

ESTTA Tracking number: **ESTTA665804**

Filing date: **04/09/2015**

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Proceeding	91217690
Party	Plaintiff Scrum Alliance, Inc.
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Date	04/09/2015
Attachments	Scrum v. VMedu-690.pdf(217299 bytes)

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD**

SCRUM ALLIANCE, INC.,

Opposition No. 91217690

Opposer,

Appl. No.: 86/057,491

v.

Filed: September 6, 2013

VMEDU, INC.,

Mark: SBOK

Applicant.

**PROVISIONS FOR PROTECTING
CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION
REVEALED DURING BOARD PROCEEDING**

Information disclosed by any party or non-party witness during this proceeding may be considered confidential, a trade secret or commercially sensitive by a party or witness. To preserve the confidentiality of information so disclosed, the parties have agreed to be bound by the terms of this Order, and by any additional provisions to which they may have agreed and which are attached to its Order. As used in this Order, the term "information" covers both oral testimony and documentary material.

If the Board orders that the parties abide by the terms of this Order, they may subsequently agree to modifications or additions, subject to Board approval.

Agreement of the parties is indicated by the signatures of the parties' attorneys and/or parties themselves at the conclusion of the Order. The terms are binding from the date the parties or their attorneys sign the Order, in standard form or as modified or supplemented, or from the date of impositions by a Board attorney or judge.

TERMS OF ORDER

1) **Classes of Protected Information.**

The Rules of Practice in Trademark Cases provide that all *inter partes* proceeding files, as well as the involved registration and application files, are open to public inspection. The terms of this Order are not to be used to undermine public access to files. When appropriate, however, a party or witness, on its own or through its attorney, may seek to protect the confidentiality of information by employing one of the following designations.

- a. **Confidential** - Material to be shielded by the Board from public access.
- b. **Highly Confidential** - Material to be shielded by the Board from public access and subject to agreed restrictions on access even as to the parties and/or their attorneys.
- c. **Attorneys' Eyes Only** - Material to be shielded by the Board from public access, restricted from access by the parties, and available for review by outside counsel for the parties and, subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 and 5, by independent experts or consultants for the parties.

2) **Information not be Designated as Protected.**

Information may not be designated as subject to any form of protection if it (a) is, or becomes, public knowledge, as shown by publicly available writings, other than through violation of the terms of this Order; (b) is acquired by a non-designating party or non-party witness from a third party lawfully possessing such information and having no obligation to the owner of the information; (c) was lawfully possessed by a non-designating party or non-party witness prior to the opening of discovery in this proceeding, and for which there is written evidence of the lawful possession; (d) is disclosed by a non-designating party or non-party witness legally compelled to disclose the information; or (e) is disclosed by a non-designating party with the approval of the designating party.

3) **Access to Protected Information.**

The provisions of this Order regarding access to protected information are subject to modification by written agreement of the parties or their attorneys, or by motion filed with and approved by the Board.

Judges, attorneys, and other employees of the Board are bound to honor the parties' designations of information as protected but are not required to sign forms acknowledging the terms and existence of this Order. Court reporters, stenographers, video technicians or others who may be employed by the parties or their attorneys to perform services incidental to this proceeding will be bound only to the extent that the parties or their attorneys make it a condition of employment or obtain agreements from such individuals, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4.

Parties include individuals, officers of corporations, partners of partnerships, and management employees of any type of business organization.

Attorneys include in-house counsel and outside counsel-, including support staff operating under counsel's direction, such as paralegals or legal assistants, secretaries, and any other employees or independent contractors operating under counsel's instruction.

Independent experts or consultants include individuals retained by a party for purposes related prosecution or defense of the proceeding but who are not otherwise employees of either the party or its attorneys.

Non-party witnesses include any individuals to be deposed during discovery or trial, whether willingly or under subpoena issued by a court of competent jurisdiction over the witness.

Parties and their attorneys shall have access to information designated as Confidential or Highly Confidential, subject to any agreed exceptions.

Outside counsel, but not in-house counsel, shall have access to information designated as trade secret/commercially sensitive.

Independent experts or consultants, non-party witnesses and any other individual not otherwise specifically covered by the terms of this Order may be afforded access to confidential or highly confidential information in accordance with the terms of that follow in paragraph 4. Further, independent expert or consultants may have access to trade secret/commercially sensitive information if such access is agreed to by the parties or ordered by the Board, in accordance with the terms that follow in paragraph 4 and 5.

4) Disclosure to Any Individual.

Prior to disclosure of protected information by any party or its attorney to any individual not already provided access to such information by the terms of this Order, the individual shall be informed of the existence of this Order and provided with a copy to read. The individual will then be required to certify in writing that the Order has been read and understood and that the terms shall be binding on the individual. No individual shall receive any protected information until the party or attorney proposing to disclose the information has received the signed certification from the individual. A form for such certification is attached to this order. The party or attorney receiving the completed form shall retain the original.

5) Disclosure to Independent Experts or Consultants.

In addition to meeting the requirements of paragraph 4, any party or attorney proposing to share disclosed information with an independent expert or consultant must also notify the party which designated the information as protected. Notification must be either personally served, or served by facsimile or forwarded by certified mail, return receipt requested, and shall provide notice of the name, address, occupation and professional background of the expert or independent consultant.

The party or its attorney receiving the notice shall have ten (10) business days to object to disclosure to the expert or independent consultant. If objection is made, then parties must negotiate the issue before raising the issue before the Board. If the parties are unable to settle their dispute, then it shall be the obligation of the party or attorney proposing disclosure to bring the matter before the Board with an explanation of the need for disclosure

and a report on the efforts the parties have made to settle their dispute. The party objecting to disclosure will be expected to respond with its argument against disclosure or its objections will be deemed waived.

6) Responses to Written Discovery.

Responses to interrogatories under Federal Rule 33 and requests for admissions under Federal Rule 36, and which the responding party reasonably believes to contain protected information shall be prominently stamped or marked with the appropriate designation from paragraph 1. Any inadvertent disclosure without appropriate designation shall be remedied as soon as the disclosing party learns of its error, by informing all adverse parties, in writing, of the error. The parties should inform the Board only if necessary because of the filing of protected information not in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 12.

7) Production of Documents.

If a party responds to requests for production under Federal Rule 34 by making copies and forwarding the copies to the inquiring party, then the copies shall be prominently stamped or marked, as necessary with the appropriate designation from paragraph 1. If the responding party makes documents available for inspection and copying by the inquiring party, all documents shall be considered protected during the course of inspection. After the inquiring party informs the responding party what documents are to be copied, the responding party will be responsible for prominently stamping or marking the copies with the appropriate designation from paragraph 1. Any inadvertent disclosure without appropriate designation shall be remedied as soon as the disclosing party learns of its error, by informing all adverse parties, in writing, of the error. The parties should inform the Board only if necessary because of the filing of protected information not in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 12.

a. Inadvertent Disclosure of Privileged Materials.

In accordance with Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 26(b)(5)(B), the inadvertent production of material subject to the attorney-client privilege or the attorney-work product immunity will not automatically waive the attorney-client privilege or the attorney work-product immunity. Upon a timely request from a party which has inadvertently produced material which it believe should be subject to the attorney-client privilege or attorney work-product immunity, each part receiving said material shall immediately return, sequester or destroy it and all copies until the claim is resolved. If it disputes the assertion of the claim of privilege or immunity, the receiving party will within two (2) months present the information to the Board under seal for determination of the claim. If the receiving party disclosed the information before receipt of the notice, it must take reasonable steps to retrieve the it. The disclosing party must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

b. Inadvertent Failure to Designate Confidential Property.

The inadvertent failure by a disclosing party to designate material as Confidential, Highly Confidential or Attorneys' Eyes Only shall not waive any such designation provided the Disclosing Party notifies the Receiving Party that such material is Confidential or Highly Confidential Attorneys' Eyes Only as soon as practicable after the failure to designate

became known to the disclosing party. A receiving party shall not be in breach of this Order for any use of such material before the receiving party receives notice of the inadvertent failure to designate.

8) Depositions.

Protected documents produced during a discovery deposition, or offered into evidence during a testimony deposition shall be orally noted as such by the producing or offering party at the outset of any discussion of the document or information contained in the document. In addition, the documents must be prominently stamped or marked with the appropriate designation.

During discussion of any non-documentary protected information, the interested party shall make oral note of the protected nature of the information.

The transcript of any deposition and all exhibits or attachments shall be considered protected for 30 days following the date of service of the transcript by the party that took the deposition. During that 30-day period, either party may designate the portions of the transcript, and any specific exhibits or attachments that are to be treated as protected, by electing the appropriate designation from paragraph 1. Appropriate stampings or markings should be made during this time. If no such designations are made, then the entire transcript and exhibits will be considered unprotected.

9) Filing Notices of Reliance.

When a party or its attorney files a notice of reliance during the party's testimony period, the party or attorney is bound to honor designations made by the adverse party or attorney, or non-party witness, who disclosed the information, so as to maintain the protected status of the information.

10) Briefs.

When filing brief, memoranda, or declarations in support of a motion, or briefs at final hearing, the portions of these filings that discuss protected information, whether information of the filing party, or any adverse party, or any non-party witness, should be redacted. The rule of reasonableness for redaction is discussed in paragraph 12 of this order.

11) Handling of Protected Information.

Disclosure of information protected under the terms of this order is intended only to facilitate the prosecution of defense in this case. The recipient of any protected information disclosed in accordance with the terms of this Order is obligated to maintain the confidentiality of the information and shall exercise reasonable care in handling, storing, using or disseminating the information.

12) Redaction and Filing Material With Board.

When a party or attorney must file protected information with the Board, or a brief that discusses such information, the protected information or portion of the brief discussing the

same should be redacted from the remainder. A rule of reasonableness should dictate how redaction is effected.

Redaction can entail merely covering a portion of a page of material when it is copied in anticipation of filing but can also entail the more extreme measure of simply filing the entire page under seal as one that contains primarily confidential material. If only a sentence or short paragraph of a page of material is confidential, covering that material when the page is copied would be appropriate. In contrast, if most of the material on the page is confidential, then filing the entire page under seal would be more reasonable, even if some small quantity of non-confidential material is then withheld from the public record. Likewise, when a multi-page document is in issue, reasonableness would dictate that redaction of the portions or pages containing confidential material be affected when only some small number of pages contain such material. In contrast, if almost every page of the document contains some confidential material, it may be more reasonable to simply submit the entire document under seal. Occasions when a whole document or brief must be submitted under seal should be very rare.

Protected information, and pleadings, briefs or memoranda that reproduce, discuss or paraphrase such information, shall be filed with the Board under seal. The envelopes or containers shall be prominently stamped or marked with a legend in substantiality of the following form:

CONFIDENTIAL

This envelope contains documents or information that are subject to a protective order or agreement. The confidentiality of the material is to be maintained and the envelope is not to be opened, or the contents revealed to any individual, except by order of the Board.

13) Acceptance of Information; Inadvertent Disclosure.

Acceptance by a party or its attorney of information disclosed under designation as protected shall not constitute an admission that the information is, in fact, entitled to protection. Inadvertent disclosure of information which the disclosing party intended to designate as protected shall not constitute waiver of any right to claim the information as protected upon discovery of the error.

14) Challenges to Designations of Information as Protected.

This Agreement does not act as an admission by any receiving party that any property designated as Confidential, Highly Confidential or Attorneys' Eyes Only by any disclosing party is in fact confidential property, and each party reserves the right to challenge as improper, by motion or otherwise, the designation by the other party. There is no waiver of right to challenge a Confidential, Highly Confidential or Attorneys' Eyes Only designation, and an objection to a documents designation may be made at any time by sending written notice to the other party specifying the material to which the objection is addressed and the grounds(s) for the objection. Thereafter, further protection of such material shall be resolved in accordance with the following procedures:

- a. The receiving party and disclosing party shall confer in a good faith effort to resolve the dispute. The disclosing party shall have the burden of justifying the disputed designation.
- b. Failing agreement, the receiving party may bring a motion to the Board for ruling that the material in question is not entitled to protection as Confidential or Highly Confidential under this Order. The disclosing party shall file its opposition brief within ten (10) calendar days thereafter.
- c. Notwithstanding any challenge to a designation, the material in question designation Confidential, Highly Confidential or Attorneys' Eyes Only shall continue to be treated as such under this Order until one of the following occurs: (a) the disclosing Party withdraws its designation in writing; or (b) the Board rules that the material in question is not entitled to the designation.

15) Board's Jurisdiction; Handling of Materials After Termination.

The Board's jurisdiction over the parties and their attorneys ends when its proceeding is terminated. A proceeding is terminated only after a final order is entered and either all appellate proceedings have been resolved or the time for filing an appeal has passed without filing any appeal.

The parties may agree that archival copies of evidence and briefs may be retained, subject to compliance with agreed safeguards. Otherwise, within 30 days after final termination of this proceeding, the parties and their attorneys shall return to each disclosing party the protected information disclosed during the proceeding, and shall include any briefs, memoranda, summaries, and the like, which discuss or in any way refer to such information. In the alternative, the disclosing party or its attorney may make a written request that such materials be destroyed rather than returned.

16) Other Rights of the Parties and Attorneys.

This order shall not preclude the parties or their attorneys from making any applicable claims of privilege during discovery or at trial. Nor shall the order preclude the filing of any motion with the Board for relief from a particular provision of this order or for additional protections not provided by this order.

By Agreement of the Following, effective:

Dated this 1st day of April, 2015

By:



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By:



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Attorneys for VMEDU, INC.

By Order of the Board, effective _____

[Board attorney or judge imposing order]