1	CHAIN COHN STILES David K. Cohn, Esq. (SBN 68768) dcohn@chainlaw.com Neil K. Gehlawat, Esq. (SBN 289388) ngehlawat@chainlaw.com		
2			
3	1731 Chester Avenue Bakersfield, CA 93301		
4	Telephone: (661) 323-4000		
5	Facsimile: (661) 324-1352		
6	THE LAW OFFICE OF THOMAS C. SEAB Thomas C. Seabaugh, Esq., SBN 272458 tse		
7	128 North Fair Oaks Avenue Pasadena, California 91103		
8	Telephone: (818) 928-5290		
9	Attorneys for Plaintiff		
10			
11	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
12	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
13	JANE DOE, an individual,	CASE NO. 1:15-CV-01637-DAD-JLT	
14			
15	Plaintiff,	PROTECTIVE ORDER	
16	V.	(Doc. 28)	
17	COUNTY OF KERN, a municipality; CESAR NAVEJAR, an individual; and		
18	DOES 1-10,		
19	Defendants.		
20	COME NOW the Parties in this matt	er and jointly present this Protective Order for the	
21	Court's approval.		
22	PROTE	CTIVE ORDER	
23 24	1. PURPOSE AND LIMITATIONS		
25	Disclosure and discovery activity in the	his action are likely to involve production of	
26	confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public		
27	disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted.		
28	Accordingly, the Parties in Jane Doe v. Coun	ty of Kern and Cesar Navejar, USDC Eastern District	
ILES			

CHAIN | COHN | STILES 1731 CHESTER AVENUE BAKERSFIELD, CA 93301 (661) 323-4000

of California Case No. 1:15-CV-01637-DAD-JLT petitioned the Court to enter the following Protective Order. Good Cause appearing, the Court ORDERS as follows:

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 principals. As set forth in Section 12.3, below, this Protective Order does not entitle the parties to file confidential information under seal.

2. **DEFINITIONS**

- 2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.
- 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 Procedure26(c).
- 2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and 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."
- 2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, store, 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.
- 2.6 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.
- 2.7 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.
- 2.8 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not names as a Party to this action.

- 2.9 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 which has appeared on behalf of that party.
- 2.10 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).
- 2.11 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.
- 2.12 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.
- 2.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as "CONFIDENTIAL."
- 2.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this 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. However, the protections conferred by this Order 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 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. The Designating Party must designate for protections 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 unjustifiable within the ambit of this Order.

Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are sworn to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protections do not qualify for protection, the 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 protections under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced. Designation in conformity with Order requires:

8AKERSFIELD, CA 93301 (661) 323-4000

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

1

2

3

4

5

(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" 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). 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. 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 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).

- (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.
- (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." 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).

2 3 4

5

6 7

8 9

10 11

12 13

14 15

17

16

19

18

20 21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

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.

CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS 6.

6.1 **Timing of Challenges**

Any 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, the challenge must be brought within a reasonable time or it is waived.

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

6.3 **Judicial Intervention**

If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge after meeting and conferring, the Challenging Party SHALL initiate an informal, telephonic conference with the assigned Magistrate Judge. At

3

11

8

1213

14

15

16 17

181920

2122

2324

25

2627

28

BAKERSFIELD, CA 93301 (661) 323-4000 that conference, the Court will attempt to resolve the matter without need for formal motion practice. If, in the Court's view, the matter can only be resolved through formal motion practice, the Court will authorize the Challenging party to file a motion which SHALL comply with Local Rule 251(c).

As with motions to compel, the Challenging Party SHALL bear the initial burden of demonstrating that the Designating Party has improperly marked the material as confidential. If this showing is made, the burden will shift and as with motions for protective orders under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 26(c), the burden of establishing the need for the confidentiality – as with any evidentiary privilege – must be borne by the Designating Party who is asserting it. 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 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 <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 this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. 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 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 <u>Disclosure of "CONFIDENTAL" Information or Items</u>

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 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

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 Protective Order; and
- (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the Designating Party who's 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 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. <u>A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN</u> THIS LITIGATION

- (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:
 - (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) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Protective Order in this litigation, 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.
- (c) If the Non-Party fails to object or 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 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 "Acknowledgement and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto to as Exhibit A.

11. <u>INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE</u>

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 produce may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence

3

4

Court.

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

12. <u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>

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.

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

502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a

12.2 Right to Assert Other Obligations

The entry of this Protective Order does not imply and Party's waiver of any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this 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 the applicable local rules. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. A sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving 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.

13. FINAL DISPOSITION

Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, 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

1	the Protected Material is returned or dest	royed, the Receiving Party must submit a written	
2	certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party)		
3	by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected		
4	Material that was returned or destroyed a	and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained	
5	any copies, abstracts, compilations, sumi	naries or any other format reproducing or capturing any	
6	of the Protected Material. Notwithstandi	ng this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an	
7	archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal		
8	memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product,		
9	and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any		
10	such archival copes that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective		
11	Order as set forth in Section4 (DURATIO	ON).	
12	DATED: July, 2016	CHAIN COHN STILES	
13		/s/ Neil K. Gehlawat	
14		BY: Neil K. Gehlawat	
15		Attorney for Plaintiff	
16	DATED: July, 2016	LAW OFFICE OF THOMAS C. SEABAUGH	
17		/s/ Thomas C. Seabaugh	
18		BY: Thomas C. Seabaugh	
19		Attorney for Plaintiff	
20	DATED: July, 2016	COUNTY COUNSEL, COUNTY OF KERN	
21		/s/ Marshall S. Fontes	
22		BY: Marshall S. Fontes	
23		Attorney for Defendant, County of Kern	
24	DATED: July, 2016	WEAKLEY & ARENDT. LLP	
25		/s/ James D. Weakley	
26		BY: James D. Weakley	
27		Attorney for Defendant, Cesar Navejar	
28			

CHAIN | COHN | STILES 1731 CHESTER AVENUE BAKERSFIELD, CA 93301 (661) 323-4000

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, [print or type full name], of			
[print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I			
have read in its entirety and understand the Protective Order that was issued by the Unites States			
District Court for the Eastern District of California on			
Jane Doe v. County of Kern and Cesar Navejar, USDC Eastern District of California Case No.			
1:15-CV-01637-DAD-JLT.			
I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Protective Order and I			
understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and			
punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any matter			
any information or item that is subject to this Protective Order to any person or entity except in			
strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.			
I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the			
Eastern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Protective Order, even			
if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.			
I hereby appoint [print/type full name] of			
[print/type full address and telephone number] as			
my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings			
related to enforcement of this Protective Order.			
Date:			
City and State were sworn and signed:			
Printed name:			
Signature:			