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COREY REITMEIER, an individual,
Plaintiff,
v.
CITY OF FAIRFIELD, et al.
Defendants.

Case No. 2:22-cv-00208-JAM-JDP
**PROPOSED STIPULATED
PROTECTIVE ORDER**

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

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 hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that 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 principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 141 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material 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 Procedure 26(c).

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

1 2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it
2 produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL.”

3 2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium
4 or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony,
5 transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to
6 discovery in this matter.

7 2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the
8 litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a
9 consultant in this action.

10 2.7 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House Counsel
11 does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

12 2.8 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal
13 entity not named as a Party to this action.

14 2.9 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action
15 but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on
16 behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

17 2.10 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,
18 consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

19 2.11 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery
20 Material in this action.

21 2.12 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g.,
22 photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing,
23 storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

24 2.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as
25 “CONFIDENTIAL.”

26 2.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a
27 Producing Party.

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1 3. SCOPE

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

14 4. DURATION

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

21 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

22 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or
23 Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to
24 limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The
25 Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or
26 oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents,
27 items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within
28 the ambit of this Order.

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

5 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for
6 protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties
7 that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

8 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see,
9 e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or
10 Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated
11 before the material is disclosed or produced.

12 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

13 (a) For information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but
14 excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party
15 affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion
16 or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly
17 identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

18 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection need not
19 designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would
20 like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made
21 available for inspection shall be deemed "CONFIDENTIAL." After the inspecting Party has
22 identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which
23 documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the
24 specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the "CONFIDENTIAL" legend to each page
25 that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for
26 protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making
27 appropriate markings in the margins).

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1 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the
2 Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other
3 proceeding, all protected testimony.

4 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other
5 tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or
6 containers in which the information or item is stored the legend "CONFIDENTIAL." If only a
7 portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent
8 practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

9 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to
10 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party's
11 right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a
12 designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in
13 accordance with the provisions of this Order.

14 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

15 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of
16 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality
17 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens,
18 or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a
19 confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original
20 designation is disclosed.

21 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process
22 by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each
23 challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must
24 recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph
25 of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must
26 begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication
27 are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging
28 Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and

1 must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the
2 circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen
3 designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it
4 has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is
5 unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

6 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court
7 intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Civil
8 Local Rule 230 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 141, if applicable) within 21 days of the
9 initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process
10 will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be accompanied by a
11 competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer
12 requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to make such a
13 motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable) shall
14 automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In addition, the
15 Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at any time if there is
16 good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or any
17 portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a
18 competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer
19 requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

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

1 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

2 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or
3 produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,
4 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to
5 the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has
6 been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL
7 DISPOSITION).

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

10 7.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by
11 the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any
12 information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

13 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees
14 of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for
15 this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is
16 attached hereto as Exhibit A;

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

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

23 (d) the court and its personnel;

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

27 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably
28 necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A),

1 unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed
2 deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately
3 bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this
4 Stipulated Protective Order.

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

7 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER
8 LITIGATION

9 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels
10 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that Party
11 must:

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

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

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

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

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

3 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this
4 action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL.” Such information produced by Non-Parties in
5 connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order.
6 Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional
7 protections.

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

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

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

16 (3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

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

24 10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

25 If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected
26 Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order,
27 the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized
28 disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c)

1 inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this
2 Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to
3 Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

4 11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED
5 MATERIAL

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

14 12. MISCELLANEOUS

15 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek
16 its modification by the court in the future.

17 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order
18 no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any
19 information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no
20 Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by
21 this Protective Order.

22 12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a
23 court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the
24 public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected
25 Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 141. Protected Material may only be filed under seal
26 pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant
27 to Civil Local Rule 141, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected
28 Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under

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

4 13. FINAL DISPOSITION

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

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IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

DATED: 7/28/2022

Ty Clarke
Ty Clarke
Attorney for Plaintiff

DATED: 7/28/2022

/s/ Joanne Tran
Joanne Tran
Attorney for Defendant

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: August 1, 2022

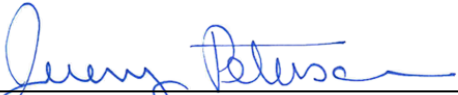

JEREMY D. PETERSON
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

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3 I, _____ [print or type full name], of _____ [print or
4 type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the
5 Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern
6 District of California on _____ [date] in the case of *Reitmeier v. City of Fairfield, et al.*, 2:22-
7 cv-00208-JAM-JDP. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated
8 Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to
9 sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in
10 any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person
11 or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

12 I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Eastern District
13 of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such
14 enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

15 I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full name] of
16 _____ [print or type full address and telephone number] as
17 my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related
18 to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

19
20 Date: _____

21 City and State where sworn and signed: _____

22
23 Printed name: _____

24
25 Signature: _____