedded in the third requirement of Rule 502(a)(3), which is that the disclosed and undisclosed
28 communications ought in fairness be considered together. A waiver of only factual work product

1 might not justify extending the waiver to opinion work product. And in any event, one of the
2 Court's bases for finding a work product waiver is the extreme delay in the assertion of the
3 privilege, which is not a waiver under Rule 502.

4 Here, Defendants' selective disclosures were of counsel's legal opinions and conclusions
5 that the late fee is legally valid. The essence of the Court's June order was the finding that
6 Defendants had done more than just disclose factual information about attorneys being involved in
7 the review of the late fee, but had also disclosed the legal opinions of those attorneys. The only
8 way to "rectify any unfair advantage" gained by Defendants from these disclosures, *Sanmina*, 968
9 F.3d at 1124, is to extend the waiver to opinion work product, which mirrors in scope what the
10 selective disclosures were. Limiting the disclosure to factual work product would in no way
11 address the harm to Plaintiffs from Defendants' selective disclosures.

12 **c. Conclusion**

13 For the foregoing reasons, the Court orders Defendants to produce documents 15-20.
14 Defendants may redact the specific paragraphs in those documents that relate to states other than
15 California. They may not redact any of the discussion relating to California, and they may not
16 redact the introductory paragraph(s) of the memos, which explain what the memos are.

17 Because fact discovery closes in approximately six weeks, and because producing six
18 documents is not burdensome, the Court orders Defendants to produce these documents by
19 February 22, 2021 so that Plaintiffs may use them in depositions. The Court also orders
20 Defendants to file a proof of service by February 23, 2021 stating that they have served these
21 documents on Plaintiffs.

22 The Court understands that Defendants may move for relief from this order before Judge
23 White and may petition the Ninth Circuit for mandamus, like they did in connection with the June
24 order. While Judge White and the Ninth Circuit will of course decide for themselves if they wish
25 to stay this order pending their review, this Court refuses to stay this order, which takes effect
26 immediately. The Court's June order required *these documents* to be produced. Judge White and
27 the Ninth Circuit denied Defendants relief from that order, but instead of complying and
28 producing the documents, Defendants shifted ground and tried to avoid production by relying on a

1 new and meritless work product objection. It makes no sense to stay this order pending a second
2 appellate review when Defendants were supposed to have produced these documents after the first
3 appellate review was completed. *See* ECF No. 190 (ordering Defendants to produce documents
4 following Ninth Circuit's denial of writ petition). Further, a stay pending a second appellate
5 review could cause Plaintiffs irreparable harm, as it could prevent them from being able to use the
6 documents in depositions before the April 4, 2021 fact discovery cutoff. By contrast, there is no
7 irreparable harm to Defendants from having to produce these documents now. If Judge White or
8 the Ninth Circuit determines that production was improper, Judge White can exclude them from
9 evidence in the October trial.

10 **2. Documents 1-14**

11 The rest of this order will be anticlimactic. Documents 1-14 are work product. Defendants
12 could have believed in good faith they were not responsive to RFP 71, so the failure to object to
13 that RFP on ground of work product does not pose a problem for these documents. Document 1 is
14 responsive to RFP 74, which asked for all documents not already produced by Defendants that
15 communicate, consist of, or pertain to legal advice Defendants requested or received from outside
16 counsel or in-house counsel concerning the legality of the standard late fee. Documents 2-14,
17 while all similar to each other, vary in the degree to which they are responsive to RFP 74.
18 Defendants did specifically object to RFP 74 based on work product. So, for these documents we
19 don't have the problem of shifting legal positions to evade a court order, or the Plaintiffs having
20 no idea that anything is being withheld based on an objection they never heard about. Right from
21 the get-go, Defendants announced they were objecting based on work product. The delay in
22 producing a work product log was extensive, but since reasonable arguments could be made that
23 most of these documents didn't need to be logged anyway (because they are not responsive), and
24 there is no other misconduct, the Court declines to find a waiver. Also, there is no waiver under
25 Rule 502 because these documents do not reflect the annual review by outside counsel in 2008 or
26 the years thereafter. The Court denies Plaintiffs' motion to compel as to documents 1-14.

27 **3. Documents 21-69**

28 Document 21 is not work product, but it is also irrelevant. Documents 22-69 are work

1 product. Everything discussed in those documents is wrapped up in the defense of this case.
2 Defendants could reasonably have thought the documents were not responsive to RFP 71, so there
3 was no need to object to that RFP based on work product to shield these documents. Further,
4 documents 22-61, 63-67 and 69 are not responsive to RFP 74 either. Document 68 is responsive
5 to RFP 74, and document 62 might be. Therefore, while Defendants did delay in producing a
6 work product log in response to RFP 74, almost none of these documents actually needed to be
7 logged. And the selective disclosure issue isn't relevant to these documents, which discuss other
8 subjects. Accordingly, the Court denies Plaintiffs' motion to compel as to documents 21-69.

9 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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11 Dated: February 18, 2021

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13 THOMAS S. HIXSON
14 United States Magistrate Judge
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United States District Court
Northern District of California