

1 MAYER BROWN LLP
2 MICHAEL L. RESCH (SBN 202909)
3 mresch@mayerbrown.com
4 ANDREW Z. EDELSTEIN (SBN 218023)
5 aedelstein@mayerbrown.com
6 350 South Grand Avenue, Suite 2500
7 Los Angeles, CA 90071
8 Telephone: (213) 229-9500
9 Facsimile: (213) 625-0248

6 Attorneys for Plaintiff
FOSTER POULTRY FARMS

8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

11 FOSTER POULTRY FARMS,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 ORKIN, LLC, ET AL.,

16 Defendants.

No. 1:14-CV-00812-JAM-GSA

**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE
ORDER; ORDER THEREON**

(Doc. 22)

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1 including Foster Farms' communications with governmental entities, business procedures,
2 and related confidential information.

3 The documents that are the subject of the Protective Order include the
4 following categories:

5 (a) Personnel files and other private or confidential employment records or
6 information. *See Board of Trustees v. Superior Court*, 119 Cal. App. 3d 516, 526
7 (1981) (stating it is "manifest" that the personnel, tenure, and promotion files of a
8 professor are private and maintained in confidence).

9 (b) Confidential business or commercial information as referenced in Federal
10 Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c)(1)(G),¹ including without limitation information
11 relating to specific customer information, financial information, sales records,
12 customer quotes or proposals, customer lists, terms of payment, pricing, costs,
13 profits, or other sales information for specific equipment, products, or parts.

14 (c) Confidential commercial research or development as referenced in Federal
15 Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c)(1)(G), including without limitation study results,
16 production summaries, process development and troubleshooting, field reports, or
17 other technical development data or information.

18 (d) Information subject to a separate protective order or confidentiality
19 agreement.

20 The Parties further believe that the need for protection should be addressed by a
21 Court order, as opposed to a private agreement between and among the parties to facilitate
22 the orderly and efficient discovery of relevant information while minimizing the potential
23 for unauthorized disclosure or use of confidential, commercially sensitive, and/or
24 proprietary information. In addition, the parties would like the ability to request that the
25 Court rule on challenges to a party's confidentiality designation. Finally, in the Parties'

26 ¹ See Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c)(1)(G) (allowing the Court to issue a protective order, for good cause,
27 "requiring that a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial
28 information not be revealed or be revealed only in a specified way")

1 experience, a court-approved protective order provides additional comfort and protections
2 to third parties that may be asked to produce sensitive information in the Litigation.

3 1. LIMITATIONS

4 The Parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all
5 disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public
6 disclosure and use extends only to the limited specified categories of information or items
7 that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The Parties
8 further acknowledge that, as set forth in Section 12.3 below, the Protective Order does not
9 entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Eastern District Local Rule 141 sets
10 forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a
11 party seeks permission from the Court to file material under seal.

12 2. DEFINITIONS

13 2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of
14 information or items under this Order.

15 2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: the specified categories of
16 information listed above under (a)-(c) that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of
17 Civil Procedure 26(c).

18 2.3 “CONFIDENTIAL-ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items:
19 extremely sensitive “CONFIDENTIAL Information or Items” the disclosure of which
20 would create a substantial risk of serious harm to the competitive position of the
21 Designating Party that could not be avoided by less restrictive means, including, but not
22 limited to: (i) marketing, financial, sales, research and development, or technical data or
23 information; (ii) commercially sensitive competitive information; (iii) information relating
24 to future business/strategic plans, sales and financial projections, product development and
25 design, and future sales and financial projections; (iv) trade secret, or other confidential
26 research and development information; and (v) commercial agreements, settlement
27 agreements, or settlement communications, the disclosure of which is likely to cause harm
28 to the competitive position of the Producing Party.

1 2.4 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and In-House
2 Counsel (as well as their support staff).

3 2.5 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items
4 that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or
5 “CONFIDENTIAL-ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

6 2.6 Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium or
7 manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things,
8 testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or
9 responses to discovery in this matter.

10 2.7 Expert: a person who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as
11 an expert witness or as a consultant in this action.

12 2.8 In-House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action and
13 support staff. In-House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other
14 outside counsel.

15 2.9 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other
16 legal entity which is not a Party.

17 2.10 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys and support staff who are not
18 employees of a party to this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this
19 action and have appeared in this action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law
20 firm that has appeared on behalf of that party. This definition includes insurance coverage
21 counsel for Orkin and Foster Farms.

22 2.11 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors,
23 employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support
24 staffs).

25 2.12 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Discovery Material in
26 this action.

27 2.13 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support
28 services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations,

1 and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and
2 subcontractors.

3 2.14 Protected Material: any Discovery Material that is designated as
4 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “CONFIDENTIAL-ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

5 2.15 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Discovery Material from a Producing
6 Party.

7 3. SCOPE

8 The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected
9 Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from
10 Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected
11 Material; (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that
12 might reveal Protected Material; and (4) any notes relating to Protected Material (subject to
13 the provisions of Eastern District Local Rule 141). However, the protections conferred by
14 this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that
15 is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the
16 public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not
17 involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record through
18 trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the
19 disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who
20 obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the
21 Designating Party. Pursuant to Eastern District Local Rule 141.1(b)(2), any use of
22 Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

23 4. DURATION

24 Even after final disposition of this Litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed
25 by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or
26 a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1)
27 dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with prejudice; and (2) final judgment
28 herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or

1 reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for
2 extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

3 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

4 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each
5 Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order
6 must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the
7 appropriate standards. To the extent it is practical to do so, the Designating Party must
8 designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written
9 communications that qualify—so that other portions of the material, documents, items, or
10 communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within
11 the ambit of this Order.

12 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited.

13 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it
14 designated for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level
15 of protection initially asserted, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other parties
16 that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

17 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this
18 Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of Section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or
19 ordered, Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so
20 designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

21 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

22 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but
23 excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the
24 Producing Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "CONFIDENTIAL-
25 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" to each page of a document that contains protected material.

26 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for
27 inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has
28 indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and

1 before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed
2 Protected Material, as if marked “CONFIDENTIAL-ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” After
3 the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the
4 Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for
5 protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the
6 Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend (“CONFIDENTIAL” or
7 “CONFIDENTIAL-ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”) to each page of a document that
8 contains Protected Material.

9 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings, that within
10 21 days after receipt of a final copy of the deposition transcript, the Designating Party must
11 identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought and to
12 specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those portions of the testimony that are
13 appropriately designated for protection within the 21 days shall be covered by the
14 provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order. Alternatively, a Designating Party may
15 specify, at the deposition or up to 21 days after receipt of a copy of the deposition
16 transcript, that the entire transcript shall be treated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or
17 “CONFIDENTIAL-ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” During the 21-day period, all
18 testimony shall be deemed Protected Material, as if marked “CONFIDENTIAL-
19 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

20 Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition,
21 hearing or other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can
22 ensure that only authorized individuals who have signed the “Acknowledgment and
23 Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a
24 document as an exhibit at a deposition shall not in any way affect its designation as
25 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “CONFIDENTIAL-ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

26 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title
27 page that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a
28 list of all pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as

Protected Material and the level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall inform the court reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the expiration of a 21-day period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been designated “CONFIDENTIAL-ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” in its entirety. After the expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually designated.

(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 or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “CONFIDENTIAL-ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s) and specify the level of protection being asserted.

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. 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. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the Litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the

1 written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance
2 with this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve
3 each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to
4 voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date
5 of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its
6 belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating
7 Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances,
8 and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation.
9 A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has
10 engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is
11 unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

12 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court
13 intervention, any Party may file and serve a motion under Eastern District Local Rules
14 141.1 and 251 within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will
15 not resolve their dispute. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent
16 declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements
17 imposed in the preceding paragraph.

18 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the
19 Designating Party. All parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of
20 protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the Court
21 rules on the challenge.

22 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

23 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is
24 disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only
25 for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this Litigation (including seeking
26 insurance coverage related to the allegations). Such Protected Material may be disclosed
27 only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When
28 the Litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of

1 Section 13 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

2 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location
3 and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under
4 this Order.

5 7.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise
6 ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party
7 may disclose any information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

8 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well
9 as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to
10 disclose the information for this Litigation;

11 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including In-House Counsel) of
12 the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Litigation and who
13 have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

14 (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom
15 disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Litigation and who have signed the
16 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

17 (d) the Court and its personnel;

18 (e) court reporters and their staff; and Professional Vendors to whom
19 disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Litigation and who have signed the
20 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

21 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is
22 reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be
23 Bound” (Exhibit A), unless otherwise objected to by the Designating Party or ordered by
24 the Court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal
25 Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed
26 to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order.

27 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a
28 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed the information.

1 7.3 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL –ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”

2 Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the
3 Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated
4 “CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” only to:

5 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well
6 as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to
7 disclose the information for this Litigation;

8 (b) Experts of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably
9 necessary for this Litigation, and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to
10 Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

11 (c) the Court and its personnel;

12 (d) court reporters and their staff; and Professional Vendors to whom
13 disclosure is reasonably necessary for this Litigation and who have signed the
14 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

15 (e) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a
16 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed the information.

17 (f) Any “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” signed by
18 persons receiving Protected Material shall be maintained by counsel who provided the
19 Protected Material to such persons and shall not be subject to disclosure except by Court
20 order or by agreement. Counsel shall maintain the originals of the forms signed by persons
21 acknowledging their obligations under this Order for a period of one (1) year after dismissal
22 of the action, the entry of final judgment and/or the conclusion of any appeals arising
23 therefrom.

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1 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN
2 OTHER LITIGATION

3 If a Receiving Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other
4 litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as
5 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “CONFIDENTIAL-ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” that Receiving
6 Party must:

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

9 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to
10 issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order
11 is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated
12 Protective Order; and

13 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by
14 the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

15 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the
16 subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as
17 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “CONFIDENTIAL-ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” before a
18 determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Receiving
19 Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear
20 the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material—and
21 nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving
22 Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

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

25 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-
26 Party in this action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “CONFIDENTIAL-
27 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” whether so-designated by Parties or Non-Parties. Such
28 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 construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

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 A.

11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

Any inadvertent disclosure or production of materials subject to the work product doctrine, the attorney-client privilege, or any other applicable privilege or protection shall not constitute or be deemed a waiver of any such privilege or protection, provided that the Producing Party shall notify the Receiving Party in writing of such protection or privilege promptly after the Producing Party discovers such materials have been inadvertently produced. A party who receives any inadvertently disclosed information may not use or disclose such information in this or any other proceeding or to any third party. Within five (5) business days after receiving notification or otherwise learning of the inadvertent disclosure or production, the Receiving Party shall certify in writing that it has destroyed or returned all copies of the inadvertently disclosed or produced information, including any summaries thereof. Within five (5) business days after the receipt of the Receiving Party’s confirmation that it has destroyed or returned all copies of the inadvertently disclosed or produced information, the Producing Party shall provide the Receiving Party with a record (i.e., privilege log) establishing the privileged or protected nature of the inadvertently disclosed information. The Producing Party must preserve a copy of all such inadvertently

disclosed information. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Receiving Party may move the Court for an order compelling production of the inadvertently produced information on the ground that it is not, in fact, privileged or protected; however, the moving party may not assert the circumstances surrounding the inadvertent disclosure as a ground for entering such an order. Any such motion must be filed within thirty (30) days of receipt of the privilege log (or such other time agreed to by the Parties) and under seal, if appropriate. The Producing Party retains the burden of establishing the privileged or protected nature of any inadvertently disclosed or produced information. Nothing herein shall otherwise limit the right of any party to petition the Court for an *in camera* review of the inadvertently disclosed or produced information to determine whether the information is privileged or protected. Nothing herein modifies counsel's ethical obligations in connection with handling information it believes constitutes privileged information of the other party.

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. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Eastern District Local Rule 141. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue.

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1 12.4 Applicable Law. The Order is subject to the Local Rules of the Eastern
2 District of California and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on matters of procedure and
3 calculation of time periods.

4 12.5 Agreement of the Parties. If the Court does not sign and enter this Protective
5 Order for any reason, the parties to this Protective Order shall remain bound by all of its
6 terms and provisions, except as otherwise provided by governing law or by any subsequent
7 Court order in this Litigation.

8 13. FINAL DISPOSITION

9 Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in Section 4, or
10 such other time to be agreed upon by the parties and ordered by the Court, each Receiving
11 Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As
12 used in this subdivision, “all Protected Material” includes all copies, abstracts,
13 compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the
14 Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving
15 Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person
16 or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category,
17 where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms
18 that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or
19 any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding
20 this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion
21 papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence,
22 deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and
23 expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival
24 copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order
25 as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

1 DATED: October 28, 2014

MAYER BROWN LLP
Michael L. Resch (202909)
MResch@mayerbrown.com
Andrew Z. Edelstein (SBN 218023)
AEdelstein@mayerbrown.com
350 South Grand Avenue, 25th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90071
Telephone: (213) 229-9500
Facsimile: (213) 625-0248

7 /s/Michael Resch

Michael L. Resch

Attorney for Plaintiff
FOSTER POULTRY FARMS

11 DATED: October 28 , 2014

MCCORMICK BARSTOW SHEPPARD
WAYTE & CARRUTH LLP
Gregory S. Mason (148997)
7647 North Fresno Street
Fresno, CA 93720
Telephone: (559) 433-1300
Facsimile: (559) 433-2300

16 /s/Gregory Mason (authorized on 10/27/14)

Gregory S. Mason

18 DATED: October 28, 2014

RUMBERGER KIRK &
CALDWELL, P.A.
Daniel J. Gerber, Esq. [*Pro Hac Vice*]
dgerber@rumberger.com
Lincoln Plaza, Suite 1400
300 South Orange Avenue
Orlando, FL 32802
Telephone: (407) 872-7300
Facsimile: (407) 841-2133

24 /s/Daniel Gerber (authorized on 10/27/14)

Daniel J. Gerber

Attorney for Defendants
ORKIN, LLC and ORKIN SERVICES OF
CALIFORNIA, INC.

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ORDER

The Court hereby adopts the foregoing stipulated protective order submitted by the parties and filed as Doc. 22.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: November 7, 2014

/s/ Gary S. Austin
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE