Matthew Scott et al v. California Forensic Medical Group et al

Doc. 171

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purpose of protecting confidential information under State and Federal law, including, but not limited to, HIPPA, Welfare & Institutions Code sections 141000.2 and 5328 et seq., Civil Code sections 56 et seq., Confidentiality of Medical Information Act (CMIA) and Civil Code section 1798 et seq. Information Processes Act of 1977, which may be produced and/or disclosed in this action.

Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary and/or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the Court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order, after due notice to members of the putative class and/or any non-parties whose confidential information may be the subject of discovery in this case (which notice shall be provided separate from this Stipulated Protective Order). If a member of the putative class and/or a non-party fail to seek a protective order or other relief from this Court within 14 days of receiving notice of information which is sought in discovery in this case, this Order and accompanying information, the Receiving Party (as hereinafter defined) may produce the putative class member's and/or non-party's confidential information that are responsive to written discovery requests or within the Receiving Party's voluntary disclosure obligations under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. If a putative class member and/or a non-party timely seeks a protective order or other appropriate relief, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control before a determination by the Court. Absent a Court order to the contrary, any objecting putative class member and/or non-party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this Court of its Protected Material (as hereinafter defined).

All documents and/or information subject to this Stipulated Protective Order shall be marked "CONFIDENTIAL AND SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER." The intent of this agreement is to allow the disclosure of such information without redaction to the parties, and the information can only be disclosed to the parties, their representatives and agents, including experts and investigators. This information cannot be filed in Court except under seal, or if to be used at hearing, or trial, with the permission of the Court to unseal the information prior to filing or use at trial.

The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles.

B. GOOD CAUSE STATEMENT

This action is likely to involve the disclosure of confidential and private medical information of inmates and pre-trial detainees who have been found incompetent to stand trial in the County of Ventura. For these documents and materials, special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than the prosecution and defense of this action is warranted. Accordingly, to expedite the flow of information, to facilitate the prompt resolution of disputes over confidentiality of discovery materials, to adequately protect information the parties are entitled to keep confidential, to ensure that the parties are permitted reasonable necessary uses of such material in preparation for and in the conduct of trial, to address their handling at the end of the litigation, and serve the ends of justice, a protective order for such information is justified in this matter. It is the intent of the parties that information will not be designated as confidential for tactical reasons and that nothing be so designated without a good faith belief that it

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has been maintained in a confidential, non-public manner, and there is good cause why it should not be part of the public record of this case.

C. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PROCEDURE FOR FILING UNDER SEAL

The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Local Civil Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the Court to file material 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. See Kamakana v. City and County of Honolulu, 447 F.3d 1172, 1176 (9th Cir. 2006), Phillips v. Gen. Motors Corp., 307 F.3d 1206, 1210-11 (9th Cir. 2002), Makar-Welbon v. Sony Electrics, Inc., 187 F.R.D. 576, 577 (E.D. Wis. 1999) (even stipulated protective orders require good cause showing), and a specific showing of good cause or compelling reasons with proper evidentiary support and legal justification, must be made with respect to Protected Material that a party seeks to file under seal. The parties' mere designation of Disclosure or Discovery Material as CONFIDENTIAL AND SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER does notwithout the submission of competent evidence by declaration, establishing that the material sought to be filed under seal qualifies as confidential, privileged, or otherwise protectable—constitute good cause.

Further, if a party requests sealing related to a dispositive motion or trial, then compelling reasons, not only 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, 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.

2. **DEFINITIONS**

- 2.1 Action: this pending federal lawsuit.
- 2.2 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party who challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.
- 2.3 "CONFIDENTIAL AND SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER" Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c). The CONFIDENTIAL AND SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER materials include but are not limited to documents, information and things concerning the medical, psychological, psychiatric and other confidential information of members of the putative class, and any other confidential or proprietary information of any party or non-party.
- 2.4 Counsel: Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as their support staff).

	2.5 D	esi	gnating Par	ty: a	a Party or No	n-Pa	arty	who design	ates	information	0
items	that	it	produces	in	disclosures	or	in	responses	to	discovery	a
"CONFIDENTIAL AND SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER"											

- 2.6 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.
- 2.7 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this Action.
- 2.8 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this Action. House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.
- 2.9 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action, and not a member of the putative class as defined in Plaintiffs' Fourth Amended Complaint.
- 2.10 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this Action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this Action and have appeared in this Action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm that has appeared on behalf of that party, and includes support staff.
- 2.11 Party: any party to this Action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).
- 2.12 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this Action.

- 2.13 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.
- 2.14 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as "CONFIDENTIAL AND SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER"
- 2.15 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by the orders of the Court. This Order does not govern the use of Protected Material at trial. If the parties use the materials in deposition the parties will not release the information outside the litigation, and the materials can only be used in motions, hearings and trial as governed by this protective order.

4. **DURATION**

Once a case proceeds to trial, information that was designated as CONFIDENTIAL AND SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER or maintained pursuant to this protective order used or introduced as an exhibit at trial becomes public and will be presumptively available to all members of the public, including the press, unless compelling reasons supported by specific factual findings to proceed otherwise are made to the trial judge in advance of the trial. See

Kamakana, 447 F.3d at 1180-81 (distinguishing "good cause" showing for sealing documents produced in discovery from "compelling reasons" standard when merits-related documents are part of court record). Accordingly, the terms of this protective order do not extend beyond the commencement of the trial.

5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or Non-Party who designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items or oral or written communications that qualify so that other portions of the material, documents, items or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order. Mass, indiscriminate or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the inapplicable designation.

5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

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- for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic (a) documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix at a minimum, the legend "CONFIDENTIAL AND SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER" (hereinafter "CONFIDENTIAL AND SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER legend"), to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins). A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which documents it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "CONFIDENTIAL AND SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the "CONFIDENTIAL AND SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER legend" to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).
- (b) for testimony given in depositions that the Designating Party identifies the Disclosure or Discovery Material on the record, before the close of the deposition all protected testimony.
- (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on

the exterior of the container or containers in which the information is stored the legend "CONFIDENTIAL AND SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER." If only a portion or portions of the information warrants protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party's right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

- 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time that is consistent with the Court's Scheduling Order.
- 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process under Local Rule 37.1 et seq.
- 6.3 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived or withdrawn the confidentiality designation, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the Court rules on the challenge.

7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

- 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this Action only for prosecuting, defending or attempting to settle this Action. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the Action has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL DISPOSITION). Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.
- 7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL AND SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL AND SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER" only to:
- (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this Action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this Action;
- (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action;
- (c) Experts, Investigators, Of Counsel and Third Party Attorneys contracted by the receiving attorneys, and consultants of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);
 - (d) the Court and its personnel;
 - (e) Court reporters and their staff;

- (f) professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);
- (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information;
- (h) during their depositions, witnesses, and attorneys for witnesses, in the Action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary provided: (1) the deposing party requests that the witness sign the form attached as Exhibit 1 hereto; and (2) they will not be permitted to keep any confidential information unless they sign the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the Court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material may be separately bound by the Court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order; and
- (i) any mediator or settlement officer, and their supporting personnel, mutually agreed upon by any of the parties engaged in settlement discussions.

8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena or a Court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this Action as "CONFIDENTIAL AND SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER," that Party must:

- (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or Court order;
- (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena

or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected. If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or Court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL AND SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER" before a determination by the Court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party's permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this Action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

9. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

- (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this Action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL AND SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER." Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions shall be construed as prohibiting a Non Party from seeking additional protections.
- (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession then the Party shall:

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- (1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a claim of confidentiality by the Non-Party;
- (2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this Action, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and
- (3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party, if requested.
- (c) If the Non-Party fails to seek a protective order from this Court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the Court. Absent a Court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this Court of its Protected Material.

10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit

11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the Court.

12. MISCELLANEOUS

- 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the Court in the future.
- 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order, no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.
- 12.3 Filing Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Local Civil Rule 79-5 or the procedures for lodging documents, as set forth herein and Local Civil Rules 5-4 and 11-4. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a Court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. If a Party's

request to file Protected Material under seal is denied by the Court, then the Receiving Party may file the information in the public record unless otherwise instructed by the Court. A Party may lodge confidential documents, information or things subject to this Stipulated Protective Order instead of electronically filing, as an exception under Local Civil Rule 5-4.2(b)(4), and the lodging Party shall first file electronically a Notice of Manual Filing or Lodging describing the document or exhibit being filed or lodged in paper format, and present a copy of the Notice of Manual Filing or Lodging together with its NEF (see Local Civil Rule 5-3.2.1), with the document to be filed or lodged. The lodging Party shall ensure the lodged documents are identified pursuant to the procedures set forth in Section 5 in this Stipulated Protective Order and also provide the Court a pre-paid, return envelope with the lodging Party's address to whom the Court shall return the lodged documents.

13. FINAL DISPOSITION

After the final disposition of this Action, as defined in paragraph 4, within 60 days of a written request by the Designating Party, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel

1	are entitled to retain an archival cop	y of all pleadings, motion papers, trial,				
2	deposition, and hearing transcripts, lega	al memoranda, correspondence, deposition				
3	and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert					
4	work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival					
5	copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this					
6	Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).					
7	14. VIOLATION					
9	Any violation of this Order ma	ny be punished by appropriate measures				
10	including, without limitation, contempt proceedings and/or monetary sanctions.					
11	IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.					
12						
13	Dated: March 13, 2018	THE LAW OFFICES OF BRIAN A. VOGEL, PC				
14						
15		By <u>/s/ Brian A. Vogel</u> Brian A. Vogel				
16		Attorney for Plaintiffs				
17	Dated: March 13, 2018	BERTLING & CLAUSEN, L.L.P.				
18						
19		By <u>/s/ Jemma Parker Saunders</u> Jemma Parker Saunders				
20		Attorneys for Defendants CFMG, Taylor Fithian,M.D. Paul Adler, M.D.,				
21		Paul Adler, M.D., Ronald Pollack, M.D.				
22						
23	Dated: March 13, 2018	SELTZER CAPLAN MCMAHON VITEK				
24						
25		By <u>/s/ Neal Panish</u> Neal Panish				
26		Attorneys for Defendant MHM Services of California, Inc.; Marcus Lopez				
27		Marcus Lopez				
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1	Dated: March 13, 2018	ATT	TORNEY GENERAL OF CALIFORNIA
2		By	/s/ Jonathan F. Rich
3		Dy	Ionathan F. Rich
5			Deputy Attorney General Attorneys for Defendants Pam Ahlin, Director of the California Department of State Hospitals; and Harry Oreol, Director of Patton State Hospital
6			and Harry Oreol, Director of Patton State Hospital
7			
8	FOR GOOD CAUSE SHOWN, IT IS SO	O OR	RDERED.
9	DATED: March 14, 2018		
11	Rozella a. Oli		
12	HONORABLE ROZELLA A. OLIVER		_
13	United States Magistrate Judge		
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EXHIBIT A ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I,	[print o	r type full name], of
q	[print or type full address], dec	lare under penalty of perjury
	tirety and understand the Stip	
	•	Central District of California
	[insert formal	
		agree to comply with and to b
bound by all the terms of	of this Stipulated Protective O	Order and I understand and
acknowledge that failure	e to so comply could expose	me to sanctions and
punishment in the nature	e of contempt. I solemnly pro	omise that I will not disclose in
any manner any informa	ation or item that is subject to	this Stipulated Protective
Order to any person or e	entity except in strict complia	nce with the provisions of thi
Order.		
9	submit to the jurisdiction of t	
	strict of California for enforc	•
-	der, even if such enforcemen	t proceedings occur after
termination of this actio		
I hereby appoint _		[print or type full name] o
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	edings related to enforcement	t of this Stipulated Protective
Order.		
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