1	S. Martin Keleti (Bar # 144208)		
2	KELETI LAW E-mail: s.martin.keleti@gmail.com		
3	9903 Santa Monica Boulevard, Suite 751 Beverly Hills, CA 90212-1671 Telephone: 323.308.8489		
4	Attorneys for Plaintiffs and the Proposed (Class	
5	[Additional Counsel appear on signature p	page]	
6	MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP David L. Schrader, Bar No. 149638		
7 8	david.schrader@morganlewis.com Lisa R. Weddle, Bar No. 259050		
9	lisa.weddle@morganlewis.com Evan A. Ormond		
10	evan.ormond@morganlewis.com 300 South Grand Avenue Twenty-Second Floor		
11	Twenty-Second Floor Los Angeles, CA 90071-3132 Tel: +1.213.612.2500 Fax: +1.213.612.25	501	
12	Attorneys for Defendants		
13	Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. and Toyota Motor North America, Inc.		
14	[Additional Counsel on Signature Page]		
15	LIMITED STATES	DISTRICT COURT	
16		CT OF CALIFORNIA	
17	CENTRAL DISTRIC	TOF CALIFORNIA	
18	YAN DONG, SARA HADI, and JUN	Case No. 2:23-cv-09613-JLS-SSC	
19	IMAIZUMI, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated,		
20	Plaintiffs,	[PROPOSED] STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER ¹	
21	V.	Magistrate Judge: Hon. Stephanie S. Christensen	
22	TOYOTA MOTOR SALES U.S.A.,		
23	INC., a California corporation; TOYOTA MOTOR NORTH		
24	AMERICA, INC., a California corporation,		
25	Defendants.		
26			
27 28	¹ This Stipulated Protective Order is substantial order provided under Magistrate Judge Stantial July 24, 2023.	antially based on the model protective ephanie S. Christensen's Procedures as of	

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STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER 2:23-CV-09613-JLS-SSC

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INTRODUCTION 1.

Purposes and Limitations. Discovery in this action is likely to involve 1.1 production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. 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 and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles.

Plaintiffs Yan Dong, Sara Hadi and Jun Imaizumi ("Plaintiffs") and

Defendants Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A, Inc. and Toyota North America, Inc.

(collectively "Toyota"), by and through their respective counsel, and pursuant to Rule

26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, hereby stipulate and agree to the terms

of this Stipulated Protective Order (hereinafter "Protective Order" or "Order").

1.2 Good Cause Statement. This action is likely to involve trade secrets, valuable research, design, development, commercial, financial, technical and/or proprietary information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecution of this action is warranted. Such confidential and proprietary materials and information consist of, among other things, confidential business or financial information, information regarding confidential business practices, or other confidential research, design, development, or commercial information (including information implicating privacy rights of third parties), information otherwise generally unavailable to the public, or which may be privileged or otherwise protected from disclosure under state or federal statutes, court rules, case decisions, common law, or any foreign privacy laws. Accordingly, to expedite the flow of information, to facilitate the

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prompt resolution of disputes over confidentiality of discovery materials, to adequately protect information the parties are entitled to keep confidential, to ensure that the parties are permitted reasonable necessary uses of such material in preparation for and in the conduct of trial, to address their handling at the end of the litigation, and serve the ends of justice, a protective order for such information is justified in this matter. It is the intent of the parties that information will not be designated as confidential for tactical reasons and that nothing be so designated without a good faith belief that it has been maintained in a confidential, non-public manner, and there is good cause why it should not be part of the public record of this case.

1.3 <u>Acknowledgment of Procedure for Filing Under Seal</u>. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Local Rule 79-5 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.

There is a strong presumption that the public has a right of access to judicial proceedings and records in civil cases. In connection with non-dispositive motions, good cause must be shown to support a filing under seal. *See Kamakana v. City and Cnty. of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1176 (9th Cir. 2006), *Phillips ex rel. Ests. of Byrd v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1210–11 (9th Cir. 2002), *Makar-Welbon v. Sony Elecs., Inc.*, 187 F.R.D. 576, 577 (E.D. Wis. 1999) (even stipulated protective orders require good cause showing), and a specific showing of good cause or compelling reasons with proper evidentiary support and legal justification, must be made with respect to Protected Material that a party seeks to file under seal. The parties' mere designation of Disclosure or Discovery Material as CONFIDENTIAL or HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL does not—without the submission of competent evidence by declaration, establishing that the material sought to be filed under seal

cause.

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2. <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

- 2.1 Action: above captioned case.
- 2.2 <u>Challenging Party</u>: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

qualifies as confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable—constitute good

Further, if a party requests sealing related to a dispositive motion or trial,

which does not include discovery or class certification motions, then compelling

reasons, not only good cause, for the sealing must be shown, and the relief sought

shall be narrowly tailored to serve the specific interest to be protected. See Pintos v.

Pac. Creditors Ass'n, 605 F.3d 665, 677–79 (9th Cir. 2010). For each item or type

of information, document, or thing sought to be filed or introduced under seal in

connection with a dispositive motion or trial, the party seeking protection must

articulate compelling reasons, supported by specific facts and legal justification, for

the requested sealing order. Again, competent evidence supporting the application

its entirety will not be filed under seal if the confidential portions can be redacted. If

only the confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable portions of the document,

documents can be redacted, then a redacted version for public viewing, omitting

shall be filed. Any application that seeks to file documents under seal in their

entirety should include an explanation of why redaction is not feasible.

Any document that is not confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable in

to file documents under seal must be provided by declaration.

2.3 "CONFIDENTIAL" Material: For purposes of this Order, information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things considered to be "CONFIDENTIAL" Material include any information that a Party believes in good faith to be confidential or sensitive non-public information, including, but not limited to, trade secrets, research, design, development, financial,

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technical, marketing, planning, personal, or commercial information, as such terms are used in Rule 26(c)(l)(G) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and any applicable case law interpreting Rule 26(c)(l)(G).

- 2.4 <u>Counsel</u>: Outside Counsel of Record and In-House Counsel (as well as their support staff).
- 2.5 <u>Court</u>: Any federal Court having jurisdiction over any aspect of the within Action, including attorneys, employees, judges, magistrates, secretaries, special masters, stenographic reporters, staff, transcribers and all other personnel necessary to assist the Court in its function, and the jury.
- 2.6 <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."
- 2.7 <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.
- 2.8 <u>Expert</u>: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this Action.
- 2.9 <u>Final Disposition</u>: 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.
- 2.10 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL" Material: for purposes of this Order, information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things considered to be "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL" Materials includes non-public product design and testing information or extremely sensitive, highly

confidential, non-public information, consisting either of trade secrets, proprietary, or other highly confidential business, financial, regulatory, or strategic information (including information regarding business plans, technical data, and non-public designs), the disclosure of which would create a substantial risk of competitive or business injury to the Producing Party. HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL shall also include materials containing "Personally Identifiable Information."

- 2.11 <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.
- 2.12 <u>Non-Party</u>: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.
- 2.13 Outside Counsel of Record: counsel of record for the Parties, including all partners, members, and associate attorneys of such counsel's law firms who are assisting in the personnel of such counsel who may be assisting counsel of record for the parties in the conduct of the Action, and all clerks, employees, independent contractors, consultants, investigators, paralegals, assistants, secretaries, staff and stenographic, computer, audio-visual and clerical employees and agents thereof when operating under the supervision of such partners or associate attorneys.
- 2.14 <u>Party</u>: any party to this Action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).
- 2.15 <u>Personally Identifiable Information</u>: any information that a party believes in good faith to be subject to federal, state or foreign data protection laws or other privacy obligations. Examples of such data protection laws include but are not limited to The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act, 15 U.S.C. § 6801 *et seq.* (financial information); The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, 45 CFR Part 160 and Subparts A and E of Part 164 (medical information); the General Data

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Protection Regulation (GDPR): Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation), OJ 2016 L 119/1; Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA), S.C. 2000, c. 5 (Canada personal information); The Federal Law on Protection of Personal Data held by Private Parties (published July 5, 2010) (Mexico personal information); and Act on the Protection of Personal Information (Japan personal information) and Japan's Protection of Personal Information Act (2023). Any party may redact Personally Identifiable Information that it claims, in good faith, requires protections under the terms of this Order. Personally Identifiable Information, however, shall not be redacted from Discovery Material to the extent it directly relates to or identifies an individual named as a party in this Litigation. Personally Identifiable Information of an individual named as a party shall otherwise receive the same protections and treatment afforded to other Protected Material under this Protective Order.

- 2.16 <u>Producing Party</u>: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this Action.
- 2.17 <u>Professional Vendors</u>: persons or entities, and their employees and subcontractors, that provide litigation-support services, including outside copying services, court reporters, stenographers, videotaping services, translating services, services to prepare exhibits or demonstrations, or companies engaged in the business of supporting computerized or electronic litigation discovery or trial preparation, that are retained by a Party or its counsel.
- 2.18 <u>Protected Material</u>: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL," or which contains Personally Identifiable Information.

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2.19 <u>Receiving Party</u>: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

3. SCOPE

This Stipulated Protective shall govern for pre-trial purposes the handling of all Disclosure or Discovery Material, including documents, depositions, deposition exhibits, interrogatory responses, responses to requests for admissions, responses to requests for production of documents, and all other discovery obtained pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure by or from a Party in connection with the Action.

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 that might reveal Protected Material; (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material; and (4) any notes, lists, memoranda, indices, compilations, data analyses, or other information prepared or based on an examination of Protected Material, that quote from or paraphrase Protected Material with such specificity that the Protected Material can be identified shall be accorded the same status of confidentiality as the underlying Protected Material from which they are made, shall be designated with the appropriate confidentiality legend, and shall be subject to all of the terms of this Protective Order.

Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by the orders of the trial judge. This Stipulated Protective Order does not govern the use of Protected Material at trial.

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4. TRIAL AND DURATION

The terms of this Stipulated Protective Order apply through Final Disposition of the Action.

Once a case proceeds to trial, information that was designated as CONFIDENTIAL or maintained pursuant to this Stipulated Protective Order and used or introduced as an exhibit at trial becomes public and will be presumptively available to all members of the public, including the press, unless compelling reasons supported by specific factual findings to proceed otherwise are made to the trial judge in advance of the trial. *See Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1180–81 (distinguishing "good cause" showing for sealing documents produced in discovery from "compelling reasons" standard when merits-related documents are part of court record). Accordingly, for such materials, the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order do not extend beyond the commencement of the trial.

Even after Final Disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Stipulated Protective Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs.

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. The Designating Party must 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. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper

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purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the inapplicable designation.

5.2 <u>Manner and Timing of Designations</u>. Except as otherwise provided in this Stipulated Protective 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 Stipulated Protective Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced. Designation in conformity with this Stipulated Protective Order requires:

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 at a minimum, the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL" to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) to include:

- a. **TIFF Documents.** In the case of documents or other materials (apart from depositions or other pre-trial testimony), designation shall be made by affixing the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL" to all pages in each document containing any Confidential Material or Highly Confidential Material, respectively.
- b. **Native Documents.** With respect to documents or materials containing Covered Information produced in Native Format, the Designating Party shall include the highest level of confidentiality designation in the filename.

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c. Non-Written Materials. Any non-text Covered Information (*e.g.*, videotape, audio tape, computer disk, etc.) may be designated as such by labeling the outside of such material as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL." In the event a Receiving Party generates any "hard copy" transcription or printout from any such designated non-written materials, the person who generates such "hard copy" transcription or printout shall take reasonable steps to maintain the confidentiality of such materials and properly identify and stamp each page of such material as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL" consistent with the original designation by the Producing Party.

With respect to any deposition, confidential treatment may be invoked by designating specific pages and/or lines as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL" on the record at the deposition, or by serving such designations within 30 days after receipt of the transcript of the deposition in which the designations are made. All deposition transcripts shall be treated as HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL for 30 days following receipt of the transcript.

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 is stored the "CONFIDENTIAL" legend. If only a portion or portions of the information warrants protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

5.3 <u>Inadvertent Failures 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 Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable

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efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order.

- Disclosure Of Protected Material. The failure to designate Protected Material does not constitute a waiver of such claim and may be remedied by prompt supplemental written notice upon discovery of the disclosure, with the effect that such Protected Material will be subject to the protections of this Order. The Receiving Party shall exercise good faith efforts to ensure that copies made of Protected Material produced to it, and copies made by others who obtained such Protected Material directly or indirectly from the Receiving Party, include the appropriate confidentiality legend, to the same extent that the Protected Material has been marked with the appropriate confidentiality legend by the Producing Party.
- 5.5 Materials Prepared Based Upon Protected Material. Any notes, lists, memoranda, indices, compilations, or other materials prepared or based on an examination of Protected Material, that quote from or paraphrase Protected Material with such specificity that the Protected Material can be identified shall be accorded the same status of confidentiality as the underlying Protected Material from which they are made, shall be designated with the appropriate confidentiality legend, and shall be subject to all of the terms of this Protective Order.

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6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

- 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality within 60 days of the Producing Party indicating that its production of documents pursuant to the document request in which the pertinent document was produced, is completed.
- 6.2 Challenge. A Party challenging the designation of any material as Confidential or Highly Confidential shall give written notice to the Designating Party. The Receiving Party must make de-designation requests in good faith. Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized requests for de-designation are prohibited. No Party is

obliged to challenge the disclosure, or designation thereof, and a failure to do so shall not preclude a subsequent challenge.

- 6.3 Meet and Confer. Upon receipt of the written objection, counsel for the Designating Party shall, within ten (10) business days, provide a written response to the objecting Party explaining the basis and supporting authority for the designation. The Parties shall meet and confer in good faith to attempt to resolve the dispute without resort to Court intervention. The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. As part of that process, the Designating Party must assess whether designation of a portion of the material as "Confidential" is a viable alternative to designation of the entire document.
- shall have thirty (30) days from the date the challenge was made to commence the pre-motion conference outlined in the Hon. Stephanie S. Christensen's Procedures and Schedules, available at http://www.cacd.uscourts.gov/judges-schedules-procedures. If authorized to do so following a pre-motion conference, the Producing Party shall file and serve a motion pursuant to United States District Court Central District of California Local Rule 37-2 seeking an order prohibiting disclosure of the disputed material other than as permitted by this Protective Order. If the Producing Party does not initiate the pre-discovery motion conference process under Local Rule 37-2 within thirty (30) days of a challenge, the subject Confidential Material or Highly Confidential Material designation is effectively withdrawn.
- 6.5 Status of Challenged Designation Pending Judicial Determination. Any document or testimony as to which such a motion challenge is made shall continue to be treated as confidential until the Court renders a decision or the motion is otherwise resolved. In the event the Court rules that the challenged material is not Confidential or Highly Confidential, the Designating Party shall

reproduce copies of all materials so designated without the Confidential or Highly Confidential label at the Designating Party's expense within ten business days.

6.6 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. Unless the Designating Party has waived or withdrawn the confidentiality designation, 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 use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this Action only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this Action. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the Action reaches a Final Disposition, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below.
- 7.2 <u>Disclosure of CONFIDENTIAL Information or Items</u>.

 Unless 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:
 - a. the Parties;
 - b. to the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this Action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this Action;
 - c. to the officers, directors, and employees (including In-House Counsel) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action;

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1	d. to	o Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to
2	W	whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who
3	h	have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound"
4	(1	Exhibit A);
5	e. to	o the court and its personnel;
6	f. to	o court reporters and their staff;
7	g. to	o professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and
8	P	Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary
9	fo	or this Action and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and
10	A	Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);
11	h. to	o the author or recipient of a document containing the information
12	О	or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the
13	ir	nformation;
14	i. d	luring their depositions, to witnesses, and attorneys for witnesses,
15	ir	n the Action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary,
16	p	provided: (1) the deposing party requests that the witness sign the
17		Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A); and
18	(2	2) the witness will not be permitted to keep any confidential
19	ir	nformation unless they sign the "Acknowledgment and Agreement
20	to	o Be Bound" (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the
21	Е	Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed
22	d	leposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected
23	N	Material may be separately bound by the court reporter and may not
24	b	be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated
25	P	Protective Order; and
26	j. to	o any mediator or settlement officer, and their supporting
27	р	personnel, mutually agreed upon by any of the parties engaged in
28	So	ettlement discussions.

7.3 Persons Authorized to Receive "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL" Material. Except as specifically provided for in this or subsequent Court orders, "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL" Materials or their contents may be disclosed, summarized, described, or otherwise communicated or made available in whole or in part only to the persons identified and conditions set forth in Paragraphs 7.2 (a)-(g) and (i); and (2) who has signed executing Exhibit A as described in herein.

Notwithstanding, the foregoing counsel may disclose Highly Confidential Material while on the record in a deposition taken in this Action to a witness provided; (i) counsel in good faith believes the witness has knowledge of the matters contained in the Highly Confidential Material (but only as to the subject matter to which the witness is reasonably believed to have knowledge; and (ii) counsel in good faith deems it necessary for the prosecution or defense of this Action to show the Highly Information to the witness. The witness shall sign the Exhibit A as described in herein before the material is disclosed. If a dispute arises regarding whether it is necessary for the prosecution or defense of the Action to show Highly Confidential Material to the witness, counsel for the parties present at the deposition shall meet and confer during the deposition in an attempt to resolve the dispute. If the parties are unable to resolve the dispute, the Highly Confidential Material shall not be disclosed to the witness until such time that the Court can resolve the dispute.

- 7.4 Security of Protected Material. Any person in possession of another Party's Protected Material shall exercise the same care with regard to the storage, custody, or use of Protected Material as they would apply to their own material of the same or comparable sensitivity. Receiving Parties must take reasonable precautions to protect Protected Material from loss, misuse and unauthorized access, disclosure, alteration and destruction, including but not limited to:
 - a. Protected Material in electronic format shall be maintained in a secure litigation support site(s) that applies standard industry

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- practices regarding data security, including but not limited to application of access control rights to those persons entitled to access Protected Material under this Order;
- b. An audit trail of use and access to litigation support site(s) shall be maintained while this Litigation, including any appeals, is pending;
- c. Any Protected Material downloaded from the litigation support site(s) in electronic format shall be stored only on device(s) (e.g. laptop, tablet, smartphone, thumb drive, portable hard drive) that are password protected and/or encrypted with access limited to persons entitled to access Protected Material under this Order. If the user is unable to password protect and/or encrypt the device, then the Protected Material shall be password protected and/or encrypted at the file level.
- d. Protected Material in paper format is to be maintained in a secure location with access limited to persons entitled to access Protected Material under this Order; and
- e. Summaries of Protected Material, including any lists, memorandum, indices or compilations prepared or based on an examination of Protected Material, that quote from or paraphrase Protected Material in a manner that enables it to be identified shall be accorded the same status of confidentiality as the underlying Protected Material.
- f. If the recipient of Protected Material is shipping data in electronic format, the recipient shall encrypt the data prior to shipping and provide the encryption key in separate correspondence. If hard copy documents are shipped, the Receiving Party will ship the documents using secure packaging tape via Federal Express or UPS and retain a tracking number for the materials. If the Receiving

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Party learns at any time that the Protected Material has been retrieved or viewed by unauthorized parties during shipment, it will immediately notify the Producing Party and take all reasonable measures to retrieve the improperly disclosed materials.

- g. Absent notice and permission by the producing Party, the Receiving Party shall not use any application, software, or analytical solution that will transmit, transfer or allow access to any person, entity or organization not authorized to have access to Protected Material under the terms of this Order.
- h. Absent notice to and permission from the producing Party, any person or entity authorized to have access to Protected Material under the terms of this Order shall not use or employ any application, service, or analytical software that will transfer, transmit, send or allow any external access to Protected Material (in whole or in part) unless such application, service or analytical software is containerized (i.e., does not transmit any Protected Material, including parts or summaries thereof) to any external system or network for the purpose of analysis, use or the generation of text outputs in response to queries, has the ability to track all information in the system (including access), and does not otherwise allow access to information by unauthorized persons. For the avoidance of doubt, this restriction expressly applies to the use of public advanced large language models, "generative" AI tools, and other advanced AI systems, including but not limited to public versions of OpenAI GPT, ChatGPT3/4 et seq., Google Gemini, Meta LLAMA, MidJourney, DALL-E, and Stable Diffusion.

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8. EXCLUSION OF INDIVIDUALS FROM DEPOSITIONS

Counsel shall have the right to exclude any person who is not authorized by this Order to receive documents or information designated as Protected Material from any deposition where testimony regarding Protected Material or the use of Protected Material is likely to arise.

9. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Receiving Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this Action as Protected Material that Party must:

- a. promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. 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
- c. cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

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

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

10.1 Application. The terms of this Stipulated Protective Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this Action and designated as Protected Material. 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.

- 10.2 Notification. In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's Protected Material in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's Protected Material, then the Party shall:
- promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-(a) Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;
- (b) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party, if requested.
- Conditions of Production. If the Non-Party fails to seek a protective 10.3 order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's Protected Material 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. 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.

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

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise (including breach of the security provisions set forth above), 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" (Exhibit A).

12. MISCELLANEOUS

- 12.1 <u>Right to Further Relief</u>. Nothing in this Stipulated Protective Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.
- 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Stipulated Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Stipulated Protective Order.
- 12.3 <u>Filing Protected Material</u>. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. If a Party's request to file Protected Material under seal is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the information in the public record unless otherwise instructed by the court.

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13. FINAL DISPOSITION

After the Final Disposition of this Action, as defined in paragraph 2.8, within 60 days of a written request by the Designating Party, 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 is 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.

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PROTECTIVE ORDER REMAINS IN FORCE 14.

This Protective Order shall remain in force and effect until modified, superseded, or terminated. Unless otherwise ordered or agreed upon by the Parties, this Protective Order shall survive the termination of this Action. The Court retains jurisdiction even after termination of this Action to enforce this Protective Order and to make such amendments, modifications, deletions and additions to this Protective Order as the Court may from time to time deem appropriate.

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15. **VIOLATION**

Any violation of this Stipulated Protective Order may be punished by any and all appropriate measures including, without limitation, contempt proceedings and/or monetary sanctions.

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IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

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Dated:	November 6, 2024	/s/ S. Martin Keleti	
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KELETI LAW 9903 Santa Monica Boulevard, Suite 751 Beverly Hills, California 90212-1671 TELEPHONÉ: 323.308.8489

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E-Mail: s.martin.keleti@gmail.com

S. Martin Keleti (Bar #144208)

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Gary S. Graifman* KANTROWITZ GOLDHAMER &

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GRAIFMAN, P.C. 135 Chestnut Ridge Road, Suite 200 Montvale, New Jersey 07645 TELEPHONE: 201.391.7000

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E-Mail: ggraifman@kgglaw.com

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Thomas P. Sobran*

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THOMAS P. SOBRAN, P.C. 7 Evergreen Lane

18 19 Hingham, Massachusetts 02043 TELEPHONE: 781.741.6075 E-Mail: tsobran@sobranlaw.com

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*Admitted Pro Hac Vice

21 22 Attorneys For Plaintiffs

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1 2	Dated:	November 6, 2024	MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP Lisa R. Weddle David L. Schrader Evan A. Ormond
3			Matthew Papkin
4			
5			By <u>/s/ Lisa R. Weddle</u> Lisa R. Weddle
6			Attorneys for Defendants Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. and Toyota Motor North America, Inc.
7			Toyota Motor North America, Inc.
8			
9	FOR GOO	OD CAUSE SHOWN, IT I	IS SO ORDERED.
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11	Dated: No	vember 7, 2024	Hon. Stephanie S. Christensen
12			United States Magistrate Judge
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1	EXHIBIT A
2	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND
3	I,, [print or type full name], of
4	[print or type full address],
5	declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the
6	Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for
7	the Central District of California on [date] in the case of
8	[insert formal name of the
9	case and the number and initials assigned to it by the court]. I agree to comply
10	with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I
11	understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions
12	and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not
13	disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated
14	Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the
15	provisions of this Order.
16	I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court
17	for the Central District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this
18	Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after
19	termination of this action. I hereby appoint, [print or
20	type full name], of [print or
21	type full address and telephone number] as my California agent for service of
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1	process in connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of
2	this Stipulated Protective Order.
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4	Dated:
5	City and State where sworn and
6	signed:
7	Printed name:
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9	Signature:
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MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
LOS ANGELES