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E-filing

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 8 HERTZ EQUIPMENT RENTAL COMPANY

9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 10 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
 11 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

13 HERTZ EQUIPMENT RENTAL COMPANY, a  
 14 Delaware corporation,

15 Plaintiff,

16 v.

17 RAMON USEDA, FRED KICENSKI, and Does  
 18 1 through 20, et al.

19 Defendants.

Case No.: C10-4953 WHA

**PROTECTIVE ORDER  
 FOR LITIGATION INVOLVING  
 PATENTS, HIGHLY SENSITIVE  
 CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION  
 AND/OR TRADE SECRETS**

20 1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

21 Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of  
 22 confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure  
 23 and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly,  
 24 Plaintiff Hertz Equipment Rental Corporation ("HERC") hereby petitions the court to enter the  
 25 following Protective Order. HERC acknowledges that this Order does not confer blanket protections  
 26 on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure  
 27 and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment  
 28 under the applicable legal principles. HERC further acknowledges, as set forth in Section 14.4,

1 below, that this Protective Order does not entitle it or any other party to file confidential information  
2 under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards  
3 that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.  
4

5 2. DEFINITIONS

6 2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of  
7 information or items under this Order.

8 2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is  
9 generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of  
10 Civil Procedure 26(c).

11 2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as  
12 well as their support staff).

13 2.4 Designated House Counsel: House Counsel who seek access to “HIGHLY  
14 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information in this matter.

15 2.5 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items  
16 that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
17 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

18 2.6 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the  
19 medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things,  
20 testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses  
21 to discovery in this matter.

22 2.7 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter  
23 pertinent to the litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert  
24 witness or as a consultant in this action, (2) is not a past or current employee of a Party or of a Party’s  
25 competitor, and (3) at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or of  
26 a Party’s competitor.

27 2.8 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or  
28 Items: extremely sensitive “Confidential Information or Items,” disclosure of which to another Party

1 or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less  
2 restrictive means.

3 2.9 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House  
4 Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

5 2.10 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other  
6 legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

7 2.11 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this  
8 action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on  
9 behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

10 2.12 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors,  
11 employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

12 2.13 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery  
13 Material in this action.

14 2.14 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support  
15 services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and  
16 organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and  
17 subcontractors.

18 2.15 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as  
19 "CONFIDENTIAL," or as HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."

20 2.16 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a  
21 Producing Party.

22 3. SCOPE

23 The protections conferred by this Protective Order cover not only Protected Material  
24 (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all  
25 copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony,  
26 conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.

27 However, the protections conferred by this Protective Order do not cover the following information:  
28

1 (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or  
2 becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication  
3 not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial or  
4 otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained  
5 by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the information lawfully and  
6 under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial  
7 shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

8  
9 4. DURATION

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

17  
18 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

19 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each  
20 Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care  
21 to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. To  
22 the extent it is practical to do so, the Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts  
23 of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions  
24 of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not  
25 swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

26 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are  
27 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily  
28

1 encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on  
2 other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

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

7 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this  
8 Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered,  
9 Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so  
10 designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

11 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

12 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but  
13 excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party  
14 affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES  
15 ONLY" to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on  
16 a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s)  
17 (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of  
18 protection being asserted.

19 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for  
20 inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which  
21 material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation all of  
22 the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
23 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants  
24 copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof,  
25 qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the  
26 Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend ("CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY  
27 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY) to each page that contains Protected Material. If  
28 only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also

1 must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins)  
2 and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

3 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that  
4 the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other  
5 proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. When it is  
6 impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection and it appears  
7 that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating Party may  
8 invoke on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is concluded) a right to have  
9 up to 21 days to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought and to  
10 specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those portions of the testimony that are  
11 appropriately designated for protection within the 21 days shall be covered by the provisions of this  
12 Protective Order. Alternatively, a Designating Party may specify, at the deposition or up to 21 days  
13 afterwards if that period is properly invoked, that the entire transcript shall be treated as  
14 "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."

15 Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition,  
16 hearing or other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that  
17 only authorized individuals who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound"  
18 (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition  
19 shall not in any way affect its designation as "CONFIDENTIAL or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
20 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."

21 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title  
22 page that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all  
23 pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and the  
24 level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall inform the  
25 court reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the expiration of a 21-day  
26 period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been designated "HIGHLY  
27 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" in its entirety unless otherwise agreed. After the  
28 expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually designated.

1 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any  
2 other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the  
3 container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or  
4 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” If only a portion or portions of the  
5 information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify  
6 the protected portion(s) and specify the level of protection being asserted.

7 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to  
8 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right  
9 to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the  
10 Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with  
11 the provisions of this Order.

12  
13 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

14 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of  
15 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s confidentiality  
16 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens,  
17 or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a  
18 confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original  
19 designation is disclosed.

20 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution  
21 process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for  
22 each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must  
23 recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of  
24 the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin  
25 the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not  
26 sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must  
27 explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the  
28 Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances,

1 and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A  
2 Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in  
3 this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate  
4 in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

5           6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court  
6 intervention, the Challenging Party may file and serve a motion challenging confidentiality  
7 designation(s) under Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable)  
8 at any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a  
9 deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be  
10 accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and  
11 confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

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

17  
18           7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

19           7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is  
20 disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for  
21 prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be  
22 disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When  
23 the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13  
24 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

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



1           7.2    Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise  
2 ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose  
3 any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

4           (a)    the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as  
5 employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the  
6 information for this litigation;

7           (b)    the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the  
8 Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed  
9 the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

10          (c)    Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is  
11 reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to  
12 Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

13          (d)    the court and its personnel;

14          (e)    court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants or mock  
15 jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and  
16 who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

17          (f)    during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is  
18 reasonably necessary and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound"  
19 (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of  
20 transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be  
21 separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under  
22 this Protective Order.

23          (g)    the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian  
24 or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

25           7.3    Disclosure of "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY"  
26 Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the  
27 Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "HIGHLY  
28 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" only to:

1 (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as  
2 employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the  
3 information for this litigation;

4 (b) Designated House Counsel of the Receiving Party (1) who has no involvement  
5 in competitive decision-making, (2) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation,  
6 (3) who has signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A), and (4) as to  
7 whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a)(1), below, have been followed;

8 (c) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary  
9 for this litigation, (2) who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit  
10 A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a)(2), below, have been followed;

11 (d) the court and its personnel;

12 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants or mock  
13 jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and  
14 who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A); and

15 (f) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian  
16 or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

17 7.4 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of "HIGHLY  
18 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Information or Items to Designated House  
19 Counsel or Experts.

20 (a) (1) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the  
21 Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to Designated House Counsel any information or  
22 item that has been designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY"  
23 pursuant to paragraph 7.3(b) first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) sets  
24 forth the full name of the Designated House Counsel and the city and state of his or her residence,  
25 and (2) describes the Designated House Counsel's current and reasonably foreseeable future primary  
26 job duties and responsibilities in sufficient detail to determine if House Counsel is involved, or may  
27 become involved, in any competitive decision-making.

1 (a) (2) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the  
2 Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this Order) any  
3 information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES  
4 ONLY” pursuant to paragraph 7.3(c) first must make a written request to the Designating Party that  
5 (1) identifies the general categories of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”  
6 information that the Receiving Party seeks permission to disclose to the Expert, (2) sets forth the full  
7 name of the Expert and the city and state of his or her primary residence, (3) attaches a copy of the  
8 Expert’s current resume, (4) identifies the Expert’s current employer(s), (5) identifies each person or  
9 entity from whom the Expert has received compensation or funding for work in his or her areas of  
10 expertise or to whom the expert has provided professional services, including in connection with a  
11 litigation, at any time during the preceding five years,<sup>1</sup> and (6) identifies (by name and number of the  
12 case, filing date, and location of court) any litigation in connection with which the Expert has offered  
13 expert testimony, including through a declaration, report, or testimony at a deposition or trial, during  
14 the preceding five years.

15 (b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the  
16 preceding respective paragraphs may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified  
17 Designated House Counsel or Expert unless, within 14 days of delivering the request, the Party  
18 receives a written objection from the Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail  
19 the grounds on which it is based.

20 (c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with the  
21 Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by agreement  
22 within seven days of the written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Party seeking to make the  
23 disclosure to Designated House Counsel or the Expert may file a motion as provided in Civil Local  
24 Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) seeking permission from the  
25 court to do so. Any such motion must describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail

26 <sup>1</sup> If the Expert believes any of this information is subject to a confidentiality obligation to a  
27 third-party, then the Expert should provide whatever information the Expert believes can be disclosed  
28 without violating any confidentiality agreements, and the Party seeking to disclose to the Expert shall  
be available to meet and confer with the Designating Party regarding any such engagement.

1 the reasons why the disclosure to Designated House Counsel or the Expert is reasonably necessary,  
2 assess the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail, and suggest any additional means that could  
3 be used to reduce that risk. In addition, any such motion must be accompanied by a competent  
4 declaration describing the parties' efforts to resolve the matter by agreement (i.e., the extent and the  
5 content of the meet and confer discussions) and setting forth the reasons advanced by the Designating  
6 Party for its refusal to approve the disclosure.

7 In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to Designated House Counsel or  
8 the Expert shall bear the burden of proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail  
9 (under the safeguards proposed) outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected  
10 Material to its Designated House Counsel or Expert.

11  
12 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN  
13 OTHER LITIGATION

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

- 17 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall  
18 include a copy of the subpoena or court order;
- 19 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue  
20 in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to  
21 this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Protective Order; and
- 22 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the  
23 Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

24 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the  
25 subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as  
26 "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" before a  
27 determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the  
28 Designating Party's permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking

1 protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be  
2 construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive  
3 from another court.  
4

5 9. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN  
6 THIS LITIGATION

7 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party  
8 in this action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
9 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this  
10 litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions  
11 should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

12 (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a  
13 Non-Party’s confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with  
14 the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party’s confidential information, then the Party shall:

15 1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that  
16 some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

17 2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Protective Order in  
18 this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the  
19 information requested; and

20 3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-  
21 Party.

22 (c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within  
23 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the  
24 Non-Party’s confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely  
25 seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or  
26 control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by  
27 the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of  
28 seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

1           10.    UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

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

9  
10           11.    INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE  
11 PROTECTED MATERIAL

12                    When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently  
13 produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the  
14 Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is  
15 not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides  
16 for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e),  
17 insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or  
18 information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may  
19 incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

20  
21           12.    MISCELLANEOUS

22                    12.1   Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person  
23 to seek its modification by the court in the future.

24                    12.2   Right to Assert Other Objections. No Party waives any right it otherwise  
25 would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed  
26 in this Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in  
27 evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

1           12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating  
2 Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in  
3 the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any  
4 Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed  
5 under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue.  
6 Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the  
7 Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to  
8 protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant  
9 to Civil Local Rule 79-5(d) is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the Protected  
10 Material in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) unless otherwise instructed by the  
11 court.

12  
13  
14           13. FINAL DISPOSITION

15           Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each  
16 Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material.  
17 As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations,  
18 summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether  
19 the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written  
20 certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by  
21 the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that  
22 was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies,  
23 abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected  
24 Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all  
25 pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda,  
26 correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant  
27 and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies  
28

1 that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in  
2 Section 4 (DURATION).

3  
4 GOOD CAUSE APPEARING, IT IS SO ORDERED.

5 DATED: November 2, 2010



6 [Name of Judge]  
United States District/Magistrate Judge

8  
9 3 PM



1 EXHIBIT "A" TO PROTECTIVE ORDER

2 ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

3 I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of  
4 \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read  
5 in its entirety and understand the Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court  
6 for the Northern District of California on \_\_\_\_\_, 2010 in the case of Hertz Equipment  
7 Rental Corporation v. Useda et al., Case No. \_\_\_\_\_. I agree to comply with and to be  
8 bound by all the terms of this Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so  
9 comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise  
10 that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Protective Order  
11 to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

12 I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the  
13 Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Protective Order, even if  
14 such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

15 I hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name] of  
16 \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address and telephone  
17 number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any  
18 proceedings related to enforcement of this Protective Order.

19 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

20 City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

21 Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_  
22 [printed name]

23 Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
24 [signature]