

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE DIVISION
CIVIL ACTION NO.: 3:14-CV-00274-RJC-DSC**

LIFESCAN, INC. and
LIFESCAN SCOTLAND, LTD.,

Plaintiffs and
Counterclaim-Defendants,

– v –

UNISTRIP TECHNOLOGIES, LLC,

Defendant and
Counterclaimant.

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

It is hereby **ORDERED** by the Court that the following restrictions and procedures—to which the parties have stipulated—shall apply to certain information, documents, and excerpts from documents supplied by the parties to each other in response to discovery requests:

1. Counsel for any party may designate documents and deposition transcripts, in whole or in part, as confidential if counsel determines, in good faith, that such designation is necessary to protect the interests of the client. Documents designated by a party as confidential or highly confidential must be labeled “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY’S EYES ONLY,” as appropriate. Deposition testimony designated by a party as confidential or highly confidential must be identified as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY’S EYES ONLY,” as appropriate, on the record before the close of the deposition. “CONFIDENTIAL” and “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY’S EYES ONLY” information are referred to generally in this Order as “Confidential Information.”

The party who makes the designation is the “Designating Party”; any party who receives the Confidential Information is a “Receiving Party.”

2. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, or otherwise provided for herein, a Receiving Party may use Confidential Information solely in connection with the above-captioned action.

3. In the event a Receiving Party challenges another party’s confidentiality designation, counsel shall make a good-faith effort to resolve the dispute, and in the absence of a resolution, the Receiving Party may thereafter seek resolution by the Court.

4. Materials designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” shall not be disclosed by a Receiving Party to any person, except:

- a. The Receiving Party’s counsel of record in this litigation;
- b. Employees of such counsel assigned to and necessary to assist in the litigation;
- c. Consultants or experts to whom disclosure is reasonable necessary for this litigation and for whom the procedures described in Section 5, below, have been followed;
- d. The officers, directors, and in-house counsel of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonable necessary for this litigation and for whom the procedures described in Section 5, below, have been followed;
- e. Any person who was aware of the Confidential Information in the normal course of business, including the author, recipient, or custodian of the information; and
- f. The Court or the jury.

5. Before disclosing or displaying the “CONFIDENTIAL” materials to any person falling under category 4(c) or 4(d), above, the Receiving Party must: (a) Inform the person of the confidential nature of the information or documents; (b) Inform the person that this Court has enjoined the use of the information or documents for any purpose other than this litigation and has enjoined the disclosure of that information or documents to any other person; and (c) Have the person sign Exhibit A, a copy of which must be given to the Designating Party.

6. Materials designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY’S EYES ONLY” shall not be disclosed by a Receiving Party to any person, except:

- a. The Receiving Party’s counsel of record in this litigation;
- b. Employees of such counsel assigned to and necessary to assist in the litigation;
- c. Consultants or experts to whom disclosure is reasonable necessary for this litigation and for whom the procedures described in Section 7, below, have been followed;
- d. In-house counsel of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonable necessary for this litigation and for whom the procedures described in Section 7, below, have been followed;
- e. Any person who was aware of the Confidential Information in the normal course of business, including the author, recipient, or custodian of the information; and
- f. The Court or the jury, at trial or as exhibits to motions.

7. Before disclosing or displaying the “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY’S EYES ONLY” material to any person falling under category 6(c) or 6(d), above,

the Receiving Party must make a written request to the Designating Party for permission to share “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY’S EYES ONLY” material with the person. The request must identify the person.

For experts and consultants, the request must include a copy of the person’s current resume and a list of all persons or entities from whom the person has received compensation or funding in the past year for work in the person’s area of expertise. If the Expert believes that any of this information is subject to a confidentiality obligation to a third-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.

For in-house counsel, the request must describe the person’s current and reasonably foreseeable job duties in sufficient detail to show whether the person is involved in competitive decision-making.

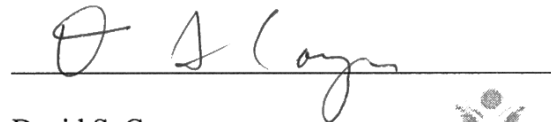
Within three days, the Designating Party must give permission to share “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEY’S EYES ONLY” material with the person or must state that it objects to the sharing. In the event the Designating Party objects, counsel shall make a good-faith effort to resolve the dispute, and in the absence of a resolution, the Receiving Party may thereafter seek resolution by the Court. In the event the Designating Party does not object, the Receiving Party may share documents with the person after: (a) Informing the person of the confidential nature of the information or documents; (b) Informing the person that this Court has enjoined the use of the information or documents for any purpose other than this litigation and has enjoined the disclosure of that information or documents to any other person; and (c) Having the person sign Exhibit A, a copy of which must be given to the Designating Party.

8. The parties understand that any documents which are filed with the Court or used in an official judicial proceeding will be sealed by the Court only upon motion and in accordance with applicable law. This Protective Order does not provide for the automatic sealing of such documents.

9. Nothing in this Protective Order prevents any party from applying to the Court for an additional or modified protective order; from objecting to the production of documents or information; or from applying to the Court for an order compelling production of documents or information. Nothing in this Protective Order constitutes an admission by any party that Confidential Information disclosed in this case is relevant or admissible. Each party specifically reserves the right to object to the use or admissibility of all Confidential Information disclosed, in accordance with applicable law.

SO ORDERED.

Signed: September 2, 2016



David S. Cayer
United States Magistrate Judge



Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.