

1 Debra E. Pole (SBN 097816)  
dpole@sidley.com  
2 Joshua E. Anderson (SBN 211320)  
janderson@sidley.com  
3 Sean A. Commons (SBN 217603)  
scommons@sidley.com  
4 SIDLEY AUSTIN LLP  
555 West Fifth Street, Suite 4000  
5 Los Angeles, CA 90013  
Tel: (213) 898-6000  
6 Fax: (213) 898-6600

ELECTRONICALLY  
**FILED**

Superior Court of California,  
County of San Francisco

**08/09/2021**  
Clerk of the Court

BY: ERNALYN BURA  
Deputy Clerk

7 *Counsel for Defendant Gilead Sciences, Inc.*

8 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

9 **FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

10 COORDINATED PROCEEDINGS SPECIAL  
11 TITLE (RULE 3.550)

12 **GILEAD TENOFOVIR CASES**

JUDICIAL COUNCIL COORDINATION  
PROCEEDING No. 5043

CJC-19-005043

13 ASSIGNED FOR ALL PRE-TRIAL  
14 PURPOSES TO:

Judge Andrew Y.S. Cheng  
Dept. 613

15 THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO:

16 **ALL CASES**

17 **DEFENDANT GILEAD SCIENCES, INC.'S**  
18 **NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR**  
19 **RECONSIDERATION OF REFEREE'S**  
20 **RECOMMENDED ORDER NO. 19:**  
21 **MOTIONS TO QUASH, AND TO MODIFY,**  
22 **DEPOSITION SUBPOENA FOR**  
23 **PRODUCTION OF BUSINESS RECORDS**  
24 **TO AIDS HEALTHCARE FOUNDATION**

[Filed concurrently with the Declaration of  
Elizabeth Curtin]

Date: TBD  
Time: TBD  
Place: JAMS San Francisco (via Zoom)  
Before: Discovery Referee Martin Quinn

1 **TO ALL PARTIES AND TO THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:**

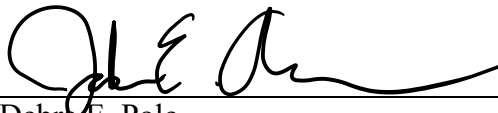
2 **PLEASE TAKE NOTICE** that, on a date and time to be determined by the Referee, at  
3 JAMS (via Zoom) located at Two Embarcadero Center, Suite 1500, San Francisco, CA 94111,  
4 Discovery Referee Martin Quinn will hold a hearing on Defendant Gilead Sciences, Inc.'s motion  
5 for reconsideration of Referee's Recommended Order No. 19: Motions to Quash, and to Modify,  
6 Deposition Subpoena For Production of Business Records to AIDS Healthcare Foundation ("AHF").

7 The Referee should grant the motion for reconsideration pursuant to California Code of Civil  
8 Procedure § 1008(a) and the Referee's inherent power to reconsider and correct his  
9 recommendations because the facts and circumstances relied on in Recommended Order No. 19 do  
10 not support the relief granted. Recommended Order No. 19 does not: (1) identify the legally  
11 protected privacy interest at issue; (2) consider whether Plaintiffs have waived any privacy interests  
12 by publicly disclosing their HIV status; (3) explain how Plaintiffs can assert the privacy rights of  
13 non-plaintiffs; or (4) describe how disclosure of AHF's mailing list would constitute a serious  
14 intrusion of any such privacy interest given the protective order.

15 This Motion is based upon this Notice of Motion and Motion, the attached memorandum of  
16 points and authorities, the concurrently-filed declaration of Elizabeth C. Curtin and exhibits thereto,  
17 the pleadings and other records on file in this action, all matters of which the Referee may take  
18 judicial notice, and such further argument and evidence that may be presented at the hearing.

19 Dated: August 9, 2021

SIDLEY AUSTIN LLP

20  
21 By:   
22 Debra E. Pole  
Joshua E. Anderson

23 *Attorneys for Defendant Gilead Sciences, Inc.*

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**Statutes**

California Code of Civil Procedure § 1008(a) ..... 1, 4

1 Defendant Gilead Sciences, Inc. (“Gilead”) moves for reconsideration under California Code  
2 of Civil Procedure § 1008(a) and the Referee’s inherent power to reconsider and correct his  
3 recommendations, of the Referee’s July 30, 2021, Recommended Order No. 19: Motions to Quash,  
4 and to Modify, Deposition Subpoena for Production of Business Records to AIDS Healthcare  
5 Foundation (“Recommended Order” or “RO”).

## 6 INTRODUCTION

7 The Recommended Order grants Plaintiffs’ motion to quash on the grounds that Request No.  
8 1 in Gilead’s document subpoena to AIDS Healthcare Foundation (“AHF”) infringes on **the**  
9 **supposed privacy rights of individuals included on AHF’s mailing list.** See Declaration of Elizabeth  
10 C. Curtin (“Curtin Decl.”), Ex. 10 (R.O.) at 6. The Recommended Order should be reconsidered  
11 because it assumes “real privacy concerns” that: (1) have not been established; (2) have been waived  
12 by Plaintiffs; (3) Plaintiffs have no standing to assert; and/or (4) are protected by the protective  
13 order in place in this litigation.

14 *First,* **Plaintiffs never established that they, or other individuals or entities, possess a**  
15 **protected privacy interest in their inclusion on AHF’s mailing list. AHF is a multifaceted**  
16 **organization that engages in a wide range of advocacy activities in addition to its healthcare mission.**  
17 **Given these activities there is no reason to assume that protected information, such as HIV status,**  
18 **would be disclosed by inclusion on an AHF mailing list. Inclusion on the mailing list simply**  
19 **suggests that an individual supports the HIV/AIDS community. Support for the HIV/AIDS**  
20 **community is not even stigmatized in today’s society, let alone a protected class with special**  
21 **privacy interests.**

22 *Second,* Plaintiffs waived any supposed privacy interest when they filed their complaints  
23 against Gilead and publicly disclosed their HIV status. Thus, at the very least, Gilead is entitled to  
24 any Plaintiff names on the mailing list. The Recommended Order suggests that Gilead can simply  
25 ask Plaintiffs whether they are on an AHF mailing list, but that suggestion fails to consider the  
26 discovery limitations currently in place. Gilead is precluded from case-specific discovery, such as  
27 depositions and interrogatories, for the vast majority of cases (*e.g.*, the over 20,000 non-discovery  
28 pool plaintiffs), and the Plaintiff Profile Form (“PPF”) does not include any questions related to

1 communications with AHF. *See id.*, Ex. 2 at Ex. A (PPF). That question is exclusively reserved for  
2 the Plaintiff Fact Sheet (“PFS”), *see id.*, Ex. 2 at Ex. B (PFS) at 3, which has only been completed  
3 by 2.8% of Plaintiffs in this litigation. Even those have been incomplete and inaccurate in many  
4 instances. These facts were not considered by the Recommended Order, and deserve  
5 reconsideration.

6 *Third*, the Recommended Order also fails to consider that Plaintiffs lack standing to quash a  
7 subpoena based on the privacy interests of third parties. This is a legal error worthy of  
8 reconsideration.

9 *Fourth*, the Recommended Order overlooks the fact that any potential privacy interest in the  
10 names on the mailing list would be sufficiently protected by the protective order in place.

11 Finally, the Recommended Order denies Request No. 1 in its entirety, which is inappropriate  
12 given that Plaintiffs *agreed* to the production of a more limited request for AHF mailing lists during  
13 the meet and confer process. At the very least, the Referee should allow the production of the  
14 information that the parties agreed to and not eliminate the entire Request.

### 15 **BACKGROUND**

16 On May 21, 2021, Gilead served AHF with a document subpoena (“Subpoena”) seeking,  
17 among other things, information relating to a 2016 lawsuit filed by AHF (“2016 AHF Lawsuit”)  
18 based on substantially similar allegations to those made by Plaintiffs in this JCCP. *See id.*, Ex. 5  
19 (Subpoena). Request No. 1 in the Subpoena seeks a list of the “individuals and organizations on  
20 AHF’s mailing lists” from the date AHF filed the 2016 AHF Lawsuit to the present, so that Gilead  
21 can identify who received communications from AHF that contained allegations substantially  
22 similar to those allegations made in this JCCP. *See id.* at 3. This information is critical to Gilead’s  
23 statute of limitations defense because it is highly relevant to whether Plaintiffs were put on notice of  
24 their claims years prior to filing their cases. *See id.*, Ex. 9 (Gilead Opp.) at 4, 6. Gilead anticipates  
25 that a statute of limitations motion addressing the viability of potentially hundreds of claims in this  
26 coordinated proceeding of more than 20,000 Plaintiffs will be an efficient and appropriate  
27 dispositive tool for the Court in disposing of defunct claims.

1           Shortly after Gilead served the Subpoena, the parties met and conferred. Plaintiffs objected  
2 to Request No. 1 on the grounds that it was purportedly overbroad because it could result in the  
3 identification of individuals who received communications unrelated to this JCCP or the 2016 AHF  
4 Lawsuit. *See id.*, Ex. 7 (email chain between the parties). On June 8, 2021, Plaintiffs further  
5 explained that the request “would violate the privacy rights of individual plaintiffs” because “[t]he  
6 request sweeps in individuals who may have, for instance, been on a mailing list for an event  
7 involving subject matter of a highly sensitive nature that the individual does not want published  
8 outside of that select mailing list group and AHF for personal reasons.” *Id.* To address these  
9 concerns, Plaintiffs proposed that Gilead narrow the Request to communications relating to the 2016  
10 AHF Lawsuit. *See id.* As a compromise, Gilead offered to narrow the request to communications  
11 relating to the 2016 AHF Lawsuit *or Gilead*. *See id.* Plaintiffs first objected to the inclusion of “or  
12 Gilead” on the grounds that it was still overbroad, and later expanded their objections to assert that  
13 the timeframe of the request and the word “organizations” were overbroad. *See id.* The following  
14 are Gilead’s original Request No. 1 and the parties proposed compromises:

15           Original Request No. 1: Documents sufficient to show all individuals and  
16 organizations on AHF’s mailing lists during the 2016 Lawsuit Relevant Time  
17 Period, including all individuals and organizations that received news updates,  
18 press releases, newsletters, or other Communications from AHF during this period.

18           Gilead’s Proposed Narrowing of Request No. 1: Documents sufficient to show all  
19 individuals and organizations on AHF’s mailing lists during the 2016 Lawsuit  
20 Relevant Time Period, including all individuals and organizations that received  
21 news updates, press releases, newsletters, or other Communications from AHF  
22 **related to the 2016 Lawsuit or Gilead** during this period.

21           Plaintiffs’ Counter-Proposal for Request No. 1: Documents sufficient to show all  
22 individuals ~~and organizations~~ on AHF’s mailing lists ~~during the 2016 Lawsuit~~  
23 **Relevant Time Period from January 26, 2016, to June 19, 2018**, including all  
24 individuals and organizations that received news updates, press releases,  
25 newsletters, or other Communications from AHF related to the 2016 Lawsuit ~~or~~  
26 **Gilead** during this period.

25 *See id.* Gilead declined to agree to the modified request and Plaintiffs filed a motion to quash the  
26 subpoena (“Motion to Quash”).  
27  
28

1 In the Motion to Quash, Plaintiffs argued that Request No. 1 should be quashed because it  
2 threatened Plaintiffs' privacy rights by "seeking sensitive information regarding HIV/AIDS  
3 prevention, treatment, and advocacy." *Id.*, Ex. 8 (Motion to Quash) at 7. Plaintiffs recognized that  
4 "[i]ndividuals had countless reasons to appear on AHF's mailing lists," but nonetheless argued that  
5 "[e]nrollment on an AHF mailing list, which provides information about HIV testing resources and  
6 advocacy entirely unrelated to the 2016 Lawsuit, undeniably suggests an HIV positive status." *Id.* at  
7 7-8. This assertion was not supported by any evidence or law. Indeed, Plaintiffs did not provide any  
8 case law supporting their claim that inclusion on a mailing list was a protected privacy interest or  
9 why the protective order in this litigation would be insufficient to protect Plaintiffs' alleged privacy  
10 interests. Plaintiffs never claimed that communications related to the 2016 AHF Lawsuit would  
11 violate any privacy interests. *See id.* Plaintiffs also never explained how they had standing to assert  
12 the privacy rights of non-plaintiffs. *See id.*

13 On July 30, 2021, the Referee issued the Recommended Order granting Plaintiffs' Motion to  
14 Quash as to Request No. 1 in the Subpoena. Rather than uphold Plaintiffs' proposed compromise for  
15 Request No. 1, the Referee quashed the request in its entirety on the grounds that it was not  
16 proportional to the needs of the case given the privacy interests of individuals on the mailing lists.  
17 *See id.*, Ex. 10 (R.O.) at 6.

### 18 LEGAL STANDARD

19 Upon entry of any order, a party may "based upon new or different facts, circumstances, or  
20 law, make application to the same judge or court that made the order, to reconsider the matter and  
21 modify, amend, or revoke the prior order." Cal. Code Civ. P. § 1008(a). Moreover, the Referee has  
22 found that "he has the inherent power to reconsider and, if necessary to correct, his  
23 recommendations before the Court acts on them." Curtin Decl., Ex. 4 (Referee's Recommended  
24 Order No. 15: Kennedy Plaintiffs' Motion for Reconsideration of Recommended Order No. 10) at  
25 2-3.

26 California law requires that the "the party asserting a privacy right must establish a legally  
27 protected privacy interest, an objectively reasonable expectation of privacy in the given  
28 circumstances, and a threatened intrusion that is serious." *Williams v. Superior Court*, 3 Cal.5th 531,



1 552 (2017). In determining whether discovery of information is protected by California’s right to  
2 privacy “courts must instead place the burden on the party asserting a privacy interest to establish its  
3 extent and the seriousness of the prospective invasion, and against that showing must weigh the  
4 countervailing interests the opposing party identifies.” *Id.* at 557.

## 5 ARGUMENT

### 6 I. Plaintiffs Failed to Meet Their Burden of Establishing a Legally Protected Privacy 7 Interest in the Names on the Mailing List.

8 The Recommended Order asserts that “being on an AHF mailing list *could* be a sensitive  
9 issue for many people that raises real privacy concerns,” Curtin Decl., Ex. 10 (R.O.) at 6 (emphasis  
10 added), but it does not identify the basis for this finding or why inclusion on a mailing list would  
11 rise to the level of a legally protected privacy interest. As Plaintiffs acknowledge “[i]ndividuals had  
12 countless reasons to appear on AHF’s mailing lists.” *Id.*, Ex. 8 (Motion to Quash) at 6. AHF not  
13 only provides medical services to HIV positive individuals, but also engages in numerous forms of  
14 activism, including filing the 2016 AHF Lawsuit and funding cases in this coordinated proceeding.  
15 Inclusion on an AHF mailing list only suggests that the individual supports HIV advocacy. Indeed,  
16 Gilead would not be able to draw any other conclusions about individuals on the mailing lists,  
17 including their HIV status. Further, there is no shame or stigma associated with supporting those  
18 affected by HIV/AIDS, and there is certainly no privacy interest in joining a mailing list to  
19 demonstrate that support.

20 The Recommended Order does not address these foundational issues, and instead, assumes  
21 (without evidence or support) that the “AHF mailing list *could* be a sensitive issue.” *Id.*, Ex. 10  
22 (R.O.) at 6 (emphasis added). But the mere possibility of a privacy interest cannot outweigh the  
23 undisputed relevance of this information to Gilead’s statute of limitations defenses, and Gilead’s  
24 need to understand the scope of communications about the earlier lawsuit. *See Williams*, 3 Cal.5th at  
25 552 (“The party seeking information may raise in response whatever legitimate and important  
26 countervailing interests disclosure serves . . . [a] court must then balance these competing  
27 considerations.”). The Recommended Order deserves reconsideration because it assumes inferences  
28 that are unsupported by facts.

1 In any event, the Referee should at a minimum amend the order to permit Gilead to seek  
2 information consistent with Plaintiffs' proposal. Permitting Gilead to obtain a list of individuals that  
3 obtained communications solely relating to the 2016 AHF Lawsuit between January 26, 2016 and  
4 June 19, 2018 would not violate any alleged privacy interest asserted by Plaintiffs. Communications  
5 related solely to the 2016 AHF Lawsuit certainly would not provide any indication related to the  
6 recipient's HIV status, and Plaintiffs agree. Plaintiffs' privacy argument relates only to those  
7 communications unrelated to the 2016 AHF Lawsuit. *See id.*, Ex. 8 (Motion to Quash) at 7-8  
8 ("Enrollment on an AHF mailing list, which provides information about HIV testing resources and  
9 advocacy entirely unrelated to the 2016 Lawsuit, undeniably suggests an HIV positive status."); *see*  
10 *also id.*, Ex. 9 (Gilead Opp.) at 8. Thus, there is no need quash the entire Request when there is an  
11 alternative that Plaintiffs have agreed to. *See Williams*, 3 Cal.5th at 559 ("The trial courts in  
12 exercising their discretion should keep in mind that the Legislature has suggested that, where  
13 possible, the courts should impose partial limitations rather than outright denial of discovery. . . .").

14 **II. Plaintiffs Waived Any Privacy Interests Related to Their HIV Status By Filing Their**  
15 **Complaints Publicly.**

16 Even if Plaintiffs could establish that individuals do have a protected privacy interest in their  
17 inclusion on an AHF mailing list, the Recommended Order fails to address the fact that Plaintiffs  
18 themselves have waived that interest by publicly disclosing their HIV status in their complaints  
19 against Gilead. *See San Diego Trolley v. Super. Ct.*, 87 Cal. App. 4th 1083, 1092 (2001) (privacy  
20 interests waived where "based upon the [person's] disclosures, it can reasonably be said [he] no  
21 longer retains a privacy interest"); *see also In re Lifschutz*, 2 Cal. 3d 415, 433 (Cal. 1970) ("[T]he  
22 patient, in raising the issue of a specific ailment or condition in litigation, in effect dispenses with  
23 the confidentiality of that ailment and may no longer justifiably seek protection from the humiliation  
24 of its exposure.").

25 The Recommended Order does not consider the fact that Plaintiffs' alleged privacy interest  
26 is necessarily distinct from that of other individuals on AHF's mailing list, and that Plaintiffs have  
27 waived any supposed privacy interest by publicly disclosing their HIV status. As such, the Referee  
28 should at the very least permit Gilead to seek from AHF a list of Plaintiffs that are on its mailing list

1 during the relevant period. Contrary to the Recommended Order, Gilead cannot simply seek this  
2 information from Plaintiffs by way of interrogatories or depositions.<sup>1</sup> Gilead is prohibited from  
3 serving case-specific discovery on any plaintiff outside of the discovery pool absent a Court order.  
4 *See* Curtin Decl., Ex. 1 (Case Management Order No. 1) at 2-3.

5 The Recommended Order further incorrectly assumes that “plaintiffs should already have  
6 produced [this information] with their PPF or PFS forms.” *Id.*, Ex. 10 (R.O.) at 6. This assumption  
7 is inaccurate as Plaintiffs have successfully limited discovery in this coordinated proceeding. While  
8 the PFS includes a question requiring disclosure of any communications with AHF, the PPF does  
9 not include such a question or any other question regarding communications with advocacy  
10 organizations such as AHF. *Compare id.*, Ex. 2 at Ex. B (PFS) at 42, *with id.*, Ex. 2 at Ex. A (PPF)  
11 at 3-11. To date, Plaintiffs have provided PFSs for only 594 Plaintiffs in this coordinated  
12 proceeding. That is only 2.8% of Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs have also consistently worked to limit the  
13 number of Plaintiffs who must submit a PFS and have refused to expand that pool by any amount.  
14 *See, e.g., id.*, Ex. 3 (Plf. Opp. CMOs 15 and 16) at 4-5. Moreover, Plaintiffs’ counsel has admitted  
15 that Plaintiffs are “poor historians” when filling out the PFS. *See id.*, Ex. 6 (June 2, 2021 Hr. Tr.) at  
16 23:12-13). Given the unreliability of the PFS responses, discovery from AHF is crucial to permit  
17 Gilead to adequately assert its statute of limitations defenses.

18 Because the Recommended Order did not consider these facts, the Referee should at  
19 minimum amend the Recommended Order to permit Gilead to seek from AHF any Plaintiff names  
20 that appear on its mailing lists.

21 **III. Plaintiffs Lack Standing to Assert the Privacy Interests of Non-Plaintiffs.**

22 The Recommended Order also fails to address whether Plaintiffs have standing to assert a  
23 privacy interest on behalf of non-plaintiffs. Under California law, “the right of privacy is purely  
24 personal” and “[i]t cannot be asserted by anyone other than the person whose privacy has been  
25 invaded.” *See Moreno v. Hanford Sentinel, Inc.*, 172 Cal.App.4th 1125, 1131 (2009). In other

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26 <sup>1</sup> Should the Referee deny Gilead’s motion for reconsideration, then Gilead requests that it be  
27 allowed to serve interrogatories on all Plaintiffs asking whether any Plaintiff has received  
28 communications from AHF.

1 words, Plaintiffs cannot assert a privacy right on behalf of non-plaintiffs. Plaintiffs also cannot  
2 evade waiver of their own privacy rights by asserting the privacy interests of third parties. Thus, the  
3 Referee should reconsider the Recommended Order in light of the fact that Plaintiffs lack standing.

4 **IV. The Protective Order Would Protect Any Privacy Interest.**

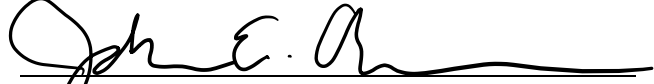
5 Even if Plaintiffs could establish that a protected privacy interest exists and that such an  
6 interest was properly asserted, Request No. 1 is not a serious intrusion of that privacy interest  
7 because the protective order in this coordinated proceeding is sufficient to address any privacy  
8 concerns. In order to deny legitimate discovery based on the right to privacy, there must be a  
9 “threatened intrusion [of the privacy interest] that is serious.” *Williams*, 3 Cal.5th at 552; *see also*  
10 *Pioneer Elecs. (USA), Inc. v. Sup. Ct.*, 40 Cal. 4th 360, 371 (2007) (“[T]he invasion of privacy  
11 complained of must be ‘serious’ in nature, scope, and actual or potential impact to constitute an  
12 ‘egregious’ breach of social norms.”). If this threshold requirement is absent, then the court need not  
13 even balance the interests at stake. *See Williams*, 3 Cal.5th at 555. Request No. 1 does not seek any  
14 information about individuals on AHF’s mailing lists other than their name, and the protective order  
15 would preclude any party from disclosing those names outside this litigation. The Recommended  
16 Order deserves reconsideration because it fails to address the protective order at all and does not  
17 explain why it is insufficient to protect the alleged privacy interest at issue. *See City and County of*  
18 *San Francisco v. Uber Techs., Inc.*, 36 Cal.App.5th 66, 83-84 (2019) (holding that a protective order  
19 was sufficient to protect the privacy interests of drivers in their personally identifiable information  
20 and that the burden is on the party resisting disclosure “to demonstrate that the protective order is  
21 inadequate to protect its privacy interests”); *Alch v. Super. Ct.*, 165 Cal. App. 4th 1412, 1432 (2008)  
22 (finding that the “protective order [] assuag[ed] the privacy concerns”); *Hill v. Nat’l Collegiate*  
23 *Athletic Ass’n*, 7 Cal. 4th 1, 38 (1994) (“[I]f intrusion is limited and confidential information is  
24 carefully shielded from disclosure except to those who have a legitimate need to know, privacy  
25 concerns are assuaged.”).

26 **CONCLUSION**

27 For the foregoing reasons, Gilead respectfully requests that the Referee reconsider the  
28 Recommended Order, and deny Plaintiffs’ Motion to Quash.

1 Dated: August 9, 2021

SIDLEY AUSTIN LLP

2 By: 

3 Debra E. Pole

4 Joshua E. Anderson

5 *Counsel for Defendant Gilead Sciences, Inc.*

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1 **PROOF OF SERVICE**

2 STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
3 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES ) SS

4 I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18  
5 years and not a party to the within action. My business address is 555 West Fifth Street, Suite 4000,  
6 Los Angeles, California 90013.

7 On August 9, 2021, I served the foregoing document(s) described as: **DEFENDANT**  
8 **GILEAD SCIENCES, INC.’S NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR**  
9 **RECONSIDERATION OF REFEREE’S RECOMMENDED ORDER NO. 19: MOTIONS TO**  
10 **QUASH, AND TO MODIFY, DEPOSITION SUBPOENA FOR PRODUCTION OF**  
11 **BUSINESS RECORDS TO AIDS HEALTHCARE FOUNDATION** on all interested parties in  
12 this action as follows:

- 13  (VIA FILE & SERVEXPRESS) I served the document(s) listed above electronically  
14 on all interested parties through the File & ServeXpress website pursuant to the instructions  
15 on the website.  
16  (VIA ACCESS.JAMSADR.COM) I served the document(s) listed above  
electronically on all interested parties through the ACCESS JAMS ADR website pursuant to  
the instructions on the website.

17 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing  
18 is true and correct.

19 Executed on August 9, 2021, at Los Angeles, California.

20   
21 \_\_\_\_\_  
Diana DeOrio