

# **Attorney Client Privilege**

May 22 | Jitsuro Morishita

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# Webinar開始の前に

# 音声について

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#### CLE

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# 技術的なサポートが必要な場合

- Webex ヘルプセンターをご参照ください https://help.webex.com/ja-jp
- 音声が聞こえない場合
   https://help.webex.com/ja-jp/article/ela6i8/ミーティングまたはウェビナーに参加する前に音声とビデオの設定を選択する#id\_138213
- 上記で解決できない場合は、貴社 | T部門にお問い合わせください

# **Morgan Lewis**

# ATTORNEY-CLIENT PRIVILEGE



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# FRCP Rule 26. Duty to Disclose; General Provisions Governing Discovery

# (b) DISCOVERY SCOPE AND LIMITS.

(1) Scope in General. Unless otherwise limited by court order, the scope of discovery is as follows:

Parties may obtain discovery regarding any **nonprivileged matter** that is **relevant to any party's claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case**, considering the importance of the issues at stake in the action, the amount in controversy, the parties' relative access to relevant information, the parties' resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit. Information within this scope of discovery need not be admissible in evidence to be discoverable.

# **Basic Policy**

- By assuring confidentiality, the privilege encourages clients to make "full and frank" disclosures to their attorneys, who are then better able to provide candid advice and effective representation, "thereby promote broader public interests in the observance of law and administration of justice."
- Privilege is an evidentiary matter rather than duty of confidentiality.
   The privilege only protects communications reflecting a request for or a provision of legal advice, but "does not protect disclosure of facts"

- Upjohn Co. v. U.S., 449 U.S. 383 (1981)

# **Attorney Client Privilege**

# Restatement of the Law Governing Lawyers

- (i) A communication;
- (ii) made between **privileged persons**;
- (ii) in confidence;
- (iii)for the purpose of seeking, obtaining or **providing legal**assistance to the client

# What is "CONFIDENTIALITY"?

# "Need to Know" Test

- "The key concept here is need to know. While involvement of an unnecessary third person in attorney-client communications destroys confidentiality, involvement of third persons to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary to further the purpose of the legal consultation preserves confidentiality of communication."
  - U.S. v. United Shoe Machinery Corp., 391 U.S. 244 (1968)

# Bengoshi/Benrishi Privilege

# **Amendment of Code of Civil Procedure (1998)**

**第百九十七条** 次に掲げる場合には、証人は、証言を拒むことができる。

二 医師、歯科医師、薬剤師、医薬品販売業者、助産師、**弁護士(外国法事務弁護士を含む。) 弁理士**、弁護人、公証人、宗教、祈祷若しくは祭祀の職にある者又はこれらの職にあった者 が**職務上知り得た事実で黙秘すべきものについて尋問を受ける場合** 

第二百二十条 次に掲げる場合には、文書の所持者は、その提出を拒むことができない。

四 前三号に掲げる場合のほか、文書が次に掲げるもののいずれにも該当しないとき。

ハ 第百九十七条第一項第二号に規定する事実又は同項第三号に規定する事項で、<br/>
黙秘の義務が免除されていないものが記載されている文書

# In re Queen's Univ. at Kingston (Fed. Cir. 2017)

- We find, consistent with Rule 501 of the Federal Rules of Evidence, that a patent-agent privilege is justified "in the light of reason and experience."
- We therefore recognize a patent-agent privilege extending to communications with non-attorney patent agents when those agents are acting within the agent's authorized practice of law before the Patent Office.



# **Work Product Doctrine**

# 26(b)(3) Trial Preparation: Materials.

- (A) Documents and Tangible Things. Ordinarily, a party may not discover documents and tangible things that are prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial by or for another party or its representative (including the other party's attorney, consultant, surety, indemnitor, insurer, or agent). But, subject to Rule 26(b)(4), those materials may be discovered if:
  - (i) they are otherwise discoverable under Rule 26(b)(1); and
  - (ii) the party shows that it has substantial need for the materials to prepare its case and cannot, without undue hardship, obtain their substantial equivalent by other means.

# **Work Product Doctrine**

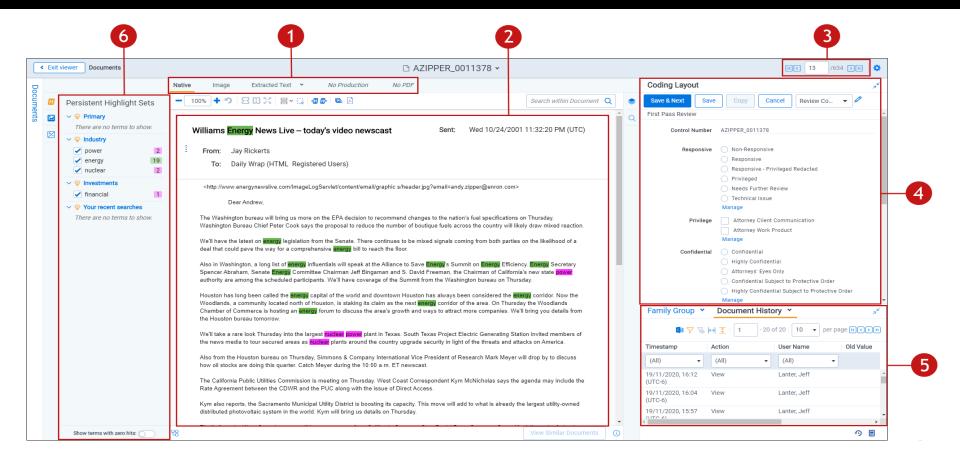
- Ordinarily, a party may not discover documents and tangible things of another party that are prepared in anticipation of impending or ongoing litigation
- Materials are otherwise discoverable under Rule 26(b)(2); [if] it has substantial need for the materials to prepare its case; and cannot, without undue hardship, obtain their substantial equivalent by other means.
- Court "must protect against disclosure of the mental impressions, conclusions, opinions, or legal theories of a party's attorney or other representative concerning the litigation."

# **Work Product Doctrine**

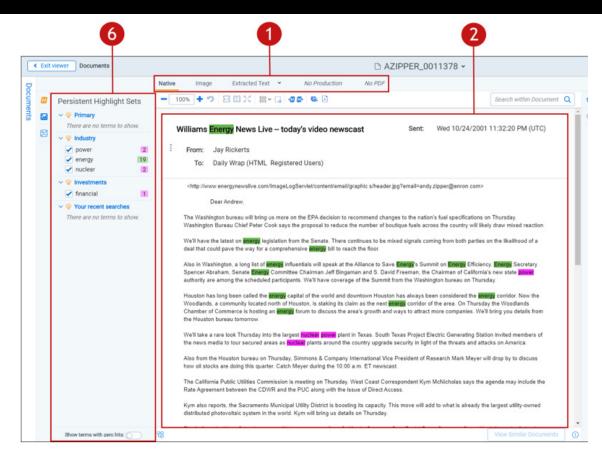
- Treat any documents prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial involving "Attorneys" as Work Products
- Documents prepared in-house under instructions by "Attorneys" prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial may also qualify as Work Products, as long as the Confidentiality is not waived
- Make sure to evidence involvement or instructions of "Attorneys" in order to later claim application of Work Product Doctrine



# **Document Review**



# **Document Review**



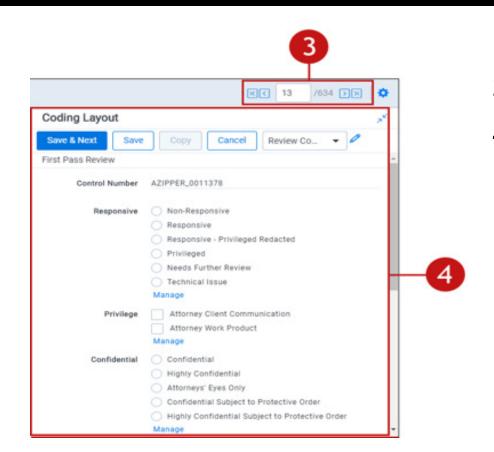
- 1. Viewer tabs
- 2. Viewer
- 6. Persistent Highlight card

# **Privilege and Confidential Mark**

Confidential Document Attorney-Client Privilege

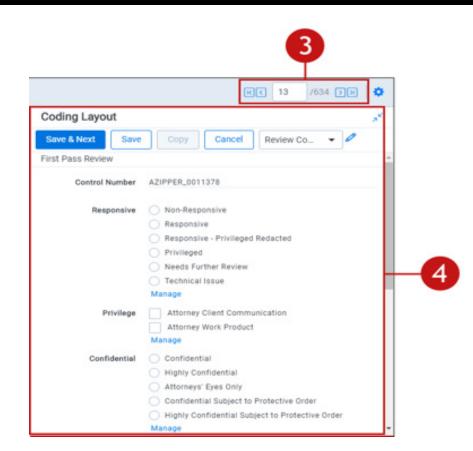
- Mark itself does not have imminent legal effect
- Mark will be useful to extract potential privileged documents
- Mark may be used to show the party's intent to protect as privileged document

# **Document Review**



- 3. Navigation
- 4. Coding card

# **Document Review**



# • Responsive Review

 Determine based on the **Scope** of Request for Production ("RFP") of documents received from opposing party

# • Privilege Review

Determine based on Involvement of legal counsel

# Confidentiality Review

 Determine based on Confidentiality of the document and Protective Order

# **Privilege Review**

#### Model Categorical Privilege Log

1 3/11/2012 - Email, PDF Attorneys: K. Currie, Esq.; S. Salem, Communications with outside counsel providing, Esq.; E. Mendola, Esq.; E. P. Fernandez, Esq.; E. Mendola, Esq.; E. Durbury, Esq. (Smith and Klue LLP); K. Currie, Esq. (Clent: M. Salem; K. O'Shex; J. Martir; C. Dew; F. Zeigler; M. Moore; E. Andrews; A. Skar; A. Chen; J. Ginter; F. Tregfac, B. Parkx; R. Thorne; V. Andersor; H. Dickey; C. Vega; M. McIntodt, B. Carrol; E. Schmitt; B. Newbarn; S. Turner; J. Rose; C. Whalen; C. Actor, D. Holmes; K. Stewart; J. Ginter; F. Tregfa Qualified Third-Parties: H. Smith (Accountants LLP), D. Jones (Consultant)	Category No.	Date Range <sup>1</sup>	Document Type	Sender(s)/Recipient(s)/Copyee(s)	Category Description	Privilege Justification	Documents Withheld (Total Documents: 454) <sup>2</sup>	Documents Withheld, Including Families <sup>2</sup>
				Esq.; E. Mendola, Esq.; F. Femandez, Esq.; J. Driscotl, Esq.; T. Durbury, Esq. (Smith and Kline LLP); K. Currie, Esq. Client: M. Salem; K. O'Shen; J. Martin; C. Dew; F. Zeigler; M. Moone; E. Andrews; A. Skar; A. Cheu; J. Gister; F. Tregfact, Parks; R. Thornus; V. Anderson; H. Dickey; C. Vega; M. McIntosh; B. Carrot, E. Schmitt; B. Newburn; S. Turner; J. Rose; C. Whalen; C. Acton; D. Holmes; K. Stewart; J. Gister; F. Tregfa Qualified Third-Parties: H. Smith (Accountants LLP), D. Jones (Consultant)	requesting or reflecting legal advice regarding easement and operating agreement negotiations with Heights Building Ltd.	Attorney Work Product	325	415

# **Privilege Review**

Row #	Description	Date	Pgs	Int/RFP	Privilege Asserted	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ET AL V. SF ET AL PRIVILEGE LOG
	Box 1 of zone litigation file for McIntosh claim	10/30/06			Prepared in anticipation	USARIGSBY00000114PRIV
1	- 24-z178-602	04/09	2467	RFP 01	of litigation	USARIGSBY00002580PRIV
2	Box 2 of zone litigation file for McIntosh claim - 24-z178-602	10/30/06 - 04/09	2728	RFP 01	Prepared in anticipation of litigation	USARIGSBY00002581PRIV - USARIGSBY00005308PRIV
3	Box 3 of zone litigation file for McIntosh claim - 24-z178-602	10/30/06 - 04/09	2766	RFP 01	Prepared in anticipation of litigation	USARIGSBY00005309PRIV - USARIGSBY00008074PRIV

# **Practical Tip**

- Be mindful how your document may be protected under privilege and how it may be listed on the Privilge Log
- Get an US attorney involved as soon as there is a possibility the conflict may escalate into litigation
- Involvement of US attorney on daily basis (where litigation is imminent) may be useful in securing privilege by establishing Attorney-Agent relationship
- Involve Benrishi employee in the process as much as possible

# **Designing FTO Policies**

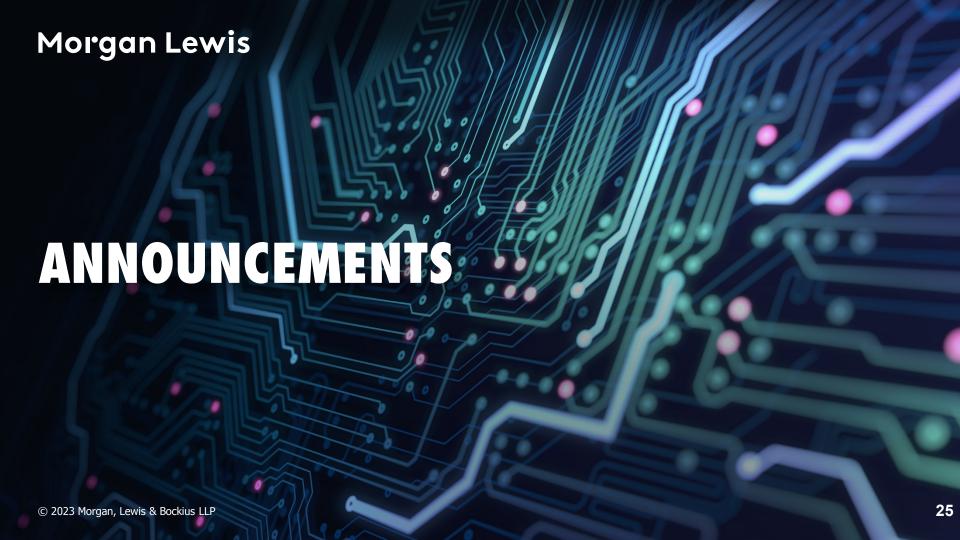
# What does an ideal FTO look like to minimize the risk?

- a) Perform prior art search on **products under R&D** and identify relevant claims
- b) Perform <u>detailed non-infringement and invalidity analysis</u> on the relevant claims **involving attorneys** (A-C Privilege)
- c) Obtain **attorney opinions** of non-infringement and invalidity on the relevant claims (willful infringement)
- d) Consider **design around options** on the relevant claims
- e) Consider **obtaining a license** on the relevant claims

# **Designing FTO**

Perform <u>detailed non-infringement and invalidity analysis</u> on the relevant claims **involving attorneys** (a-c privilege)

- ✓ Schedule annual or semi-annual meeting with attorneys where the non-infringement and invalidity analysis are reported.
  - **❖The analysis and reports may be covered by Attorney- Client Privilege**
  - ❖Inputs from attorneys would serve to improve the analysis
  - ❖Judgement could be made together with the attorney as to which relevant patent should be further analyzed (i.e. attorney opinion)



#### MAY.2023

#### THE INVENTION



Special Interview 侍映画で知財を知る!? 日越合作映画に向けて

#### 米国特許技術論争の論点整理

#### (5) マーキングされていない物品を発見した場合

「被疑侵害者は、自身が特許を実施していると考える物品 が特許権者またはそのライセンシーによってマーキングされ ていない状態で販売されている事実を特許権者に対して通知 すれば足り、……被疑侵害者がその責任を果たした場合には、 特定された製品が特許発明を実施していないことを証明する 責任は特許権者が負うことになる」 224

上記CAFC判例が示すとおり、権利行使を受けた被疑侵害 者が特許権者のマーキング義務違反を指摘して過去分の損害 賠償を免れるためには、マーキングされていない特許物品が 販売されていた証拠をつかむことが重要となります。

前述のとおり、マーキング義務違反は先特許権者までさか のぼって検討することが有効です。特許権発生後、どこかの 段階で特許権者もしくはそのライセンシーが特許物品の販売 行為を行っていないか測査し、具体的な証拠(実際のマーキ ングされていない製品等)を特許権者に突きつけることで、 過去分の損害賠償を免れられる可能性があります。

#### 知的財産なぞかけ

筆者の趣味である落語は誌面で演じられませんが、なぞかけなら ば、いけるかも!? ということで、今回は自作、次回以降はセミナー 受講者などから暮った知財にまつわるなぞかけをご紹介します。 お仕事の合間にクスっと笑っていただければ幸いです。

「因縁の白うさぎ」とかけまして「苦労を重ねた特許出願」とときます。 その心は、、、どちらもホウタイが分厚いでしょう。

本稿は筆者個人の資格で執筆したものであり、筆者の所属組織を 代表する意見等を述べたものではありません。

J.M. (法律事務所勤務)

#### もりした じつろう

ジョージワシントン大学ロースクール卒業、米国法務博士。 バイオニア(株)および富士フイルム(株)の知的財産部門にて 沙外・訴訟業務を担当し、両社で社長賞を受賞。モルガンル イス法律事務所東京オフィスにて特許出願、鑑定、ライセン ス交渉、特許訴訟、特許譲渡等の知財業務を主に担当し、 2021年パートナー就任。落語を演じるのを趣味としている。 2021年よりIP Webinar: Better Safe Than Sorryと難した セミナーを月例で主催し、各回200人前後の参加者と共に米 国特許紛争に対する備えについて議論を行っている。

- i 1 35 U.S. Code § 287(a)
- 註2 35 U.S. Code § 286 Time limitation on damages "Except as otherwise provided by law, no recovery shall be had for any infringement committed more than six years prior to the filing of the complaint or counterclaim for infringement in the action."
- iE 3 35 U.S. Code § 287(a)
- 11:4 Global Traffic Technologies LLC v. Morgan, 620 Fed. Appx. 895, 905 (Fed. Cir. 2015)
- il: 5 35 U.S. Code § 287(a)
- ili 6 Mfg. Res. Int'l v. CIVIQ Smartscapes, 397 F. Supp. 3d 560 (D. Del. 2019)
- il-7 Lubby Holdings LLC v. Chung. 11 F.4th 1355, 1359 (Fed. Cir. 2021)
- il 8 https://mri-inc.net/patents/
- ili 9 Maxwell v. J. Baker, Inc., 86 F.3d 1098, 1111 (Fed. Cir.
- i±10 American Medical Sys. Inc. v. Medical Eng'g Corp., 6 F.3d 1523, 1537 (Fed. Cir. 1993)
- 注11 US4624.060の図1

- 注12 注7の判例のp.1359参照
- 注13 注9の判例のp.1112参照
- i±14 Horatio Wash. Depot Techs. LLC v. Tolmar, Inc., Civil Action No. 17-1086-LPS (D. Del. 2018)
- #15 35 U.S. Code § 287(a)
- iE16 Grain Processing v. Am. Maize-Products, 185 F.3d 1341 (Fed. Cir. 1999)
- 注17 Arctic Cat Inc. v. Bombardier Recreational Prods. Inc., 950 F.3d 860 (Fed. Cir. 2020)
- #18 35 U.S. Code § 287(a)
- ili 19 Gart v. Logitech. Inc. 254 F.3d 1334, 1345 (Fed. Cir. 2001)
- 3E20 Bandag, Inc. v. Gerrard Tire Co., 704 F.2d 1578, 1581 (Fed. Cir. 1983)
- 注21 US4.774.839の図12および14
- i±22 Crown Packaging Tech., Inc. v. Rexam Beverage Can Co., 498 F. Supp. 2d 718 (D. Del. 2007)
- i±23 Crown Packaging Tech., Inc. v. Rexam Beverage Can Co., 559 F.3d 1308 (Fed. Cir. 2009)
- 注24 注7の判例のp.1359参照

# Patent Litigation Bootcamp: Better Safe than Sorry 2023

2023年10月開講予定の全6回の参加型セミナー(定員20名)

10月: Pleading / Scheduling Conference

11月: Contentions / IPR / Motion to Stay

12月: Discovery / Deposition Role Play

01月: Markman Hearing

02月: Dispositive Motions / Pretrial Motions

03月: Jury Trial Role Play / Appeal

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Kindly insert this code in the **pop-up survey** that will appear in a new browser tab after you exit out of this webinar.



# **IP Webinar Series: Better Safe than Sorry 2023**

No. 1: Important IP Cases (2023.01.23)

No. 2: Preamble (2023.03.13)

No. 3: A-C Privilege (2023.05.22)

### No. 4: Means Plus Function (2023.07.24)

No. 5: Extraterritorial Activity (2023.09.25)

No. 6: US Litigation Basics (2023.11.20)



# THANK YOU



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