**Electronically Filed** by Superior Court of CA, 1 County of Santa Clara, on 4/29/2019 8:42 PM 2 Reviewed By: R. Walker 3 Case #16CV291137 Envelope: 2821925 4 5 6 7 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA **COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA** 8 9 10 AGILENT TECHNOLOGIES, INC., Case No. 16-CV-291137 11 Plaintiff. **ORDER NUMBER 8** 12 BY DISCOVERY REFEREE 13 ٧. 14 Action Filed: February 3, 2016 Location: Department 1 15 TWIST BIOSCIENCE CORP., EMILY Judge: Hon. Brian Walsh 16 LEPROUST, SIYUAN CHEN, SOLANGE Discovery Referee: Hon. James Ware (Ret.) GLAIZE, et al. 17 18 Defendants. 19 20 DISCOVERY REFEREE'S STATEMENT OF DECISION 21 ON PLAINTIFF'S MOTION TO COMPEL FURTHER RESPONSES TO SPECIAL **INTERROGATORIES SET TWO, NOS. 218-223** 22 23 24 I. INTRODUCTION 25 Presently before the Discovery Referee is Plaintiff's Notice of Motion to Compel 26 Further Responses to Special Interrogatories Set Two, Nos. 218-223, a Memorandum of 27 28 Points and Authorities ("Motion") and the Declaration of J. Hardy Ehlers ("Ehlers Decl."). The

Motion was referred to the Referee pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure sections 638 and 644 and the January 22, 2019 Stipulation and Order of the Court.

Pursuant to the requirements of paragraph 4 of the January 22 Stipulation and Order, the Referee conducted an in-person hearing on the Motion on April 16, 2019, at the JAMS Silicon Valley Resolution Center. Counsel for all parties were present. The hearing was recorded by a stenographer. The Motion was submitted to the Referee for a decision. Neither party has declared that this Motion is "case dispositive" or presented a "bet-the-company" issue. (See Order of Appointment.) Thus, the Referee reports his Statement of Decision as a definitive ruling on the Motion. (See Order No. 5 at 5, fn. 5.)

#### II. BACKGROUND

On May 11, 2018, Plaintiff served, *inter alia*, Interrogatories Numbers 218-223 on Defendant Twist Bioscience Corp. The interrogatories request information regarding each of 2,450 documents Defendants had produced. Later, the documents that were the subject of the interrogatories were narrowed to 44 documents pertaining to Plaintiff's alleged trade secrets and 1,280 documents pertaining to Plaintiff's alleged confidential information. (Motion at 8; Opposition at 5.) The interrogatories sought forensic information relating to Defendants' possession, access, and deletion of the documents, as well as the earliest date Defendants had knowledge of their possession of the documents. (<u>Id.; see</u> Myre Decl., Ex. 17.) The parties participated in a meet and confer session. A September 20, 2018 Stipulation and Order required Defendants to make available "forensic images of all the devices" but "subject to a mutually agreed protocol protecting both privileged and personal documents." (Myre Decl., Ex. 26, September 20, 2018 Joint Stipulation and Order.) Further, the Stipulation and Order

required Defendants to provide written responses to the interrogatories when the information could not be uncovered with forensic examination. (Id.  $\P$  11.)

On November 2, 2018, Defendants served a supplemental spreadsheet containing forensic data relating to the 44 Identified Trade Secret documents. (Motion at 9-10.) In response to feedback from Plaintiff, Defendants served an additional supplemental response on November 16, 2018. (Id. at 10.)

On March 1, 2019, Plaintiff submitted the current Motion. Plaintiff requests the Referee to order Defendants to (1) provide responsive information for all Agilent's confidential and trade secrets documents attributable to former Twist employee Solange Glaize; (2) supplement their cursory responses for the 1,280 Trade Secret & Confidential Documents by, *inter alia*, providing more than a boilerplate response to Interrogatories Nos. 218, 219, and 221, responding to No. 223, and responding meaningfully to Nos. 220 and 222, (3) supplement their still-deficient responses for the 44 Identified Trade Secret Documents, and (4) verify all their responses under oath pursuant to CCP § 2030.250(a). (Motion at 19.) Further, Plaintiff requests a monetary sanction for the costs and fees it incurred in bringing this Motion and two prior motions regarding the same interrogatories. (<u>Id.</u> at 18.)

On March 15, 2019, Defendants filed their Opposition to this Motion ("Opposition"), and served additional supplemental responses regarding the 44 Identified Trade Secrets documents ("March 15, 2019 Supplemental Responses"). Defendants contend that the forensic data contains all of the information Plaintiff seeks, because the information in Defendants' possession were passively retained – that is, it was not accessed or used after Dr. Emily Leproust left her employment at Agilent, and thus there is little human background from Defendants' employees to share. (Opposition at 1.) In addition, regarding Interrogatory

No. 222, Defendants contend that under the September 20, 2018 Stipulation and Order, they await the parties' execution of a stipulation confirming that Defendants' Response to No. 222, which relates to counsel activity, will not result in a waiver of privilege, and that Defendants sent a draft stipulation "over a month ago" to which Plaintiff has not yet responded.

(Opposition at 2.) In its Reply, Plaintiff states that that it had responded to the stipulation with revisions on March 20, 2019, which to date has not yet been executed. (Reply at 6.)

Finally, Defendants also request an award of their fees and costs in responding to this Motion. (Opposition at 2.)

#### III. DISCUSSION

# A. Legal Standard

Under Civil Code of Procedure section 2030.210, "[t]he party to whom interrogatories have been propounded shall respond in writing under oath separately to each interrogatory by any of the following: (1) An answer containing the information sought to be discovered; (2) An exercise of the party's option to produce writings; (3) An objection to the particular interrogatory." If an interrogatory cannot be answered completely, it shall be answered to the extent possible. Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 2030.220. If an objection is made to an interrogatory or to a part of an interrogatory, the specific ground for the objection shall be set forth clearly in the response. If an objection is based on a claim of privilege, the particular privilege invoked shall be clearly stated. Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 2040.230(b).

Under the guidance of these codes, the Referee proceeds to consider Plaintiff's Motion and Defendants' positions with regard to each interrogatory for which Plaintiff seeks to compel supplemental responses.

Plaintiff's Special Interrogatory No. 218 requests the following:

For each document identified in YOUR April 6, 2018 supplemental response to Interrogatory No. 65, describe how the document came into YOUR possession, custody, or control. (Ehlers Decl., Ex. 3 at 2.)

Plaintiff contends that Defendants' November 16, 2018 supplemental responses still fail to comply with the September 20, 2018 Stipulation and Order, because they fail to identify how the documents came into Defendants' possession. (Motion at 11.) Plaintiff contends that Defendants' explanation of "mass data migrations" when Defendant Leproust obtained new laptops does not explain how Leproust originally came into possession of the documents, and that attributing some documents to Defendant Glaize, no longer an employee of Twist, does not exempt Defendants from obtaining responsive information from Glaize for these interrogatories. (Id.) The Referee will discuss the matter of responses from Glaize separately in this Order.

Defendants contend that they have provided all of the known forensic images and extracted forensic data regarding possession of the 44 Identified Trade Secret documents. (Opposition at 7.) Defendants contend that they went above and beyond the requirement of Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 2030.220 to provide a straightforward and complete response with forensic images by also extracting the data, which required a forensics expert. (Id. at 8.) Further, Defendants contend that they have provided narrative or "human" responses in addition to their forensic images in response to No. 218. (Id. at 10.)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Defendant Solange Glaize left employment at Twist in October 2017, and is represented by separate counsel in this action. (Opposition at 13-14.)

Defendants' March 15, 2019 supplemental response to No. 218 states that Leproust came into possession of all alleged Trade Secret Documents while an employee of Agilent, where at times she forwarded documents to her personal email address so that she could work at home on evenings or weekends or while traveling. (Myre Decl., Ex. 28 at 4.)

Defendants state that Leproust was not aware she had passively retained these documents, which were automatically copied and moved in mass data migrations (and not individually selected) when she obtained new computers over the years, until Defendants' counsel discovered them in connection with this lawsuit. (Id. at 5.) Upon review of the responses, the Referee finds that narrative responses including more "human" background or intelligence are not available based on what Defendants have already stated. For example, the forensic data demonstrates when the documents were transferred and maintained, and shows that documents were not accessed or used after Leproust left Agilent. (See Opposition at 11.)

Based on the record before the Referee, the Referee is persuaded that Defendants' production of forensic images and forensic data, along with the supplemental narrative responses served on March 15, 2019, are responsive to Plaintiff's Interrogatory No. 218 pursuant to section 2030.220, to the extent possible as the information reasonably available to Defendants Twist and Leproust permits. If the documents were automatically copied and passively moved from laptop to laptop over the years, discovery directed at forensic data or depositions of custodians are more efficient discovery tools than compelling further answers to written interrogatories. That being said, the Referee does not make factual findings as to whether these responses are credible or whether the forensic data are accurate. Rather, in ruling on a discovery motion to compel interrogatory responses, the Referee must only determine whether "[e]ach answer in a response to interrogatories shall be as complete and

straightforward as the information reasonably available to the responding party permits." Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 2030.220. As such, Plaintiff's inferences that Defendants may be engaged in fraud by withholding available facts from the interrogatory responses are more appropriately argued in a separate motion or in presenting its case-in-chief to the fact-finder.

Thus, the Referee finds that Defendants' production for Interrogatory No. 218 satisfies the requirements of section § 2030.220 regarding interrogatory responses. The Referee finds that Defendants have set forth plausible explanations for the allegedly limited narrative responses provided in their supplemental responses, particularly with regard to documents that were never accessed or used, which forensic analysis can support. (See Myre Decl., Ex. 28, Further Supplemental Responses to Agilent's Second Set of Interrogatories, at 14.)

Accordingly, the Referee DENIES Plaintiff's Motion to Compel further supplemental responses as to Special Interrogatory No. 218.

## C. Interrogatory Nos. 219-221

Plaintiff's Special Interrogatory No. 219 requests the following:

For each document identified in YOUR April 6, 2018 supplemental response to Interrogatory No. 65, *identify each time the document was accessed or used* in any way.

Plaintiff's Special Interrogatory No. 220 requests the following:

For each document identified in YOUR April 6, 2018 supplemental response to Interrogatory No. 65, *identify each piece of media* (e.g., computers, tablets, smartphones, mobile devices, compact discs, USB devices, and/or other digital storage media) on which the document was accessed or used.

Plaintiff's Special Interrogatory No. 221 requests the following:

For each document identified in YOUR April 6, 2018 supplemental response to Interrogatory No. 65, *identify each person* who has ever accessed the document. (Ehlers Decl., Ex. 3 at 2.)

Plaintiff contends that Defendants failed to comply with the September 20, 2018

Stipulation and Order in their supplemental responses to these interrogatories, on the basis that the Order required Defendants to provide more "human background" or narrative responses in addition to the forensic images and data provided, because some access dates in the forensic data suggest that documents were accessed after Leproust left Agilent. (Motion at 12.) Thus, Plaintiff contends, Defendants must provide a more detailed narrative response to explain the "automatic system processes" that Defendants allege created access dates, rather than user-generated conduct. (Id.)

As with Interrogatory No. 218, Defendants contend that no other narrative responses containing human intelligence are available for Interrogatories Nos. 219-221, because the documents at issue were never "accessed or used," and only passively retained, and thus, any interrogatories about accessing the documents are fully responsive with forensic data.

(Opposition at 10.) Defendants further contend that custodians of the devices containing the Identified Trade Secret documents will be made available for depositions, and that the devices will be the subject of expert discovery, thus objecting to the necessity of further narrative responses to these interrogatories.

Nonetheless, on March 15, 2019, Defendants submitted further supplemental responses for Nos. 219-221, which provided narrative responses seeking to explain the nature of the "automatic system processes" and their impact on the forensic data indicating access of the Identified Trade Secret Documents. (Myre Decl., Ex. 28 at 18.) Defendants state that "metadata" fields for thousands of files on Leproust's devices were all accessed on the same dates when a metadata field was updated; for example, on April 1, 2016, 57,158 total items on a Leproust laptop were "accessed," which Defendants contend is evidence that the

files were accessed in an automatic system process, and not by an individual, who could not plausibly access that many documents in the same day. (Id.) Defendants suggest that an automated process creating the same "access" time stamp for thousands of files at once could be attributed to the operating system scanning the hard drive for viruses, creating thumbnails of the contents of folders, or creating a search "index" of the contents of the documents, all of which are automated. (Id. at 17, fn. 5.)

However, at this time, Defendants are unable to identify the specific automatic process that altered the "accessed" timestamp of the Agilent-Alleged Trade Secret Documents.

Defendants' investigations to date have shown that the anti-virus software Cylance was processing data on Emily\_Leproust\_LT02 on February 29, 2016, and on Emily\_Leproust\_LT on April 1, 2016. Defendants' further supplemental response states that Leproust was the only person at Twist who had access to the devices in her custody, which were password protected, and that neither she nor anyone else accessed the alleged Trade Secret Documents stored on her devices after she left Agilent. (Myre Decl., Ex. 28 at 24-25.)

Upon review, the Referee finds that the narrative responses provided by Defendants on March 15, 2019 reasonably address Plaintiff's interrogatories. Demonstrated by the sheer volume or "mass" files transferred, "accessed" by automatic processes, or deleted on the same dates in the forensic data, it is apparent that additional narrative responses will not shed additional light on the electronic maintenance of the Identified Trade Secret documents on devices within Defendants' possession, custody or control. Furthermore, Plaintiff will have the opportunity to depose expert and percipient witnesses on these issues. Accordingly, the Referee DENIES Plaintiff's Motion to Compel further supplemental responses as to Special Interrogatories No. 219-221.

## D. Special Interrogatory No. 222

Plaintiff's Special Interrogatory No. 222 requests the following:

For each document identified in YOUR April 6, 2018 supplemental response to Interrogatory No. 65, identify the earliest date on which YOU had knowledge of YOUR possession of the document. (Ehlers Decl., Ex. 3 at 2.)

With respect to this interrogatory, the parties stipulated that they would "confer regarding a reasonable stipulation that will permit each Party to disclose dates at which certain forensic information was uncovered by the Parties' respective counsel in such a manner that would not result in a waiver of any privilege or work product protections." (September 20, 2018 Stipulation and Order ¶ 12.)

Plaintiff contends that Defendants have failed to provide any supplemental response to No. 222. (Motion at 12.) Defendants contend a response to No. 222 requires disclosure dates at which forensic information was uncovered by counsel, and therefore it has not provided a response because the parties have not yet executed an agreement regarding the attorney privilege and work product protections described above. (Opposition at 13.) Defendants represent that they sent a draft stipulation to Plaintiff via email on February 8, 2019, to which they had received no response by the time they filed their Opposition to this Motion on March 15, 2019. (Id.) In its Reply, Plaintiff represents that it provided proposed revisions to the non-waiver stipulation on March 20, 2019, and awaits Defendants' response. (Reply at 7.)

In light of the pending non-waiver stipulation, the Referee holds in abeyance Plaintiff's Motion to Compel with respect to Interrogatory No. 222. On or before **May 3, 2019**, the parties shall submit a Joint Statement updating the Referee as to the status of the parties'

PAGE 10 OF 19

efforts in finalizing the non-waiver stipulation and any agreement as to further responses regarding No. 222 based on the non-waiver stipulation.

### E. Special Interrogatory No. 223

Plaintiff's Special Interrogatory No. 223 requests the following:

Identify all documents that contain or reflect any AGILENT confidential information that were in YOUR possession, custody, or control that were deleted and the date of each deletion. (Ehlers Decl., Ex. 3 at 2.)

Plaintiff contends that Defendants' supplemental response for No. 223 is incomplete because it identifies only one mass deletion of 76 documents that occurred when Leproust transferred the contents of her hard drive on January 27, 2016. (Motion at 12.) Plaintiff contends that Defendants failed to address other deletions that occurred when Leproust "wiped" her personal computer. (Id. at 12-13.) Further, Plaintiff contends that in Defendants' December 28, 2018 supplemental responses, they removed any mention of Leproust's personal laptop being wiped, rather than providing more information. (Id. at 13.) Following Defendants' further supplemental responses on March 15, 2019, Plaintiff contends that they are still incomplete or evasive. (Reply at 7.)

Defendants' March 15, 2019 supplemental response to No. 223 provided a narrative response explaining how and why Leproust made deletions. In summary, Leproust wanted to give a laptop she was no longer using to her partner, so she copied approximately 37,702 items from the old laptop in a "mass data migration" on January 27, 2016 to an external hard drive (Emily\_Leproust\_EXTHD), in order to retain any documents she had on the device. (See Myre Decl., Ex. 28 at 27.) It appears that later that same day, Leproust deleted approximately 7,512 documents from the hard drive as part of a mass deletion. (Id.) Moreover, the March 15 further supplemental response to No. 223 provides that the documents that were deleted

from Leproust's devices, as shown in Exhibit B to Defendants' November 2, 2018

Supplemental Response, have "an exact duplicate of each file" as found in Exhibit A to the March 15 response, and have been produced to Agilent. (See Myre Decl., Ex. 28 at 26.)

Thus, the Referee finds that Defendants have complied with section 2030.220 because the narrative supplemental responses provided by Defendants regarding No. 223 are "as complete and straightforward as the information reasonably available to the responding party permits." Cal. Civ. Code Proc. § 2030.220. Indeed, Defendants have provided straightforward and complete information as to when, why, and how any of the Identified Trade Secret documents were deleted. Accordingly, the Referee DENIES Plaintiff's Motion to Compel further supplemental responses for Interrogatory No. 223.<sup>2</sup>

## F. "Confidential" Information Documents

In addition to 44 documents relating to Identified Trade Secrets pursuant to section 2019.210, Plaintiff also identified at least 1,280 documents in Defendants' possession that contain trade secret<sup>3</sup> and other confidential information. (Motion at 8.) Defendants initially

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> In their Reply brief, Plaintiff takes issue with Defendants' statement in the further supplemental response that "[t]ypically when Dr. Leproust would delete an entire folder she would confirm that it existed elsewhere," and contend that it is spoliation. (Reply at 7.) The Referee declines to consider the briefly mentioned issue of spoliation at this time as it is not fully brief. Whether Defendants improperly or negligently deleted any information is not the subject of this Motion. To the extent that Plaintiff has evidence of spoliation, the Referee invites Plaintiff to make a separate motion in that regard and seek all legal remedies available if spoliation is proved.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Plaintiff characterizes the 1,280 confidential documents as containing "trade secret and other confidential information," but apparently not of the same category as trade secrets it identified pursuant to section 2019.210. (Motion at 8.) Defendants characterize the 1,280 documents as containing "non-trade-secret confidential information." (Opposition at 3.) The September 20, 2018 Stipulation and Order refers to "the specific allegedly 'confidential information' contained within each document or category of documents" and required Plaintiff to "specify and describe the requested information Agilent asserts cannot be

responded with forensic analysis to the 44 Identified Trade Secret documents, and declined to respond regarding the other 1,280 documents, claiming undue burden. (Id.)

Plaintiff contends that the Court's prior instructions and Orders require Defendants to provide both forensic data and human background for all of the documents at issue, including the 1,280 "confidential" documents. (Reply at 8-9.) Generally, Plaintiff contends that the interrogatories request information that cannot be uncovered through forensic data, that the Court agreed, and thus Defendants' responses for the 1,280 documents are necessarily incomplete because they include no narrative responses. (Reply at 9.)

Defendants contend that the forensic images it provided for the 1,280 documents is a complete and straightforward response, and that the September 20, 2018 Stipulation and Order specifically requires Plaintiff to perform forensic data extraction on those documents, which is expensive, and *then* inform Defendants of any information that could not be obtained via forensic analysis. (Opposition at 8.) Further, Defendants contend that with respect to the 1,280 "confidential" documents, the September 20, 2018 Stipulation and Order states that Defendants would incur the expense for examination of the 44 Identified Trade Secret documents, and Agilent would incur the burden and expense for the remainder. (Opposition at 8, fn. 8.) However, "Defendants are willing to provide extracted forensic data for some small number (e.g., five to ten) of non-trade-secret Documents of Agilent's choosing." (Id.)

With regard to this issue, the parties dispute what the Court instructed each to do regarding supplemental interrogatory responses. Plaintiff contends that the Court instructed,

uncovered through a forensic examination of the devices containing such document(s)  $\dots$  " (Myre Decl., Ex. 26  $\P$  11.)

during the August 17, 2018 IDC, $^4$  that "Defendants could not rely on forensic data alone to answer the Special Interrogatories and explained that forensic intelligence would not provide the complete set of information the Special Interrogatories requested." (Ehlers Decl. ¶ 9.) Plaintiff was then instructed to categorize the "confidential" documents so that Defendants could better respond. (Id. ¶ 10.) On the other hand, Defendants contend that the Court ordered Plaintiff to extract the forensic data from the forensic images Defendants had already served, because it is time consuming and expensive, and *then* inform Defendants as to which *specific documents* required a supplemental response beyond forensic data. (Opposition at 8.)

With respect to the 1,280 "confidential" documents, Paragraph 11 of the September 20, 2018 Stipulation and Order provides:

For the documents Agilent identified in response to Defendants' Special Interrogatory Nos. 241 and 243, Agilent will (a) identify the specific allegedly "confidential information" contained within each document or category of documents; and (b) specify and describe the requested information Agilent asserts cannot be uncovered through a forensic examination of the devices containing such document(s) or categories. Subject to any objections not already raised and discussed with the Court regarding Agilent's [Nos. 218-223] that Defendant may have about the scope of Agilent's narrowed list or the questions it propounds, Defendants will provide written responses compliant with [CCP § 2030.220] to Agilent with information available to Defendants that cannot be uncovered through a forensic examination, within 45 days of Agilent's identification of the above.... (Myre Decl., Ex. 26 ¶ 11.)

Essentially, Plaintiff contends that it has satisfied both (a) and (b) above and that Defendants continue to refuse to provide narrative responses. Defendants appear to contend that Plaintiff did not satisfy requirement (b) by specifying and describing the requested information that cannot be uncovered by forensic examination, and thus they will not yet provide supplemental responses.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> "Informal Discovery Conference."

Based on Plaintiff's declaration regarding the August 17, 2018 IDC and on the face of the parties' stipulation, the Referee finds that Judge Walsh's instructions are clear - namely, that Plaintiff was instructed to indicate to Defendants which specific information could *not* be obtained from a forensic examination of the forensic images, which requires an extraction of data to determine.<sup>5</sup> Nowhere in the parties' papers or the Court's Orders does the Referee see a finding by Judge Walsh that the interrogatories themselves required narrative responses; rather, Plaintiff was required to "specify and describe" the requested information that could not be uncovered through a forensic examination of the devices. This appears to be a separate instruction from identifying the specific allegedly "confidential information" contained within each document or category of documents. (See Ehlers Decl., Ex. 26 ¶ 11.) Thus, the Referee finds that Plaintiff has not yet specified what responses cannot be uncovered without forensic examination.

Accordingly, on or before **May 15, 2019**, Plaintiff shall comply with Paragraph 11 of the September 20, 2018 Stipulation and Order's requirement, namely, to "specify and describe the requested information Agilent asserts cannot be uncovered through a forensic examination . . . . " These requests should be based on a forensic examination that concludes the specific information sought is indeed not within the forensic data.

23

24

25 26

27

28

# **G.** Requested Responses from Solange Glaize

Plaintiff requests the Referee to compel supplemental, narrative interrogatory responses for Interrogatories Nos. 218-223 from former Twist and Agilent employee Solange Glaize, who was the custodian of at least two devices, a USB drive and Google Drive account, containing Identified Trade Secret documents. (Motion at 12.) Plaintiff also alleges that Glaize was the custodian of the "Dell" and "Gateway" laptops, and requests the Referee to compel a further response specifically to Interrogatory No. 219 regarding any use or access of trade secret or confidential documents by Glaize. (Reply at 10.) Plaintiff contends that "Defendants are manifestly withholding information regarding what Solange Glaize—their CFO of two years—did with the documents she brought to Twist from Agilent." (Reply at 8.) Plaintiff contends that because Glaize was not a named defendant when these interrogatories were served, and was an employee of Twist when Twist came into possession of these documents, Twist is obligated to provide all facts in its possession or in the possession of its counsel. (Reply at 5.)

Defendants contend that because as of October 2017, Glaize is no longer employed at Twist, and is a separate defendant represented by separate counsel, Defendants Twist and Leproust have no control or obligation to seek responsive information from Glaize herself, but Plaintiff is free to serve Glaize with forensic discovery interrogatories if it seeks further information from her. (Opposition at 13-14.) Defendants also contend that they provided the forensic evidence in Defendants' possession, custody or control attributable to the documents possessed by Glaize during her employment at Twist. (Myre Decl., Ex. 28 at 7.)

The California Code of Civil Procedure requires that a party must make a reasonable and good faith effort to obtain the information sought in an interrogatory, except where the information is equally available to the propounding party. Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 2030.220(c).

The Referee finds Defendant Twist has no further obligation to obtain a response from Glaize herself. Glaize is now a named defendant in this litigation, and Plaintiff may serve her with these interrogatories if the forensic analyses are considered insufficient by Plaintiff.

Accordingly, the Referee DENIES Plaintiff's Motion to Compel additional narrative responses from Defendant Twist with respect to interrogatories directed at Defendant Glaize.

### H. Verification of Responses

Defendants served a verification of their supplemental responses on March 15, 2019, executed by Bill Banyai, Chief Operating Officer at Twist Bioscience Corp. (Myre Decl., Ex. 33.) Plaintiff contends that the verification is insufficient because Leproust herself did not verify the narrative responses, which mostly rely on her recollection, and thus she has not provided responses under oath even though she was individually served the same interrogatories. (Reply at 7, 10.) Prior to Defendants' March 15, 2019 service of verification, Plaintiff specifically requested that Leproust verify the interrogatory responses. (Ehlers Decl., Ex. 10 at 8.)

The Civil Code of Procedure section 2030.050 requires a responding party to verify all of their responses under oath. In this case, the interrogatories were served to Defendant Twist. (Ehlers Decl., Ex. 15 at 1.) Defendant Twist apparently interviewed Leproust and included human background information from her in its responses and supplemental responses. Plaintiff provides no legal authority requiring a defendant's employees to individually verify interrogatory responses with a declaration made under oath. Although

Leproust is also a named defendant in this case, the Referee finds that the interrogatories were served upon and responded to by Twist, and that Twist made a reasonable and good faith effort to obtain information from its employee, Leproust, to respond to the interrogatories to the extent possible. Indeed, the Chief Operating Officer of Twist has executed the required verified responses. Accordingly, the Referee DENIES Plaintiff's Motion to Compel additional verification to Defendants' responses to Interrogatories Nos. 218-223.

## I. Requests for Attorney Fees and Costs

Both parties request an award of fees and costs pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 2030.330(d).

Section 2030.330(d) provides: "The court shall impose a monetary sanction under Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 2023.010) against any party, person, or attorney who unsuccessfully makes or opposes a motion to compel a further response to interrogatories, unless it finds that the one subject to the sanction acted with substantial justification or that other circumstances make the imposition of the sanction unjust."

Based on the totality of the record, the Referee finds that both sides acted with substantial justification in filing and responding to this discovery dispute. Accordingly, an award of fees and costs is unwarranted.

### IV. CONCLUSION

The Referee DENIES in-part Plaintiff's Motion to Compel Further Responses to Special Interrogatories, Set Two, Nos. 218-223 as follows:

(1) On or before **May 3, 2019**, the parties shall submit a Joint Statement updating the Referee as to the status of the parties' efforts in finalizing the non-waiver stipulation