



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.

**Confidential**—Material to be shielded by the Board from public access.

**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.

**Trade Secret/Commercially Sensitive**—Material to be shielded by the Board from public access, restricted from any 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 to 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 document; (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** are defined as including individuals, officers of corporations, partners of partnerships, and management employees of any type of business organization.

**Attorneys** for parties are defined as including **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 to 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 that follow in paragraph 4. Further, **independent experts 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 personally served 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 the 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 arguments 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.

**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 briefs, 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 or defense of 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; Filing Material With the 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 effected 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 substantially 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.**

If the parties or their attorneys disagree as to whether certain information should be protected, they are obligated to negotiate in good faith regarding the designation by the disclosing party. If the parties are unable to resolve their differences, the party challenging the



designation may make a motion before the Board seeking a determination of the status of the information.

The party designating information as protected will, when its designation is timely challenged, bear the ultimate burden of proving that the information should be protected.

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

The Board's jurisdiction over the parties and their attorneys ends when this 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 of 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 the 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:**

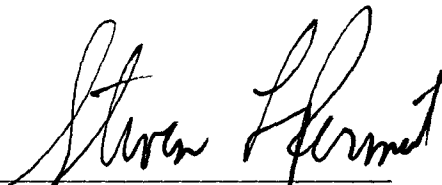
**FOR APPLICANT UNOVA  
INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION  
SYSTEMS, INC:**

Unova Industrial Automation Systems, Inc.

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

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

  
\_\_\_\_\_

Steven L. Permut

Reising, Ethington, Barnes, Kisselle,  
Learman & McCulloch, P.C.  
201 West Big Beaver - Suite 400  
Troy, Michigan 48099-4399

Date: April 7, 2003

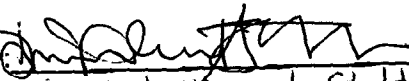
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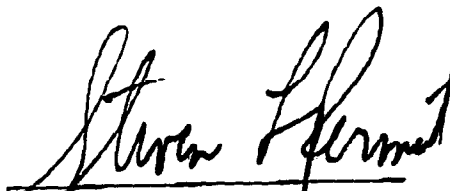
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**By Agreement of the Following:**

**FOR APPLICANT UNOVA  
INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION  
SYSTEMS, INC:**

Unova Industrial Automation Systems, Inc.

By:   
Daniel Clement Stelter  
Title: Group Int. Prop. Counsel  
Ass't Secretary



Steven L. Permut

Reising, Ethington, Barnes, Kisselle,  
Learman & McCulloch, P.C.  
201 West Big Beaver - Suite 400  
Troy, Michigan 48099-4399

Date: 07 April 2003

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

**FOR OPPOSER, SAINT-GOBAIN  
ABRASIVES, INC.**

Saint-Gobain Abrasives, Inc.

By: \_\_\_\_\_

*Timothy L. Feagans*  
Title: *Deputy General Counsel and  
Assistant Secretary*

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

*4/7/03*

Roberta Jacobs-Meadway

Ballard Spahr Andrews &  
Ingersoll, LLP  
1735 Market Street, 51<sup>st</sup> Floor  
Philadelphia, PA 19103

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

*4/14/03*

By Order of the Board, effective \_\_\_\_\_.

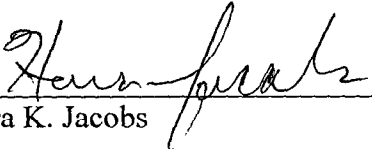


**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I, Hara K. Jacobs, hereby certify that on today's date, I caused a copy of the foregoing Stipulation and Protective Order to be served by first class mail, postage prepaid, on counsel set forth below:

Steven L. Permut  
REISING, ETHINGTON, BARNES, KISSELLE,  
LEARMAN & McCULLOCH P.C.  
P.O. Box 4390  
Troy, Michigan 48099  
(248) 689-4071

Dated: April 14, 2003

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Hara K. Jacobs

Certificate of Mailing by Express Mail

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I, Kristin McCloskey, hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited as "Express Mail" with the United States Postal Service addressed to: Trademark Trial and Appeal Board, United States Department of Commerce, Patent and Trademark Office, 2900 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA 22202-3513 on the date indicated below.

Date of Deposit: 4.14.03  
Signed: Kristin McCloskey

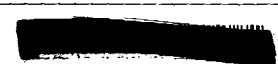
TTAB

LAW OFFICES  
**BALLARD SPAHR ANDREWS & INGERSOLL, LLP**

1735 MARKET STREET, 51ST FLOOR  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19103-7599  
215-665-8500  
FAX: 215-864-8999  
LAWYERS@BALLARDSPAHR.COM

BALTIMORE, MD  
CAMDEN, NJ  
DENVER, CO  
SALT LAKE CITY, UT  
VOORHEES, NJ  
WASHINGTON, DC

HARA K. JACOBS  
DIRECT DIAL: 215-864-8209  
PERSONAL FAX: 215-864-9504  
JACOBESH@BALLARDSPAHR.COM



April 14, 2003

04-14-2003

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**VIA EXPRESS MAIL**

Trademark Trial and Appeal Board  
United States Department of Commerce  
Patent and Trademark Office  
2900 Crystal Drive  
Arlington, VA 22202-2513  
Box: TTAB NO FEE

Re: Saint-Gobain Abrasives, Inc. v. Unova Industrial Automation Systems, Inc.; Opposition No. 150,173; Cancellation Nos. 40,569 & 40,794

Dear Sir or Madam:

On behalf of Opposer/Petitioner, Saint-Gobain Abrasives, Inc., I am enclosing a Stipulation and Protective Order executed by the parties for filing in the above-referenced consolidated cases. I am also enclosing an accompanying postcard, which we request that you stamp and return to us.

Thank you for your consideration in attending to this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

Hara K. Jacobs

HKJ/km  
Enclosures

cc (w/encl.): Steven L. Permut, Esquire