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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
9	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
10			
11			
12	KERNEL MILITY,) Case No.: 1:17-CV-00446-JLT	
13	Plaintiff,) STIPULATION FOR A PROTECTIVE	
14	v.) ORDER; EXHIBIT A; [PROPOSED]) ORDER	
15	COUNTY OF KERN, CA; PHIL TAYLOR; CHRIS RODRIGUEZ;) (Doc. 52)	
16	RICHARD CARILLO; DAVE)	
17	LANGELLA)	
18	Defendants.)	
19)	
20		ý)	
21	This Stipulation for a Protective Order (h)	ereinafter the "Stipulation"), based upon the 9 th Cicuit	
22	Model Protective Order, is agreed to by Plaintiff Kernel Mility (hereinafter "Plaintiff"), and		
23	Defendants, County of Kern (hereinafter "County"), Phil Taylor (hereinafter "Taylor"), Chris		
24	Rodriguez (hereinafter "Rodriguez"), Richard Carillo (hereinafter "Carillo"), Dave Langella		
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	referred to as the "Parties"), by and through their respective attorneys of record.		
27		en respective auorneys of record.	
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PROTECTIVE ORDER

2 1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

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Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the Parties in **Kernel Mility v. County of Kern et al.**, USDC Eastern District of California Case No. **1:17-CV-00446-JLT** petition the Court to enter the following Protective Order, with good cause appearing therefore:

9 This Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery
10 and the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information
11 or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. As set
12 forth in Section 12.3, below, this Protective Order does not entitle the Parties to file confidential
13 information under seal.

14 || <u>2. DEFINITIONS</u>

15 2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or
16 items under this Order.

17 2.2 "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is generated,
18 stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil
19 Procedure 26(c).

20 2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as their
21 support staff).

22 2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces
23 in disclosures or in responses to discovery as "CONFIDENTIAL."

24 2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium or
25 manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony,
26 transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to
27 discovery in this matter.

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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.

4 2.7 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a Party to this action. House Counsel does
5 not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

6 2.8 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not
7 named as a Party to this action.

8 2.9 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action but are
9 retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf of
10 that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

11 2.10 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants,
12 retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

13 2.11 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in14 this action.

15 2.12 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g.,
16 photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing,
17 storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

18 2.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as
19 "CONFIDENTIAL."

20 2.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing
21 Party.

22 || <u>3. SCOPE</u>

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

> 3 MILITY v. COUNTY OF KERN et al. PROTECTIVE ORDER (9th CIRCUIT MODEL)

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.

7 4. DURATION

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

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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 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, the Designating Party must promptly notify all other
Parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

26 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations

Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a)
below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for

protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or
 produced. Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

(a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but excluding 3 transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the 4 legend "CONFIDENTIAL" to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or 5 portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly 6 7 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 8 designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would 9 like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material 10 11 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 12 which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before 13 14 producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the "CONFIDENTIAL" 15 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[s] 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).

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5.3 Inadvertent Failure to Designate 1

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

6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

7 6.1 Timing of Challenges

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Any Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt 8 challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, 9 substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the 10 11 litigation, the challenge must be brought within a reasonable time or it is waived.

6.2 Meet and Confer 12

13 The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written 14 notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid 15 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 16 Protective Order. The Parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin 17 the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are 18 not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party 19 20 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 21 circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen 22 23 designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is 24 25 unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

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6.3 Judicial Intervention

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If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge after meeting and conferring, the Challenging 1 2 Party SHALL initiate an informal, telephonic conference with the assigned Magistrate Judge as required by the scheduling order. At that conference, the Court will attempt to resolve the matter 3 without need for formal motion practice. If, in the Court's view, the matter can only be resolved 4 through formal motion practice, the Court will authorize the Challenging Party to file a motion 5 which SHALL comply with Local Rule 251(c). 6

7 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 8 this showing is made, the burden will shift and as with motions for protective orders under Federal 9 10 Rules of Civil Procedure 26(c), the burden of establishing the need for the confidentiality—as 11 with any evidentiary privilege—must be borne by the Designating Party who is asserting it. 12 Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose 13 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other Parties) may expose the Challenging Party to 14 sanctions. All Parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to 15 which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court rules on the challenge.

7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

7.1 Basic Principles

A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another 18 Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or 19 20 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 22 DISPOSITION). 23

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and 24 25 in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order. 26 ///

7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items 27

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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 disclose the information for this
 litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is
 attached hereto as Exhibit A;

(b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) 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);

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

3 || (d) the court and its personnel;

4 (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and
5 Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have
6 signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

(f) 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 Protective
Order.

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

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27 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED AND/OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN 28 OTHER LITIGATION

If a Party is served with a subpoena/court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of information/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;

5 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other
6 litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this
7 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 8 Party whose Protected Material may be affected. If the Designating Party timely seeks a 9 protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any 10 11 information designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" before a determination by the court 12 from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party's 13 permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that 14 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 15 another court. 16

17 9. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS 18 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 NonParty not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

6 (1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the
7 information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

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(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

4 || (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 NonParty'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 "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

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

3 || <u>12. MISCELLANEOUS</u>

4 || 12.1 Right to Further Relief

5 Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the6 future.

7 || 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections

8 The entry of this Protective Order does not imply any Party's waiver of any right it
9 otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground
10 not addressed in this Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any
11 ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

12 || 12.3 Filing Protected Material

13 Without written permission from the Designating Party or a court order secured after 14 appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action 15 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 16 order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. A sealing order will issue 17 18 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 19 20 file Protected Material under seal is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the 21 information in the public record unless otherwise instructed by the court.

<u>13. FINAL DISPOSITION</u>

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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 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

1	Designating Party) by the 60 day dea	adline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all	
2	the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has		
3	not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or		
4	capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to		
5	retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts,		
6	legal memoranda, correspondence,	deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work	
7	product, and consultant and exper-	t work product, even if such materials contain Protected	
8	Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject		
9	to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4.		
10	Dated July 9, 2018	LAW OFFICE OF RANDY RUMPH	
11		By:/s/ Randy M. Rumph	
12		Randy M. Rumph, Esq. Attorneys for Plaintiff Kernel Mility	
13	Dated: July 10, 2018	MARK L. NATIONS, COUNTY COUNSEL	
14	Dated. July 10, 2018	MARK L. MATIONS, COUNTT COUNSEL	
15		By: /s/ Andrew C. Thomson	
16		Andrew C. Thomson, Chief Deputy Attorneys for Defendants County of Kern,	
17		Richard Carillo and Dave Langella	
18	Dated: July 10, 2018	ROBINSON & KELLAR	
19		By: /s/ Michael Kellar	
20		Michael Kellar, Esq.	
21		Attorneys for Defendants Phil Taylor and Chris Rodriguez	
22	IT IS SO ORDERED.		
23	Dated:July 12, 2018	/s/ Jennifer L. Thurston	
24	Dated. <u>July 12, 2018</u>	UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE	
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		12	
	MILITY v. COUNTY OF KEF	RN et al. PROTECTIVE ORDER (9th CIRCUIT MODEL)	

1	EXHIBIT A			
2	ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND			
3	I, [print or type full name], of [print or type full name], of [print or type full name].			
4	type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand			
5	the Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District			
6	of California on [date] in the case of Kernel Mility v. County of Kern et al., USDC			
7	Eastern District of California Case No. 1:17-CV-00446-JLT.			
8	I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Protective Order and I understand			
9	and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the			
10	nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or			
11	item that is subject to this Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance			
12	with the provisions of this Order.			
13	I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Eastern			
14	District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Protective Order, even if such			
15	enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.			
16	I hereby appoint [print/type full name] of			
17	[print/type full address and telephone number]			
18	as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings			
19	related to enforcement of this Protective Order.			
20				
21	Date:			
22				
23	City and State where sworn and signed:			
24				
25	Printed name:			
26				
27	Signature:			
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	23U7157.doc			
	13 MILITY v. COUNTY OF KERN et al. PROTECTIVE ORDER (9 th CIRCUIT MODEL)			