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10	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
11	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA – SOUTHERN DIVISION			
12				
13	MARICELA REYES, and individual,	Case No. 8:16-CV-0	01159- CJC (MRWx)	
14 15	Plaintiff,	Assigned to: District Judge Corm Magistrate Judge M	nac J. Carney ichael R. Wilner	
16	VS.	[DISCOVERY DO		
17	CAREHOUSE HEALTHCARE CENTER, LLC; SOUTHWEST	REFERRED TO N JUDGE MICHAE		
18	PAYROLL SERVICES, LLC; and DOES 1 through 20, inclusive,	STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER		
19	Defendants.	State Action Filed	December 16 2012	
20		FAC Filed:	December 16, 2013 December 23, 2013 March 17, 2016	
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			Dockets.Justia	

1 **I**.

A. <u>PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS</u>

Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, 2 proprietary or private information for which special protection from public 3 disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be 4 5 warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the Court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this 6 Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to 7 8 discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends 9 only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. 10

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B. GOOD CAUSE STATEMENT

This action is likely to involve trade secrets, development, commercial, 12 financial, technical and/or proprietary information for which special protection from 13 public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecution of this action 14 is warranted. Such confidential and proprietary materials and information consist of, 15 among other things, confidential business or financial information, information 16 17 regarding confidential business practices, or other confidential research, development, or commercial information (including information implicating privacy 18 rights of third parties), information otherwise generally unavailable to the public, or 19 which may be privileged or otherwise protected from disclosure under state or 20federal statutes, court rules, case decisions, or common law. Accordingly, to 21 22 expedite the flow of information, to facilitate the prompt resolution of disputes over 23 confidentiality of discovery materials, to adequately protect information the parties are entitled to keep confidential, to ensure that the parties are permitted reasonable 24 necessary uses of such material in preparation for and in the conduct of trial, to 25 address their handling at the end of the litigation, and serve the ends of justice, a 26 protective order for such information is justified in this matter. It is the intent of the 27 parties that information will not be designated as confidential for tactical reasons and 28

that nothing be so designated without a good faith belief that it 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. <u>ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PROCEDURE FOR FILING UNDER</u> <u>SEAL</u>

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 does not — without 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.

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II. <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

A. <u>Action</u>: Maricela Reyes v. Carehouse Healthcare Center et al., Case
No. 8:16-cv-01159-CJC-MRW.

B. <u>Challenging Party</u>: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation
of information or items under this Order.

C. <u>"CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items</u>: 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), and as specified above in the Good Cause Statement.

21D.Counsel:Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as22their support staff).

E. <u>Designating Party</u>: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as "CONFIDENTIAL."

F. <u>Disclosure or Discovery Material</u>: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, maintained (including,

among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or
 generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

G. <u>Expert</u>: 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.

H. <u>House Counsel</u>: attorneys who are employees of a party to this Action.
House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside
counsel.

9 I. <u>Non-Party</u>: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association or
10 other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

J. <u>Outside Counsel of Record</u>: 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.

K. <u>Party</u>: any party to this Action, including all of its officers, directors,
employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their
support staffs).

18 L. <u>Producing Party</u>: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or
19 Discovery Material in this Action.

M. <u>Professional Vendors</u>: 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.

N. <u>Protected Material</u>: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is
designated as "CONFIDENTIAL."

O. <u>Receiving Party</u>: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material
from a Producing Party.

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III. <u>SCOPE</u>

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
trial judge. This Order does not govern the use of Protected Material at trial.

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IV. DURATION

Once a case proceeds to trial, information that was designated as 11 12 CONFIDENTIAL or maintained pursuant to this protective order used or introduced 13 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 14 specific factual findings to proceed otherwise are made to the trial judge in advance 15 of the trial. See Kamakana, 447 F.3d at 1180-81 (distinguishing "good cause" 16 17 showing for sealing documents produced in discovery from "compelling reasons" standard when merits-related documents are part of court record). Accordingly, the 18 terms of this protective order do not extend beyond the commencement of the trial. 19

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V. <u>DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL</u>

A. Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or Non-Party that 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.

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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.

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

B. <u>Manner and Timing of Designations</u>. 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.

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Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

(a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents,
but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the
Producing Party affix at a minimum, the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" (hereinafter
"CONFIDENTIAL 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." 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
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).

8 (b) for testimony given in depositions that the Designating Party identifies
9 the Disclosure or Discovery Material on the record, before the close of the deposition
10 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." If only a portion or portions of the information warrants
protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected
portion(s).

C. <u>Inadvertent Failures to Designate</u>. 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.

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VI. <u>CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS</u>

A. <u>Timing of Challenges</u>. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a
designation of confidentiality at any time that is consistent with the Court's
Scheduling Order.

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1B.Meet and Confer.The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute2resolution process under Local Rule 37-1 et seq.

C. Joint Stipulation. Any challenge submitted to the Court shall be via a
joint stipulation pursuant to Local Rule 37-2.

5 D. The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper 6 7 purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other 8 parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating 9 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 10 entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the Court rules on the 11 challenge. 12

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VII. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

A. <u>Basic Principles</u>. 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.

Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Β. Unless 25 otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a 26 Receiving disclose 27 Party may any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to: 28

(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;

4 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the
5 Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action;

6 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom
7 disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Action and who have signed the
8 "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

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(d) the court and its personnel;

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(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;

during their depositions, witnesses, and attorneys for witnesses, in the 16 (h) 17 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 18 not be permitted to keep any confidential information unless they sign the 19 "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A), unless otherwise 20agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed 21 22 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 23 permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order; and 24

(i) any mediator or settlement officer, and their supporting personnel,
mutually agreed upon by any of the parties engaged in settlement discussions.

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VIII. 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," that Party must:

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(a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order;

8 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order
9 to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the
10 subpoena or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include
11 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 14 the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this 15 action as "CONFIDENTIAL" before a determination by the court from which the 16 17 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 18 protection in that court of its confidential material and nothing in these provisions 19 should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this Action 20 to disobey a lawful directive from another court. 21

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IX. <u>A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE</u> <u>PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION</u>

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a
Non-Party in this Action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL." 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 should be

1 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, and the Party is
subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's
confidential information, then the Party shall:

6 (1) Promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non7 Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality
8 agreement with a Non-Party.

9 (2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated
10 Protective Order in this Action, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably
11 specific description of the information requested; and

12 (3) make the information requested available for inspection by the
13 Non-Party, if requested.

If the Non-Party fails to seek a protective order from this court within 14 (c) 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party 15 may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery 16 17 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 18 confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. 19 Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense 20of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material. 21

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X.

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 A.

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XI. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain 7 inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, 8 9 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 10 may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior 11 privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the 12 parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or 13 information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the 14 parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted 15 to the court. 16

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18 XII. <u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>

A. <u>Right to Further Relief</u>. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any
person to seek its modification by the Court in the future.

B. <u>Right to Assert Other Objections</u>. 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.

C. <u>Filing Protected Material</u>. A Party that seeks to file under seal any
Protected Material must comply with Local Civil Rule 79-5. 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.

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XIII. FINAL DISPOSITION

6 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 7 8 all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in 9 this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected 10 Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving 11 Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same 12 13 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 14 destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, 15 abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any 16 17 of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing 18 transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert 19 reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such 20 materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or 21 22 constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in 23 Section 4 (DURATION).

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XIV. VIOLATION

Any violation of this Order may be punished by appropriate measures
including, without limitation, contempt proceedings and/or monetary sanctions.

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3	DATED: February 9, 2017	AEGIS LAW FIRM, PC	
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5		Due /a/Cindu Dham	
6		By: <u>/s/Cindy Pham</u> Samuel A. Wong Jessica L. Campbell Cindy Pham	
7		Cindy Pham	
8 9		Attorneys for Plaintiff Maricela Reyes, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated	
10		benall of all others similarly situated	
11			
12	DATED: February 9, 2017	OGLETREE DEAKINS NASH	
13		OGLETREE, DEAKINS, NASH, SMOAK & STEWART, P.C.	
14			
15		By: /s/Christopher J. Archibald	
16		By: <u>/s/Christopher J. Archibald</u> Lara C. de Leon Christopher J. Archibald	
17		Attorneys for Defendants Carehouse Healthcare Center, LLC and	
18		Southwest Payroll Services, LLC	
19	FOR GOOD CAUSE SHOWN, IT IS SO ORDERED.		
20	DATED: February 9, 2017		
21			
22			
23	HON. MICHAEL R. WILNER United States Magistrate Judge		
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EXHIBIT A

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

_____ 3 [print or type full name], of I. [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury 4 5 that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Central District of California 6 on [date] in the case of Maricela Reves v. Carehouse Healthcare Center, LLC, Case 7 No. 8:16-cv-01159-CJC-MRW. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the 8 9 terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of 10 contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information 11 or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity 12 13 except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court 14 for the Central District of California for enforcing the terms of this Stipulated 15 Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of 16 this action. I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full 17 name] of ______ [print or type full 18 address and telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in 19 connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this 20 Stipulated Protective Order. 21 22 Date: