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11		
12	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
13	EASTERN DISTR	ICT OF CALIFORNIA
14	DELIA WILSON, on Behalf of Herself and All Others Similarly Situated,	Case No: 1:14-cv-00894-WBS-BAM
15	Plaintiff,	<u>CLASS ACTION</u>
16	v.	STIPULATED ORDER GOVERNING THE DESIGNATION AND HANDLING OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIALS
17	CONAIR CORPORATION,	
18	Defendant.	District Judge: William B. Shubb Sacramento Ctrm: 5
19		Magistrate Judge: Barbara A. McAuliffe Fresno Ctrm: 8
20 21		Complaint Filed: June 11, 2014
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		Case No. 1:14-cv-00894-WBS-BAM

STIPULATION AND ORDER GOVERNING CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

TO THIS HONORABLE COURT:

Plaintiff Delia Wilson and Defendant Conair Corporation (the "Parties"), jointly move the Court to enter the accompanying Stipulated Protective Order governing confidential information and documents (the "Order").

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

This Order specifies the conditions under which legally confidential documents and information in possession of the Parties must be exchanged, used, and protected in this litigation, and authorizes the Parties to disclose that information in response to discovery requests. This Order is justified by Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and relevant case law and is necessary in order for the Parties to obtain relevant and essential discovery. The Parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protection 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.

Entry of this Order authorizing the Parties to disclose such records is necessary for the conduct of discovery in this action. The Parties, therefore, respectfully request that the attached Stipulated Protective Order be adopted by order of the Court.

2. <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

- 2.1 Challenging Party: A Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items as identified in this Stipulation.
- 2.2 "CONFIDENTIAL" 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).
- 2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and In-House Counsel (as well as their support staff).
- 2.4 Designating Party: A Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as "CONFIDENTIAL."

3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation 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. However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

4. **DURATION**

Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to applicable law.

5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 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. To the extent it is practical to do so, 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.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken 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 Stipulation must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with the Court's Order on the Parties' Stipulation 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 the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" (or a substantially similar legend) to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions 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). Any such stamp or designation shall not in any manner cover up, overlap upon, obscure or otherwise conceal any text, picture, drawing, graph or other communication or depiction in the document. To the extent documents are produced in native format, it shall be sufficient for the Producing Party to either include the terms "CONFIDENTIAL" in the file name for the document and/or to include an associated placeholder document bearing the terms "CONFIDENTIAL" (or a substantially similar legend).

A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would like copied and produced. 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 Stipulation and Proposed Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the

appropriate legend ("CONFIDENTIAL") to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions 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) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted. To the extent documents are produced in native format, it shall be sufficient for the Producing Party to either include the term "CONFIDENTIAL" in the file name for the document and/or to include an associated placeholder document bearing the term "CONFIDENTIAL" (or a substantially similar legend).

(b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. Alternatively, the Designating Party may identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought within 30 (thirty) days following receipt of the reporter's transcript of the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding (or longer if agreed to by the Parties). Only those portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within the 30 (thirty) days (or longer if agreed to by the Parties) shall be covered by the provisions of this Stipulation and Proposed Order. A Designating Party may specify, at the deposition or within 30 (thirty) days of receipt of the reporter's transcript (or longer if agreed to by the Parties), that the entire transcript shall be treated as "CONFIDENTIAL" to the extent such a designation is consistent with the other terms of this Stipulation. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition shall not in any way affect its designation as "CONFIDENTIAL."

Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material. The Designating Party shall inform the court reporter of these requirements. If the designation of Protected Material occurs after the deposition transcript has been prepared and results in an additional cost, the Designating Party shall pay the additional transcript costs.

- (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 a substantially similar legend). 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).
- 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 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.
- 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. Upon receipt of the written notice, the Producing Party shall have 10 (ten) days to provide a written response to the Challenging Party explaining the basis and/or supporting authority for the designation, or an agreement to withdraw the confidential designation. If the dispute is not resolved, the Parties shall meet and confer within 14 (fourteen) days of the date of the written response served by the Producing Party in an attempt to resolve the dispute without court intervention.
- 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention, the Challenging Party shall file and serve a motion to challenge confidentiality, if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof, pursuant to Local Rule 251(a) and Magistrate Judge McAuliffe's standing orders (or the standing orders of whichever Magistrate is assigned to this matter) with at least 21 (twenty-one) days' notice. Each such motion must be accompanied by

a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Alternative to a written motion, the Parties may agree to have the dispute resolved by Magistrate Judge McAuliffe's "Informal Telephonic Conferences re Discovery Disputes" process. In addition, the Designating Party may file a motion to retain a confidentiality designation at any time if there is good cause for doing so, including retention of the designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph and provide at least 21 (twenty-one) days' notice.

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. All Parties shall continue to afford the material in question 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 case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation (including any related appeals). Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 12 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" 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" only to:

(a) the Parties and the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this				
action, as well as employees, support personnel, independent contractors and investigators				
operating under the supervision of the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record to whom				
it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;				

- (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including In-House Counsel) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation;
- (c) experts and consultants, including associated personnel of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);
 - (d) the court and its personnel;
- (e) professional jury or trial consultants who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);
- (f) professional vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation;
- (g) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed 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 must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order; and
- (h) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or reasonably knew of the information.

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" 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" before a determination by the court or tribunal 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 or tribunal.

9. <u>A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE 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 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:

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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 confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

- 2. if not confidential, promptly provide the Requesting Party with a copy of the agreement between the Producing Party and the Non-Party that purportedly obligates the Producing Party to not produce the Non-Party's confidential information;
- 3. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and
 - 4. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.
- (c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 (fourteen) 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 A.

11. <u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>

11.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

11.2 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.

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 Civil 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. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 141 is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the Protected Material in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 141 unless otherwise instructed by the court.

12. <u>FINAL DISPOSITION</u>

After the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, upon the request of the Producing Party each Receiving Party must within 60 (sixty) days 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) that 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 are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, and all other documents filed with the court, even if such materials contain Protected Material.

1	Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this		
2	Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).		
3	IT IS SO STIPULATED, T	ΓHROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.	
4			
5	Dated: January 12, 2015	BLOOD HURST & O'REARDON, LLP	
6		By: s/ Leslie E. Hurst	
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15		Attorneys for Plaintiff	
16		Anorneys for Framing	
17	Dated: January 12, 2015	DOCENIA CADA LLD	
18	Dated. January 12, 2013	ROSEN ♦SABA, LLP	
19		By: s/ Ryan D. Saba RYAN D. SABA	
20			
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24		Attorneys for Defendant	
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27			
28			
		12 Case No. 1:14-cv-00894-WBS-BAM	
	STIPULATION AND ORDE	ER GOVERNING CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION	

1 **EXHIBIT A** 2 ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND 3 I, full name], of [print or type [print or type full address], have read and understand the Stipulated 4 5 Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California on [insert date] in the case of Wilson v. Conair Corporation, 6 7 Case No. 1:14-cv-00894-WBS-BAM. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms 8 of this Stipulated Protective Order. In compliance with this Order, I will not disclose in any 9 manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person 10 or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order. 11 I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the 12 Eastern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated 13 Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action. 14 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that 15 the foregoing is true and correct. Signed this _____ day of ______, 20____, at 16 [insert city and state where sworn and signed]. 17 Signature: ___ 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

Case No. 1:14-cv-00894-WBS-BAM

ECF CERTIFICATION The filing attorney attests that she has obtained concurrence regarding the filing of this document from the signatories to this document. Dated: January 12, 2015 BLOOD HURST & O'REARDON, LLP s/ Leslie E. Hurst LESLIE E. HURST By: 14 Case No. 1:14-cv-00894-WBS-BAM STIPULATION AND ORDER GOVERNING CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on January 12, 2015, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the e-mail addresses denoted on the Electronic Mail Notice List, and I hereby certify that I have mailed the foregoing document or paper via the United States Postal Service to the non-CM/ECF participants indicated on the Electronic Mail Notice List.

I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on January 12, 2015.

s/ Leslie E. Hurst

LESLIE E. HURST

BLOOD HURST & O'REARDON, LLP 701 B Street, Suite 1700 San Diego, CA 92101 Tel: 619/338-1100 619/338-1101 (fax) lhurst@bholaw.com

Case No. 1:14-cv-00894-WBS-BAM

ORDER Having reviewed the above Stipulated Order Governing the Designation and Handling of Confidential Materials, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Court finds that good cause exists for the entry of this Order. Accordingly, the Court ADOPTS the stipulation in its entirety. (Doc. 27). IT IS SO ORDERED. /s/ Barbara A. McAuliffe
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE Dated: **January 15, 2015**