1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
2	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN DIVISION - SANTA ANA	
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4	CHROMADEX, INC.,	) Case No. SACV 16-2277-CJC (DFMx)
5	Plaintiff,	) Santa Ana, California ) Tuesday, November 13, 2018
6	v.	) 11:09 A.M. to 12:06 P.M.
7	ELYSIUM HEALTH, INC.,	)
8	Defendant.	)
9		-'
10		
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12	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE DOUGLAS F. MCCORMICK UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE.	
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15		
16	Appearances:	See Page 2
17	Deputy Clerk:	Nancy Boehme
18	Court Reporter:	Recorded; CourtSmart
19	Transcription Service:	JAMS Certified Transcription 16000 Ventura Boulevard #1010
20	Encino, California 91436 (661) 609-4528	
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24	Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording; transcript produced by transcription service.	
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	I.	

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SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 2018, 11:09 A.M.
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         (Call to Order of the Court.)
              THE CLERK: Calling SACV 16-2277. It's
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    ChromaDex, Inc. v. Elysium Health, Inc.
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              Counsel, your appearances, please.
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              MICHAEL A. ATTANASIO: Good morning, Your Honor.
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   Mike Attanasio and Barrett Anderson on behalf of Plaintiff
    and Counter-Defendant ChromaDex, Inc.
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              THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Anderson.
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              Good morning, Mr. Attanasio.
              JOSEPH N. SACCA: Good morning, Your Honor.
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    Joseph Sacca and Elizabeth Treckler for Elysium.
              THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Sacca.
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              Good morning, Ms. Treckler. Did I -- I tried to
   put an "s" in there. There's no "s."
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              ELIZABETH M. TRECKLER: No "s."
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              THE COURT: Okay. I don't know why I did that.
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              Let's talk a little bit about what's at issue. I
    think I've roughly categorized them into two big batches, the
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    first being what I'll call the "non-ingredient sales
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    spreadsheet" document, and the second being -- is there some
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    easier acronym than "CGMP"? It doesn't roll off the tongue.
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              MR. ATTANASIO: I just learned what it meant. No.
    I'm kidding, Your Honor. I'm afraid there's not an easier
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    one.
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THE COURT: That's all right. I can live with it -- the CGMP dispute that is sort of category B.

I'm reminded why I don't do my law in motion on Mondays, despite the fact that this is a Tuesday and yesterday was a holiday so -- or at least it was for us. Seventy-two hours ago that I prepared -- more than that now -- and I'm all -- looking at all this stuff, and it's all like, you know, Greek down here -- all these notes that I have. So I apologize if I muddle up some of the scientific or technical terms.

In reviewing the first category, it seems to me that the overarching issue is whether we should be conducting discovery into these other allegedly misappropriated documents. It's Elysium's position that only the ingredients sales spreadsheet is a trade secret, and therefore only it is relevant. ChromaDex contends that the other documents that were allegedly misappropriated are relevant. And I looked at the elements of trade secret misappropriation, which were identified for me by the parties in the joint stipulation, and I see that we need to determine whether the document was acquired by improper means.

So it seems to me as a threshold issue is if A -document A is a trade secret and document B -- let's make it
simple. We'll just talk about one document -- document B is
not, how is evidence that someone took document B relevant to

whether document A was acquired by improper means, and I think that's really what we need to discuss.

I was surprised -- looking in the cases cited, I don't see a case that's really on point, and I'm going to ask the Elysium folks to help me with that because I didn't think the cases they cited were all that helpful. Maybe I'm missing them and -- but that's, I think, the thing that we should talk about first with respect to category A.

I think my concern from the Elysium standpoint,
Mr. Sacca and Ms. Treckler, is you've taken kind of a little
bit of a maximalist position and we really -- you really
haven't discussed with me or talked to me about sort of
document -- or RFP by RFP, and I guess, if you lose on this
threshold issue, I don't know -- quite know how to go through
these RFPs on a request-by-request basis.

So with those three or four concerns identified,
Mr. Attanasio, I think you're the moving the party. Do you
want to talk for a few minutes about my initial thoughts, and
we'll go from there? We'll hear from Mr. Sacca, obviously,
or Mr. Treckler.

MR. SACCA: Your Honor, there is just one threshold issue --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. SACCA: -- that we had wanted to bring to the Court's attention --

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THE COURT: I'd -- absolutely.
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              MR. SACCA: -- last week, but ChromaDex declined to
    call the Court with us, and we didn't want to have an
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    ex parte contact.
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              While the parties were putting together the joint
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    stipulation, ChromaDex came to us to start a meet-and-confer
    process on filing a Fifth Amended Complaint. So we have
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    talked with them about that. We've agreed not to oppose it.
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    They filed their motion last week to bring --
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              THE COURT: You know, if they filed it last week,
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    they file -- I saw a reference to that in the joint
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    stipulation. If they filed it, they filed it after I
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    checked.
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              When -- you guys filed it late last week?
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              MR. ATTANASIO:
                             Friday.
              THE COURT: Okay. So, look. It makes me look
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    great. It's like I was preparing earlier in the week.
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              MR. SACCA: The court has not yet ruled on it --
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. SACCA: -- but, in candid, Your Honor, we have
    told ChromaDex that, if it gets filed and depending on what
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    happens with it, we do anticipate that we will likely amend
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    some of our responses to the discovery requests and --
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              THE COURT: Remind me how the -- because, candidly,
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    when I saw that and then, when I looked, and that had not yet
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been filed, I didn't exert a lot more mental energy on it.
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    So tell me how the --
              MR. SACCA: The Fifth Amended Complaint --
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              THE COURT: -- Fifth Amended Complaint would alter
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    the landscape.
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              MR. SACCA: -- attempts to bring back in the quise
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    of different claims -- breach of contract claims, breach of
    fiduciary claims, and claims against a new defendant --
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    allegations relating to many of the documents that were the
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    subject of the conversion claim that the court dismissed with
    prejudice.
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              THE COURT:
                         Okay.
              MR. SACCA: So we did tell ChromaDex that we
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    anticipated, if the -- if leave to file the Fifth Amended
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    Complaint is granted, we anticipated that we would amend our
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    discovery responses. We suggested --
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              THE COURT: When's the discovery cutoff in the
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    case?
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              MR. SACCA:
                          If the court grants our application, it
    will be March.
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                          There's a lot of moving parts here.
              THE COURT:
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              MR. SACCA:
                          There are.
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              THE COURT: All right. You guys maybe -- maybe
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    what we need to do is move you. We have an opening.
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    could move you into a special category of cases that get my
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full and complete attention on a very regular basis for the next few weeks so that we get -- we are sure that we get all of this smoked out and done in a manner that is not held up by the niceties, by which I mean, you know, niceties required by Local Rule 37.

MR. ATTANASIO: Right.

MR. SACCA: Well, Your Honor, the reason I'm raising this is we just -- we felt, in fairness to Your Honor, before you spend a lot of time on this, you should know, at least, there's a chance that we are going to amend the responses -- a significant number of the responses that are the subject of this pending application.

THE COURT: Can I ask a different question of you now that I have --

MR. SACCA: Yes.

THE COURT: -- have you on your feet?

One of the issues for me was that -- I had a little bit of hard time in this category determining whether there's documents that have actually been withheld and in which categories there -- those documents exist. I think at one point you tell me, you know, "We've searched for these documents because these claims were in the case, and we collected everything we found after a reasonable search, and this dispute is really about what happens if we discover tomorrow that there are some additional documents we didn't

discover that would be implicated by some of these thrown-out claims."

MR. SACCA: There are a small number of document requests where we believe we've produced everything we have found. There are others where we have not yet done the full type of search and review that we would do if we were going to respond to them because the claims in the case were not there -- the conversion claim was not in the case for very long.

THE COURT: Okay. And I think that -- part of my problem is I'm not -- you know, this happens when you have one for, you know, 15 different RFPs that are sort of -- correctly, I think, by the parties, you try to deal with them in a set of categories rather than taking them in a one-by-one basis.

So I'm talking out loud now. I think that that -I'm not clear on which of those RFPs we've collected
everything and which we haven't.

MR. SACCA: I think, Your Honor, it's -- if my recollection is correct, it's 2 of the requests for production --

THE COURT: Is it the -- did the -- I think it's the 2 Morris ones, but I'm not a hundred percent sure.

MR. SACCA: I believe so.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me just make a note and say

|-- confirm that.

Okay. Mr. Attanasio, I'm going to turn it back over to you now, and my comments of a few minutes ago are probably been forgotten, but go ahead.

MR. ATTANASIO: I remember them, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

MR. ATTANASIO: Let me begin, though, just to respond briefly to what counsel said about recent events.

It is indeed true we have proposed a Fifth Amended Complaint. Elysium has stipulated to its filing. We await final confirmation from the court that it will be filed.

Counsel is also correct that he approached us about the fact that the filing of the Fifth Amended Complaint may change the landscape of discovery, and our position was simply "Please tell us what specific RFPs are mooted by the filing of the Fifth Amended Complaint, and we will jointly author a letter to the Court advising the Court that those are off the table." That request was not acceptable to Elysium's counsel, and so we believed, after the passage of time and with deadlines looming as they are, as the Court points out, it would be in everybody's best interest to get in front of Your Honor and hash some of these things out for case-management efficiency.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ATTANASIO: So here we are today.

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THE COURT: Well, let -- I agree with that.
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   not sure that to the extent -- I'm not sure to the extent
    Elysium wants to change its position on some of these
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    15 RFPs I should look that gift horse in the mouth. I should
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   probably take it, and we should probably talk about a
    mechanism for how to make that work.
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              MR. ATTANASIO: Fair enough.
              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MR. ATTANASIO: And I certainly don't believe in
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    looking gift horses in the mouth either. However, it's been
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    a long slog, and I'm not at all impugning counsel. It's been
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    a --
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              THE COURT: It's always a long slog when you --
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              MR. ATTANASIO: It's been --
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              THE COURT: -- come to see me.
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              MR. ATTANASIO: You bet.
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              THE COURT: That's the nature of -- no one ever
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    comes to me and says, you know, "This is really easy and" --
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    it just doesn't happen.
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              MR. ATTANASIO: But we have knocked out quite a
    few, you know, options for Your Honor to resolve by
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    ourselves.
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              THE COURT:
                          I get that.
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              MR. ATTANASIO: This is what's left.
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              THE COURT: I appreciate it.
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MR. ATTANASIO: So, Your Honor, let me begin, then, with the Court's comments that set this in motion this morning.

Court correctly frames the issue. Elysium's position is that "Look. You have one document -- one document that is the foundation for a trade secret claim."

It's the third cause of action and the fourth cause of action under state law and federal law in the current amended complaint. "Because that's the only trade secret claim you have, your ability to discover information from Elysium is cabined by documents and material that relate directly to that single document."

Now, I might add that that single document that's referred to throughout the papers, the ingredient sales spreadsheet, is, one might say, the "crown jewels" of ChromaDex's business. It is a spreadsheet that goes on for dozens and dozens of pages showing every sale, every price --

THE COURT: And presumably the reason it's the "crown jewel" is -- I mean, presumably it's -- one of the reasons we know it's the "crown jewel" is that you are able to demonstrate that it was protected sufficiently to be a trade secret?

MR. ATTANASIO: Correct.

THE COURT: As opposed to -- I presume the reason these other things aren't in your trade secret claims, or at

least haven't been, is that there may be issues with that.

MR. ATTANASIO: Correct.

What we have is a second set -- I'm going to categorize these by three sets.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ATTANASIO: We have the trade secret claim around the spreadsheet that I just covered and Your Honor just commented on.

We have four documents that form the basis of breaches of the two contracts between the parties, which carried with them confidentiality clauses, which we allege Elysium breached in the handling of those four documents. So those are breach of contract claims.

Then we have the third category, which Your Honor has focused on so far, which fit in neither of the other two categories but are information that is material to ChromaDex's business that was both misappropriated or misused by Elysium.

For instance, to the Court's last question, some of those documents are documents that were not publicly protected -- excuse me -- were not confidentially protected documents, in fact, were made available to third parties from time to time. That class of documents was taken by these former employees of ChromaDex. They walked them across the street to Elysium, began work at Elysium, and then took those

documents, changed their headings, changed the title, and effectively plagiarized them to use them for the benefit of Elysium with investors and with regulators.

So is that document protectable as a trade secret?

No. But what I would suggest is the right approach here,

Your Honor, is to think about the true standard under

Rule 26, the liberal standard that still applies even after

the revisions in 2015, and to think about the ability of

ChromaDex to tell the full story of what happened when these

two former employees left ChromaDex and went to Elysium.

There is no case -- as Your Honor has already pointed out, there is no case, there is no authority that would eviscerate Rule 26 and say to a plaintiff, "If you bring a trade secret claim on this document or that document, you are not permitted to discover what else the absconders of the trade secret did: what else they took, what they said about it, and what they did with it," and --

THE COURT: I -- no. I -- there's a common sense appeal to both your arguments, and I'll identify it, and then you can both tell me how right the respective common sense appeals.

Your -- from your standpoint, the common sense appeal is, if my trade secret misappropriater is misappropriating several things and he throws them in his briefcase before he, as you stated, you know, walks these

1 things "across the street" -- I'm not sure if you mean 2 literally or figuratively --MR. ATTANASIO: Figuratively. 3 THE COURT: Probably could be --4 5 MR. ATTANASIO: Figuratively. 6 THE COURT: Could be either, but I'm not going to assume that. The fact that he puts, you know, the trade 7 secret, document A, in there along with B, C, D, and E, the fact that he chose B, C, D, and E, and what they were, and 9 10 et cetera and so forth, may shed light on his purpose for putting document A in there, and I think that does make some 11 common sense. 12 On the flipside, from Elysium's standpoint, you 13 know, the fact that those claims, at least currently, aren't 14 15 in the case, there's a common sense appeal to, you know, claims aren't in the case, shouldn't have discovery taken 16 because, you know, we have only limited resources and we 17 18 should only be taking discovery in sort of live claims. Now, that landscape may be shifting a little bit, 19 which makes me a little uncomfortable. I'm also a little bit 20 uncomfortable with the notion that those claims, while no 21 22 longer in the case, are of the same -- they're the same type 23 or same character, and there are some purpose issues here,

and maybe not intent but there are issues of what's proper

and improper, and I think that's where I'm not quite

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convinced by their position.

MR. ATTANASIO: I do agree with those points, and I appreciate the observation about Elysium's standpoint. Let me address it this way, if I may: Elysium makes great -- puts great emphasis on the fact that these conversion claims around that third category of documents, the ones that are sort of orphans -- they don't go into the trade secret bucket, they don't go into the breach of contract bucket -- they were dismissed on the court's ruling on the conversion claims.

Well, that's -- and they cite -- Elysium cites a case, GMAC Real Estate, to say, if a claim is dismissed, no discovery may follow, but what's left out of that is the second clause of the court's ruling in GMAC, and all of these cases, which is rather self-evident. If a claim is dismissed and there are no other grounds for relevance, then and only then would a party be precluded from pursuing discovery about it.

And, here, as the Court just pointed out with its hypothetical, these claims are -- these documents, this conduct is inextricably intertwined with both the breach of contract misappropriation and the trade secret misappropriation. The Court's -- this notion of a briefcase, I think, is dead on. Mr. Morris, Mr. Dellinger, the absconders with the information, they didn't go to that

briefcase, Your Honor, and say, "Well, here's one. That's a trade secret. Here's six others. They're not. We'll take those too. No legal liability there." It's not how it happened, and we're entitled to know what happened, what was done with those documents, and what was said about those documents, all of which will shed light on both the trade secret and the breach of contract claims.

And one final point that just struck me as we were talking, Your Honor, my somewhat -- my literally -- my figurative comment about walking across the street and Your Honor's comments in response raise an important issue, actually, which is we don't know how Elysium got the trade secret document. What we do know is Morris took it. Then what we know is it shows up on Elysium's server.

Now, we can all remember examples of circumstantial evidence that we argue to a jury and understand how this might have followed, but we don't have the forensic information to know how Mr. Morris, when he worked at ChromaDex, actually smuggled that or provided that to Elysium, and looking at the whole picture here of the 48 hours in question -- or so -- when Mr. Morris made his move and took all of this information will shed great light on the claims that are at issue and are therefore relevant.

They are also relevant, Your Honor, to -- well, let me back up and say this: I think part of the fallacy of

Elysium's argument, including when they point out the elements of trade secret -- a trade secret misappropriation claim, is that to be relevant under Rule 26, the information must tie to an element. That is not the law. In fact, Rule 26 specifically provides that the material does not even have to be admissible to be relevant for purposes of discovery.

So I think a lot -- reading Elysium's brief, a lot of what I read, Your Honor, are trial arguments, they're motion in limine arguments, they're Rule 404(b) arguments or 403 arguments. They are not discovery arguments. And the standard here is so much more broad, as we all know, I won't belabor that point, but for purposes of finding out what happened, telling the whole story, showing the pattern and practice that was at issue here in taking ChromaDex material and then misusing it in various ways, the motive and intent of Mr. Morris -- not an element of the offense. Counsel's going to tell us motive and intent are not elements. He's right. They can be relevant, however, to what happened between the parties and what Mr. Morris did.

They're certainly admissible -- and the *Mattel* case is instructive on this. Certainly, the full picture is admissible to the question of punitive damages should we get there, and for punitive damages, what *Mattel* says is -- not from this district -- not only is the particularized trade

secret misappropriation conduct relevant but all of the unethical conduct, all of the shady, sharp-elbowed conduct around it, is also relevant, and that's at pinpoint cite 801 F.Supp 954 to -56. It doesn't -- Mattel is very clear that the -- what's relevant for punitive damages' purposes is not only what the bad defendant did in relation to the trade secret but all of the conduct around it.

Finally, Your Honor, if -- on this point -- if the conduct of Mr. Morris is at issue in this case, which it is, if his credibility is at issue in this case, which it will be, and if impeachment of Mr. Morris is to happen, which it will, all of this is relevant to that, and, again, the standard is broad enough and the law is clear to sweep in those considerations as well when it comes to a particular actor in this drama. We are entitled to show what he did, we are entitled to show what he took, and we are entitled to show what he said about it in relation to the documents he walked out with, and there is no case that says "No, no, no. If you have a trade secret claim based on document X alone or document X and document Y alone, your discovery is cabined and limited to those two issues."

In terms of Elysium's arguments, I've touched on them except to show -- except to say two last things about Elysium's position on this.

The first is Elysium makes much of its claim that

the requests are disproportionate to the needs of the case.

We disagree with that as strongly as possible. In fact, if anything, if Your Honor -- as Your Honor has carefully reviewed these, Your Honor sees that these are actually targeted requests. These are "Tell us all the documents" -- or "Give us all the documents you have about this document bearing Bates No." 1234, and there's four of those. "Give us all the documents you have about your conduct with relation to" this other document specifically called out. These are very targeted requests. These are actually the antithesis of a fishing expedition. Why? Because we're pretty far down the line in discovery. We're now narrowing down to the core issues of the case.

In any event, the burden, under Rule 26 and under

In any event, the burden, under Rule 26 and under the case law, is on Elysium to prove this disproportionality argument. With all respect, Elysium doesn't even really try. They make sweeping statements about disproportionality, but there's nothing in a declaration, there's no forensic information, and, Your Honor, as we point out in the joint stipulation, we have given Elysium search terms and said "Search these, and we'll be fine." That's -- as Your Honor is well aware, that's how it's done in the modern age. We've narrowed this down to the specific things we really want, these are not sweeping, global requests, we've given Elysium search terms for what we really want them to look for, and at

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this stage of the case, I suspect it would be actually pretty easy for Elysium to do what we're asking the Court to order.

Finally, Elysium, from time to time in its portion of the brief, claims that what this is about is really one competitor trying to get confidential business information from another competitor. Well, first of all, in this case, both sides have gone to great lengths to exchange information that is confidential business information. We've given it to Elysium. Elysium has given it to us. But there is in place a protective order -- very rigorous, agreed to by the parties -- and both parties have liberally taken advantage of the protective order's provisions allowing for designation of confidential material or even "attorneys' eyes only" material. And so that's really a red herring, this notion that we're trying to look under the hood and get information. Both sides -- that's been part of this case from the beginning, which is why we have a very good protective order from the Court.

So that -- those are my comments, really, about what Your Honor described as the first bucket. A lot of them apply to the second bucket as well. I can pause there, or I can go on to the --

THE COURT: No. Let's pause there. I think -- MR. ATTANASIO: Fair enough.

THE COURT: I think my command of the two buckets

is only good enough to -- is not facile enough to let me go bouncing back and forth.

MR. ATTANASIO: Fair enough.

THE COURT: Let me ask Mr. Sacca to comment on my questions or your comments, and we'll go from there.

MR. SACCA: Sure, Your Honor, and I think a little context that maybe wasn't so readily apparent from the joint stipulation because of its volume is, I think, in order here.

Elysium --

THE COURT: It was only 115 pages. If I need more context, next time please warn me in advance.

MR. SACCA: Elysium and ChromaDex, at the time of the events at issue in this case, were not competitors. It turns out --

THE COURT: Well, I understood that.

MR. SACCA: We've learned through discovery
ChromaDex was positioning itself to be Elysium's competitor
and, in fact, favoring a company founded by one of its
directors to enable that company to compete with Elysium, but
at the time they weren't competitors. So to the extent this
spreadsheet as described as ChromaDex's "crown jewel,"
whatever truth that might have in the context of ChromaDex's
business as am ingredients' supplier, it has really nothing
to do with this case. Elysium wasn't an ingredients'
supplier. To the extent ChromaDex was selling different

ingredients other than the ones Elysium was buying from it -irrelevant. Elysium just didn't care about that.

What Elysium cared about was whether ChromaDex was complying with their contract, and in large part that involved pricing. ChromaDex had promised Elysium that it would get the best price for nicotinamide riboside that ChromaDex gave to any customer buying equal or lesser volumes, and it turns out ChromaDex wasn't complying with that agreement. The spreadsheet helped inform Elysium of that, but what Your Honor doesn't know is that ChromaDex's own CEO, a couple weeks before Elysium supposedly obtained this "crown jewel," sent Elysium two spreadsheets that gave it all of the details of its contracts for the sale of nicotinamide riboside to all of its customers -- or at least so he claimed. It turned out he left a couple out. So this kind of information was freely shared with Elysium by others at ChromaDex, not just Mr. Morris.

And this has been a theme that's run throughout this case. ChromaDex has tried on a number of occasions to assert trade secret misappropriation claims. The first time it did it, Judge Carney dismissed the claim without prejudice. They re-pleaded. We called their lawyers up, after they did, because it turns out the document that was this -- the linchpin of their claim at that time that they said Elysium had misappropriated had, in fact, been sent to

Elysium by ChromaDex's CEO. So, when we told them that, they withdrew the claim, and then this represents the latest effort to plead a trade secret claim.

But it goes to a fundamental point, Your Honor, which is that allowing them to seek discovery beyond the trade secret they've alleged really substantially expands the scope of discovery in this case because of what ChromaDex was doing. ChromaDex was using its customers like Elysium to build the market for nicotinamide riboside, after which, it turns out, we've learned in discovery, it planned to cut them all off and push its own retail product. But what that meant was ChromaDex was freely sharing the results of its clinical trials, its technical information, with its customers because it was using them to build a market.

So not only if ChromaDex is going to be permitted to pursue a claim that there was some -- or to pursue a theory -- they don't have a claim -- that there was some pattern and practice of misappropriation of documents like these -- not only does that mean they would take discovery from Elysium about these matters, but we then, in turn, have to take discovery from them. We have to figure out what ChromaDex did with every one of these documents, where the information in it came from, how the documents came to be put together at ChromaDex, who else ChromaDex shared them with, how they publicized them, because no doubt they were doing

1 that. And for documents that don't relate to a live 2 3 claim, that is a very significant expansion of the case, and 4 that's our fundamental objection here. ChromaDex didn't plead these as relevant to the trade secret claim. They pled them as subject of a conversion claim, and that claim was 6 dismissed by the court, and we do cite cases -- GMAC, Vendaro 7 [sic] v. Price -- that talk about discovery not being 8 9 permissible into dismissed claims, and that's really the fundamental issue here. 10 THE COURT: Vendavo v. Price? 11 12 MR. SACCA: Vendavo v. Price. We cited it, and I 13 probably lost the page. 14 THE COURT: That's --15 MR. SACCA: I think it's on page 89 of the joint 16 stip. 17 THE COURT: -- one of most misleading citations 18 I've received in five years. 19 MR. SACCA: I apologize for that, Your Honor, but I think the fundamental point is --20 THE COURT: Let me just -- I mean, I don't want to 21 22 belabor it, but, I mean, that was a forum non conveniens 23 case. 24 MR. SACCA: Right. 25 THE COURT: And the trade secrets claim goes out

1 on those grounds --2 MR. SACCA: Right. THE COURT: -- making that claim -- and, you know, 3 4 there's going to stay patent claims and copyright claims, and 5 the court says (Reading) An order granting the motion to dismiss the trade secrets claims on forums non conveniens 6 grounds would moot the need for discovery of the trade 7 secrets claims. 9 And you cite it, and it's a nice proposition, but 10 you leave out "on forum non conveniens grounds." MR. SACCA: Well, Your Honor, here -- but there was 11 a dismissal of the conversion claim on preemption grounds. 12 It's still a dismissal of the claim that's the important 13 part. I don't know that it makes -- I would suggest to 14 Your Honor I don't think that is a misleading cite. I mean, 15 the basis for the dismissal isn't as important as the 16 dismissal. Here, it was a dismissal on preemption grounds, 17 18 that the conversion claim was preempted by California's Trade Secret Act. 19 But the fundamental fact remains. 20 The claim has been dismissed with prejudice. There is no conversion claim 21 22 left in this case. These documents were pled that were

alleged to be converted documents. So the only claim that

dismissed, it's not in the case anymore, and that's why we

they were pledged to have specific reference to has been

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cited the court's decision in Vendavo. I mean, there the dismissal was on forum non grounds but the -- I think the point holds true that, when a claim is no longer in a case, discovery into the claim shouldn't be permitted. THE COURT: Okay. MR. SACCA: So I think, Your Honor, that really is the fundamental point here. Trade secret misappropriation doesn't require a pattern and practice. They don't allege a pattern and practice of trade secret misappropriation. You know, they repeat over and over in their papers that they are claiming a pattern and practice of misappropriation of confidential material, but that's not a claim in the case, and Rule 26 does limit discovery to the claims and defenses in the action. There's a trade secret misappropriation claim. We've produced documents responsive to it. There was a conversion claim. We've said we won't produce documents responsive to that, and the reason is that's an unwarranted expansion of discovery, in our view. THE COURT: Okay. Let's turn, then, to the second category -- well, first, let me -- let's back up.

If the Fifth Amended Complaint is ordered filed, you've indicated there would be at least some nuancing of Elysium's position. Is that fair? Some modification?

MR. SACCA: There would be a medication. I --

THE COURT: Okay.

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I'm hesitating only in "nuancing" --
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             MR. SACCA:
                          I didn't --
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              THE COURT:
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              MR. SACCA: -- sounds --
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              THE COURT: "Nuancing" sounds pejorative. I didn't
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   mean it to sound that way.
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             MR. SACCA: No. There -- we would likely change
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   our position on many of these requests.
              THE COURT: Okay. And I think that we should let
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    that process play out. There's not a hearing date.
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              You've submitted a stipulation with a proposed
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   Fifth Amended Complaint; is that correct, Mr. Attanasio?
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             MR. ATTANASIO: That's correct, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Okay. So I would think that would
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   occur relatively quickly.
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             MR. ATTANASIO: I would as well, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: All right. Should we -- and I would
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   think -- sounds like, Mr. Sacca, you've already thought about
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   some of this?
             MR. SACCA: Yes. And, Your Honor, I'm sorry. I
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   don't know if it makes a difference, but Ms. Treckler is
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   pointing out to me that it technically is a notice of
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   unopposed motion. So there is a hearing date associated with
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   it.
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              THE COURT: Oh, there is. Okay. Well, we could --
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   is it Judge Carney, Ms. --
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              THE CLERK: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay. We could probably nudge things
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    along.
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              MR. ATTANASIO: We've been down this path before --
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    both sides -- and typically Judge Carney has issued an order
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    in advance of the hearing date.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
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              MR. SACCA:
                          Yeah. I don't mean to represent that
   we think --
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              THE COURT: Right.
              MR. SACCA: -- he's going to wait until the hearing
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   date.
              THE COURT: Right. I don't think he's going to
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    wait either, but we could also nudge that along.
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              Would it be, I think, in good order for us to -- or
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    I guess, a correct approach for us to reconvene -- and we can
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    do it telephonically -- in, like, two weeks or so,
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    understanding we have at least one of those weeks that's
   probably a little bit disrupted, and see where we stand and
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    so that, if there's going to be a change in Elysium's
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    position with respect to some of these RFPs, I know what it
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    is?
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              MR. SACCA: I think that's fine, Your Honor.
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              MR. ATTANASIO: That would be fine, and, again, we
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   know what the Fifth Amended Complaint says. I -- we don't
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need to do this with the Court's presence --
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              THE COURT: Correct.
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              MR. ATTANASIO: -- but I'm more than happy with
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    counsel -- and we've asked to tell us which ones come off the
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    table with some particularity.
              THE COURT: Well, and they can -- they may still be
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    working through that a little bit and -- but if we can -- I
    think we should get that wrapped up here in a couple weeks.
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              So let's -- as far as this first bucket goes, let's
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    defer what we're going to do on that and find a time, maybe
    not on the 26th or 27th, but maybe on the 28th.
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12
              Ms. Boehme, what are we doing on the 28th?
   Anything exciting?
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              THE CLERK: (Indecipherable.)
15
              THE COURT: How about on the 29th?
              THE CLERK: (Inaudible.)
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              THE COURT: Okay. How about on November 29th, and
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    I can -- again, I'm happy to do it telephonically, Mr. Sacca.
    I know you're -- you're out from New York; right?
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              MR. SACCA: Yes, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT:
                          That's quite -- we don't need you to
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    come back from New York.
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              And so maybe something telephonically in the
   morning, Ms. Boehme? 9:30?
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              THE CLERK: Yes, Your Honor. 9:30 is --
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THE COURT: Would that be okay? MR. ATTANASIO: That would be fine, Your Honor. THE COURT: 9:30? MR. SACCA: Yes. THE COURT: Okay. We'll set up a telephone call for 9:30 in the morning, and you guys can update me on where that is. 

All right. Putting -- if we put those at least on the backburner for now, let me then talk about -- or ask you to talk to me a little bit about the CGMP requirements, and I think my principal concern there for ChromaDex is how these other ingredients are going to help me or help the parties understand -- I can't say the "NR" product the way Mr. Sacca does. I just -- I'm not going to try. I can say things like "methyldian-" -- I can't even say that anymore. I used to be able to say MDMA off the top of my head, and I can't even do that anymore. I'm going to have to call it "NR." So anything other than -- why anything other than NR is going to shed light on these CGMP issues.

MR. ATTANASIO: Well, there's two answers to that -- two parts to the answer, Your Honor.

The first is Elysium makes a major argument around and puts at issue in the case its production of a product, and I'll quote from paragraph 69 of its counterclaims, and its efforts, quote, "to exceed applicable standards and

ensure superior product quality," close quote. At paragraph 71 it again puts this concept in play. If the NR -- and I'll use the same abbreviation as Your Honor. If the NR sold was not at pharma level, Elysium's business, quote, "could be irreparably damaged," close quote.

Both of those comments go to a higher level of, from Elysium's standpoint, "We are a company very focused on purity and quality," and so on. They also go, however, to the legal requirement of damages, and, in fact, Elysium uses the word -- We would be "irreparably damaged" -- in paragraph 71 of its counterclaims. So what you have, then, is in play this bigger claim and this damages theory that your sale of allegedly tainted NR to us undermines those principals and caused us damage.

If, in fact, their alternative source of supply, their use of other ingredients in their retail product "suffer" -- and I use that in quotes -- "suffer" from the same problems -- that is to say, lack of purity, lack of quality, the presence of Acetamide, and so on -- the failure to comply with the CGMP standard for pharma products, instead it's food products that ChromaDex provided to Elysium -- if that's their thesis of the case, which it is, then the fact that they're using other ingredients, the fact that their alternative suppliers are providing NR that suffers from those same things is directly relevant to those claims on

their face, and then, probably even more importantly, absolutely relevant to Elysium's damages theories, damages claims.

So on that basis, that information is highly relevant, Your Honor, because, if there are other ingredients that go into the product they sell have Acetamide or cause the presence of Acetamide when combined or are bought and then sold at the food level of CGMP, then that shows that their damages claim, frankly, cannot be sustained and would be -- obviously, one could imagine immediately crossexamining Elysium's expert on damages on these very points if we had the information.

So that's the short answer to that question,
Your Honor. Shouldn't say "short." That's the middling
answer to that question, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. That was helpful. I think that it shook some of the dust out of my analysis of those RFPs from last week and helped -- my notes, unfortunately, devolved into a number of acronyms -- NR, CGMP, and Niagen and something called a "GRAS" and "NDW," and I'm, like, going back through them this morning, going, "Well, those all meant something to me last Wednesday." Now they mean much less.

MR. ATTANASIO: Once upon a time, when I worked for the government, Your Honor -- I've said to the team on this case, this case has more acronyms than a government case.

1 THE COURT: Yeah. It's got quite a few. 2 That's helpful to put all this back into 3 context for me. Can I ask Mr. Sacca to comment on your 4 comments? 5 MR. ATTANASIO: 6 THE COURT: All right. 7 MR. SACCA: Yes, Your Honor, and at the risk of confusing things more, I do believe it's important to make 8 9 clear that these are two separate issues. They have 10 similarities in how they affect discovery, but they're two separate issues. One is CGMP, which is an acronym for 11 12 "current good manufacturing practices," and that's --THE COURT: I -- so --13 MR. SACCA: -- an FDA standard certification for 14 manufacturing facilities and --15 THE COURT: The other is Acetamide. 16 17 MR. SACCA: The other is Acetamide, yes. 18 THE COURT: Uh-huh. 19 MR. SACCA: And so with respect to CGMP, there's an 20 express representation made by ChromaDex in its supply 21 agreement with Elysium that the nicotinamide riboside 22 ChromaDex was selling Elysium was manufactured in accordance 23 with CGMP applicable to pharmaceuticals. That's the most 24 rigorous standard. That was not true at the time they made 25 that representation. It wasn't true throughout the life of

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the parties' agreement. And you'll notice ChromaDex doesn't dispute that. Right. So what they're trying to do is argue around it. "Well, maybe Elysium didn't care that we promised them something that we didn't deliver" is the crux of the argument.

But it's a relatively discrete issue, right, whether ChromaDex complied with CGMP or not. Them saying, you know, "We need discovery into what Elysium has done with other suppliers, what contracts it has with other manufacturers" is all, you know -- picture, Your Honor, if you bought a car, and it turns out that the car had some latent defect you were unaware of, and you sued the manufacturer, and the manufacturer says, "Well, I want to learn about the five cars you've bought subsequently because I want to see if those people cheated you in the same way," you know, "I did." I think you would logically resist that. You'd say, you know, "My arrangements with subsequent contracts has nothing to do with the contract you and I signed, has nothing to do with whether you delivered to me what you promised me," and that's the substance of the CGMP claim.

Acetamide is a little different. There's another provision of the supply agreement between Elysium and ChromaDex where ChromaDex was obligated to tell Elysium if it knew or should have known of issues with product quality or

purity, and it turns out, Elysium discovered after the fact, that the NR ChromaDex sold it contained something called "Acetamide." It's an industrial solvent and something called a "plasticizer." It's apparently the kind of stuff that they use in cars to make your dashboard soft. And it contained Acetamide in levels above that permissible by California's Proposition 65.

So that is something that ChromaDex was obligated to inform Elysium at the time it sold Elysium its NR, and the allegation that we make is that the NR ChromaDex sold -- and Your Honor referenced Niagen. Niagen is just ChromaDex's trade name for nicotinamide riboside -- that the Niagen ChromaDex sold contained Acetamide in excess of Prop 65 limits and ChromaDex didn't tell Elysium about it. That's the allegation we make.

We don't allege that Acetamide was present in Elysium's own product, right, but ChromaDex, because it's seeking to expand discovery, justifies its request to defend against an allegation we don't make. They say, "We need discovery into this to see if the Acetamide present in Elysium's product basis came from some other source from" -- "than our Niagen," but we haven't alleged that basis was present -- that Acetamide was present in basis. We allege it was present in Niagen, and we've given ChromaDex our testing of Niagen. We say we found it in excess of Prop -- Acetamide

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in excess of Prop 65 limits in products sold by ChromaDex's customers, and we've given that testing information. So what we haven't given is the testing information for our current product because that's not at issue in the case. We've made no allegations about our current product.

And here, Your Honor, is where the fact that the parties are currently competitors in the space for NR is important. Mr. Attanasio referenced that there is a protective order in place between the parties, and it does have an "attorneys' eyes only" provision in it. However, when we have produced information related to Acetamide, ChromaDex has continually come to us to challenge our designation of that information as "attorneys' eyes only." They want it to be designated simply "confidential," which means their business people can get it, and one of the reasons they've given us for that is they say they have inhouse laboratory facilities. So they don't think they need to go outside to find a lab to do testing of all this They want to do it in-house. Well, that would material. allow their in-house people full access to Elysium's current product, which is a problem, a competitive problem, which is part of the reason we have pushed back on not giving them information about allegations that aren't in the case.

THE COURT: Okay.

go back through my notes.

This has been helpful. Let me

And, Mr. Attanasio, you want to add something? Go ahead.

MR. ATTANASIO: Only if the Court -- very quickly.

THE COURT: We're fine.

MR. ATTANASIO: Okay. I don't want to lose sight of something here, which is there's also a waiver provision in play that the Court has in front of it, which is Section 3.7 of the relevant agreement has a waiver provision that, if Elysium does not come forth with any -- not with any claim within 30 days of receiving the product, NR, those claims are waived. That will be heavily litigated at trial.

Our point is simply that with a lot of these documents that are at issue, they will show beyond any question that Elysium knew that it was a food CGMP, that Elysium knew that there were Acetamide -- Acetamide was present, and so what we're after is the documents behind that, communications about those facts, communications about those disclosures, to therefore be able to litigate -- and Elysium will certainly contest it -- that there was a waiver. That's the first point.

The second point is to take counsel's car analogy, but, I would suggest, put it in a more relevant framework, which is to say if a person, part of whose business was driving a car -- say, an Uber driver -- bought a car and, as part of that contract, expected to have and was told he would

have a navigation system of a certain kind, and that navigation system had some bells and whistles. He bought the car, took possession of the car, and it turned out he was dissatisfied with the navigation system, it didn't have the two bells and whistles that he thought, and he then claimed that he was damaged by the failure of the supplier to provide a navigation system with the specified bells and whistles.

He claimed damages from that that were monetary based on lost business in the future. Discovery revealed, evidence showed that his next car that he immediately bought thereafter, being dissatisfied with the first one, that he used in that business, and the car after that and the car after that had the same navigation system about which he complained -- that is to say, it didn't have the bells and whistles that he had contracted for -- and behind that was the ability by the defense to show no damages. He had the same system all along with each car, his ridership, his revenue because of that was unchanged.

That's really what we're after here in terms of the claim about -- the dispute about damages is to say, if the product you are buying -- if the replacement product you were buying, if the other ingredients you were buying have the same features as what ChromaDex sold you and you continue on your merry way in your business without change using a product with the same features, then you were not damaged.

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    Simple as that.
              Thank you, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
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              MR. SACCA: Your Honor, if I could just briefly
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    respond to this --
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              THE COURT: You can. Go ahead.
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              MR. SACCA: -- constructive notice point because it
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 9
              THE COURT:
                          The what point?
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              MR. SACCA:
                          The constructive notice point.
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              THE COURT: Go ahead.
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              MR. SACCA: There are two documents at issue, and I
    apologize for adding more acronyms. One is something called
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    a "New Dietary Ingredient Notification" that ChromaDex
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    submitted to FDA, and one is -- that's an "NDIN" -- and one
16
    is a --
17
              THE COURT: I have --
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              MR. SACCA: -- a "generally recognized as safe"
    submission, a "GRAS" submission, and those are the documents
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    that ChromaDex is arguing put Elysium on constructive notice
    of ChromaDex's breach. Each one is hundreds-of-pages long.
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22
    They're highly technical documents. The GRAS submission
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   actually disclaims the presence of Acetamide in the product.
24
    So I don't know how that possibly would put Elysium on the
25
   notice -- on constructive notice of the presence of Acetamide
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in the product.

But more to the point, ChromaDex has asked Elysium for documents that discuss the CGMP status of the Niagen ChromaDex was supplying and that discuss the presence of Acetamide in the Niagen ChromaDex sold to Elysium. So to the extent documents indicate whether Elysium was aware of these issues or not, we've already said we'll give them to them. Right. By definition, the documents they're seeking now are documents that might relate to the NDIN submission or the GRAS submission but don't discuss CMGP [sic] or Acetamide. Right. So these documents, by definition, given what we've already agreed to produce, would include documents that only don't talk about whether ChromaDex was CGMP compliant, whether ChromaDex's product had Acetamide in it or not, and that's why we've resisted production on this constructive notice ground.

THE COURT: Understood. Okay.

Let me see what we can do to get you guys an order before the end of the week on this category B, and then we'll come back and talk about -- and, by the way, I -- my notes called them "category B" and "category A." I don't think I've actually said that out loud yet. So that's what I'm talking about is the CGMP and Acetamide-related requests. I'll try to get an order for that out, and then we'll take up the other misappropriated documents request on the 29th,

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presumably after we have some smoke cleared from Judge Carney
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   as to the Fifth Amended Complaint and Mr. Sacca and
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   Mr. Attanasio have had a chance to discuss whether Elysium is
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    going to withdraw its -- or modify its position with respect
    to some of these RFPs. Okay? All right. And we'll go from
 6
 7
    there.
              Thank you, both.
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 9
              MR. ATTANASIO: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              MR. SACCA: Thank you, Your Honor.
11
              MS. TRECKLER:
                             Thank you, Your Honor.
              THE CLERK: This court's now in recess.
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              (Proceedings adjourned at 12:06 P.M.)
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CERTIFICATE I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter. Transcriber