I. INTRODUCTION

Before the Court is Defendant and Counter Claimant Elysium Health Inc.'s ("Elysium") motion for leave to file Third Amended Counterclaims and a First Amended Answer. (Dkts. 88 [Notice of Motion and Motion], 88-1[Memorandum of Points and Authorities, hereinafter "Mot."].) In connection with its motion, Elysium has also filed applications to file portions of the following documents under seal: (1) its memorandum of points and authorities in support of its motion, (2) its proposed Third Amended Counterclaims, and (4) its reply brief in support of its motion. (Dkt. 86, 94.) For the following reasons, Elysium's motion for leave to file Third Amended Counterclaims and a First Amended Answer is **GRANTED** and its applications to file under seal are **DENIED**.¹

II. MOTION FOR LEAVE TO AMEND

In its Second Amended Counterclaims, Elysium alleges that Plaintiff and Counter Defendant ChromaDex, Inc. ("ChromaDex") breached a contract called the Niagen Supply Agreement (the "NR Supply Agreement"). (Dkt. 65 [Second Amended Counterclaims] ¶¶ 61–80.) Elysium sells a dietary supplement called Basis, which combines the ingredients nicotinamide riboside and pterostilbene. (*Id.* ¶ 2.) Pursuant to the NR Supply Agreement, ChromaDex supplied Elysium with nicotinamide riboside.

¹ Having read and considered the papers presented by the parties, the Court finds this matter appropriate for disposition without a hearing. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 78; Local Rule 7-15. Accordingly, the hearing set for April 2, 2018, at 1:30 p.m. is hereby vacated and off calendar.

Elysium alleges in its Second Amended Counterclaims that ChromaDex breached two specific contractual provisions of the NR Supply Agreement. The first provision, "the MFN Provision," allegedly entitles Elysium to the most favorable prices on nicotinamide riboside relative to ChromaDex's other customers. (Id. ¶ 61.) The second provision, "the Exclusivity Provision," allegedly prohibits ChromaDex from selling or enabling others to sell a product substantially similar to Basis, i.e., a product combining nicotinamide riboside and pterostilbene. (Id. ¶ 63.)

Elysium seeks leave to file Third Amended Counterclaims and a First Amended Answer to add allegations, facts, and one affirmative defense related to ChromaDex's breach of the NR Supply Agreement. (*See generally* Mot.) First, Elysium seeks to add facts alleging that ChromaDex offered nicotinamide riboside to other customers at less than half the price offered to Elysium. (*Id.* at 2.) Second, Elysium seeks to add allegations claiming that ChromaDex sold nicotinamide riboside that was not in compliance with good manufacturing practices, and therefore breached another provision in the NR Supply Agreement, "the cGMP Provision." (*Id.*) Third, Elysium seeks to add allegations that ChromaDex failed to inform Elysium of critical information relating to its nicotinamide riboside, and therefore breached yet another provision, "the Product Purity Provision." (*Id.* at 3.) Finally, in light of ChromaDex's failure to inform, in violation of the Product Purity Provision, Elysium seeks to amend its Answer to add the affirmative defense of unclean hands. (*Id.*) Elysium indicates that these proposed amendments provide additional facts related to its breach of contract counterclaim and incorporates new information that Elysium learned through discovery. (*Id.* at 1.)

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15 provides that, except where amendment is allowed as a matter of course, "a party may amend its pleading only with the opposing party's written consent or the court's leave. The court should freely give leave when justice so requires." Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2). As a general matter, "leave to amend

should be granted with extreme liberality." *Petersen v. Boeing Co.*, 715 F.3d 276, 282 (9th Cir. 2013) (citation and quotations omitted). "Courts frequently use five factors to assess the propriety of a motion for leave to amend: (1) bad faith, (2) undue delay, (3) prejudice to the opposing party, (4) futility of amendment; and (5) whether plaintiff has previously amended his complaint." *Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962); *Allen v. City of Beverly Hills*, 911 F.2d 367, 373 (9th Cir. 1990). "[T]he consideration of prejudice to the opposing party [] carries the greatest weight." *Eminence Capital, LLC v. Aspeon, Inc.*, 316 F.3d 1048, 1052 (9th Cir. 2003).

ChromaDex objects to Elysium's motion on several bases. (*See generally* Dkt. 93 [Opposition].) First, ChromaDex claims that Elysium's new allegations are factually untrue, (*id.* at 19), and that Elysium has contractually waived its right to bring these new allegations, (*id.* at 21). These arguments do not justify denying Elysium leave to amend, however, because they attack the merits of Elysium's proposed allegations and are more appropriately raised in a dispositive motion.

ChromaDex also includes a diatribe against Elysium's purported history of gamesmanship and argues that Elysium's motion is brought in bad faith. (*Id.* at 20.) ChromaDex claims that Elysium stole ChromaDex's products and profits, waged a baseless challenge to ChromaDex's patent rights, and stealthily recruited two of ChromaDex's most knowledgeable employees. (*Id.*) ChromaDex fails to explain how this purported misbehavior is connected to Elysium's motion to amend its pleadings, however. It is not apparent how Elysium's purported gamesmanship in diverting ChromaDex's business and employees evidences Elysium's bad faith motive in amending its pleadings.

Finally, ChromaDex argues it will be prejudiced because Elysium unduly delayed in bringing new allegations that will alter the course of the litigation and require additional discovery. (*Id.* at 11.) ChromaDex estimates that the new allegations will require an additional three months of discovery and requests an extension of the discovery deadlines and trial if Elysium is granted leave to amend. (*Id.* at 25.) Because leave to amend should be granted with extreme liberality, the Court will grant Elysium's motion. To address ChromaDex's concerns about prejudice, the Court will also grant ChromaDex's requested three-month extension and will issue an amended scheduling order forthwith.

III. APPLICATIONS TO FILE UNDER SEAL

The public has a common law right of access to public records and documents, including judicial records and documents. A party seeking to file documents under seal "bears the burden of overcoming [the] strong presumption" in favor of public access to court records. *Ctr. for Auto Safety v. Chrysler Grp., LLC*, 809 F.3d 1092, 1096 (9th Cir.), *cert. denied sub nom. FCA U.S. LLC v. Ctr. for Auto Safety*, 137 S. Ct. 38 (2016) (internal quotation marks omitted). "The presumption of access is 'based on the need for federal courts, although independent—indeed, particularly because they are independent—to have a measure of accountability and for the public to have confidence in the administration of justice." *Id.* at 1096.

Where, as here, the documents are filed in connection with a non-dispositive motion, the documents can be sealed only upon a "particularized showing" of good cause. *Kamakana v. City & Cty. of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1180 (9th Cir. 2006). The mere fact that the records have been designated "confidential" pursuant to a stipulated protective order does not provide the good cause required for sealing. *Joint Equity*

Comm. of Investors of Real Estate Partners, Inc. v. Coldwell Banker Real Estate Corp., No. SACV 10-401, 2012 WL 234396, at *2–3 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 24, 2012).

Elysium has failed to show good cause that would justify filing the requested documents under seal. Elysium's applications merely state that the documents "summarize or reflect information" that ChromaDex produced in discovery and designated as "Confidential" or "Highly Confidential – Attorney's Eyes Only" pursuant to a protective order. (Dkt. 86 at 1.) Elysium states that it "takes no position on the appropriateness of ChromaDex's designations," but indicates, in cursory fashion, that the documents should be filed under seal "to the extent they contain information that constitutes ChromaDex's protected trade secret and/or confidential business information." (*Id.* at 2.) Elysium does not identify the purported trade secrets or business information at issue, nor does Elysium indicate why disclosure of the information would prejudice ChromaDex. In short, Elysium does not even attempt to make a "particularized showing" of good cause. Elysium's generalized references to the parties' protective order is not a sufficient basis to deny public access to the documents.²

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² Elysium submitted the applications to file under seal, so it is Elysium's burden to show good cause. The Court notes, however, that ChromaDex also has not provided any justification for sealing the documents. ChromaDex was given notice of Elysium's applications, but ChromaDex has not joined in the applications nor provided any additional justification for sealing the documents. Simply put, neither party makes a showing of good cause.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Elysium's motion for leave to file Third Amended Counterclaims and a First Amended Answer is **GRANTED**. The Court will also issue forthwith an amended scheduling order continuing the discovery and trial dates. Elyisum's applications to file under seal are **DENIED**. Elysium is **DIRECTED** to file unredacted versions of their documents, including the amended pleadings, on the docket by **MONDAY**, **APRIL 2**, **2018**.

DATED: March 30, 2018

CORMÁC J. CARNEY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE