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24 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
 25 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**  
 26 **SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

27 PHILLIP BRATTAIN, as an individual, and on  
 28 behalf of all others similarly situated,  
 29  
 30 Plaintiffs,  
 31  
 32 v.  
 33 SAFEWAY INC., a Delaware corporation,  
 34  
 35 Defendant.

Case No.: C-12-5171-EMC

Judge: Hon. Edward M. Chen

**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER**

1       1.     PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

2           Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential,  
3 proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for  
4 any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby  
5 stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties  
6 acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to  
7 discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited  
8 information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The  
9 parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does  
10 not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General Order 62 set  
11 forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks  
12 permission from the court to file material under seal.

13       2.     DEFINITIONS

14           2.1     Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or  
15 items under this Order.

16           2.2     “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is generated,  
17 stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure  
18 26(c).

19           2.3     Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as  
20 their support staff).

21           2.4     Designated House Counsel: House Counsel who seek access to “HIGHLY  
22 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information in this matter.

23           2.5     Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it  
24 produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
25 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

26           2.6     Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium or  
27 manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony,  
28

1 transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in  
2 this matter.

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

7 2.8 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Information or Items:  
8 extremely sensitive "Confidential Information or Items," disclosure of which to another Party or Non-  
9 Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

10 2.9 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House Counsel  
11 does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

12 2.10 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity  
13 not named as a Party to this action.

14 2.11 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action but  
15 are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf of that  
16 party.

17 2.12 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,  
18 consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

19 2.13 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in  
20 this action.

21 2.14 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g.,  
22 photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or  
23 retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

24 2.15 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as  
25 "CONFIDENTIAL" or as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."

26 2.16 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing  
27 Party.

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1 3. SCOPE

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

13 4. DURATION

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

20 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

21 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or Non-  
22 Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such  
23 designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. To the extent it is practical  
24 to do so, the Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents,  
25 items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents,  
26 items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the  
27 ambit of this Order.  
28

1 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be  
2 clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or  
3 retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties)  
4 expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

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

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

13 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

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

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

1 contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection,  
2 the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate  
3 markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

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

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

23 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title  
24 page that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list  
25 of all pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected  
26 Material and the level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating  
27 Party shall inform the court reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before  
28 the expiration of a 21-day period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had

1 been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” in its entirety  
2 unless otherwise agreed. After the expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as  
3 actually designated.

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

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

## 15 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

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

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

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

6           6.3     Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention,  
7 the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Civil Local Rule 7 (and  
8 in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General Order 62, if applicable) within 21 days of the initial  
9 notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not  
10 resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent  
11 declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the  
12 preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to make such a motion including the required  
13 declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable) shall automatically waive the confidentiality  
14 designation for each challenged designation. In addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion  
15 challenging a confidentiality designation at any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a  
16 challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought  
17 pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has  
18 complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

19           The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party.  
20 Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary  
21 expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the  
22 Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to file a motion to retain  
23 confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of  
24 protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court rules on the  
25 challenge.

## 26     7.     ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

27           7.1     Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or  
28 produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending,

1 or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of  
2 persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a  
3 Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

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

6 7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the  
7 court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or  
8 item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

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

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

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

18 (d) the court and its personnel;

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

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

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

1           7.3    Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”  
2 Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the  
3 Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “HIGHLY  
4 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” only to:

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

8                   (b) 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”  
10 (Exhibit A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a), below, have been  
11 followed;

12                   (c) the court and its personnel;

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

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

18           7.4    Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of “HIGHLY  
19 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items to Experts.

20                   (a) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the  
21 Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this Order) any  
22 information or item that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’  
23 EYES ONLY” pursuant to paragraph 7.3(b) first must make a written request to the Designating  
24 Party that (1) identifies the general categories of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’  
25 EYES ONLY” information that the Receiving Party seeks permission to disclose to the Expert,  
26 (2) sets forth the full name of the Expert and the city and state of his or her primary residence, (3)  
27 attaches a copy of the Expert’s current resume, (4) identifies the Expert’s current employer(s), (5)  
28 identifies each person or entity from whom the Expert has received compensation or funding for

1 work in his or her areas of expertise or to whom the expert has provided professional services,  
2 including in connection with a litigation, at any time during the preceding five years,<sup>1</sup> and (6)  
3 identifies (by name and number of the case, filing date, and location of court) any litigation in  
4 connection with which the Expert has offered expert testimony, including through a declaration,  
5 report, or testimony at a deposition or trial, during the preceding five years.

6 (b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the  
7 preceding respective paragraphs may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified  
8 Expert unless, within 14 days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection  
9 from the Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is  
10 based.

11 (c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with the  
12 Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by  
13 agreement within seven days of the written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Party  
14 seeking to make the disclosure to the Expert may file a motion as provided in Civil Local Rule 7  
15 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General Order 62, if applicable) seeking  
16 permission from the court to do so. Any such motion must describe the circumstances with  
17 specificity, set forth in detail the reasons why the disclosure to the Expert is reasonably necessary,  
18 assess the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail, and suggest any additional means that  
19 could be used to reduce that risk. In addition, any such motion must be accompanied by a  
20 competent declaration describing the parties' efforts to resolve the matter by agreement (i.e., the  
21 extent and the content of the meet and confer discussions) and setting forth the reasons advanced  
22 by the Designating Party for its refusal to approve the disclosure.

23 In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to the Expert shall bear the  
24 burden of proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail (under the safeguards  
25

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26  
27 <sup>1</sup> If the Expert believes any of this information is subject to a confidentiality obligation to a third-  
28 party, then the Expert should provide whatever information the Expert believes can be disclosed  
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 proposed) outweighs the Receiving Party’s need to disclose the Protected Material to its Expert.

2 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER  
3 LITIGATION

4 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels  
5 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
6 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” that Party must:

7 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a  
8 copy of the subpoena or court order;

9 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the  
10 other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this  
11 Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

12 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the  
13 Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.<sup>2</sup>

14 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or  
15 court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” or  
16 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” before a determination by the court from  
17 which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The  
18 Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential  
19 material – and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving  
20 Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

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

23 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in  
24 this action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’  
25 EYES ONLY.” Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected

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

1 by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as  
2 prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

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

6 (1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that  
7 some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

8 (2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective  
9 Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the  
10 information requested; and

11 (3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

12 (c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14  
13 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-  
14 Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a  
15 protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is  
16 subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court.<sup>3</sup> Absent a  
17 court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this  
18 court of its Protected Material.

19 10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

20 If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material  
21 to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving  
22 Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use  
23 its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or  
24 persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such  
25

26  
27 <sup>3</sup> The purpose of this provision is to alert the interested parties to the existence of confidentiality  
28 rights of a Non-Party and to afford the Non-Party an opportunity to protect its confidentiality  
interests in this court.

1 person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto  
2 as Exhibit A.

3 11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED  
4 MATERIAL

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

13 12. MISCELLANEOUS

14 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its  
15 modification by the court in the future.

16 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no  
17 Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or  
18 item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right  
19 to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

20 12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a  
21 court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public  
22 record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material  
23 must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General Order 62. Protected Material may only be filed  
24 under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue.  
25 Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General Order 62, a sealing order will issue only upon a request  
26 establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise  
27 entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal  
28 pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(d) and General Order 62 is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party

1 may file the Protected Material in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) unless otherwise  
2 instructed by the court.

3 13. FINAL DISPOSITION

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

18 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

19  
20 DATED: February 28, 2013

/s/ Benjamin M. Lopatin

Benjamin M. Lopatin  
Attorney for Plaintiff

21  
22 DATED: February 28, 2013

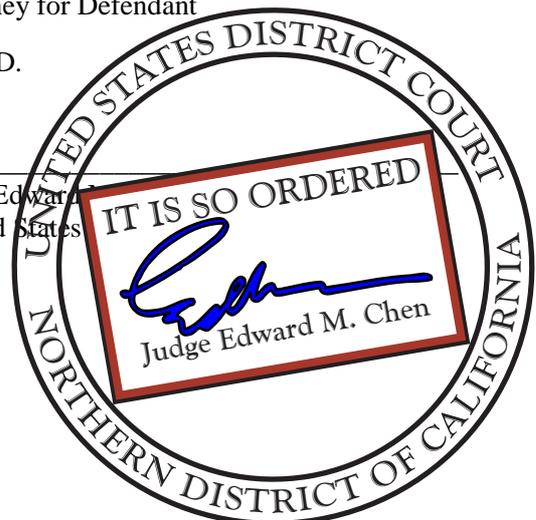
/s/ Jonathan L. Koenig

Jonathan L. Koenig  
Attorney for Defendant

23  
24 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

25  
26 DATED: March 11, 2013

Hon. Edward M. Chen  
United States District Court



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EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of \_\_\_\_\_  
[print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on [date] in the case of *Phillip Brattain v. Safeway Inc.*, Case No. C-12-5171 EMC. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

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

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

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

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

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

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
[signature]

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**ATTESTATION**

I, Jonathan L. Koenig, do hereby declare that concurrence in the filing of the foregoing document has been obtained from Benjamin M. Lopatin on this 28<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2013.

/s/ Jonathan L. Koenig  
Jonathan L. Koenig