

1 JEFFREY T. LINDGREN /CA SB# 176400

2 jlindgren@vblaw.com

3 ERIC W. BENISEK /CA SB# 209520

4 ebenisek@vblaw.com

5 VASQUEZ BENISEK & LINDGREN LLP

6 3685 Mt. Diablo Blvd., Suite 300

7 Lafayette, CA 94549

8 Telephone: (925) 627-4250

9 Facsimile: (925) 403-0900

10 *Attorneys for Plaintiff Richard A. Leines*

11 GOUGH & HANCOCK LLP

12 GAYLE L. GOUGH (SBN 154398)

13 gayle.gough@ghcounsel.com

14 LAURA L. GOODMAN (SBN 142689)

15 laura.goodman@ghcounsel.com

16 Two Embarcadero Center, Suite 640

17 San Francisco, CA 94111

18 Telephone: (415) 848-8900

19 HOLLAND & HART LLP

20 ERIC G. MAXFIELD (PRO HAC VICE)

21 egmaxfield@hollandhart.com

22 DARREN G. REID (PRO HAC VICE)

23 dgreid@hollandhart.com

24 222 South Main Street, Suite 2200

25 Salt Lake City, UT 84101

26 Telephone: (801)799-5833

27 Facsimile: (801)799-5700

28 *Attorneys for Defendant Homeland Vinyl Products, Inc.*

29 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

30 **EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

31 Richard A. Leines,

32 Plaintiff,

33 v.

34 Homeland Vinyl Products, Inc.,

35 Defendant.

No. 2:18-cv-00969-KJM-DB

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

1 1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

2 Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of
3 confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public
4 disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted.
5 Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated
6 Protective Order (“Order”). The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket
7 protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from
8 public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to
9 confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as
10 set forth herein, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file
11 confidential information under seal; Local Rules of the United States District Court, Eastern
12 District of California (“L.R.”) 140 (redaction) and L.R. 141 (sealing) sets forth the procedures
13 that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from
14 the court to file material under seal.

15 2. DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

23 2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it
24 produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY
25 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”.

26 2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the
27 medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things,
28

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

3 2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to
4 the litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or
5 as a consultant in this action, (2) is not a past or current employee of a Party or of a Party's
6 competitor, and (3) at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party
7 or of a Party's competitor.

8 2.7 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Information or
9 Items: extremely sensitive "Confidential Information or Items," disclosure of which to another
10 Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by
11 less restrictive means.

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

14 2.9 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal
15 entity not named as a Party to this action.

16 2.10 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this
17 action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action
18 on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

19 2.11 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,
20 consultants, retained experts, and Counsel (and their support staffs).

21 2.12 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery
22 Material in this action.

23 2.13 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services
24 (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and
25 organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and
26 subcontractors.

27 2.14 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as
28 "CONFIDENTIAL," or as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."

1 2.15 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a
2 Producing Party.

3 3. SCOPE

4 The protections conferred by this Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined
5 above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies,
6 excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations,
7 or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. No protection is
8 conferred by this Order for: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of
9 disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a
10 Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including
11 becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to
12 the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure
13 from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to
14 the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate
15 agreement or order.

16 4. DURATION

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

24 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

25 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party
26 or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care
27 to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards.
28 To the extent it is practical to do so, the Designating Party must designate for protection only

1 those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that
2 other portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not
3 warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

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

8 If it comes to a Designating Party’s attention that information or items that it designated
9 for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection
10 initially asserted, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other parties that it is
11 withdrawing the mistaken designation.

12 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order
13 (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered,
14 Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so
15 designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

16 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

17 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but
18 excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing
19 Party affix the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’
20 EYES ONLY” to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the
21 material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the
22 protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for
23 each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

24 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection
25 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which
26 material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all
27 of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
28 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants

1 copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof,
2 qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the
3 Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend (“CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY
4 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”) to each page that contains Protected
5 Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the
6 Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate
7 markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being
8 asserted.

9 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the
10 Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other
11 proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. When it is
12 impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection and it
13 appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating
14 Party may invoke on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is concluded)
15 a right to have up to 21 days to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which
16 protection is sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those portions of
17 the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within the 21 days shall be covered
18 by the provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order. Alternatively, a Designating Party may
19 specify, at the deposition or up to 21 days afterwards if that period is properly invoked, that the
20 entire transcript shall be treated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
21 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

22 Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing or
23 other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only
24 authorized individuals who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”
25 (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition
26 shall not in any way affect its designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY
27 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”
28

1 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page
2 that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all
3 pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and
4 the level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall
5 inform the court reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the
6 expiration of a 21-day period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been
7 designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” in its entirety unless
8 otherwise agreed. After the expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as
9 actually designated.

10 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other
11 tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container
12 or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or
13 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”. If only a portion or portions of
14 the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall
15 identify the protected portion(s) and specify the level of protection being asserted.

16 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to
17 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s
18 right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a
19 designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is
20 treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

21 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

22 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of
23 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s confidentiality
24 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic
25 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to
26 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the
27 original designation is disclosed.
28

1 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution
2 process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis
3 for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written
4 notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this
5 specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in
6 good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other
7 forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In
8 conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality
9 designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the
10 designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered,
11 to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next
12 stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or
13 establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in
14 a timely manner.

15 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court
16 intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality within 21
17 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and
18 confer process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be
19 accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet
20 and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to
21 make such a motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable)
22 shall automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In
23 addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at any
24 time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition
25 transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be
26 accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet
27 and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

28

1 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating
2 Party. Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose
3 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to
4 sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to
5 file a motion to retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the
6 material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party’s
7 designation until the court rules on the challenge.

8 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

9 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or
10 produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,
11 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to
12 the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has
13 been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL
14 DISPOSITION).

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

17 7.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered
18 by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any
19 information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

20 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as its
21 employees, contractors and subcontractors to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the
22 information for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be
23 Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

24 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving
25 Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the
26 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

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

4 (d) the court and its personnel;

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

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

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

16 7.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”
17 Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the
18 Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “HIGHLY
19 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” only to:

20 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as its
21 employees, contractors and subcontractors to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the
22 information for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be
23 Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

24 (b) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this
25 litigation, (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A),
26 and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a)(2), below, have been followed;

27 (c) the court and its personnel;

28

1 (d) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional
2 Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the
3 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

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

6 7.4 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL
7 – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items to Experts.

8 (a) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the Designating Party,
9 a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this Order) any information or item that
10 has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” pursuant to
11 paragraph 7.3(b) first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) identifies the
12 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information that the Receiving
13 Party seeks permission to disclose to the Expert, (2) sets forth the full name of the Expert and the
14 city and state of his or her primary residence, (3) attaches a copy of the Expert’s current resume,
15 (4) identifies the Expert’s current employer(s), (5) identifies each person or entity from whom the
16 Expert has received compensation or funding for work in his or her areas of expertise or to whom
17 the expert has provided professional services, including in connection with a litigation, at any
18 time during the preceding five years, and (6) identifies (by name and number of the case, filing
19 date, and location of court) any litigation in connection with which the Expert has offered expert
20 testimony, including through a declaration, report, or testimony at a deposition or trial, during the
21 preceding five years.

22 (b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the preceding
23 respective paragraphs may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified Expert unless,
24 within 14 days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection from the
25 Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is based.

26 (c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with the
27 Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by
28 agreement within seven days of the written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Party

1 seeking to make the disclosure to the Expert may file a motion seeking permission from the court
2 to do so. Any such motion must describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the
3 reasons why the disclosure to the Expert is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the
4 disclosure would entail, and suggest any additional means that could be used to reduce that risk.
5 In addition, any such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration describing the
6 parties' efforts to resolve the matter by agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the meet and
7 confer discussions) and setting forth the reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal
8 to approve the disclosure.

9 In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to the Expert shall bear the burden
10 of proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail (under the safeguards proposed)
11 outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected Material to its Expert.

12 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER
13 LITIGATION

14 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels
15 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" or
16 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" that Party must:

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

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

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

24 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the
25 subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as
26 "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" before a
27 determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained
28 the Designating Party's permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of

1 seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions
2 should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a
3 lawful directive from another court.

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

6 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in
7 this action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
8 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”. Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with
9 this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these
10 provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

11 (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a
12 Non-Party’s confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement
13 with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party’s confidential information, then the Party shall:

14 1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that
15 some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-
16 Party;

17 2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective
18 Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of
19 the information requested; and

20 3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

21 (c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14
22 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the
23 Non-Party’s confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely
24 seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession
25 or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a
26 determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the
27 burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.
28

1 10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

2 If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed
3 Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated
4 Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating
5 Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of
6 the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were
7 made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the
8 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

9 11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED
10 MATERIAL

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

20 12. MISCELLANEOUS

21 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to
22 seek its modification by the court in the future.

23 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective
24 Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any
25 information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no
26 Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered
27 by this Protective Order.
28

1 12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party
2 or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in
3 the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to redact or file under
4 seal any Protected Material must comply with L.R. 140 and 141. Protected Material may only be
5 filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material
6 at issue pursuant to L.R. 141. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal
7 pursuant to L.R. 141 is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the Protected
8 Material in the public record unless otherwise instructed by the court.

9 13. FINAL DISPOSITION

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

25 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

26
27 DATED: September 28, 2018
28

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

/s/Jeffrey T. Lindgren
Attorneys for Plaintiff

DATED: September 28, 2018

/s/ Darren G. Reid
Attorneys for Defendant

1 **ORDER**

2 Pursuant to the parties’ stipulation, IT IS SO ORDERED.

3 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT:

4 1. Requests to seal documents shall be made by motion before the same judge who will
5 decide the matter related to that request to seal.

6 2. The designation of documents (including transcripts of testimony) as confidential
7 pursuant to this order does not automatically entitle the parties to file such a document with the
8 court under seal. Parties are advised that any request to seal documents in this district is governed
9 by Local Rule 141. In brief, Local Rule 141 provides that documents may only be sealed by a
10 written order of the court after a specific request to seal has been made. L.R. 141(a). However, a
11 mere request to seal is not enough under the local rules. In particular, Local Rule 141(b) requires
12 that “[t]he ‘Request to Seal Documents’ shall set forth the statutory or other authority for sealing,
13 the requested duration, the identity, by name or category, of persons to be permitted access to the
14 document, and all relevant information.” L.R. 141(b).

15 3. A request to seal material must normally meet the high threshold of showing that
16 “compelling reasons” support secrecy; however, where the material is, at most, “tangentially
17 related” to the merits of a case, the request to seal may be granted on a showing of “good cause.”
18 Ctr. for Auto Safety v. Chrysler Grp., LLC, 809 F.3d 1092, 1096-1102 (9th Cir. 2016);
19 Kamakana v. City and County of Honolulu, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178-80 (9th Cir. 2006).

20 4. Nothing in this order shall limit the testimony of parties or non-parties, or the use of
21 certain documents, at any court hearing or trial – such determinations will only be made by the
22 court at the hearing or trial, or upon an appropriate motion.

23 5. With respect to motions regarding any disputes concerning this protective order which
24 the parties cannot informally resolve, the parties shall follow the procedures outlined in Local
25 Rule 251. Absent a showing of good cause, the court will not hear discovery disputes on an ex
26 parte basis or on shortened time.

27 ///


28 ///

1 6. The parties may not modify the terms of this Protective Order without the court's
2 approval. If the parties agree to a potential modification, they shall submit a stipulation and
3 proposed order for the court's consideration.

4 7. Pursuant to Local Rule 141.1(f), the court will not retain jurisdiction over enforcement
5 of the terms of this Protective Order after the action is terminated.

6 8. Any provision in the parties' stipulation that is in conflict with anything in this order is
7 hereby DISAPPROVED.

8 Dated: October 3, 2018

9
10
11 
12 DEBORAH BARNES
13 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
14
15
16
17
18
19
20

21 DLB:6
22 DB\orders\orders.civil\leines0969.stip.prot.ord
23
24
25
26
27
28

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT 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 Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California on [date] in the case of _____ **[insert formal name of the case and the number and initials assigned to it by the court]**. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated 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 Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full name] of _____ [print or 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 Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____
[printed name]

Signature: _____
[signature]