Case 2 18-cv-03502-JFW-+. R Document 38 Filed 11/27/18 P 3 1 of 19 Page ID #:277 1 2 **COURTESY** 3 4 5 NOTE CHANGES MADE BY THE COURT 6 7 8 9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 10 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 11 WESTERN DIVISION 12 13 MOLDEX-METRIC, INC., a California | CASE NO. 18-cv-3502-JFW-AGR corporation, 14 PROPUSED STIPULATED Plaintiff, 15 PROTECTIVE ORDER 16 v. SWEDSAFE AB, a Swedish company, 17 NOTE CHARGES MADE BY THE COURT Defendant. 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 Case No. 18-cv-3502-JFW-AGR [PROPOSED] STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

## 1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c), the parties hereby stipulate and agree to the request for, and entry of, the following Stipulated Protective Order (hereinafter "Order" or "Stipulated Protective Order") to govern the discovery, use, and handling of Protected Material, as defined in Section 2, produced by parties and non-parties in the above-captioned case. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file Protected Material under seal; Civil Local Rule 79 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

### 2. <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

- 2.1 <u>Challenging Party</u>: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.
- 2.2 "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).
- 2.3 <u>Counsel (without qualifier)</u>: Outside Counsel of Record and In-House Counsel (as well as their support staff).
- 2.4 <u>Designating Party</u>: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."
- 2.5 <u>Disclosure or Discovery Material</u>: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including,

among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

- 2.6 "<u>HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL</u> <u>ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY"</u>
  <u>Information or Items</u>: extremely sensitive "Confidential Information or Items,"
  public disclosure of which would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.
- 2.7 <u>In-House Counsel</u>: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. In-House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.
- 2.8 <u>Non-Party</u>: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.
- 2.9 <u>Outside Counsel of Record</u>: attorneys who are not employees of a party but are retained to represent or advise a party and have appeared on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.
- 2.10 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).
- 2.11 <u>Producing Party</u>: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.
- 2.12 <u>Professional Vendors</u>: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.
- 2.13 <u>Protected Material</u>: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as "CONFIDENTIAL," or as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."
- 2.14 <u>Receiving Party</u>: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

### 3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party.

# 4. **DURATION**

Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

# 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection.

Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that

qualifies under the appropriate standards. To the extent it is practical to do so, the Designating Party will attempt to designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify — so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order. Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Nothing in this Order prevents the Receiving Party from challenging the scope of the Designating Party's designations and seeking all available relief related thereto.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection initially asserted, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

5.2 <u>Manner and Timing of Designations</u>. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced by the Designating Party.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

(a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" to every page of any document that contains protected material.

A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." After the

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Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend ("CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY to every page of any document that contains Protected Material.

inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the

for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. When it is impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection and it appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating Party may invoke on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is concluded) a right to have up to 21 days from receipt of a final transcript to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted. For the avoidance of doubt, the final transcript refers to the original copy provided to the deponent for review and signature and does not include the time given to the deponent to review for errors, etc. During this 21 day period, the transcript will be treated as if it has been designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" in its entirety unless otherwise agreed. After the 21 day period has expired, only those portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within the 21 days shall be covered by the provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order. Alternatively, a Designating Party may specify, at the deposition or up to 21 days afterwards if that period is properly invoked, that the entire transcript shall be treated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."

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Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing or other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only authorized individuals are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition shall not in any way affect its designation as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL —ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."

Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and the level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall inform the court reporter of these requirements.

- (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."
- 5.3 <u>Inadvertent Failures to Designate</u>. If timely corrected after realization that an error has been made, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party's right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

# 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a consistent with the scheduling order designation of confidentiality at any time. A Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

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- 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith in accordance with Civil Local Rule 37. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation.
- 6.3 <u>Judicial Intervention</u>. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention, the Challenging Party shall file and serve a Joint Stipulation regarding the disputed confidentiality in accordance with Civil Local Rule 37.

The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court rules on the challenge.

# 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

7.1 <u>Basic Principles</u>. A Receiving Party may disclose Protected Material only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 15 below (FINAL DISPOSITION). 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 Order.

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Material, shall be used solely for purposes of this action, and no person receiving such Protected Material shall, directly or indirectly, transfer, disclose, or communicate in any way the contents of the documents to any person other than those specified in Paragraphs 7.2 and 7.3; provided however, Protected Material that explicitly identifies McKeon Products, Inc. as the author, sender, or recipient, and testimony regarding such Protected Material, may be used in Moldex's actions against McKeon Products, Inc. (Moldex-Metric, Inc. v. McKeon Products, Inc., Case No. 18-6953-DSF and Moldex-Metric, Inc. v. McKeon Products, Inc., Case No. CV11-01742-CBM) provided that its confidentiality is maintained in those actions under the same or substantially similar "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" designations (as the case may be).

- Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless 7.2 otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:
  - the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record, as well as (a) employees of said Outside Counsel of Record;
  - one designated employee of the Receiving Party who is (b) actively involved in assisting with the prosecution or defense of this litigation;
  - In-House counsel for the Receiving Party who are actively (c) engaged in assisting with the prosecution or defense of this litigation;
  - SwedSafe's outside Swedish counsel, Maria Frodin and Lars (d) Thyresson of Hansson Thyresson AB, who are actively engaged in assisting with the prosecution or defense of this litigation, as well as employees of said Swedish counsel;

- (e) independent outside experts or consultants who are not regular employees of a Party but are retained on behalf of any of the Parties by their Outside Counsel of Record to assist in this litigation (once the requirements of Paragraph 8 are satisfied);
  - (f) the court and its personnel;
- (g) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional Vendors;
  - (h) the Designating Party's party witnesses; and
- (i) persons shown on the face of the document to have authored or received it.
- 7.3 <u>Disclosure of "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS' EYES</u>

  ONLY". Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" only to:
  - (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record;
  - (b) one (1) designated in-house counsel for Moldex who signs the "Acknowledgement and Agreement to be Bound" in the form attached as Exhibit A, but only with respect to SwedSafe's production of documents in response to Moldex's First Set of Requests for Production of Documents and Things to SwedSafe AB that were served on October 10, 2018;<sup>1</sup>
  - (c) SwedSafe's outside Swedish counsel identified in Paragraph7.2(d), as well as employees of said Swedish counsel;

The parties agree to meet and confer in good faith prior to each subsequent production by either party on whether Moldex's designated in-house counsel or one employee of SwedSafe may have access to the Designating Party's HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY information; provided however such materials are not proprietary trade secret information.

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- (d) independent outside experts or consultants who are not regular employees of a Party but are retained on behalf of any of the Parties by their Outside Counsel of Record to assist in this litigation (once the requirements of Paragraph 8 are satisfied);
  - (e) the court and its personnel;
- (f) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional Vendors;
  - (g) the Designating Party's party witnesses; and
- (h) persons shown on the face of the document to have authored or received it.

# 8. INDEPENDENT OUTSIDE EXPERTS OR CONSULTANTS

Each person appropriately designated pursuant to Paragraphs 7.2(d) or 7.3(b) to receive information or items designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" (1) must not be a past or current employee of a Party or of a Party's competitor; (2) at the time of retention must not be anticipated to become an employee of a Party or of a Party's competitor; and (3) must execute the "Acknowledgement and Agreement to be Bound" in the form attached as Exhibit A. Further, in the case of a testifying outside independent expert or consultant, the Designating Party shall be notified at least seven (7) business days prior to disclosure to any such person of the Designating Party's Protected Material. Such notice shall provide a reasonable description of the outside independent person to whom disclosure is sought sufficient to permit objection to be made. The burden is then on the Designating Party to promptly object in writing to such disclosure and within seven (7) business days after receipt of notice, to apply for appropriate relief from the Court. No disclosure shall be made until the latter of the following events: (1) the Designating Party fails to object and seek appropriate relief within seven (7) business days after receipt of notice; or (2) if the Designating Party objects and seeks appropriate relief

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in the time allotted, the Court enters an Order that permits disclosure to the outside independent person to whom disclosure is sought.

### 9. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels public disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" that Party must:

- (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party, and in any event no later than ten (10) days before complying with any subpoena or order. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;
- (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 Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and
- cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.<sup>2</sup>

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS" EYES ONLY" before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party's permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material — and nothing in these provisions should be

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested parties to the existence of this Protective Order and to afford the Designating Party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its confidentiality interests in the court from which the subpoena or order issued.

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construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

If the Designating Party takes no effective action to preclude the enforceability of the subpoena or order, then the Receiving Party may comply with the subpoena or order.

### 10. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

- The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced (a) by a Non-Party in this action and designated as "CONFIDENT" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.
- In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:
- 1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non- Party;
- promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the 2. Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and
- 3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.
  - If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information

responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court.<sup>3</sup> Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

# 11. <u>UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL</u>

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

# 12. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

If information is produced in discovery that is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as attorney work product, the party making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return or destroy the specified information and any copies it has and may not sequester, use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved. This includes a restriction against presenting the information to the court for a determination of the claim. This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The purpose of this provision is to alert the interested parties to the existence of confidentiality rights of a Non-Party and to afford the Non-Party an opportunity to protect its confidentiality interests in this court.

# without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court. The party returning such inadvertently produced documents may thereafter challenge any claim of privilege or protection and/or seek re-production of any such documents pursuant to applicable law, but the inadvertent production shall not be deemed a waiver of the privilege or other immunity.

# 13. REDACTIONS TO COMPLY WITH SWEDISH LAW

SwedSafe shall be allowed to make any necessary redactions to comply with Swedish data privacy laws that prohibit the disclosure of personal identifying information; provided however, Moldex may seek leave from the Court to compel removal of said redactions for good cause.

# 14. MISCELLANEOUS

- 14.1 <u>Right to Further Relief</u>. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.
- Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79 is denied by the court, then the

Receiving Party may file the Protected Material in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79 unless otherwise instructed by the court.

### 15. FINAL DISPOSITION

Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or, destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

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2		SULLIVAN, LLP
3		Pv /// L L M D
4		By /s/ Joseph M. Paunovich Joseph M. Paunovich (SBN 228222)
5	. 4	joepaunovich@quinnemanuel.com
6		Ali Moghaddas (SBN 305654) alimoghaddas@quinnemanuel.com
7		QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART &
8		SULLIVAN, LLP 865 S. Figueroa Street, 10 <sup>th</sup> Floor
9		Los Angeles, CA 90017
10		Telephone: (213) 443-3000 Facimile: (213) 443-3100
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12		Attorneys for Plaintiff Moldex-Metric, Inc.
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# **EXHIBIT A**

3	ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND			
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,	I, [print or type full name], of			
5	[print or type full address], declare under penalty	У		
6	of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was			
7	issued by the United States District Court for the Central District of California on			
8	[date] in the case of <i>Moldex-Metric, Inc. v. SwedSafe AB</i> , Case No. CV18-			
9	03502-JFW (AGR). I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated			
10	Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to			
	salictions and punishment in the nature of contempt.			
11	I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the			
12	Central District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective			
13	Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.			
14	I hereby appoint [print or type full name] of			
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16	[[print or type full address and telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in			
	connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective	e		
17	Order.			
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19	Date:			
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