EXHIBIT A



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1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE
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4	UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS : CIVIL ACTION
5	and CARMEL LABORATORIES, : LLC, :
6	Plaintiffs, :
7	riaincilis, .
/	• •
0	vs. :
8	:
	L'ORÉAL USA, INC., :
9	:
10	Defendant. : NO. 17-868-CFC-SRF
11	
12	Wilmington, Delaware
12	
1 0	Thursday, March 26, 2020
13	11:19 o'clock, a.m.
	***Telephone conference
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16	BEFORE: HONORABLE SHERRY F. FALLON, U.S.D.C.J.
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	APPEARANCES:
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19	FARNAN LLP
	BY: MICHAEL J. FARNAN, ESQ.
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_ •	
21	-and-
Z	-and-
_	
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24	Valerie J. Gunning Official Court Reporter
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request is denied.

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They are looking for an absence of documents. They are not going to be in the Olaplex case. What we're going to have is damages expert reports that largely have to be redacted because it's really a lot of Olaplex's lost profit information, and that is what the Olaplex case is based on, their lost profits, not L'Oréal's.

What we have produced in this case are the intracompany transfer agreements between L'Oréal USA and L'Oréal SA for the brands that are involved in this particular case.

Now, we don't believe those are comparable because they're intracompany agreements, but we have produced them. To avoid a dispute, we went ahead and gave them those. There's not going to be any intelligence that they are going to gain from the Olaplex expert reports relating to Olaplex's lost profits theory, and it's not like we provided a whole treasure-trove of agreements and policies in that case that we have not given here.

So what they are basically asking us to do is go through these multiple expert reports and deposition testimony, redact all the information that is confidential to Olaplex which under the protective order we cannot provide to the other side because they want to get a sneak peak of what's going to happen during the expert damage

needs to be redacted. We don't think that the materials are going to be so voluminous that the burden of redacting them outweighs the benefit of development of -- -

4 THE COURT: All right. Having -- go ahead. 5 MS. MURRAY: I was going to say, Your Honor, if 6 they have access to the trial transcripts which would have

7 the testimony they need, I don't see why they would need to 8 have reports at the deposition. They said they have access 9 to unredacted trial transcripts.

THE COURT: All right. Having read the materials and heard oral argument on this and on that last point, what I was going to say is the plaintiffs certainly have access to anything that's publicly available on the Court docket for the Olaplex and L'Oréal case, but this

In the Court's view, damages analyses are fact and case specific even when you have the same defendant involved in recent patent litigation. You can't put a one-size-fits-all analysis just because in one case defendants took a position. That's not to say that you can't access what's publicly available and, you know, utilize it if you are going to utilize it in

22 23 cross-examination of certain representatives of a party or

24 that party's experts. But in the Court's view, the

25 plaintiffs' articulated reason, which is to, quote unquote

phase of the case. It doesn't seem relevant and it's a lot of work for L'Oréal to do for them to see that they are going to get exactly the same information. We don't have licensing policies or practices or comparable agreements.

THE COURT: All right. Any rebuttal, Ms.

Franklin?

MS. FRANKLIN: Yes, Your Honor. So we're not looking for the Olaplex expert materials simply to get a view into L'Oréal's licensing policies. We're trying to get a view into what the reasonable royalty calculation would look like and what position L'Oréal would take. Obviously, L'Oréal's expert took a position on what that position would be in the Olaplex case. Again, since I'm reviewing the trial transcripts, which I will note were not redacted, the expert relied on, as I said, profit metrics, forecasts, things like that.

It's hard for us to see how these can't possibly be relevant because as the IP Bridge case makes clear, it's the same defendant. Even if it's different technology, they would presumably take a consistent position or at least somewhat of a consistent position, consistent enough that the materials would be relevant in licensing negotiations or

"gain any insight whatsoever into L'Oréal's licensing practices and policies" does not fulfill the standard for relevance and proportionality to sustain its request under Rule 26, and on that basis, it is denied.

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5 What is the next issue, Ms. Franklin?

6 MS. FRANKLIN: Next, and I'm sure Your Honor

7 will be happy to hear, the last issue is our request for

8 production of any communication with the FTC or any agency

9 regarding the accused products. And the investigation in 10 particular that we have in mind is one that we know about 11 based on public materials, which was an FTC investigation 12 into L'Oréal's use code product lines. That's a product

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line that contains adenosine for some of its products. 14 Many of its products are accused products in 15 this case. As we understand it, the FTC investigated

16 whether certain claims L'Oréal was making about the 17 products, anti-aging efficacy, was investigating whether or

18 not those claims are substantiated.

There was a consent order entered in the case, which we attached as an exhibit to our letter, and among other things, we understand from the consent order it seems

22 that the FTC was focused on public statements about the



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with the FTC or any other agency in a similar investigation would be highly relevant to our claims because it involved the, both the public claims that L'Oréal makes about the accused products and its own internal understanding about how those products work.

L'Oréal says that it's not going to provide that information because it would be duplicative of the marketing and testing materials we already have.

We understand that in any government investigation, there would be at least some communications that are distinct from the public --

THE COURT: Ms. Franklin, go ahead. Say that again.

MS. FRANKLIN: Sorry. Our understanding is that in any government investigation there would be, you know, at the very least communication with the agency about the marketing materials and testing materials that we may already have.

We're not asking for the production of any marketing materials that L'Oréal has already produced, but we would certainly like to see what L'Oréal said about those marking materials or about the product testing to the FTC, and similarly, we'd like to see what L'Oréal has said about its products to any other agency, again, because this is relevant to L'Oréal's own understanding about how the

packaging litigation involving one of the cosmetic products,

2 we now have to dig our files for every single piece of

3 paper.

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If they really want to see the public statements

5 made about these products and the testing of the product,

6 they need to look at what was produced to them. This is a

7 huge fishing expedition. The amount of burden that would be

8 involved in having to locate litigation files and

9 communications with any agency about these products, I mean,

10 it's enormous and it's not proportional to the needs of the

11 case. They have the documents that they need on this.

12 MS. FRANKLIN: May I respond, Your Honor?

13 THE COURT: You may.

> MS. FRANKLIN: So we're not seeking public documents. Most of the documents with respect to the use code investigation by the FTC are not public. Publications to the agency as far as we can tell are not public. The consent order is public, which we were able to find, but publications directed between L'Oréal and FTC are not.

If they are public, you know, again, we see no reason why -- I'm sorry. What I what's going to say, the materials that are public, if L'Oréal has produced them to us already, we're not seeking additional product, but we are seeking documents that we can't get from the public record,

documents that, again, have not argued that these documents

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accused products work.

I will also note the fact that adenosine is specifically intended to have an anti-aging benefit. With respect to the FTC investigation into use code, communications that L'Oréal made about what adenosine does or doesn't do would be very relevant to our claim.

THE COURT: All right. I will hear from L'Oréal

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9 MS. MURRAY: Yes, Your Honor. It's Kathy Murray

10 again.

So this request seeks all documents produced in

12 any litigation or government investigation for any of the

13 over 150 accused products in this case.

Ms. Franklin just noted that what they are

15 looking for are public statements made about the products or

16 the testing of the products. They have received the public

17 statements made about the products and the testing of the

18 products. If we look at the use code, for example, there

19 are six use code products in this case. We have produced

20 testing for all of them. We have produced marketing

21 materials for all of them.

So now they want to know all of our

1 would be irrelevant because they make claims about whether 2 or not the accused products have anti-aging effects.

3 Our request seeks only documents produced in 4 litigation to any government entity or agency. We're not 5 looking for, you know, documents that are produced in 6 litigation with random individuals who may have some sort of 7

product liability claim against L'Oréal.

And, again, if L'Oréal raised this on some of the meet and confers, that L'Oréal was willing to identify specific investigations or government litigations that they were willing to produce documents for, we could have had a that conversation. But again, despite the fact that we specifically identified a federal investigation into products that are accused in our case, L'Oréal refused to even consider producing documents for that investigation or any other.

Once again, they simply stonewalled us at every turn, and so we believe that we are entitled certainly to the FTC, to the documents, and if there are any similar documents, similar investigations that we have not been able to learn about from the public record, we'd like to learn about those and receive documents on those as well.



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1 First of all, it's cumulative. Requests 2 cumulative production of documents that have already been 3 produced by L'Oréal with regard to testing and marketing of 4 products. 5 I find the request for all documents from all 6 government entities or agencies overbroad and not relevant 7 or proportional to the needs of the case under Rule 26. It 8 is a fishing expedition in the Court's view. However, 9 having said that, to the extent that plaintiffs are aware of 10 a federal investigation and have a reasonable belief that 11 the document production from L'Oréal does not address 12 documents that were produced in connection with that federal 13 investigation in which the plaintiffs can make a showing are 14 relevant and reasonably proportional to the needs of the 15 case, then the plaintiffs can pursue the conversation with 16 L'Oréal for specific documents specific to that 17 investigation and L'Oréal can confer with the plaintiffs on, 18 you know, whether there's anything to produce, or whether it 19 resists production, or whatever the response of L'Oréal is. 20 But I'm not going to order a general blanket approval of a 21 request for all documents from all interactions with all 22 government entities or agencies. That's simply overbroad 23 and not relevant or proportional to the needs of the case.

Judge Noreika. I can't recall if I've seen anything come out of judge Connolly's chambers, but certainly, you should contact his chambers directly with that request.

 $\label{eq:mr.ashkenazi:} \mbox{Will do, Your Honor. Thank you} \mbox{very much.}$

The second thing, and, again, I recognize this
isn't currently ripe before Your Honor, but I just would
like to raise something now and maybe seek a little bit of
guidance.

mentioned, with the current health crisis, and a number of us are subject to stay-in-place orders. We had to begin the case with a very aggressive case schedule. I will call it ambitious maybe, but right now as counsel for plaintiffs has mentioned multiple times, we have fact discovery scheduled to close on May 22nd, expert reports go on on June the 5th

We all know what's happening, as you just

- 17 and completed by August and then we have trial scheduled for
- 18 February, so a little over ten months from now. And I do
- 19 think that given everything that has happened, especially
- 20 with the fact that we need to conduct these expert
- 21 depositions -- sorry, these fact depositions, and I will
- 22 tell you, we've been having difficulties communicating with
- 23 our experts, that we're probably not going to be able to
- 24 stick to the current case schedule.

Now, we have not had a chance to approach the

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needs to address on behalf of the plaintiffs?

MS. FRANKLIN: Nothing further from plaintiffs,

Your Honor.

Are there any further issues that the Court

THE COURT: On behalf --

So that is my ruling without prejudice.

MR. ASHKENAZI: Your Honor, yes.

6 THE COURT: Go ahead.

7 MR. ASHKENAZI: I apologize.

8 THE COURT: Go ahead.

9 MR. ASHKENAZI: This is Isaac Ashkenazi.

Two things. I know these aren't part of the briefing, but I would like to quickly mention. I know Your Honor has already given us close to two hours of her

13 time.

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The first is we have a Markman hearing kindly scheduled for Monday, April 6th. We understand obviously the impact of the health crisis is having on everybody and we just wanted to know if you had any guidance on how Judge Connolly wants to proceed with Markman or if you thought we should best reach out to his chambers.

THE COURT: I think it's best that you reach out to his chambers. As you know, we're a small court. All of the district judges are certainly doing their very, very

other side with this and, most importantly, because we just don't know whether it's going to abate. If it abates a week from now, then the extension may be much smaller and we're not looking for anything other than a minimal extension so we can get past these issues.

So, you know, and I'd also like to just add one more thing to put things into perspective is, this case is about a patent that was filed in 1998. The accused products have been on the market for many years, in some cases over a decade, and as the plaintiffs have said, they are not seeking lost profit damages, only reasonable royalty. So a modest extension wouldn't be -- to the case schedule wouldn't be harmful or prejudice at all to plaintiffs.

With all of that said, recognizing that we have not had the chance to raise this with the other side, do you think that maybe us scheduling a conference sometime in mid-April would be helpful to us just to see where things stand with the crisis and see how we could deal with the schedule to make the minimal extension, if any.

MR. NELSON: Your Honor, this is --

THE COURT: Let me hear from whoever else wantsto speak. I will hear from the plaintiffs, but who is

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