1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 GREG ANDERSON, on behalf of Case No. 2:14-cv-9728 FMO (MANx) himself and all others similarly situated, 12 PROTECTIVE ORDER ENTERED Plaintiff, PURSUANT TO STIPULATION 13 OF THE PARTIES V. 14 BANK OF AMERICA, NATIONAL 15 ASSOCIATION, and DOES 1-20, Judge Fernando M. Olguin Inclusive, 16 Defendant. 17 18 19 Pursuant to Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and based on 20 the parties' Stipulated Protective Order ("Stipulation") filed on March 30, 2015, the 21 terms of the protective order to which the parties have agreed are adopted as a 22 protective order of this Court (which generally shall govern the pretrial phase of 23 this action) except to the extent, as set forth below, that those terms have been 24 substantively modified by the Court's amendment of paragraph 13 of the 25 Stipulation. 26 The parties are expressly cautioned that the designation of any information, 27 document, or thing as Confidential or other designation(s) used by the parties, does 28

not, in and of itself, create any entitlement to file such information, document, or thing, in whole or in part, under seal. Accordingly, reference to this Protective Order or to the parties' designation of any information, document, or thing as Confidential or other designation(s) used by the parties, is wholly insufficient to warrant a filing under seal.

There is a strong presumption that the public has a right of access to judicial proceedings and records in civil cases. In connection with non-dispositive motions, good cause must be shown to support a filing under seal. The parties' mere designation of any information, document, or thing as Confidential or other designation(s) used by parties, does not -- without the submission of competent evidence, in the form of a declaration or declarations, establishing that the material sought to be filed under seal qualifies as confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable -- constitute good cause.

Further, if sealing is requested in connection with a dispositive motion or trial, then compelling reasons, as opposed to good cause, for the sealing must be shown, and the relief sought shall be narrowly tailored to serve the specific interest to be protected. *See* Pintos v. Pacific Creditors Ass'n, 605 F.3d 665, 677-79 (9th Cir. 2010). For each item or type of information, document, or thing sought to be filed or introduced under seal in connection with a dispositive motion or trial, the party seeking protection must articulate compelling reasons, supported by specific facts and legal justification, for the requested sealing order. **Again, competent evidence supporting the application to file documents under seal must be provided by declaration.** 

Any document that is not confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable in its entirety will not be filed under seal if the confidential portions can be redacted. If documents can be redacted, then a redacted version for public viewing, omitting only the confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable portions of the document,

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shall be filed. Any application that seeks to file documents under seal in their entirety should include an explanation of why redaction is not feasible.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Protective Order, in the event that this case proceeds to trial, all information, documents, and things discussed or introduced into evidence at trial will become public and available to all members of the public, including the press, unless sufficient cause is shown in advance of trial to proceed otherwise.

Further, notwithstanding any other provision of this Protective Order, no obligation is imposed on the Court or its personnel beyond those imposed by the Court's general practices and procedures.

THE PARTIES ARE DIRECTED TO REVIEW CAREFULLY AND ACT IN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL ORDERS ISSUED BY THE HONORABLE FERNANDO M. OLGUIN, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, INCLUDING THOSE APPLICABLE TO PROTECTIVE ORDERS AND FILINGS UNDER SEAL.

## AGREED TERMS OF THE PROTECTIVE ORDER AS ADOPTED AND MODIFIED BY THE COURT 1

The Court's substantive modifications of the agreed terms of the Protective Order are generally indicated in bold typeface.

In order to expedite the flow of discovery materials, facilitate the prompt resolution of disputes over confidentiality of discovery materials, adequately protect information the parties are entitled to keep confidential, ensure that only materials that the parties and third-parties are entitled to keep confidential are subject to such treatment, and ensure that the parties are permitted reasonably necessary uses of such materials in preparation for trial, pursuant to Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT**:

- 1. Documents designated as "Confidential" (hereinafter "Protected Information"), and produced by parties to this action, are subject to this Protective Order.
- 2. "Confidential" documents shall be defined as documents the designating party would be entitled to have protected from public disclosure by Court order under Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the relevant case law. Such documents may include, for example, those containing sensitive personal information, including, but not limited to, social security numbers, credit scores, credit reports, credit monitoring information, credit reporting information, dates of birth, personnel records with personal identifying information, or proprietary business or trade secret information.
- 4. Protected Information shall be used solely in connection with the civil case of *Anderson v. Bank of America, et al.*, Case No. 2:14-cv-9728 FMO (MANx), and in the preparation for the trial of this case or any related proceeding.
- 5. A party producing the documents and materials described above may designate those materials by affixing a mark labeling them as "Confidential." If any Protected Information cannot be labeled with the aforementioned marking, those materials shall be placed in a sealed envelope or other container that is marked with the appropriate designation in a manner agreed upon by the disclosing and requesting parties.

- 6. Protected Information designated under this Protective Order as "Confidential" may only be disclosed to the following persons:
  - a) Counsel for the parties;
- b) Paralegal, clerical, and secretarial personnel regularly employed by counsel referred to in subpart (a) directly above, including stenographic deposition reporters or videographers retained in connection with this action;
- c) The Court and its personnel, including stenographic reporters or videographers engaged in proceedings as are necessarily incidental to the preparation for the trial of the civil action;
  - d) Any expert or consultant retained in connection with this action;
- e) The finder of fact at the time of trial, subject to the court's rulings on in limine motions and objections of counsel; and
- f) The parties, to the extent reasonably necessary to assist their counsel in this litigation or for their counsel to advise them with respect to the litigation.
- 8. All Protected Information filed with the Court by the non-producing party for any purpose shall be sought to be filed under seal in accordance with Local Rule 79-5.
- 9. The designation of information as Protected Information, and the subsequent production thereof, is without prejudice to the right of any party to oppose the admissibility of the designated information.
- 10. A nonparty producing information or material voluntarily or pursuant to a subpoena or a court order may designate such material or information as Protected Information pursuant to the terms of this Protective Order. The signatories to this Protective Order will treat such information as Protected Information to the same extent as if it had been produced by a party.
- 11. A party may apply to the Court for an order that information designated as Protected Information pursuant to this Protective Order is not, in fact, "Confidential." Prior to so applying, the party seeking to reclassify Protected

Information shall meet and confer with the producing party. Until the matter is resolved by the parties or the Court, the Protected Information in question shall continue to be treated according to its designation under the terms of this Protective Order. The producing party shall have the burden of establishing the propriety of the "Confidential" designation. A party shall not be obligated to challenge the propriety of a confidentiality designation at the time made, and a failure to do so shall not preclude a subsequent challenge thereto.

- 12. Each person to whom disclosure is made, with the exception of the Court, court personnel, counsel, and counsel's paralegal, clerical, and secretarial personnel, who are presumed to know the contents of this Protective Order, shall, prior to the time of disclosure: be provided by the person furnishing him or her such material, with a copy of this Protective Order; agree on the record or in writing that he/she has read the Protective Order and he/she understands and will comply with the provisions of the Protective Order; and consent to be subject to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court, Central District of California, with respect to any proceeding related to enforcement of this Protective Order, including without limitation, any proceeding for contempt. Provisions of this Protective Order, insofar as they restrict disclosure and use of the material, shall be in effect until further Court order.
- 13. After the conclusion of this litigation, all documents, in whatever form stored or reproduced, containing Protected Information will remain confidential and subject to this Protective Order. The conclusion of this litigation means a termination of the case following applicable post-trial motions, appeal, and/or retrial. After the conclusion of this litigation, all Protected Information received under the provisions of this Protective Order, including copies made, shall be destroyed, or tendered back to the attorneys for the party or parties producing the documents. The parties will also take all reasonable and necessary steps to ensure that persons to whom they disclose another party's Protected Information destroy or

1	return the Protected Information to the producing party. This paragraph does not
2	apply to the Court and its personnel.
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4	IT IS SO ORDERED.
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6	Dated: April 27, 2015
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9	United States Magistrate Judge
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