

**\*\* E-filed January 12, 2011 \*\***

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NOT FOR CITATION  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

HTC CORP., et al.,

No. C08-00882 JF (HRL)

Plaintiffs,

v.

TECHNOLOGY PROPERTIES LTD., et al.,

Defendants.

**(1) ORDER DENYING DEFENDANTS’  
MOTION TO COMPEL  
INTERROGATORY RESPONSES  
AND PRODUCTION OF  
DOCUMENTS AND (2) INTERIM  
ORDER RE: PLAINTIFFS’ MOTION  
TO COMPEL RESPONSES TO  
INTERROGATORY NOS. 3 AND 4  
AND RFP NOS. 3, 5, 6, AND 8-11**

**[Re: Docket Nos. 191, 197]**

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**BACKGROUND**

In February 2008, plaintiffs HTC Corporation and HTC America, Inc. (collectively, “HTC”) filed this declaratory judgment action against defendants Technology Properties Ltd. (“TPL”), Patriot Scientific Corp. (“Patriot Scientific”), and Alliacense Ltd. (“Alliacense”) (collectively, “Defendants”), alleging that certain of TPL’s patents were not infringed and are invalid. Defendants filed counterclaims, alleging that certain of HTC’s cellular phone products infringe TPL’s patents.<sup>1</sup>

Discovery disputes have ensued, and both sides filed their own motions to compel, which are described in turn below.

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<sup>1</sup> The four patents currently at issue are Nos. 5,809,336 (the “336 Patent”); 5,440,749 (the “749 Patent”); 6,598,148 (the “148 Patent”); and 5,530,890 (the “890 Patent”).

1 **DISCUSSION**

2 A. Defendants' Motion to Compel Interrogatory Responses and Production of Documents

3 Defendants' filed a motion to compel HTC to provide responses to several of their  
4 interrogatories and requests for production of documents. Docket No. 191 ("Defendants' Motion").

5 1. Interrogatory Nos. 1-8

6 Defendants move to compel HTC to provide further responses to their Interrogatory Nos. 1-  
7 8. Defendants' Motion. Collectively, Defendants' Interrogatory Nos. 1-8 require HTC to "[s]tate  
8 all facts and evidence that support" or "contradict" HTC's assertions in the First Amended  
9 Complaint that "[n]o valid and enforceable claim" of the four patents-in-suit "is infringed by  
10 [HTC]." Docket No. 192 ("Mar Decl."), Ex. A at 3-4. Interrogatories of these types are frequently  
11 referred to as "contention interrogatories."<sup>2</sup>

12 While HTC has provided responses (including supplemental responses) to these contention  
13 interrogatories, Defendants believe they are not specific enough. And without more specific  
14 responses, Defendants contend that they "cannot be sure which HTC and third-party witnesses they  
15 must depose" or "determine which documents they should analyze for use in depositions."  
16 Defendants' Motion at 6. In short, they "cannot prepare for trial." *Id.*

17 HTC seems to acknowledge that its responses could be more specific, as it has offered to  
18 supplement its responses to these interrogatories 30 days after the filing of the parties' Joint Claim  
19 Construction and Pre-Hearing Statement (for which there is no deadline currently set), "with the  
20 understanding that HTC might need to further supplement in light of, e.g., the on-going discovery as  
21 well as Judge Fogel's future claim construction ruling." Docket No. 218 ("HTC Opp'n") at 3;

22 \_\_\_\_\_  
23 <sup>2</sup> See *In re Convergent Technologies Securities Litigation*, 108 F.R.D. 328, 332 (N.D. Cal. 1985)  
24 (As Magistrate Judge Brazil explained: "[T]he phrase 'contention interrogatory' is used imprecisely  
25 to refer to many different kinds of questions. Some people would classify as a contention  
26 interrogatory any question that asks another party to indicate *what* it contends. Some people would  
27 define contention interrogatories as embracing only questions that ask another party *whether* it  
28 makes some specified contention. Interrogatories of this kind typically would begin with the phrase  
'Do you contend that . . . .' Another kind of question that some people put in the category  
'contention interrogatory' asks an opposing party to state all the *facts* on which it *bases* some  
specified contention. Yet another form of this category of interrogatory asks an opponent to state all  
the *evidence* on which it *bases* some specified contention. Some contention interrogatories ask the  
responding party to take a position, and then to explain or defend that position, with respect to *how*  
*the law applies to facts*. A variation on this theme involves interrogatories that ask parties to spell  
out the *legal basis* for, or theory behind, some specified contention.").

1 Docket No. 219 (“Chen Decl.”), ¶ 3. The issue to decide, then, is not whether HTC should  
2 supplement its responses to Interrogatory Nos. 1-8, but when it should do so. Defendants rejected  
3 HTC’s proposal because they think that HTC does not get to wait that long to supplement its  
4 responses. Citing Rule 26, Defendants argue that HTC is required to supplement its “incomplete”  
5 responses promptly. FED. R. CIV. P. 26(e)(1)(A). However, it is clear that a court has considerable  
6 discretion to order that a party does not need to answer a contention interrogatory until designated  
7 discovery is complete or at some other time. FED. R. CIV. P. 33(a)(2); In re eBay Seller Antitrust  
8 Litigation, No. C07-1882 JF (RS), 2008 WL 5212170, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 11, 2008); see also  
9 FED. R. CIV. P. 26(e)(1) (party must supplement or correct its discovery response “in a timely  
10 manner” or “as ordered by the court”).

11 Rule 33 governs the use of contention interrogatories to discover the factual basis for  
12 allegations in a complaint. “Courts using their Rule 33(a)(2) discretion generally disfavor  
13 contention interrogatories asked before discovery is undertaken.” In re eBay Seller Antitrust  
14 Litigation, No. C07-1882 JF (RS), 2008 WL 5212170, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 11, 2008) (citing  
15 Tennison v. City & County of San Francisco, 226 F.R.D. 615, 618 (N.D. Cal. 2005)). “In fact,  
16 courts tend to deny contention interrogatories filed before substantial discovery has taken place, but  
17 grant them if discovery almost is complete.” Id. (citing Fischer & Porter Co. v. Tolson, 143 F.R.D.  
18 93, 95 (E.D. Pa. 1992); In re Convergent Technologies Securities Litigation, 108 F.R.D. 328, 332-  
19 38 (N.D. Cal. 1985)).

20 In this regard, HTC contends that providing more detailed responses to contention  
21 interrogatories at this stage in the action is inappropriate. In so arguing, HTC relies upon the oft-  
22 cited framework set forth by Magistrate Judge Brazil in In re Convergent Technologies Securities  
23 Litigation, 108 F.R.D. 328 (N.D. Cal. 1985) (hereinafter, “In re Convergent”). Under this  
24 framework, the party moving to compel responses to contention interrogatories at an early stage in  
25 the litigation must show that responses would “contribute meaningfully” to: (1) clarifying the issues  
26 in the case; (2) narrowing the scope of the dispute; (3) setting up early settlement discussion; or (4)  
27 exposing a substantial basis for a motion under Rule 11 or Rule 56. Id. at 338-39. These guidelines  
28 are not to be applied rigidly, and so any decision must be made on a case by case basis. Id. at 337.

1 Defendants argue that Judge Brazil’s framework, which was developed with respect to  
2 contention interrogatories to be responded to before “substantial discovery has been completed  
3 through other means,” In re Convergence, 108 F.R.D. at 332, is inapposite because this case is not in  
4 the early stages of the litigation. Defendants so far have produced 3.7 million pages of documents,  
5 and two depositions have been completed and two more are scheduled.

6 While it is clear that discovery is underway, it is still very much ongoing and not near its  
7 end, especially since, as HTC states, no party depositions have taken place, and no claim  
8 construction hearing or discovery cut-off date has been set. In these circumstances, the Court finds  
9 the In re Convergence framework useful. And in looking to that framework — and in light of the  
10 reluctance of courts to require responses to contention interrogatories early in the litigation — this  
11 Court does not believe that TPL has met its burden to show that HTC’s responses would “contribute  
12 meaningfully” to: (1) clarifying the issues in the case; (2) narrowing the scope of the dispute; (3)  
13 setting up early settlement discussion; or (4) exposing a substantial basis for a motion under Rule 11  
14 or Rule 56. As HTC rightfully points out, it is difficult to clarify substantially the issues in the case  
15 or narrow the scope of the dispute before important discovery — such as party depositions — have  
16 been conducted. Defendants also have made no argument with respect to settlement discussions.  
17 And Defendants have already represented to HTC that it does not seek the responses to support a  
18 Rule 11 motion (Chen Decl., ¶ 10), and a Rule 56 motion is not likely prior to claim construction.

19 In short, discovery is still in full-swing, and Defendants have not shown a real need for  
20 supplemented responses at this point in time. HTC, however, shall supplement its responses to  
21 these interrogatories within 30 days after the filing of the parties’ Joint Claim Construction and Pre-  
22 Hearing Statement as it proposed. Defendants’ motion with respect to Interrogatory Nos. 1-8 is  
23 denied.

24 2. RFP No. 14

25 Defendants allege that certain of HTC’s cellular phone products infringe TPL’s patents.  
26 HTC’s cellular phone products incorporate the microprocessors (*i.e.*, computer chips) of several  
27 third party chip providers. Defendants’ Request for Production of Document (“RFP”) No. 14 thus  
28 seeks “[a]ll DOCUMENTS concerning schematics, diagrams, catalogs, code (including executable

1 or compatible code), product specifications, flow charts, models drawings, promotional literature,  
2 advertising, engineering design, design rules, engineering analysis and testing, for any HTC  
3 PRODUCT or HTC CHIP.”<sup>3</sup> Mar Decl., Ex. D at 7. In other words, RFP No. 14 seeks documents  
4 related to the chips used in HTC’s accused products.

5 As an initial matter, the documents requested by RFP No. 14 appear to be relevant to  
6 Defendants’ allegations, and HTC does not appear to dispute this point. FED. R. CIV. P. 26(b)(1).  
7 Indeed, as for the responsive documents that are in HTC’s possession or custody, HTC says that it  
8 “of course . . . [has] in its possession and custody certain technical documents relating to the  
9 accused chips that are necessary to incorporate such chips into HTC products,” and it “has  
10 completed a thorough search and collection” of these documents and “is in the process of  
11 completing its review and production of [them].” HTC Opp’n at 1, 2; Docket No. 220 (“Lin  
12 Decl.”), ¶ 3.

13 The problem, however, involves documents that are in the possession and custody of the  
14 third party chip providers. Defendants argue that responsive documents in the possession of HTC’s  
15 chip providers are within HTC’s “control,” and so HTC should have to provide them. FED. R. CIV.  
16 P. 34(a)(1) (a party must produce documents in its “possession, custody, or control”). HTC  
17 disagrees and says that Defendants should have to get those documents directly from the chip  
18 providers.

19 “Control is defined as the legal right to obtain documents upon demand.” In re Citric Acid  
20 Litig., 191 F.3d 1090, 1107 (9th Cir. 1999) (quoting United States v. Int’l Union of Petroleum &  
21 Indus. Workers, 870 F.2d 1450, 1452 (9th Cir. 1989)). “The party seeking production of the  
22 documents . . . bears the burden of proving that the opposing party has such control.” Int’l Union of  
23 Petroleum & Indus. Workers, 870 F.2d at 1452. “[P]roof of theoretical control is insufficient; a  
24 showing of actual control is required.” In re Citric Acid Litig., 191 F.3d at 1107; see also Int’l  
25 Union of Petroleum & Indus. Workers, 870 F.2d at 1453-54 (“Control must be firmly placed in  
26 reality, not in an esoteric concept such as ‘inherent relationship.’”) (internal citations omitted).

27  
28 <sup>3</sup> HTC CHIP is defined as “all integrated circuits found within any” HTC product in the United States. Mar Decl., Ex. D. at 3.

1 As HTC points out, Defendants have “failed to make any showing that HTC has ‘control’  
2 over the third-party chip supplier documents that are not in its possession or custody.” HTC Opp’n  
3 at 5. Without citing anything, Defendants make the conclusory statement that “the supplier-  
4 customer relationship between HTC and its chip providers suggests that it has the ability to get,  
5 upon request, documents describing the chips HTC has bought from those suppliers.” Defendants’  
6 Motion at 8. They also state in a footnote that HTC “likely” has a “legal right to obtain” documents  
7 from its chip providers pursuant to its contracts with those chip providers. *Id.* at n.4. For its part,  
8 HTC says that it is “unaware of any such relationship.” HTC Opp’n at 4. Indeed, Brad Lin, a  
9 Deputy Patent Engineer in its legal department, submitted a declaration stating that “HTC is a  
10 separate entity from its chip suppliers, and [he] is unaware of any agreements or other relationships  
11 between HTC and its chip suppliers that give HTC the legal right to obtain additional documents  
12 upon demand.” Lin Decl., ¶ 4.

13 Defendants reply that Lin’s declaration is not persuasive.<sup>4</sup> They say that Lin’s declaration  
14 “does not explain whether (and how) he is in a position to know whether such agreements or other  
15 relationships exist, makes no claim to have searched HTC’s records for such agreements or for other  
16 evidence of such relationships, and fails to describe the analysis (if any) he performed to reach the  
17 conclusion that HTC has no right to obtain chip-level documents from its chip suppliers.” Docket  
18 No. 222 (“TPL Reply”) at 2-3.

19 Without conceding that Lin’s declaration lacks sufficient support, HTC nevertheless agreed  
20 at oral argument to review the agreements between HTC and its chip providers to definitively  
21 determine whether HTC does or does not have the legal right to obtain additional documents upon  
22 demand, as Lin declared. HTC shall do so within 30 days from the date of this order. At this point,

23 <sup>4</sup> Defendants also argue that In re Citric Acid Litigation suggests that HTC needed to have asked its  
24 chip providers to produce the documents before it could legitimately oppose Defendants’ motion to  
25 compel on lack-of-control grounds. While in that case, the opposing party did, in fact, make such a  
26 request (the party possessing the documents refused to produce them), this fact was used as an  
27 illustrative example of how the opposing party had no legal right to obtain the requested documents.  
28 In re Citric Acid Litig., 191 F.3d at 1108. Nowhere did the court suggest that a party without  
possession of documents must ask the party with possession of documents to produce them before  
the party without possession may oppose a motion to compel. On the contrary, the Ninth Circuit in  
Union of Petroleum & Indus. Workers actually seems to have suggested the opposite. In that case,  
the court noted that the party seeking the documents could have obtained the records it sought  
directly from the parties possessing them and pointed out that the party seeking the documents had  
not even tried to do so. Int’l Union of Petroleum & Indus. Workers, 870 F.2d at 1454.

1 though, and after review of the evidence before it, this Court is not persuaded that Defendants have  
2 met their burden of proving that the HTC has control over the chip providers' documents.

3 Defendants' motion with respect to RFP No. 14 is therefore denied.

4 B. HTC's Motion to Compel Responses to Interrogatory Nos. 3 and 4 and RFP Nos. 3, 5, 6, and  
5 8-11

6 HTC filed a motion to compel further responses to its Interrogatory Nos. 3 and 4 and RFP  
7 Nos. 3, 5, 6, and 8-11. Docket No. 197 ("HTC Motion").

8 1. Interrogatory Nos. 3 and 4

9 HTC first moves to compel TPL to respond to its Interrogatory Nos. 3 and 4. HTC's  
10 broadly-drafted Interrogatory Nos. 3 and 4 ask TPL to "[d]escribe all circumstances surrounding  
11 every license to or offer to license" the patents-in-suit and to "[i]dentify all communications" that  
12 TPL had without anyone "relating or referring to a claim of infringement and/or validity" of the  
13 patents-in-suit. Chen Decl., Ex. D at 2. Under Rule 33(d), a party responding to an interrogatory by  
14 referring to its produced business records must specify the records that must be reviewed, in  
15 sufficient detail to enable the interrogating party to locate and identify them as readily as the  
16 responding party could." FED. R. CIV. P. 33(d)(1).

17 After objecting to Interrogatory Nos. 3 and 4 as overbroad, unduly burdensome, and  
18 irrelevant, TPL responded that the requested information could be found within the 1.8 million  
19 pages of documents that had been collected for a prior litigation in Texas (the "Texas litigation")  
20 and produced to TPL. These documents were produced to HTC because they relate to the patents-  
21 in-suit. But in that litigation, TPL says it was not asked or required to record or log which  
22 communications within the 1.8 million pages related to an offer to license or a communication  
23 regarding infringement or invalidity, so these documents are essentially uncategorized as far as their  
24 responsiveness to Interrogatory Nos. 3 and 4. Moreover, those documents were collected, reviewed,  
25 and produced by the law firm of Townsend Townsend & Crew LLP, which represented TPL in the  
26 Texas litigation but which is not TPL's counsel here. Docket No. 215 ("TPL Opp'n") at 12.

27 This means that in order to fully comply with Interrogatory Nos. 3 and 4, TPL would have to  
28 review and categorize all of these 1.8 million pages of documents — a rather large endeavor.



1 Indeed, a more detailed response to these interrogatories, TPL says, “would literally require drafting  
2 a treatise to include the millions of pages of documents and communications TPL has produced  
3 regarding the licensing, infringement, and invalidity” of the patents-in-suit. TPL Opp’n at 11.  
4 While this may be true, HTC contends that TPL’s response — which, essentially, merely directs  
5 HTC to the 1.8 million pages of documents from the Texas litigation — does not comport with Rule  
6 33(d). It says that TPL is in a superior position to identify the responsive communications since  
7 they are TPL’s documents. “Considering that HTC was not involved in those communications and  
8 does not know the identities of the persons with whom TPL has communicated regarding the  
9 Patents-in-Suit,” HTC even says that “it is questionable whether HTC could even adequately  
10 identify those communications or separate them from the vast number of unrelated documents in  
11 TPL’s production.” HTC Motion at 4.

12 As it explained at oral argument, this Court believes that Interrogatory Nos. 3 and 4 are  
13 extremely broad. To answer them in writing would be a difficult task, indeed. But this does not  
14 mean that TPL may simply provide HTC with 1.8 million documents that it says are relevant but  
15 also say that it does not know what is in them because the documents were originally reviewed and  
16 produced by different counsel.

17 When the burden of deriving or ascertaining an answer to a discovery request is substantially  
18 the same for either party, the court has discretion to decide which party should do it. See Baxter  
19 Healthcare Corp. v. Fresenius Med. Care Holding, Inc., No. C07-1359 PJH (JL), 2008 WL 5272186,  
20 at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 15, 2008) (“... Rule 33(d) makes it entirely appropriate to shift the burden of  
21 that exercise to the requesting party when, as here, ‘the burden of deriving or ascertaining the  
22 answer will be substantially the same for either party.’”); United States ex rel Englund v. Los  
23 Angeles County, 235 F.R.D. 675, 680 (E.D. Cal. 2006) (“[W]here the information is contained in  
24 business records and answering the question would require the responding party to engage in  
25 burdensome or expensive research, the responding party may answer by specifying the records from  
26 which the answer may be obtained.”). So, if TPL is not going to review the 1.8 million pages of  
27 documents itself, it must help Plaintiffs to do so. To that end, TPL shall provide to Plaintiffs any  
28 indices, keys, guides, or tags related to the review of these documents that may enable Plaintiffs to



1 more easily identify and/or categorize the documents for responsiveness to Interrogatory Nos. 3 and  
2 4. In addition, HTC may take a Rule 30(b)(6) deposition of TPL on the topic of how these 1.8  
3 million documents were collected, gathered, arranged, and organized for production. Any such  
4 deponent should be prepared to suggest possible search terms that would assist Plaintiffs to identify  
5 documents responsive to their Interrogatory Nos. 3 and 4.

6 The parties are to meet and confer about these interrogatories forthwith. Within 30 days  
7 from the date of this order, the parties are ordered to submit a joint report describing their efforts to  
8 make the review of these 1.8 million documents more effective and what still needs to be done.

9 2. RFP Nos. 3, 5, 6, and 8-11

10 HTC also moves to compel TPL to respond to its RFP Nos. 3, 5, 6, and 8-11. Collectively,  
11 HTC's RFP Nos. 3, 5, 6, and 8-11 seek all documents and communications that relate or refer to: (a)  
12 any licensing involving the patents-in-suit; (b) any claims of infringement and/or validity of the  
13 patents-in-suit; (c) any prior art to the patents-in-suit; (d) the sales or marketing of any products  
14 practicing the patents-in-suit; (e) any legal disputes involving the patents-in-suit; and (f) any  
15 settlement negotiations related to any legal disputes involving the patents-in-suit. Chen Decl., Ex. E  
16 at 7-12. In its motion, HTC makes several persuasive arguments, which TPL does not successfully  
17 rebut, demonstrating the relevance of the requested documents and communications to important  
18 issues in this case, including those relating to invalidity, non-infringement, ownership, and damages,  
19 and, as such, TPL needs to fully respond to HTC's RFPs.

20 In its opposition and at oral argument, TPL represented that it has already produced any  
21 responsive external documents and communications, and HTC did not contradict this.<sup>5</sup> Instead,  
22 TPL objects to producing purely internal document and communications, which it says are likely to  
23 be protected by the attorney-client privilege and work product doctrine. If that is indeed the case,

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24 <sup>5</sup> For example, TPL says it has already produced the infringement and invalidity evidence in this  
25 case (*i.e.*, infringement contentions and prior art in this and prior litigation; supporting references  
26 and reverse-engineering reports; reexamination files). TPL Opp'n at 6-7; Mar Decl., ¶¶ 3-6. It says  
27 it has also produced "hundreds of thousands of pages of communications with hundreds of  
28 prospective and actual licenses from 2005 through October 14, 2010" and another 1.5 million pages  
of product reports that were exchanged between TPL and prospective licensees. TPL Opp'n at 7;  
Mar Decl., ¶¶ 2-3. In addition, it says it has produced the documents related to the ownership of the  
patents-in-suit, including the 2002 Commercialization Agreement between Charles Moore and TPL  
(and the 2007 amendment thereto); the 2005 Master Agreement between TPL and Patriot Scientific;  
and other assignment documents. TPL Opp'n at 7-8.

1 and TPL can legitimately make such claims, TPL should produce a privilege log describing the  
2 documents and communications that are so protected. Such claims do not, however, shield TPL  
3 from having to fully respond to RFPs properly propounded upon it.

4 The parties shall update the Court as to their progress on this issue in their joint report to be  
5 submitted within 30 days from the date of this order.

6 C. HTC's Request for Judicial Notice

7 HTC requests that the Court take judicial notice of the complaint filed in Moore v. TPL, et  
8 al., No. 1-10-CV-183613, filed in Santa Clara County Superior Court on September 27, 2010. This  
9 action was removed to federal court and is now pending before Judge Ware. See Moore v. TPL, et  
10 al., No. C10-04747 JW (HRL). Since this complaint is properly filed and not subject to dispute, this  
11 Court will take judicial notice of it.

12 **CONCLUSION**

13 Based on the foregoing: (1) Defendants' motion to compel (Docket No. 191) is DENIED;  
14 and (2) HTC's motion to compel (Docket No. 197) is taken under advisement. The parties shall  
15 proceed as instructed above and shall file a joint report within 30 days from the date of this order.

16 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

17 Dated: January 12, 2011

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20 HOWARD R. LLOYD  
21 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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