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12	SUPERIOR COURT	OF CALIFORNIA
13	COUNTY OF	
14		
15	Coordination Proceeding Special Title (Rule 1550(b))) JUDICIAL COUNCIL COORDINATION) PROCEEDING NO. 4095
16	FIREARM CASE) }
17	Including actions:))
18	People, et al. v. Arcadia Machine & Tool, Inc., et al.) San Francisco Superior Court No. 303753
19	People, et al. v. Arcadia Machine & Tool, Inc.,) 1 Los Angeles Superior Court No. BC210894
20	et al.))
21	People, et al. v. Arcadia Machine & Tool, Inc., et al.) Los Angeles Superior Court No. BC214794
22) DATE: November 21, 2000 TIME: 8:30 a.m.
23		DEPT: 65
24	PLAINTIFFS' RESPONSE AND (MANUFACTURERS' EX PARTE MOTI	
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INTRODUCTION I.

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Despite the fact that at the October 13, 2000 hearing, the Court considered and rejected the provision in defendants' proposed protective order prohibiting disclosure of highly confidential information to expert witnesses who are presently affiliated with a competitor of the producing party, defendants now propose a new limitation on plaintiffs' right to develop expert testimony. Defendants' latest proposal requiring plaintiffs to provide 10 days notice of their intent to divulge such information to these experts and to provide defendants with a description of the documents to be provided should be rejected.

First, this Court should not even consider defendants' latest proposal because no new facts or changed circumstances exist. In addition, defendants are afforded more than sufficient protection under the Court's ruling at the October 13, 2000 hearing. Plaintiffs are obligated to use reasonable efforts to find experts who are not affiliated with a competitor and both plaintiffs and their experts are required to sign an acknowledgment subjecting themselves to punishment by the Court should they fail to abide by the terms of the protective order. Finally, defendants' latest attempt to suppress the access of plaintiffs' experts to information critical to the prosecution of this case will result in undue delay and infringe upon plaintiffs' work product by allowing defendants to monitor the information which plaintiffs provide to their experts. This Court should adopt the protective order attached hereto which accurately reflects the Court's ruling at the October 13, 2000 hearing.

II. **ARGUMENT**

A. This Court Should Refuse to Consider Defendants' Proposal

At the October 13, 2000 status hearing, defendants urged the Court to adopt the provision in their proposed protective order which prohibited plaintiffs from disclosing highly confidential information to any expert who is presently affiliated with a competitor of the party producing the information (hereafter "competitor-affiliated expert"). Hearing Transcript at p. 164-66 (Statement of James B. Vogts, Esq.). The Court expressly rejected defendants' attempt to limit plaintiffs' ability to develop expert testimony and adopted plaintiffs' proposal, which allows disclosure of highly confidential information to a competitor-affiliated expert only to the extent reasonably necessary and provided that plaintiffs' counsel will use reasonable efforts to find experts who are not competitors

of the producing party. *Id.* at 169. Despite the Court's clear and unequivocal ruling, defendants now move to amend the protective order to include their newest and latest proposal which requires plaintiffs to provide defendants 10 days written notice of plaintiffs' intent to provide highly confidential information to a competitor-affiliated expert and provide defendants with the information that plaintiffs intend to show the expert. Because defendants cannot cite to any new facts or changed circumstances which warrant reconsideration, this Court should deny their request to modify the protective order.

Prior to the Court's rejection of defendants' proposal at the October 13, 2000 hearing, defendants, in negotiations between the parties, in their brief filed in support of the protective order, and during their oral argument, maintained an absolute position against permitting plaintiffs to disclose highly confidential information to a competitor-affiliated expert. Not once did defendants propose any type of provision requiring plaintiffs to provide defendants notice of plaintiffs' intent to disclose highly confidential information to such experts and identify the highly confidential documents to be provided. Only after the Court rejected their proposal, did defendants formulate a new proposition to again attempt to limit plaintiffs' ability to effectively develop expert testimony and prosecute this case. Having chosen to maintain a steadfast position against disclosure which the Court expressly considered and rejected, defendants should not be permitted after the fact to proffer a new provision which essentially nullifies the Court's ruling.

Defendants cannot cite to any new facts or circumstances which even warrant consideration of their latest proposal. The arguments asserted in Defendant Manufacturers' Ex Parte Motion to Adopt Protective Order ("Defendants' Motion") are identical to those which the Court already expressly considered and rejected. Furthermore, defendants have not, and cannot, point the Court to any occasion where plaintiffs or their experts have failed to honor their obligations such that the

At the October 13, 2000 hearing, the parties agreed to collectively draft the protective order to accurately reflect the Court's rulings. Defendants, however, refused to draft the protective order to include the Court's rejection of defendants' proposal regarding disclosure to competitor-affiliated experts. Instead, defendants drafted the order to include their new proposal, which was neither discussed nor ruled upon by the Court, and now improperly utilize the experte process to revisit an issue on which the Court has already affirmatively ruled.

Court should modify the protective order. Defendants should not be allowed a second bite at the apple merely because their first attempt failed.

B. Defendants' New Proposal Is Unnecessary Because Sufficient Safeguards Already Exist to Prevent Disclosure of Highly Confidential Information

Not only is defendants' latest proposal improperly raised, it is also unnecessary. Defendants argue that the proposed notice provision should be adopted in order to limit the risk of injury resulting from disclosure of highly confidential material. Defendants' claim lacks merit.

In adopting paragraphs 11(c), (d) and 12(c) of plaintiffs' proposed protective order, the Court recognized that these provisions provide sufficient protection against the unauthorized disclosure of highly confidential information. Hearing Transcript at p. 165. First, plaintiffs are obligated to use reasonable efforts to find experts who are not competitor-affiliated experts, and may disclose highly confidential information to competitor-affiliated experts only to the extent necessary to enable such expert to assist in the preparation and/or trial of this case. *See* protective order, ¶11(c) and 12(c). Plaintiffs take these obligations seriously and intend to honor them in good faith. Second, any expert utilized by plaintiffs would be bound by the protective order and be required to sign an acknowledgment prohibiting disclosure of any information derived from access to confidential material. *See* Exhibit A to protective order. If defendants contend that plaintiffs or their experts are not fulfilling their obligations, defendants can move the Court for a modification of the protective order. Protective order, ¶22. Because sufficient protections against the unauthorized disclosure of information are already in place, defendants' latest proposal is unnecessary.

C. Defendants' Proposal Is Designed to Perpetuate Delay and Obstruct Plaintiffs' Prosecution of This Case

Defendants claim that requiring plaintiffs to provide 10 days notice of their intent to disclose highly confidential information and to provide a description of the highly confidential information to be produced provides a "pragmatic and limited" solution to the alleged problem of unauthorized disclosure. Defendants' Motion at 3. To the contrary, these provisions are designed to allow defendants to delay and ultimately prevent plaintiffs' experts from gaining access to information crucial to the prosecution of this case, and to allow defendants to infringe on plaintiffs' work product

by monitoring when, in what order, and how often plaintiffs provide highly confidential documents to their experts.

First, defendants' proposal essentially requires that any time plaintiffs want to show a competitor-affiliated expert highly confidential information, they must wait 10 days plus the time it takes for the Court to rule on defendants' motion. Defendants are not required to produce all highly confidential information at once and will likely produce such information throughout the course of this case. Thus, any time plaintiffs wish to show an expert any additional highly confidential document, plaintiffs must wait another 10 days. Because the notice provision would subject plaintiffs to undue delay and hinder their ability to effectively develop expert testimony, it should be rejected.

Second, requiring plaintiffs to specify the documents which they intend to provide the competitor-affiliated expert blatantly infringes on plaintiffs' work product. This requirement allows defendants to learn not only which documents plaintiffs are providing to their experts, but also allows defendants to discover the order and frequency in which plaintiffs show their experts such highly confidential information. While defendants assert that this requirement "serves the valuable purposes of enabling the affected manufacturer and then the Court to evaluate the potential impact of the proposed disclosure" (Defendant's Motion at 4 n.1), the true "valuable" purpose of the requirement is obvious: to allow defendants to prevent plaintiffs' experts from accessing crucial information, and also to gain insight into plaintiffs' case preparation and strategy.

Implicitly recognizing the impropriety of their latest proposal requiring plaintiff to identify the documents they intend to present to a competitor-affiliated expert, defendants request, that "if the Court believes that provision would require plaintiffs to reveal too much information ... the Court [should] at least require plaintiffs to provide a general notice of intended disclosure." Defendants' Motion at 4 n.1. At the same time, defendants claim that their proposal does not require plaintiffs to identify the name of the competitor-affiliated expert to whom they seek disclosure. Because defendants, under this alternative proposal, would have neither the expert's name nor the proposed documents, it would effectively result in defendants automatically filing a motion to bar disclosure each and every time plaintiffs want to show highly confidential information to such an expert.

Again, given the fact that highly confidential information will likely be produced throughout the course of this litigation, this proposal would result in delay every time plaintiffs want to show their 2 experts such information. Because this alternative proposal serves no purpose other than to 3 perpetuate delay and prohibit plaintiffs' experts from accessing crucial information, it should be denied. III. CONCLUSION 7 Plaintiffs request that the Court adopt the protective order attached hereto which, unlike defendants' proposed protective order, accurately reflects the rulings made by this Court at the 8 9 October 13, 2000 hearing. Defendant Manufacturers' Ex Parte Motion to Adopt Protective Order should be denied. 10 11 DATED: November 17, 2000 LOUISE H. RENNE San Francisco City Attorney 12 OWEN J. CLEMENTS Chief of Special Litigation 13 D. CAMERON BAKER INGRID M. EVANS 14 Deputy City Attorneys 1390 Market Street, 6th Floor 15 San Francisco, CA 94102-5408 Telephone: 415/554-3800 16 JAMES K. HAHN 17 City Attorney CARMEL SELLA 18 Special Asst. City Attorney DON KASS 19 Deputy City Attorney

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21	People, et al. v. Arcadia Machine & Tool, Inc., et al.	Los Angeles Superior Court No. BC214794
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23	PROTECTIV	E ORDER
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The following order ("Protective Order") is entered pursuant to Cal. Code Civ. Pro. §§2025(i), 2030(e), 2031(f) and 2033(e) and Civ. Code §3426.5 for the protection of trade secrets, confidential research, development and commercial information, and other information whose confidentiality is otherwise protectable under applicable law that may be produced or otherwise disclosed during the course of this action.

DEFINITIONS

- 1. The following definitions apply to this Order:
- (a) The term "document" or "documents" shall include all writings discoverable under California Code of Civil Procedure §2031.
- (b) "Confidential Information" refers to information, documents or other material that the designating party reasonably and in good faith believes constitutes or reflects (i) a Trade Secret or (ii) information whose confidentiality is otherwise protectable under applicable law.
- (c) "Highly Confidential Information" refers to Confidential Information concerning the following: (a) development of products or technologies; (b) current or prospective marketing plans and methods; (c) current or prospective business planning and financial documents, but only when any of the above types of information are so competitively sensitive that their disclosure is highly likely to cause competitive injury to the Designating Party.
- (d) The term "Trade Secret" means information, including a formula, pattern, compilation, program, device, method, technique, or process, that: (i) derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to, and not being readily ascertainable by proper means by, other persons who can obtain economic value from its disclosure or use, and (ii) is the subject of efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain its secrecy.

PURPOSE

2. This Protective Order shall govern the use and dissemination of all information, documents or materials that are produced by the parties or other persons in the Action and designated as Confidential or Highly Confidential in accordance with the terms of this Protective Order. This Protective Order is not intended to address or govern claims of work product or privilege that may be asserted by any of the parties, except as otherwise provided in this Order.

- 3. Any party to this action or other person who produces or supplies information, documents or other materials in this action (hereinafter the "Designating Party") may designate as "Confidential Information" or "Highly Confidential Information" any information, document or material that meets the definitions in ¶1(b) or (c) of this Protective Order. The designations "Confidential Information" and "Highly Confidential Information" shall be made by affixing on the document or material containing such information, and upon each page so designated if practicable, words that in substance state, "CONFIDENTIAL SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER," respectively. Any material, document or information for which it is impracticable to affix such a legend may be designated by written notice to that effect with a reasonable description of the material in question.
- 4. At the option of the Designating Party, and to facilitate prompt discovery by allowing inspection or review before formal designation in the manner specified above, all information, material or documents produced in response to a subpoena or discovery request shall be treated as Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information pending inspection and copying. Subject to ¶16 of this Order, copies of information, material, and documents selected for copying and reproduced for the inspecting party will lose their status as Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information unless delivered with the necessary legend.
- 5. All persons having access to Confidential Information and Highly Confidential Information shall maintain it in a safe and secure manner to ensure compliance with this Order. Any summary, extract, paraphrase, quotation, restatement, compilation, notes or copy containing Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information, or any electronic image or database containing Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information, shall be subject to the terms of this Order to the same extent as the material or information from which such summary, extract, paraphrase, quotation, restatement, compilation, notes, copy, electronic image, database is derived.
- 6. A Designating Party may in good faith redact non-responsive and/or irrelevant Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information from any document or material. However, unredacted copies of such documents shall be maintained by the Designating Party.

Designated attorneys for a Discovering Party and, if necessary, qualified Experts under ¶11(c) retained by them, may have access to the unredacted versions of the documents at a place of the Designating Party's choosing but only for the purpose of ascertaining the appropriateness of any redactions.

7. This Protective Order shall not be construed to protect from production or to permit the designation of any document that the party has not made reasonable efforts to keep confidential, of any document that has been produced in any other action or proceeding without confidentiality protection, except inadvertently produced documents, of any document that has been lawfully obtained by and from another source, or of any document that has been denied confidential treatment in any other action or proceeding by a final order as to which all appeals and other opportunities to challenge have been exhausted or for which the time for appealing or otherwise challenging has expired.

LIMITATIONS ON USE

8. Except to the extent expressly authorized by this Order, Confidential Information and Highly Confidential Information shall not be used or disclosed for any purpose other than the preparation and trial of this case and in any appeal taken from any judgment herein. Nothing designated as Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information shall be used for any commercial, business, marketing, competitive, personal, or other purposes whatsoever.

LIMITATIONS ON DISCLOSURE

- 9. Except with the prior written consent of the Designating Party, or as expressly authorized by this Order, no person receiving Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information may disclose it to any other person. Nothing in this Order, however, shall be deemed to restrict in any manner the Designating Party's use of its own Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information. Each party may disclose its own Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information without regard to this Order, unless otherwise prohibited from doing so.
- 10. Any person to whom Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information may be disclosed pursuant to this Order, except this Court and its personnel, first shall have an opportunity to read a copy of this Protective Order and shall agree in writing to the non-disclosure

terms of the Confidentiality Acknowledgment annexed hereto as Exhibit A ("Confidentiality Acknowledgment A"). Counsel for the party obtaining a person's signature on the Confidentiality Acknowledgment shall retain the original signed acknowledgment until such time as the identity of the signatory is disclosed or until good cause for earlier disclosure of the acknowledgment is shown.

- 11. Access to Confidential Information shall be limited to:
 - (a) Counsel of record, including staff persons employed by such counsel;
- (b) Representatives of each plaintiff provided, however, that representatives of plaintiffs other than City and County Attorneys of record and their staffs shall not be permitted to make or retain photocopies or summaries of Confidential or Highly Confidential documents or information;
- (c) Any consultant, investigator or expert (collectively, "Expert") who is assisting in the preparation and/or trial of the Action, but only to the extent reasonably necessary to enable such Expert to render such assistance and provided, however, that counsel for plaintiffs will use reasonable efforts to find Experts who are not competitors of the Producing Party;
- (d) Any deponent or witness who is reasonably believed to be or to have been eligible to have access to Confidential Information by virtue of his or her employment or other affiliation with the Designating Party;
- (e) Court reporters and videographers involved in rendering professional services in the action; and
 - (f) The Court and its personnel, subject to the provisions of ¶16 of this Order.
 - 12. Access to Highly Confidential Information shall be limited to:
- (a) Individual Attorneys of record who have filed notices of appearance and who are representing plaintiffs and staff persons of such attorneys. Plaintiffs will in good faith endeavor to keep to the minimum necessary to prosecute this action the number of attorneys of record and staff persons to whom such information is disclosed.
- (b) Three (3) attorneys and two (2) staff persons from each firm of record representing each co-defendant, absent further order of the Court upon good cause shown and after

notice and opportunity for hearing, who shall be identified to the Designating Party before or contemporaneously with disclosure;

- (c) Any consultant, investigator or expert (collectively, "Expert") who is assisting in the preparation and/or trial of the Action, but only to the extent reasonably necessary to enable such Expert to render such assistance and provided, however, that counsel for plaintiffs will use reasonable efforts to find Experts who are not competitors of the Producing Party;
- (d) Any deponent or witness who is reasonably believed to be or to have been eligible to have access to the Highly Confidential Information by virtue of his or her employment or other affiliation with the Designating Party;
- (e) Court reporters and videographers involved in rendering professional services in the action; and
 - (f) The Court and its personnel, subject to the provisions of ¶16 of this Order.
- 13. If a party or other person receiving Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information pursuant to this Order thereafter receives a subpoena or order to produce such information in any other action or proceeding before any other court or agency, such party or person shall, if there are fewer than 10 days to comply, within 2 days, if possible, or immediately, if not, or if there are more than 10 days, at least 7 court days prior to the due date of compliance, notify the Designating Party of the pendency of the subpoena, public records request or order in writing. To give the Designating Party an opportunity to obtain such relief, the party or person from whom the information is sought shall not make the disclosure before the actual due date of compliance set forth in the subpoena or order.

DEPOSITIONS INVOLVING CONFIDENTIAL OR HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

14. Portions of a deposition or depositions in their entirety may be designated Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information by counsel for the deponent or the Designating Party, with respect to documents or information that it has produced, by indicating that fact on the record at the deposition or in writing no later than 10 days after the date of the deposition. While it is not intended that this Order shall permit wholesale designation of deposition transcripts

as confidential, this Order shall permit temporary designation of an entire transcript as Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information where less than all of the testimony in that transcript would fall into those categories, subject to the following procedure. The court reporter shall include on the cover page a clear indication that the deposition has been so designated. Once designated, any deposition transcript in which Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information is discussed, and any exhibits containing Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information, shall be treated as such. Within 10 court days of receipt of the final, unsigned deposition transcript by counsel for the Designating Party, such counsel shall advise the court reporter of the pages, lines and exhibits (if such exhibits are not otherwise so designated) in which Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information appears. The transcript shall be supplemented to indicate such designation. Failure to particularize a designation in this manner after a temporary designation of the deposition in its entirety shall result in the loss of any designation and shall entitle recipients of the deposition to treat the transcript as non-confidential.

15. No one may attend, or review the transcripts of, the portions of any depositions at which Confidential or Highly Confidential information is shown or discussed, other than persons authorized to receive access to Confidential or Highly Confidential Information.

FILING OR USE OF CONFIDENTIAL OR HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION AS EVIDENCE

16. Where any Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information or information derived therefrom is included in any court filing, such filing shall be marked "CONFIDENTIAL – SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER" and shall be placed in a sealed envelope marked with the caption of the case and held under seal, provided, however, that when any such materials are filed with the Court in pretrial proceedings, counsel shall also file unsealed redacted versions of any briefs, applications, or other filings that contain or set forth Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information. The redacted versions of any documents shall be served on all counsel of record within 10 days after the date that the sealed documents are filed in Court. The unsealed redacted documents shall not be filed with the Court until 15 calendar days following the service on counsel of record.

OBJECTIONS TO DESIGNATIONS

Any party may, after production of material designated under this Protective Order, until 60 days prior to the Trial Readiness Conference, object to its designation by notifying the Designating Party in writing of that objection and specifying the designated material to which the objection is made. The parties shall confer within 15 days of service of any written objection. If the objection is not resolved, the Designating Party shall, within (15) days of the conference, file and serve a motion to resolve the dispute and shall bear the burden of proof on the issue. In doing so, the Designating Party shall follow the procedures of ¶16 of this Order, if applicable. If no such motion is filed within the stated time period, the material shall cease to be treated as confidential or highly confidential information. If a motion is filed, information subject to dispute shall be treated consistently with its designation until further order of the Court. With respect to any material which is redesignated or ceases to be subject to the protection of this Protective Order, the Designating Party shall, at its expense, provide to each party which so requests additional copies thereof from which all confidentiality legends affixed hereunder have been adjusted to reflect the redesignation or removed as appropriate.

INADVERTENT WAIVER

- 18. Inadvertent failure to designate any information pursuant to this Protective Order shall not constitute a waiver of any otherwise valid claim for protection, so long as such claim is asserted within 15 days of the discovery of the inadvertent failure. At such time, arrangements shall be made for the Designating Party to substitute properly labeled copies. However, until the receiving party is notified that the information is designated as Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information, the receiving parties shall be entitled to treat the material as non-confidential.
- 19. In the interest of expediting discovery in these proceedings and avoiding unnecessary costs: (1) inadvertent disclosure in this litigation of privileged information and/or work product shall not constitute a waiver of any otherwise valid claim of privilege, immunity, or other protection; and (2) failure to assert a privilege and/or work product in this litigation as to one document or communication shall not be deemed to constitute a waiver of the privilege, immunity, or protection

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resolve the dispute and shall bear the burden of proof on the issue. If a motion is filed, information subject to dispute shall be treated consistently with the Designating/Producing Party's most recent designation until further order of the Court.

NON-TERMINATION

- 20. Any information or documents designated as Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information shall continue to be treated as such until such time as (a) the Designating Party expressly agrees in writing that the information, documents, testimony or other materials in question are no longer Confidential or Highly Confidential or (b) there is a finding by the Court that the information or documents are not the proper subject of protection under this order. Issues regarding the protection of Confidential and Highly Confidential Information during trial may be presented to the Court as each party deems appropriate.
- 21. The obligations and protections imposed by this Order shall continue beyond the conclusion of this action, including any appeals, or until the Court orders otherwise. Within 60 days after receipt of a request from the Designating Party, made after this action has concluded and the time for possible appeal has been resolved, Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information (other than exhibits at the official court of record) shall be returned to the appropriate Designating Party or, at the sole option of the Designating Party, shall be destroyed. Counsel for any party or third party receiving Confidential Information or Highly Confidential Information in

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	this action shall make written certification of compliance with this provision and shall deliver the
2	same to counsel for each Designating Party within 180 days after such request.
3	CONTINUING JURISDICTION
4	22. Any party may petition the Court for a modification of the terms of this Protective
5	Order for good cause shown, after notice and opportunity for a hearing. This Court shall have
6	continuing jurisdiction to modify, amend, enforce, interpret or rescind this Protective Order
7	notwithstanding the termination of this action.
8	* * *
9	ORDER
10	The foregoing is made the order of this Court.
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12	DATED: VINCENT P. DiFIGLIA
13	JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT
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EXHIBIT A 1 2 TO PROTECTIVE ORDER 3 **CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT** 4 5 The undersigned hereby acknowledges and agrees: 6 1. I am aware that a Protective Order (the "Order") has been entered in the 7 above-captioned action. I have had the opportunity to read the Order and understand that my willful 8 disclosure of Confidential or Highly Confidential Information may constitute contempt of court, and agree to submit to this Court's jurisdiction for purposes of enforcement of the Order. 9 I will not disclose or discuss any Confidential Information or Highly Confidential 10 2. 11 Information with any person except those persons specifically listed in the Order under the 12 procedures therein specified. 13 14 Name: 15 Address: Telephone No.: 16 Dated: 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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DECLARATION OF SERVICE BY MAIL

I, the undersigned, declare:

- 1. That declarant is and was, at all times herein mentioned, a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County of San Diego, over the age of 18 years, and not a party to or interest in the within action; that declarant's business address is 600 West Broadway, Suite 1800, San Diego, California 92101.
- 2. That on November 17, 2000, declarant served the PLAINTIFFS' RESPONSE AND OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT MANUFACTURERS' EX PARTE MOTION TO ADOPT PROTECTIVE ORDER by depositing a true copy thereof in a United States mailbox at San Diego, California in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid and addressed to the parties listed on the attached Service List.
- 3. That there is a regular communication by mail between the place of mailing and the places so addressed.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 17th day of November, 2000, at San Diego, California.

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