ings, li	c., a Nevada Corporation et al				Doc
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17	META LAB, INC. UNITEI	) STATES DIS	STRICT COUI	RT	
18		<b>ISTRICT OF</b>			
19	MAGMA HOLDING, INC., a	Nevada	Case No: 2:20-	-cv-00406-RFB-BN	W
20	corporation and META LAB, Nevada corporation,	INC., a			
21	Plaintiffs,			PROTECTIVE	
22	ν. κα τατ "καρτερ" απ-νει		ORDER		
23	KA TAT "KARTER" AU-YEI individual; DOES I-X, inclusiv ENTITIES 1-10, inclusive,	ve; and ROE			
24	Defendants				
25	KA TAT AU-YEUNG, an ind	2			
26	Counterclat	imant,			
27	MAGMA HOLDINGS, INC., corporation; and META LAB,	a Nevada			
28	corporation; and META LAB, Nevada corporation.	INC., a			

1	Counterdefendant.		
2	KA TAT AU-YEUNG, an individual,		
3	Third-Party Plaintiff,		
	VS.		
4	YUXIANG GAO, an individual; QIAN XU, an individual; MOTI TECHNOLOGY		
5	CO., LTD, a Cayman Island company; DOES I-X, inclusive; and ROE ENTITIES 1-10, inclusive,		
6	1-10, inclusive,		
5	Third-Party Defendant.		
7			

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8 1. Purposes and Limitations. Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special 9 protection may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and 10petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties 11 acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or 12 responses to discovery. The protection it affords from public disclosure and use 13 extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential 14 treatment under the applicable legal principles, and it does not presumptively entitle 15 parties to file confidential information under seal. 16

17 2. <u>"Confidential" Material</u>. "Confidential" material may include the
18 following documents and tangible things produced or otherwise exchanged:

Information regarding the financial affairs of the parties
including, without limitation, income, expenses, and bank account information;

• Information protected by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5.2;

Information subject to confidentiality agreements with non-parties
or any pre-existing confidentiality agreements between the parties; and

• Information appropriately marked as "Confidential" pursuant to

1 the terms of this Order.<sup>1</sup>

"Highly Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only" Material. 2 3. "Highly 3 Confidential – Attorneys' Eyes Only" materials are those materials that the producing 4 party claims in good faith are highly confidential or sensitive, including information 5 that qualifies as a "trade secret" pursuant to the law of the jurisdiction where the trade secret was created, is stored or maintained such as commercial information that 6 7 is treated as confidential by the producing party and harm to the producing party's 8 business interests may reasonably result if disclosure is not limited to certain individuals in accordance with this Order (e.g., technical information, pricing and 9 revenue information and other sensitive financial data, vendor information, customer 10 11 information, and/or inventory information) the disclosure of which to another Party 12 or Non-Party (and, in particular, Parties or Non-Parties who are competitors of or 13 seeking to become competitors of the producing party) would create a substantial 14 risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

4. 15 Scope. The protections conferred by this agreement cover not only Confidential and Highly Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only materials (as defined 16 17 above and collectively "Protected Material"), but also (1) any information copied or 18 extracted from such Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or 19 compilations of such Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or 20 presentations by parties or their counsel that might reveal such Confidential material (collectively "Protected Material"). However, the protections conferred by this 21

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<sup>1</sup> These enumerated categories do not prejudice any party from challenging a confidentiality
 designation pursuant to Section 7 of this Order on the basis that confidential protection is not warranted, even if the information falls within one of the enumerated categories.

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agreement do not cover information that is in the public domain or becomes part of
 the public domain through trial or otherwise.

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Access to and use of Protected Material.

5.1 <u>Basic Principles</u>. A receiving party may use Protected Material
that is disclosed or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with
this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation.
Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the
conditions described in this agreement. Protected Material must be stored and
maintained by a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that
access is limited to the persons authorized under this agreement.

5.2 <u>Disclosure of Protected Material</u>. Unless otherwise ordered by
the court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may
disclose any Protected Material only to:

(a) the receiving party's counsel of record in this action, as well as
employees of counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information
for this litigation;

(b) as to Confidential Material only, the officers, directors, and
employees (including in house counsel) of the receiving party to whom disclosure is
reasonably necessary for this litigation;

- 20 (c) as to Confidential Material only, experts and consultants to whom
  21 disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the
  22 "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);<sup>2</sup>
- 23 <sup>2</sup> Prior to any disclosure, the Parties shall meet and confer in good faith to the extent a party
   24 believes Highly Confidential Attorneys' Eyes Only Material need to be disclosed to an expert or

(d) the court, court personnel, and court reporters and their staff,
 subject to the Parties compliance with applicable procedures for filing such materials
 under seal;

4 (e) copy or imaging services retained by counsel to assist in the
5 duplication of Protected Material, provided that counsel for the party retaining the
6 copy or imaging service instructs the service not to disclose any Protected Material to
7 third parties and to immediately return all originals and copies of any Protected
8 Material;

9 (f) as to Confidential Material only, witnesses in the action during
10 their depositions to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed
11 the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A), unless otherwise
12 agreed by the designating party or ordered by the court.<sup>3</sup> Pages of transcribed
13 deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal confidential material must
14 be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except
15 as permitted under this agreement;

16 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information
17 or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information;

(h) other parties, or counsel of record for other parties, in this lawsuit
who have stipulated to this Order or whose clients are subject to this Order (this
exception does not include confidential information or statements made or

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consultant to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation. In the event the parties are unable to reach an agreement concerning the disclosure, the issue may be submitted to the Court for determination.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> No Highly Confidential – Attorneys' Eyes Only Material may be disclosed to a witness (during deposition or otherwise) absent the agreement of the designating party or order of the Court.

exchanged in connection with a mediation or settlement to the extent they are
 considered privileged or protected from discovery under federal or state law);

- 3 (i) the Receiver and the Receiver's employees, agents, attorneys
  4 and/or other persons designated or authorized by the Receiver; or
- 5

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(j) a Mediator and the Mediator's staff or other Dispute Resolutionprofessional who signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound"(Exhibit A) in order to conduct a mediation between some or all of the parties.

- 5.3 <u>Filing Protected Material</u>. Before filing Protected Material or
  discussing or referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall make
  reasonable effort to confer with the designating party to determine whether the
  designating party will remove the corresponding designation, whether the document
  can be redacted, or whether a motion to seal or stipulation and proposed order is
  warranted.
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## 6. <u>Designating Protected Material.</u>

Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for 15 6.1 16 Protection. Each party or non-party that designates information or items for 17 protection under this agreement must take care to limit any such designation to 18 specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The designating 19 party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or 20 oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions of the material, 21 documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement. 22

23 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are
24 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g.,

to unnecessarily encumber or delay the case development process or to impose
 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the designating party to
 sanctions.

4 If it comes to a designating party's attention that information or items that it
5 designated for protection do not qualify for protection, the designating party must
6 promptly notify all other parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

6.2 <u>Manner and Timing of Designations</u>. Except as otherwise
provided in this agreement (*see, e.g.*, second paragraph of section 6.2(a) below), or as
otherwise stipulated or ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for
protection under this agreement must be clearly so designated before or when the
material is disclosed or produced.

12 Information in documentary form: (e.g., paper or electronic (a) 13 documents and deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other 14 pretrial or trial proceedings), the designating party must affix the word 15 "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES 16 ONLY" (as the case may be) to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a 17 portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the producing 18 party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate 19 markings in the margins).

(b) <u>Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial</u>
proceedings: the parties must identify on the record, during the deposition, hearing,
or other proceeding, all protected testimony, without prejudice to their right to so
designate other testimony after reviewing the transcript. Any party or non-party
may, within fifteen days after receiving a deposition transcript, designate portions of

1 the transcript, or exhibits thereto, as confidential.

(c) <u>Other tangible items</u>: the producing party must affix in a
prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the
information or item is stored the word "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY
CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" (as the case may be). If only a
portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the producing
party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

6.3 <u>Inadvertent Failure to Designate</u>. If timely corrected, an
inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing
alone, waive the designating party's right to secure protection under this agreement
for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the receiving party must
make reasonable efforts to ensure that the material is treated in accordance with the
provisions of this agreement.

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## 7. <u>Challenging Confidentiality Designations.</u>

15 7.1 <u>Timing of Challenges</u>. Any party or non-party may challenge a
16 designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a
17 designating party's confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable,
18 substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or
19 delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality
20 designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original
21 designation is disclosed.

7.2 <u>Meet and Confer</u>. The parties must make reasonable effort to
resolve any dispute regarding confidential designations without court involvement.
Any motion regarding confidential designations or for a protective order must

include a certification, in the motion or in a declaration or affidavit, that the movant
has engaged, or reasonably attempted to engage, in a good faith meet and confer
conference with other affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court
action. The certification must list the date, manner, and participants to the
conference. A good faith effort to confer requires a face-to-face meeting or a
telephone conference.

7 7.3 <u>Judicial Intervention</u>. If the parties cannot resolve a challenge
8 without court intervention, the designating party may file and serve a motion to
9 retain confidentiality. The burden of persuasion in any such motion shall be on the
10 designating party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose
11 (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may
12 expose the challenging party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to maintain the
13 material in question as confidential until the court rules on the challenge.

The parties certify that they met and conferred about the possibility of using
alternative dispute-resolution processes including mediation, arbitration, and early
neutral evaluation.

8. Protected Material Subpoenaed or Ordered Produced in other Litigation
 or Requested by any New Party to this Litigation.

19 If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other
20 litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this
21 action as Protected Material that party must:

(a) promptly notify the designating party in writing and include a
copy of the subpoena or court order;

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(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or

order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the
 subpoena or order is subject to this agreement. Such notification shall include a copy
 of this agreement; and

4 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be
5 pursued by the designating party whose confidential material may be affected.
6 If any additional parties are added into this litigation and they request access or
7 copies of Protected Material, those additional parties shall be subject to each and
8 every of the restrictions on such Protected Material set forth herein.

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## 9. <u>Unauthorized Disclosure of Protected Material.</u>

If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed 10 11 confidential material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this 12 agreement, the receiving party must immediately (a) notify in writing the designating party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all 13 14 unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to 15 whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this agreement, and (d) 16 request that such person or persons execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to 17 Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

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## 10. Inadvertent Production of Privileged or Otherwise Protected Material.

When a producing party gives notice to receiving parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the receiving parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order or agreement that provides for production without prior privilege review. Parties shall confer on an appropriate non-waiver 1 order under Fed. R. Evid. 502.

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11. Non-Termination and Return of Documents.

Within 60 days after the termination of this action, including all appeals, each
receiving party must return all confidential material to the producing party, including
all copies, extracts and summaries thereof. Alternatively, the parties may agree upon
appropriate methods of destruction.

Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain one
archival copy of all documents filed with the court, trial, deposition, and hearing
transcripts, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney
work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain
Protected Material.

The confidentiality obligations imposed by this agreement shall remain
in effect until a designating party agrees otherwise in writing or a court orders
otherwise.

16	DATED: August 26, 2020	DATED: August 26, 2020
17	By: /s/ Ryan Lower	By: /s/ Charles Vlasic III
18	KAEMPFER CROWELL Ryan M. Lower, NSBN 9108	CV3 LEGAL Charles Vlasic III, NSBN 11308
19	Raliegh C. Thompson, NSBN 11296 1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Ste. 650	197 E. California Ave, Ste. 302 Las Vegas, Nevada 89104
20	Las Vegas, Nevada 89135	REID RUBINSTEIN & BOGATZ
21	SHEPPARD, MULLIN, RICHTER & HAMPTON LLP Rena Andoh, <i>Pro Hac Vice</i>	Scott Bogatz, NSBN 3367 Brad Lipman, NSBN 14567 300 S. 4th Street, Ste. 830
22	Jeffrey T. Kern, <i>Pro Hac Vice</i> Danielle M. Thompson, <i>Pro Hac Vice</i> 30 Rockefeller Plaza	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
23	30 Rockefeller Plaza New York, New York 10112-0015	Attorneys for Defendant/ Counterclaimant/Third-Party Plaintiff KA TAT AU-YEUNG
24	SHEPPARD, MULLIN, RICHTER & HAMPTON LLP	
	1	1
		1

(   	Case 2:20-cv-00406-RFB-BNW Document 126 Filed 08/31/20 Page 12 of 13
1	Isaiah Z. Weedn, <i>Pro Hac Vice</i> 650 Town Center Drive, 10th Floor Costa Mesa, California 92626-1993
2	
3	Attorneys for Plaintiffs/Counterdefendants MAGMA HOLDING, INC. and META LAB, INC.
4	
5	ORDER
6	IT IS SO ORDERED.
7	Barbucken
8	UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
9 10	DATE:August 31, 2020
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 (	Case 2:20-cv-00406-RFB-BNW Document 126 Filed 08/31/20 Page 13 of 13
1	EXHIBIT A
2	ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND
3	
4	I, [print or type full name], of
5	[print or type full address], declare under
6	penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated
7	Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the District
8	of Nevada in the case of Magma Holding, Inc., et al. v. Ka Tat "Karter" Au-Yeung,
9	2:20-cv-00406-RFB-BNW. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms
10	of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to
11	so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I
12	solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that
13	is subject to this Amended Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except
14	in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.
15	I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court
16	for the District of Nevada for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated
17	Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of
18	this action.
19	
20	Date:
21	City and State where sworn and signed:
22	Printed name:
23	Signature:
24	
	13