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9 10	Attorneys for Plaintiffs Parag Agrawal, Ned Segal, Vijaya Gadde, and Sean Edgett	
11	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
12	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
13	SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION	
14 15	PARAG AGRAWAL, NED SEGAL, VIJAYA GADDE, and SEAN EDGETT,	Case No. 3:24-cv-01304-MMC  PLAINTIFFS' NOTICE OF MOTION AND
16	Plaintiffs,	MOTION TO OPEN DISCOVERY
17	VS.	Hearing Date: November 15, 2024 Time: 9:00 AM Location: Courtroom 7, 19th Floor
18 19	ELON MUSK; X CORP., f/k/a TWITTER, INC.; TWITTER, INC. CHANGE OF CONTROL AND INVOLUNTARY TERMINATION	Judge: Hon. Maxine M. Chesney
20	PROTECTION POLICY; TWITTER, INC. CHANGE OF CONTROL SEVERANCE AND	
21	INVOLUNTARY TERMINATION PROTECTION POLICY; LINDSAY	
22	CHAPMAN; BRIAN BJELDE; AND DHRUV BATURA,	
23	Defendants.	
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	PLAINTIFFS' NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION TO OPEN DISCOVERY CASE NO. 3:24-cv-01304-MMC	

### NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on November 15, 2024 at 9:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, Plaintiffs Parag Agrawal, Ned Segal, Vijaya Gadde, and Sean Edgett (collectively, "Plaintiffs") will, and hereby do, bring this Motion to Open Discovery before the Honorable Judge Maxine Chesney of the San Francisco Courthouse located at 450 Golden Gate Avenue, Courtroom 7 – 19th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94102. This Motion is brought pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 1, 16, and 26. Plaintiffs request the Court open discovery at least as to Counts I–IV of the Complaint.

# **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

### I. INTRODUCTION

This case has been pending since March 4, 2024, and discovery has not begun. Meanwhile, discovery is open or soon to be open in the later-filed companion cases *Caldwell v. Musk et al.*, No. 3:24-cv-02022-MMC (N.D. Cal. Filed Apr. 3, 2024), and *Kaiden v. Musk et al.*, No. 3:24-cv-03554-MMC (N.D. Cal. Filed June 12, 2024). This Motion asks the Court to address this anomaly by opening discovery in this case, at least as to Plaintiffs' claims for denial of benefits under Section 502(a)(1)(B) of ERISA (Counts I–IV of the Complaint). Allowing discovery to proceed is necessary to avoid risking prejudice to Plaintiffs, and will not prejudice any legitimate interest of Defendants.

#### II. STATEMENT OF ISSUES TO BE DECIDED

Whether discovery should be opened, at least as to Counts I–IV of the Complaint.

## III. BACKGROUND

Plaintiffs have asserted three types of claims in this case: (i) claims for denial of benefits under Section 502(a)(1)(B) of ERISA (Counts I–IV); (ii) a claim for termination of Plaintiffs' employment in an unlawful effort to interfere with their severance benefits under Section 510 of ERISA (Count V), brought against only two of the seven defendants; and (iii) a claim for statutory penalties for failure to provide documents (Count VI). Dkt. 1 ¶¶ 157–83.

On May 20, 2024, Defendants filed a motion to dismiss one of the six claims (Count V). *See* Dkt. 46 (the "Partial Motion to Dismiss"). In the case management statement filed on June 7, 2024, Defendants took the position that no discovery should proceed on that claim pending disposition of

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the motion. See Dkt. 59 at 9. Defendants agreed, however, that at least some discovery could proceed on the Section 502(a)(1)(B) claims in Counts I–IV. *Id*.

At the Case Management Conference, the Court heard from the parties about Defendants' request to stay discovery. Recognizing that the parties would likely disagree about the proper scope of discovery, and anticipating a quick disposition of the Partial Motion to Dismiss, the Court decided to stay all discovery briefly, saying that the motion hearing was "practically here . . . [i]t's July 19, so about a month off," and then: "Maybe I can rule on this [Partial Motion to Dismiss] before the hearing or at least no later than the hearing date itself and get you rolling." Dkt. 64, June 14, 2024 Hr'g Tr. at 13, 24. The Court also told the parties they could jointly agree to conduct some discovery in the interim. *Id.* at 23–24.

Since then, the hearing on the Partial Motion to Dismiss was continued from July 19 to August 30, and then was taken off the Court's calendar without a disposition. See Dkts. 68, 69. Meanwhile, Defendants have only narrowed the discovery they are willing to provide pending disposition of the Partial Motion to Dismiss: in the case management report filed in June, they agreed to provide discovery on "the administrative record" and on Plaintiffs' allegations that "the Plan Administrator and Committee 'operated under a conflict of interest in adjudicating Plaintiff's claims for benefits." Dkt. 59 at 9 (quoting Dkt. 1, Compl. ¶ 156). But in the meet-and-confer process, Defendants have narrowed their offer to discovery on the administrative record only. Declaration of Sheila A.G. Armbrust ("Armbrust Decl.") Ex. A at 3. They conditioned that narrow offer on Plaintiffs' agreement not to file this Motion, which Defendants oppose. See id. ¶ 5, Ex. A at 1.

#### IV. **ARGUMENT**

Because more than seven months have passed since this case was filed, and no discovery has occurred, Plaintiffs respectfully submit that at this time, the Court should open discovery at least as to their Section 502(a)(1)(B) claims (Counts I–IV) for three reasons.

First, circumstances have changed since the Court stayed discovery: As noted above, when the Court entered the stay, it anticipated ruling quickly on the Partial Motion to Dismiss – "at least no later than the hearing date," which was set for July 19. Dkt. 64, June 14, 2024 Hr'g Tr. at 24. But

the hearing date was later moved to August 30 and then vacated, and the Partial Motion to Dismiss remains pending. Dkts. 68, 69. As a result, significant time has now passed, and discovery has not begun.

Courts have "traditionally looked unfavorably upon blanket stays of discovery while Rule 12 motions are pending" because such stays are often "directly at odds with the need for expeditious resolution of litigation." *In re Google Location History Litig.*, 514 F. Supp. 3d 1147, 1164 (N.D. Cal. 2021) (quoting *Gray v. First Winthrop Corp.*, 133 F.R.D. 39, 40 (N.D. Cal. 1990)); *see also, e.g., Novelposter v. Javitch Canfield Grp.*, No. 13-cv-05186-WHO, 2014 WL 12618174, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. May 23, 2014).

**Second,** opening discovery and preventing further delay are necessary to avoid risking prejudice to Plaintiffs whose claims may be compromised by the passage of time. Nearly every day brings another news story reporting the mismanagement of X Corp. under its new ownership. Armbrust Decl. Ex. B. According to one such report, the value of X Corp. has plummeted precipitously since the acquisition of Twitter. *Id.* Ex. C.

Opening discovery will also bring this case in line with the companion cases pending in this Court. In particular, there is no stay of discovery in *Caldwell v. Musk et al.*, No. 3:24-cv-02022-MMC (N.D. Cal.), an ERISA case brought in this district by another former Twitter executive against Elon Musk and X Corp. in which a partial motion to dismiss a Section 510 claim is also pending. Additionally, there has been no indication that there will be any stay of discovery in *Kaiden v. Musk et al.*, No. 3:24-cv-03554-MMC (N.D. Cal.), another ERISA denial-of-benefits case against Musk and X Corp. For the same reasons it makes sense for discovery to proceed in *Caldwell* and *Kaiden*, and in the interests of fairness, discovery should proceed here.

Third, opening discovery as to the Section 502(a)(1)(B) claims in Counts I–IV will not prejudice Defendants. No Defendant has moved to dismiss the Section 502(a)(1)(B) claims. Only the Section 510 claim in Count V is subject to the Partial Motion to Dismiss, and that claim is brought against only two of the seven defendants. See Dkt. 46. Discovery on the Section 502(a)(1)(B) claims thus will be unaffected by a ruling on the Partial Motion to Dismiss. In particular, regardless of the ruling on the Partial Motion to Dismiss, Plaintiffs will be entitled to take discovery pertaining: (1)

1	the administrative record, (2) Defendants' conflicts of interest, and (3) procedural irregularities in the	
2	claims administration process. See Abatie v. Alta Health Life Ins. Co., 458 F.3d 955, 972 (9th Cir.	
3	2006) (discussing categories of discovery available for Section 502(a)(1)(B) claims). Because	
4	Defendants have not moved to dismiss the Section 502(a)(1)(B) claims, discovery on those topics is	
5	inevitable, and there is no reason to further delay.	
6	Moreover, as noted above, Defendants agreed in the case management report that at least	
7	some discovery regarding the Section 502(a)(1)(B) claims could proceed, including pending a	
8	decision on the Partial Motion to Dismiss. See Dkt. 59 at 9–10. Defendants' prior agreement on this	
9	issue confirms there is no prejudice to Defendants if discovery is opened as to these claims.	
10	For these reasons, Plaintiffs respectfully request entry of an order opening discovery as to	
11	Plaintiffs' Section 502(a)(1)(B) claims (Counts I–IV), including during the pendency of Defendants'	
12	Partial Motion to Dismiss.	
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14	Date: October 10, 2024 SIDLEY AUSTIN LLP	
15	By: /s/ David L. Anderson	
16	David L. Anderson	
17	Attorneys for Plaintiffs Parag Agrawal, Ned Segal, Vijaya Gadde, and Sean Edgett	
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