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10	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
11	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE	
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13	ROBIN BERKOFF, on behalf of herself, and all others similarly	Case No. EDCV 10-00969 VAP (OPx)
14	situated, and the general public,	CLASS ACTION
15	Plaintiff,	[PROPOSED] STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER
16	v.	Discovery Matter: Assigned to the
17 18	MASAI USA CORP. d/b/a MBT MASAI USA CORP., MASAI MARKETING & TRADING AG, and DOES 1-100, Inclusive,	Discovery Matter: Assigned to the Honorable Oswald Parada
19	Defendants.	
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		[PROPOSED] STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER CASE NO. EDCV. 10-00969 VAP. (OPx)
I		CASE NO. EDCV 10-00969 VAP (OPx)

Defendants Masai USA Corp. ("Masai USA") and Masai Marketing & 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

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Trading AG ("Masai M&T") (together, "Masai" or "Defendants"), assert that disclosure and discovery proceedings in the above-captioned action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, and private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Plaintiff Robin Berkoff does not challenge this assertion at this time. 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. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section XIII.C, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5.1 and the Standing Order of Judge Virginia A. Phillips ("Standing

Order") 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.

GOOD CAUSE STATEMENT II.

Defendants believe that good cause exists to enter this Stipulated Protective Order in order to protect confidential information from public disclosure. That confidential information includes information and data that could be used by actual or potential competitors to gain an improper and unlawful competitive advantage in the marketplace. For example, confidential information relevant to this action may include, among other things, scientific studies and analyses concerning the effectiveness of MBTs, Masai footwear; internal research and development regarding MBTs; details of Masai's development and manufacturing of its footwear; and sensitive pricing information, none of which is available to the

III. DEFINITIONS

information from public disclosure.

A. Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

and in a manner no more restrictive than necessary to protect confidential

B. "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), including but not limited to confidential trade secrets, research, design, development, financial, technical, marketing, planning, personal, or commercial information, as such terms are used in Rule 26(c)(1)(G) and California Civil Code section 3426.1 and any applicable case law interpreting the same (or their predecessors).

general public, including Masai's competitors. This Stipulated Protective Order is

necessary to prevent harm to Defendants that will result if Masai's competitors in

this sector of the footwear market gain access to Masai's confidential, non-public

time. The Parties have attempted to draft this Stipulated Protective Order narrowly

information. Plaintiff Robin Berkoff does not challenge these assertions at this

- C. Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as "CONFIDENTIAL."
- **D.** Disclosure or Discovery Material: 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.
- **E.** Expert: 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.

domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Stipulated Protective 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. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

V. DURATION

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. "Final Disposition" shall mean 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.

VI. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

A. 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 Stipulated Protective Order. Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. 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 every other Party that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

B. Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (*see*, *e.g.*, second paragraph of section VI.B.1 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.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

1. 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" 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).

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 "CONFIDENTIAL." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the 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 "CONFIDENTIAL" legend 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).

2. For testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings, that the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony.

- 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." 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).
- C. <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 efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

VII. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

- A. <u>Timing of Challenges</u>. Any Party may challenge a 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.
- **B.** 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 and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of

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notice. 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. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

C. Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to make such a motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable) shall automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to file a motion to retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to

VIII. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

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Basic Principles. A Designating Party may use its own Protected A. Material for any purpose. 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 (including on appeal), defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed 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 XIV below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the Court rules on

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner reasonably calculated to ensure that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

- B. Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. 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 to:
- the Receiving Party's Counsel of Record in this action, as well 1. as agents and employees of said Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;
- 2. the officers, directors, employees and agents of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;
- Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to 3. whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

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confidentiality of the Protected Material 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 "CONFIDENTIAL" 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. Nothing in this Stipulated Protective Order shall be construed as authorizing, requiring or encouraging a Party or Non-Party to disobey a lawful subpoena issued in another action or order from another court.

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

- A. The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL." 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.
- **B.** 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;
- 2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the 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.

C. If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this Court within 7 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 objects or 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.¹ 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.

XI. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

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.

XII. 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 protocol or order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of

¹ 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.

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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.

XIII. MISCELLANEOUS

- A. Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Stipulated Protective Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the Court in the future.
- 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.
- C. Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5.1 and the Standing Order. 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 Receiving 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.

XIV. FINAL DISPOSITION

Within 60 days after the Final Disposition of this action, as defined above, 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

1	Material is returned or destroyed the Receiving Party must submit a written		
2	certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the		
3	Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where		
4	appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2)		
5	affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts,		
6	compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the		
7	Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel of Record are entitled		
8	to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and		
9	hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits,		
10	expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even		
11	if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain		
12	or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth		
13	in Section V (DURATION).		
14	IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.		
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16	DATED: November 30, 2011	PERKINS COIE LLP	
17			
18		By: /s/ Joren S. Bass Joren Bass	
19			
20		Attorneys for Defendants MASAI USA CORP. d/b/a MBT MASAI	
21		USA CORP., MASAI MARKETING & TRADING AG	
22	DATED: November 30, 2011	RAY A. MANDLEKAR, ATTORNEY AT LAW	
23		ALLAW	
24		By: /s/ Ray A. Mandlekar	
2425		By: /s/ Ray A. Mandlekar Ray A. Mandlekar	
25		By: /s/ Ray A. Mandlekar Ray A. Mandlekar Attorney for Plaintiff ROBIN BERKOFF, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, and the general public	
25 26			

1	PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.	
2 3	DATED:	
4	DATED	
5	OSWALD PARADA	
6	UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE	
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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
2	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, RIVERSIDE			
3		·		
4	ROBIN BERKOFF, on behalf of	Case No. EDCV 10-00969 VAP (OPx)		
5	ROBIN BERKOFF, on behalf of herself, and all others similarly situated, and the general public,	CLASS ACTION		
6	Plaintiff,	ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND BY		
7	v.	STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER		
8	MASAI USA CORP. d/b/a MBT MASAI USA CORP. MASAI	ORDER		
9	MASAI USA CORP., MASAI MARKETING & TRADING AG, and DOES 1-100, Inclusive,			
10	Defendants.			
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12	The state of the first of the state of the s			
13	I have reviewed the Stipulated Protective Order in the above-captioned			
14	action. I understand its terms and agree to be fully bound by them and hereby			
15	submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Central District			
16	of California for purposes of enforcement of this Agreement.			
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18	DATED:	(Nama)		
19	(Name) (Title)			
20		(Address) (Address)		
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	ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND BY STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER			

Case No. EDCV 10-00969 VAP (OPx)