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14 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 15 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
 16 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

17 SOFTWARE RESEARCH, INC.,  
 18 Plaintiff,  
 19 v.  
 20 DOTCOM-MONITOR, INC. and DOES 1  
 through 10,  
 21 Defendants.

CASE NO. 3:16-CV-02970-EMC  
**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER  
 AND PROPOSED ORDER**  
 Date Filed: June 2, 2016  
 Trial Date: None set

23 DOTCOM-MONITOR, INC.,  
 24 Counterclaim-Plaintiff,  
 25 v.  
 26 SOFTWARE RESEARCH, INC.,  
 27 Counterclaim-Defendant.

1 **1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS**

2 Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of  
3 confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure  
4 and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting or defending this litigation may be warranted.  
5 Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and respectfully request that the Court enter the following  
6 Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket  
7 protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery, and that the protection it affords from public  
8 disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential  
9 treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in  
10 Section 13.4, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential  
11 information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the  
12 standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under  
13 seal.

14 **2. DEFINITIONS**

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

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

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

22 2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it  
23 produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
24 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE  
25 CODE”.

26 2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium  
27 or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony,  
28 transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to

1 discovery in this matter.

2           2.6     Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the  
3 litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a  
4 consultant in this action, (2) is not a past or current employee of a Party or of a Party's competitor,  
5 and (3) at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or of a Party's  
6 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  
9 or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less  
10 restrictive means.

11           2.9     "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE" Information or Items: extremely  
12 sensitive "CONFIDENTIAL Information or Items" representing computer code and associated  
13 comments and revision histories, formulas, engineering specifications, or schematics that define or  
14 otherwise describe in detail the algorithms or structure of software or hardware designs, disclosure of  
15 which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be  
16 avoided by less restrictive means.

17           2.10    House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House Counsel  
18 does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

19           2.11    Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal  
20 entity not named as a Party to this action.

21           2.12    Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action  
22 but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf  
23 of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

24           2.13    Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,  
25 consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

26           2.14    Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material  
27 in this action.

28           2.15    Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g.,

1 photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing,  
2 or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

3       2.16 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as  
4 “CONFIDENTIAL,” “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” or as  
5 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE.”

6       2.17 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a  
7 Producing Party.

### 8 **3. SCOPE**

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

### 21 **4. DURATION**

22       Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this  
23 Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order  
24 otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and  
25 defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion  
26 and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time  
27 limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.  
28

1 **5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL**

2 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or  
3 Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit  
4 any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. To the extent  
5 it is practical to do so, the Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of  
6 material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions of  
7 the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not  
8 swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

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

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

17 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (*see*,  
18 *e.g.*, second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or  
19 Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before  
20 the material is disclosed or produced.

21 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

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

1 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection  
2 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it  
3 would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material  
4 made available for inspection shall be deemed “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES  
5 ONLY.” After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the  
6 Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under  
7 this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the  
8 appropriate legend (“CONFIDENTIAL,” “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES  
9 ONLY,” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE”) to each page that contains Protected  
10 Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing  
11 Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the  
12 margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

13 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the  
14 Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other  
15 proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. When it is  
16 impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection and it appears  
17 that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating Party may  
18 invoke on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is concluded) a right to have  
19 up to 21 days to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought and to  
20 specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those portions of the testimony that are  
21 appropriately designated for protection within the 21 days shall be covered by the provisions of this  
22 Stipulated Protective Order. Alternatively, a Designating Party may specify, at the deposition or up to  
23 21 days afterwards if that period is properly invoked, that the entire transcript shall be treated as  
24 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

25 Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing or  
26 other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only  
27 authorized individuals who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”  
28 (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition shall

1 not in any way affect its designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
2 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

3 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page that  
4 the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all pages  
5 (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and the level  
6 of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall inform the court  
7 reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the expiration of a 21-day  
8 period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been designated “HIGHLY  
9 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” in its entirety unless otherwise agreed. After the  
10 expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually designated.

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

18 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to  
19 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right  
20 to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the  
21 Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with  
22 the provisions of this Order.

## 23 **6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS**

24 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of  
25 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s confidentiality  
26 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens,  
27 or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a  
28 confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original

1 designation is disclosed.

2           6.2     Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process  
3 by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each  
4 challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must  
5 recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of  
6 the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin  
7 the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not  
8 sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must  
9 explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the  
10 Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances,  
11 and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A  
12 Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in  
13 this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate  
14 in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

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



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

8 **7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

9 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or  
10 produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,  
11 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the  
12 categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been  
13 terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of Section 14 below (FINAL  
14 DISPOSITION).

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

17 7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by  
18 the Court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any  
19 information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

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

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

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

1 (d) the Court and its personnel;  
2 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and  
3 Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have  
4 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

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

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

13 7.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” and  
14 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by  
15 the Court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any  
16 information or item designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or  
17 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” only to:

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

21 (b) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for  
22 this litigation, (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A),  
23 and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a)(2), below, have been followed];

24 (c) the court and its personnel;

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

28 (e) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or

1 other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

2           7.4 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
3 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” Information or  
4 Items to Experts.

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

20           (b) A Party that makes such a request and provides the information specified in the  
21 preceding respective paragraphs may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified Expert  
22 after 14 days have passed since delivering that request unless, during that 14-day period, the Party  
23 receives a written objection from the Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail  
24 the grounds on which it is based.

25           (c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with the  
26

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27 <sup>1</sup> If the Expert believes any of this information is subject to a confidentiality obligation to a third-party, then the Expert  
28 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 prior to disclosing any Protected Material to such Expert.

1 Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by agreement  
2 within seven days of the written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Party seeking to make the  
3 disclosure to the Expert may file a motion as provided in Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with  
4 Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) seeking permission from the Court to do so. Any such motion  
5 must describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the reasons why the disclosure to  
6 the Expert is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail, and  
7 suggest any additional means that could be used to reduce that risk. In addition, any such motion  
8 must be accompanied by a competent declaration describing the parties' efforts to resolve the matter  
9 by agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the meet and confer discussions) and setting forth the  
10 reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal to approve the disclosure.

11 In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to the Expert shall bear the burden of  
12 proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail (under the safeguards proposed)  
13 outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected Material to its Expert.

14 **8. SOURCE CODE**

15 (a) To the extent production of source code becomes necessary in this case, a  
16 Producing Party may designate source code as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - SOURCE CODE" if it  
17 comprises or includes confidential, proprietary, or trade secret source code.

18 (b) Protected Material designated as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE  
19 CODE" shall be subject to all of the protections afforded to "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
20 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" information, and may be disclosed only to the individuals to whom  
21 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" information may be disclosed, as set  
22 forth in Paragraphs 7.3 and 7.4, with the exception of Designated House Counsel.

23 (c) Any source code produced in discovery shall be made available for inspection,  
24 in a format allowing it to be reasonably reviewed and searched, during normal business hours or at  
25 other mutually agreeable times, at the San Francisco office of the Producing Party's counsel. The  
26 source code shall be made available for inspection on a secured computer in a secured room without  
27 Internet access or network access to other computers, and the Receiving Party shall not copy, remove,  
28 or otherwise transfer any portion of the source code onto any recordable media or recordable device.

1 The Producing Party may visually monitor the activities of the Receiving Party’s representatives  
2 during any source code review, but only to ensure that there is no unauthorized recording, copying, or  
3 transmission of the source code.

4 (d) The Receiving Party may request paper copies of limited portions of source  
5 code that are reasonably necessary for the preparation of court filings, pleadings, expert reports, or  
6 other papers, or for deposition or trial, but shall not request paper copies for the purposes of  
7 reviewing the source code other than electronically as set forth in paragraph (c) in the first instance.  
8 The Producing Party shall provide all such source code in paper form including bates numbers and  
9 the label “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - SOURCE CODE.” The Producing Party may challenge the  
10 amount of source code requested in hard copy form pursuant to the dispute resolution procedure and  
11 timeframes set forth in Paragraph 6 whereby the Producing Party is the “Challenging Party” and the  
12 Receiving Party is the “Designating Party” for purposes of dispute resolution.

13 (e) The Receiving Party shall maintain a record of any individual who has  
14 inspected any portion of the source code in electronic or paper form. The Receiving Party shall  
15 maintain all paper copies of any printed portions of the source code in a secured, locked area. The  
16 Receiving Party shall not create any electronic or other images of the paper copies and shall not  
17 convert any of the information contained in the paper copies into any electronic format. The  
18 Receiving Party shall only make additional paper copies if such additional copies are (1) necessary to  
19 prepare court filings, pleadings, or other papers (including a testifying expert’s expert report),  
20 (2) necessary for deposition, or (3) otherwise necessary for the preparation of its case. Any paper  
21 copies used during a deposition shall be retrieved by the Producing Party at the end of each day and  
22 must not be given to or left with a court reporter or any other unauthorized individual.

23 **9. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER**  
24 **LITIGATION**

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

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

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

6 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the  
7 Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

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

16 **10. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN**  
17 **THIS LITIGATION**

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

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

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

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

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

5                   (c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within  
6 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the  
7 Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely  
8 seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or  
9 control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by  
10 the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of  
11 seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

12 **11. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

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

20 **12. PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL**

21                   Nothing in this Order shall require production of information that a Party contends is  
22 protected from disclosure by the attorney-client privilege, the work product immunity or other  
23 privilege, doctrine, right or immunity. If information subject to a claim of attorney-client privilege,  
24 work product immunity, or other privilege, doctrine, right, or immunity is produced, whether  
25 inadvertently or otherwise, such production shall in no way prejudice or otherwise constitute a waiver  
26 or estoppel as to a party's right to assert such privilege, doctrine, right, or immunity. When a  
27 Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain produced material is subject to a claim  
28 of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal

1 Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B), except that counsel are not required to delete information that  
2 may reside on their respective firm's electronic back-up systems that are over-written in the normal  
3 course of business.

4         Within 15 days of requesting the return and/or destruction of privileged materials, the  
5 Producing Party will provide a privilege log setting forth a description of the privileged material and  
6 identify the privilege asserted. With respect to any disputes that may arise as to previously produced  
7 documents, the parties' rights and obligations shall be subject to and determined by applicable law,  
8 except that it is explicitly agreed that the Receiving Party may not use the privileged material for any  
9 purpose, including in connection with any motion to compel the disclosure of such information.

10 **13. MISCELLANEOUS**

11         13.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek  
12 its modification by the court in the future.

13         13.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order  
14 no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any  
15 information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no  
16 Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by  
17 this Protective Order.

18         13.3 Export Control. Disclosure of Protected Material shall be subject to all applicable laws  
19 and regulations relating to the export of technical data contained in such Protected Material, including  
20 the release of such technical data to foreign persons or nationals in the United States or elsewhere.  
21 The Producing Party shall be responsible for identifying any such controlled technical data, and the  
22 Receiving Party shall take measures necessary to ensure compliance.

23         13.4 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a  
24 court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public  
25 record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected  
26 Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal  
27 pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant  
28 to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected





**IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.**

Date: October 14, 2016

SINGER / BEA LLP

By: /s/ Benjamin L. Singer

Benjamin L. Singer  
Doug Tilley  
Evan Budaj  
*Attorneys for Plaintiff Software Research, Inc.*

Date: October 14, 2016

MASLON LLP

By: /s/ Terrance C. Newby

Terrance C. Newby  
Thomas R. Pack  
*Attorneys for Defendant Dotcom-Monitor, Inc.*

Date: October 14, 2016

PILLSBURY WINTHROP PITTMAN SHAW LLP

By: /s/ Colin T. Kemp

Colin T. Kemp  
*Attorneys for Defendant Dotcom-Monitor, Inc.*

**ATTESTATION**

I, Doug Tilley, attest that all signatories listed, and on whose behalf the filing is submitted, concur in the filing's content and have authorized the filing.

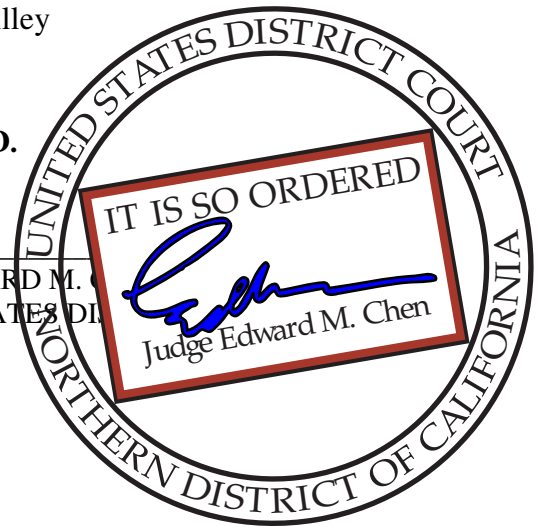
Dated: October 14, 2016

/s/ Doug Tilley  
Doug Tilley

**PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.**

DATED: October 17, 2016

HON. EDWARD M. CHEN  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT



1 **EXHIBIT A**

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 in  
5 its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States  
6 District Court for the Northern District of California on [date] in the case of *Software Research, Inc.*  
7 *v. Dotcom-Monitor, Inc., et al.*, N.D. Cal. Case No. 3:16-CV-02790. I agree to comply with and to be  
8 bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that  
9 failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I  
10 solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this  
11 Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of  
12 this Order.

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

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

20  
21 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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

23 Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_

24 [printed name]

25 Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

26 [signature]  
27  
28