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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CHARLES MATTHEW ERHART, an individual; and DOES 1-25, inclusive,
Plaintiff,
v.
BOFI FEDERAL BANK, a federal savings bank,
Defendant.

Case No.: **15cv2287 BAS (NLS)**
consolidated with 15cv2353 BAS (NLS)

ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO QUASH BOFI'S SUBPOENA TO TESTIFY AT A DEPOSITION

[Dkt. No. 75 in 15cv2353]

BOFI FEDERAL BANK, a federal savings bank,
Plaintiff,
v.
CHARLES MATTHEW ERHART, an individual; and DOES 1-25, inclusive,
Defendant.

1 This case involves cross actions between Charles Erhart, an internal auditor, and
2 his former employer BofI Federal Bank (BofI). Erhart filed a whistleblower and
3 retaliation action against BofI. BofI countered with its own lawsuit based on Erhart
4 allegedly stealing confidential information from BofI and disseminating it.

5 Before this court is third-party Carol Gillam's Motion to Quash the Subpoena
6 served on her by BofI. Carol Gillam is the attorney representing Charles Erhart. Gillam
7 argues that BofI's alleged need to depose her is outweighed by the risk of disclosing
8 privileged and protected work product information, and that there are other available
9 sources for the information. BofI argues that Gillam's deposition is necessary to
10 determine what confidential information Gillam—as an agent for Erhart—disclosed to
11 third parties. For the following reasons, the court **GRANTS** Gillam's motion to quash.

12 **I. Background.**

13 **A. Factual Basis for the Underlying Actions.**

14 This case arises from a whistleblower retaliation action commenced under the
15 Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer
16 Protection Act, and California state law. Case No. 15cv2287, Erhart's First Amended
17 Complaint (Erhart FAC), Dkt. No. 32. BofI employed Erhart as an internal auditor at its
18 headquarters in San Diego, California. Erhart FAC ¶ 3. After Erhart discovered conduct
19 he believed was unlawful, he reported the issue to BofI's chain of command. *Id.* Erhart
20 alleges that rather than being thanked for reporting unlawful activity, he was threatened,
21 harassed, and ultimately fired. *Id.* Subsequently, Erhart filed a complaint against BofI
22 under federal and state whistleblower protection provisions. Erhart FAC ¶¶ 77, 90, 101.

23 Erhart alleges he was wrongfully terminated because BofI retaliated against him
24 for reporting unlawful activity to the government. Erhart FAC ¶80. Upon filing the
25 complaint, BofI alleges that Erhart publicly disclosed confidential information to the New
26 York Times (NYT). Case No. 15cv2353, BofI FAC, Dkt. No. 12 ¶ 46. By the next day,
27 BofI's stock price plummeted 30.2%. *Id.* On October 19, 2015, BofI filed a countersuit,
28 alleging that Erhart violated the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act for publishing BofI's

1 confidential information and deleting hundreds of files from his company-issued laptop.
2 BofI FAC ¶¶ 65, 94. BofI did not name Erhart’s counsel as a defendant in that case.

3 **B. Relevant Procedural History.**

4 On November 10, 2015, the district judge granted the parties’ joint motion for a
5 temporary restraining order (TRO) against Erhart. Case No. 15cv2353, TRO, Dkt. No.
6 10. Under the TRO, Erhart and his agents were restrained from disclosing, copying,
7 destroying, deleting, or altering any confidential information from BofI. TRO, p.2.¹
8 Erhart was also ordered to return any confidential information under his possession,
9 custody, or control. *Id.* The court also signed off on the parties’ agreement that allowed
10 (1) a pre-answer limited deposition of Erhart; and (2) BofI to serve third-party subpoenas
11 to determine whether any person aside from Erhart disclosed BofI’s confidential
12 information. Case No. 15cv2353, Nov. 18, 2015 Order, Dkt. No. 19, p.2.

13 At the deposition Erhart testified that he did not share BofI’s confidential
14 information with the NYT and turned over only select documents to federal regulators.
15 Case No. 15cv2353, Jt. Mtn. Discovery Dispute, Dkt. No. 39-8 (Gillam Decl. ¶¶6). He
16 also cooperated in allowing the bank to have forensic auditors inspect his computer. *Id.* ¶
17 7. Erhart further testified that he feared the bank would destroy the information, so he
18 sent it to his mother, who never looked at it. Case No. 15cv2353, Jt. Mtn. Discovery
19 Dispute, Dkt. No. 39-11 (Erhart Decl. ¶¶ 76-81).

20 BofI suspects that Erhart’s attorney, Carol Gillam, was complicit in disseminating
21 BofI’s confidential information to the NYT and other third parties. Case No. 15cv2353,
22 Joint Motion for Discovery Dispute, Dkt. No. 39, p.6. BofI served a subpoena on Gillam
23 demanding production of her non-privileged communications with the media and other
24 third parties regarding BofI. *Id.* Gillam objected to all requests. Case No. 15cv2353, Jt.
25 Mtn. for Discovery Dispute, Dkt. No. 39-7 (Ex. E to Cronthall Decl.).

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28 ¹ All page number cites are to the CM/ECF page number.

1 Specifically, BofI's subpoena sought Gillam's communications with: (1) the NYT;
2 (2) Peter Eavis, writer for the NYT; (3) Seeking Alpha, Inc., an investment blog favored
3 by short sellers; (4) people that write articles for submission to Seeking Alpha; (5) people
4 seeking or sharing information on BofI, such as brokerage firms, short sellers, investors,
5 law firms, investigators, and others; and (6) any person during the time period between
6 September 23, 2013, to the present. Case No. 15cv2353, Apr. 26, 2016 Order, pp.3-4.
7 After reviewing Gillam's objections in a discovery motion, the court ordered Gillam to
8 produce all documents in her possession, custody and control that were responsive to the
9 subpoena. *Id.* at 10. The court noted:

10 Regarding her suspicion that BofI is trying to turn her into a
11 witness in this case so as to sabotage her attorney-client
12 relationship with Erhart, the documents sought are simply
13 documents *that do not require her testimony. At this point* the
14 court finds that any threat to Gillam's attorney-client
15 relationship is conjecture, and there is not enough evidence to
16 quash the subpoena based on Gillam's suspicion.

17 *Id.* at 9 (emphasis added).

18 Gillam produced her communications with the NYT, as well as her responses to
19 public inquiries after the lawsuit was filed; she sent the complaint to callers who
20 requested it. Gillam Decl. ¶¶ 9-11; Gillam Reply Decl. ¶ 9. She also sent copies of the
21 filed complaint to family and colleagues. *Id.* She says she did not disclose any
22 confidential information. *Id.* Meanwhile, BofI claims that these emails are evidence of
23 Gillam's dissemination of confidential information. *See, e.g.,* Opp'n, p.4.

24 The document production shows that Gillam began communicating with Peter
25 Eavis, a reporter for the NYT, in May 2015. Case No. 15cv2353, Gillam Document
26 Production, Dkt. No. 56-2, p.1.² They continued their communications until Eavis

27 ² BofI did not include a copy of Gillam's document production with this motion but
28 instead refers to the document production filed in support of its supplemental brief for

1 authored an article that the NYT published on August 22, 2015, entitled, *An Internet*
2 *Mortgage Provider Reaps the Rewards of Lending Boldly*, which highlighted BofI's
3 lending strategies and noted that two internal auditors left the bank. *Id.*, pp.2-6; Case No.
4 15cv2353, Dkt. No. 7-21. Later, on October 13, 2015, Gillam sent Eavis a copy of the
5 publicly-filed complaint.³ *Id.*, pp.7-8. After the complaint was filed, Gillam sent the
6 complaint to short sellers Citron Research (*Id.*, p.9), Ascent Capital, LLC (*Id.*, pp.11-12),
7 GrizzlyRock Capital (*Id.*, p.13), Eric DeLamarter (*Id.*, p.18), and friends or colleagues
8 (*Id.*, pp.10, 14-17). She sent out the complaint in response to "people who called and
9 asked for them including third parties, such as the media and interested callers." Gillam
10 Reply Decl. ¶ 9. The emails do not include information other than the publicly-filed
11 complaint.

12 **C. Gillam's Deposition Subpoena.**

13 After reviewing the dozen or so documents that Gillam produced in response to the
14 subpoena, BofI subpoenaed Gillam to testify at a deposition. BofI believes that only a
15 deposition of Gillam will reveal the content and extent of her disclosures to non-regulator
16 third parties. Opp'n, pp.1, 2. BofI believes that Gillam and Erhart "were part of the short
17 seller conspiracy to manipulate BofI's stock price." *Id.* Gillam asked BofI to withdraw
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20 BofI's amended motion for preliminary injunction heard by Judge Bashant. Judge
21 Bashant denied the motion and dissolved the temporary restraining order (TRO) and the
22 supplemental TRO. Judge Bashant denied the motion for preliminary injunction because
23 BofI did not demonstrate it was likely to suffer irreparable harm, noting that BofI's claim
24 that Erhart is in contact with anonymous investment bloggers who are tracking BofI is
25 speculative because there is no indication the bloggers received information beyond what
26 is contained in the publicly-filed complaint. Case No. 15cv2353, Sept. 7, 2017 Order,
27 Dkt. 70, p.19.

28 ³ BofI notes that Gillam sent Eavis an email at 1:22 p.m. on October 13, 2015 that
attached a "pre-filing copy" of the complaint, where Gillam told Eavis not to contact BofI
"until I have confirmation the filing went through (should be shortly)." Case No.
15cv2353, Dkt. No. 56-2, pp.9-10. The court's record shows the complaint was filed at
2:05 p.m. that day. There is no indication that the complaint Eavis received was different
than the one that Gillam filed.

1 the deposition subpoena, arguing that the only purpose it could serve is to help BofI build
2 a case against Erhart and her. Mem. Ps&As, p.8; Reply, p.1. BofI refused to withdraw it,
3 and then Gillam filed this motion to quash.

4 **II. Discussion.**

5 **A. Procedural Compliance.**

6 BofI complains that the motion to quash should be denied for failure to meet and
7 confer. The court notes that counsel exchanged emails and that they are not located in
8 the same county and thus need not meet and confer in person. Further, Gillam is not a
9 party to this litigation, so she was not expressly bound by Judge Stormes' procedural
10 chambers rules that govern resolution of discovery disputes. The noticed motion is
11 properly before this court, and the court denies BofI's request to deny it on procedural
12 grounds.

13 **B. Legal Standard on Third-Party Discovery.**

14 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure allow parties to obtain discovery regarding
15 "any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to any party's claim or defense and
16 proportional to the needs of the case." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). For discovery purposes,
17 relevance is construed more broadly than discovery for trial. *Garneau v. City of Seattle*,
18 147 F.3d 802, 812 (9th Cir. 1998). This same broad scope of discovery applies to
19 subpoenas. *Amini Innovation Corp v. McFerran Home Furnishings Inc.*, 300 F.R.D. 406,
20 4099 (C.D. Cal. 2014). A subpoena, however, must be quashed if it requires disclosure
21 of privileged information or subjects a person to an undue burden. Fed. R. Civ. P.
22 45(d)(3)(A)(iii)(iv). Courts must weigh the burden imposed on a subpoenaed party
23 against the value of the information the subpoena seeks. *Moon v. SCP Pool Corp.*, 232
24 F.R.D. 633, 637 (C.D. Cal. 2005).

25 **C. Subpoenaing Opposing Counsel.**

26 The Eighth Circuit developed a test on the appropriateness of deposing opposing
27 counsel that has been expressly adopted by several other circuits and this district. *Shelton*
28 *v. Am. Motors Corp.*, 805 F.2d 1323 (8th Cir. 1986); *see Am. Cas. Co. of Reading, Pa. v.*

1 *Krieger*, 160 F.R.D. 582, 585, 588 (S.D. Cal. 1995) (applying *Shelton* test) and *Textron*
2 *Financial Corp. v. Gallegos*, 2016 WL 4169128, *2 (S.D. Cal. Aug. 5, 2016) (stating
3 “*Shelton* is generally considered the leading authority, and has been adopted in this
4 district”) and *Townsend v. Imperial County*, 2014 WL 2090689, *2 (S.D. Cal. May 19,
5 2014) (stating “The most recent and analogous cases from the Southern District of
6 California apply *Shelton*”) and *Light Salt Investments, LP v. Fisher*, 2013 WL 3205918
7 (S.D. Cal. June 24, 2013) (applying *Shelton* test); *see also Mass. Mutual Life. Ins. Co. v.*
8 *Cerf.*, 177 F.R.D. 472, 479 (N.D. Cal. 1998) (stating that *Shelton* “is generally regarded
9 as the leading case on attorney depositions”). *Shelton* notes that while counsel is not
10 totally immune from being deposed, the court viewed the practice “as a negative
11 development in the area of litigation, and one that should be employed only in limited
12 circumstances.” *Shelton*, 805 F.2d at 1327.

13 A party moving to quash a subpoena normally has the burden of persuasion.
14 *Moon*, 232 F.R.D. at 637. But under *Shelton* the burden shifts, as the party seeking
15 opposing counsel’s deposition must show it needs the deposition by demonstrating these
16 factors:

17 (1) no other means exist to obtain the information other than to
18 depose opposing counsel [citation omitted]; (2) the information
19 sought is relevant and nonprivileged; and (3) the information is
20 crucial to the preparation of the case.

21 *Shelton*, 805 F.2d at 1327. Accordingly, BofI bears the burden to show Gillam’s
22 deposition satisfies the *Shelton* test. *Id.*; *see Am. Cas. Co. of Reading*, 160 at 588.

23 **1. Other Means to Obtain the Information.**

24 A party must demonstrate that the information it seeks through opposing counsel’s
25 deposition is not obtainable from any other source. *Shelton*, 805 F.2d at 1327. BofI
26 argues that this information is not available from other sources because only Gillam can
27 identify all third parties with whom she communicated, and she is the only person who
28 has complete knowledge of her communications.

1 As for the identity of all third parties, Gillam already produced documents that
2 identify the third parties with whom she communicated regarding Erhart’s complaint.
3 Gillam Decl. ¶ 9. BofI points to no evidence that suggests Gillam communicated with
4 other third parties regarding the complaint. BofI’s suspicion that “Erhart and Gillam
5 were part of the short seller conspiracy to manipulate BofI’s stock price” is not sufficient
6 to overcome the significant burden it has to show that no other available sources of
7 information exist. *See* Opp’n, p.4. Further, it assumes that Gillam, an officer of the
8 court, failed to fully respond to the discovery ordered by this court.

9 BofI next contends that Gillam’s deposition is necessary because she “is the only
10 person who possesses complete knowledge regarding her own communications.” Opp’n,
11 p.10. To attempt to meet the burden, BofI simply states that “given the extent of her
12 communications, there is reason to believe that Gillam may have had telephone calls or
13 meeting with third parties with whom she did not exchange written communications.”
14 Opp’n, p.11. But BofI points to no evidence as to why Gillam would have sent certain
15 short sellers the complaint via email but only communicate via telephone with other short
16 sellers without any written follow-up.

17 As evidence that Gillam failed to produce at least one email, BofI points to “Eavis’
18 October 15, 2015 *New York Times*’ article [that] included a quote from Gillam that the
19 article notes was provided to Eavis ‘in an email.’” Opp’n, p.11.⁴ This purported email in
20 question was not included in Gillam’s document production. Gillam addresses the article
21 by saying that the quote in question does not disclose any confidential information.
22 Reply, p.7. The court finds that this suspected non-produced email does not help BofI
23 satisfy its burden that there are no other available sources for this information. First, the
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26 ⁴ The alleged excerpt from the Peter Eavis article states: “Carol L. Gillam, Mr. Erhart’s
27 lawyer, denied that she or Mr. Erhart had received money from investors to finance the
28 lawsuit. ‘I can’t even imagine someone suggesting that about me or my Boy Scout
client! Except, of course, Greg Garrabrants!’ Ms. Gillam wrote in an email.” Cronthall
Decl. ¶ 9.

1 court has no context for the quote because BofI lays it out in a declaration of counsel and
2 does not attach the actual article. *See* Cronthall Decl. ¶ 9. Second, there are other
3 potential sources for this information. Third, BofI could have followed up on Gillam’s
4 second document production with a request for this email instead of allowing some
5 months to pass by before trying to obtain this information via a deposition of counsel.
6 The court finds this quote to be insufficient for BofI to meet its significant burden of
7 showing that no other sources of the information exist.

8 Finally, BofI argues that Gillam inserted herself into this litigation and “should
9 have considered the possibility that she would become a witness before she engaged in
10 numerous third party communications and voluntarily interjected herself into the effort to
11 disseminate Erhart’s theories beyond the regulators and the Court.” *Opp’n*, p.12. Here,
12 BofI conflates responses to media inquiries with active dissemination of allegedly
13 confidential information; if this were the case, consider the impact such a principle would
14 have on any press statements made by any attorneys concerning active litigation. And
15 even if this baseless assertion were considered true and Gillam was considered a witness,
16 it still would not bestow her with “exclusive information” over the requested information.
17 *See Opp’n*, p.13.

18 In sum, Gillam provided a document production with the names and contact
19 information for third parties. BofI does not show any reason why the other parties to the
20 communications could not provide the same information that Gillam could provide. It is
21 insufficient to show that Gillam’s deposition is the most convenient source of the
22 information. Accordingly, BofI does not meet its burden in showing that the requested
23 information is unavailable from other sources.

24 ***2. Relevance and Privilege Status of the Information.***

25 Addressing the second *Shelton* factor, this court already found that Gillam’s
26 communications with third parties are relevant:

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1 Applying the liberal standard of Rule 26, the court finds the
2 documents sought here are relevant to the claims in this case.
3 Even though Gillam is not a named defendant, she is Erhart’s
4 attorney and thus is acting as his agent. The major factual issue
5 of this case— whether and to what extent Erhart or any of his
6 agents disseminated BofI’s confidential information—is the
7 heart of most, if not all, the claims asserted. Communications
8 regarding BofI with The New York Times or any other
9 reporters or third parties are relevant to whether and what extent
10 Erhart disseminated any confidential information belonging to
11 BofI. This finding applies to communications both *to* and *from*
12 Gillam, as any communications to her may speak to the nature
13 of any information that Gillam provided as well as to the
14 identity of any recipients of that information. The court thus
15 overrules Gillam’s relevance objection.

16 Case No. 15cv2353, Dkt. No. 44, pp.5-6 (emphasis in original). In response to this
17 discovery order, Gillam produced all documents in her possession. But nothing in the
18 documents indicate that Gillam disseminated *confidential* information to third parties or
19 that further information exists.

20 While the nature and extent of Gillam’s communications with third parties may be
21 non-privileged, deposing Gillam on her already-produced documents runs the risk of
22 involving privilege objections and collateral matters not relevant to the litigation:

23 Taking the deposition of opposing counsel not only disrupts the
24 adversarial system and lowers the standards of the profession,
25 but it also adds to the already burdensome time and costs of
26 litigation. It is not hard to imagine additional pretrial delays to
27 resolve work-product and attorney-client objections, as well as
28 delays to resolve collateral issues raised by the attorney's
testimony. Finally, the practice of deposing opposing counsel
detracts from the quality of client representation. Counsel
should be free to devote his or her time and efforts to preparing
the client's case without fear of being interrogated by his or her
opponent. Moreover, the “chilling effect” that such practice will
have on the truthful communications from the client to the
attorney is obvious.

1 *Shelton*, 805 F.2d at 1327. BofI relies on suspicion to justify its request for additional
2 information. In light of BofI failing to show that this information is unavailable from
3 other sources, the frowned-upon practice of deposing opposing counsel except when
4 absolutely necessary and the potential for compromising the quality of client
5 representation in this case, the court finds that the potential intrusion on attorney-client
6 privilege and the burden Erhart would bear in this situation weigh against the utility of
7 deposing Gillam.

8 **3. Importance of Information to Preparation of the Case.**

9 In the final *Shelton* factor BofI must show that the information sought is crucial to
10 the preparation of its case. *Shelton*, 805 F.2d at 1327. It argues that further information
11 on Gillam’s third-party communications are crucial to its claim of dissemination of
12 BofI’s confidential information. But BofI fails to establish a link between Gillam and the
13 alleged dissemination of *confidential* information. Nothing in Gillam’s document
14 production shows that her communications with third parties involved confidential
15 information.

16 To support its argument that Gillam disseminated confidential information, BofI
17 points to an email from Peter Eavis to Gillam where he asks her to comment on a non-
18 public SEC subpoena to BofI.⁵ Case No. 15cv2353, Dkt. No. 56-2, p.6. But there is no
19 indication that Eavis learned of this subpoena from Gillam, and Gillam did not respond to
20 his request for comment. Further, Gillam states that the SEC subpoena in question was
21 already publicly available and the subject firm had a loan through BofI. Gillam Reply
22 Decl. ¶ 8.

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26 ⁵ In an August 19, 2015 email from Eavis to Gillam, Eavis wrote, “What might help my
27 continuing efforts to include [information on the SEC subpoena on Elm] is if you are
28 willing to go on the record and assert that BofI did not initially properly comply with the
SEC’s subpoena.” The next day, Gillam responded and did not offer to go on the record
and make such an assertion.

1 The heart of BofI’s case concerns the alleged dissemination of confidential
2 information. That question to Gillam has been asked and answered through her
3 document production. Even the district judge noted the speculative nature of BofI’s
4 claims regarding an alleged conspiracy with short sellers:

5 BofI’s claim at oral argument that Erhart is in contact with
6 anonymous investment bloggers who are tracking public court
7 filings involving BofI is similarly speculative. [Citation
8 omitted.] To illustrate, several weeks after Erhart commenced
9 the Whistleblower Retaliation Action, an anonymous
10 investment blogger published an article incorporating Erhart’s
11 allegations on *SeekingAlpha*^a, a crowd-sourced investment
12 research website. (*Id.*) BofI argues the author’s explicit use of
13 Erhart’s allegations “suggests that [the author] may have been
14 in contact with Erhart (or Erhart’s attorney) prior to the
15 publication of his article.” (Towill Decl. ¶ 10, ECF No. 30-3.)
16 However, the Court has another theory: the author read Erhart’s
17 publicly-filed complaint. There is no indication that the author
18 obtained information beyond that already in publicly-filed
19 pleadings. This type of speculation does not satisfy BofI’s
20 burden of demonstrating a likelihood of irreparable harm in the
21 absence of preliminary relief.

22 Case No. 15cv2353, Order Denying Preliminary Injunction, Dkt. No. 70, p.19. In sum,
23 having reviewed Gillam’s document production, the court does not see a link between
24 non-defendant Gillam and BofI’s claim against Erhart for dissemination of confidential
25 information. Such a tenuous tie cannot justify a deposition of Gillam.

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1 **III. Conclusion.**

2 The court finds that the speculative basis for potentially intruding on Erhart’s
3 attorney-client relationship is insufficient to justify a deposition of opposing counsel
4 Carol Gillam, especially where BofI has not met its burden to show that the information
5 is unavailable elsewhere. The court therefore **GRANTS** the motion to quash the
6 subpoena on Carol Gillam.

7 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

8 Dated: March 2, 2017

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10 Hon. Nita L. Stormes
11 United States Magistrate Judge
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