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12	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
13		ORNIA – SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION	
14	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALI		
15	AMERICAN MARITIME OFFICERS,	Case No.: 4:16-cv-00861-EMC	
16	affiliated with Seafarers International Union of North America, AFL-CIO,	STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER	
17	Plaintiff,		
18	VS.		
19	AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES,		
20	LTD.; APL MARITIME, LTD., INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION		
21	OF MASTERS, MATES, AND PILOTS,		
22	ILA, AFL-CIO,		
23	Defendants.		
24			
25			
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20			
	CASE NO. 4:16-cv-00861-EMC 1 AMO V. APL Maritime Ltd., et. al. STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER		

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Plaintiff AMERICAN MARITIME OFFICERS, affiliated with Seafarers
 International Union of North America, AFL-CIO, and Defendants AMERICAN PRESIDENT
 LINES, Ltd.; APL MARITIME, LTD., INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF MASTERS,
 MATES, AND PILOTS, ILA, AFL-CIO, (collectively, "the parties"), subject to the approval of
 the Court, hereby stipulate and agree to entry of this Stipulated Protective Order.

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1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production 7 of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public 8 disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. 9 Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following 10 Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket 11 protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from 12 public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to 13 confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as 14 set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file 15 confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be 16 followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to 17 file material under seal. 18

19 **2.**

2. <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

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 2.1
 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation

 21
 of information or items under this Order.

22 2.2 <u>"CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items:</u> information (regardless of
23 how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under
24 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

25 2.3 <u>Counsel (without qualifier)</u>: Outside Counsel of Record and House
26 Counsel (as well as their support staff).

272.4Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or28items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as "CONFIDENTIAL."

CASE NO. 4:16-cv-00861-EMC 2 AMO V. APL Maritime Ltd., et. al. STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER 12.5Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of2the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other3things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures4or responses to discovery in this matter.

5 2.6 <u>Expert:</u> a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter
6 pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert
7 witness or as a consultant in this action.

8 2.7 <u>House Counsel:</u> attorneys who are employees of a party to this action.
9 House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

10 2.8 <u>Non-Party:</u> any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or
11 other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

12 2.9 <u>Outside Counsel of Record:</u> attorneys who are not employees of a party to 13 this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this 14 action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of 15 that party.

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

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

2.12 <u>Professional Vendors:</u> persons or entities that provide litigation support 22 services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and 23 organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and 24 subcontractors.

25 2.13 <u>Protected Material:</u> any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is 26 designated as "CONFIDENTIAL."

27 2.14 <u>Receiving Party:</u> a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material
28 from a Producing Party.

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3. <u>SCOPE</u>

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

4. DURATION

Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations 16 imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in 17 writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) 18 dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final 19 judgment herein after the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, 20 or reviews of this action, including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for 21 extension of time pursuant to applicable law. 22

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5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. 5.1 24 Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order 25 must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the 26 appropriate standards. The Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of 27 material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify - so that other 28

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portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not
 warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown 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.

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

5.2 <u>Manner and Timing of Designations.</u> 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.

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Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

(a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but
excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing
Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" 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 21 inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated 22 which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the 23 designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed 24 "CONFIDENTIAL." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied 25 and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, 26 qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the 27 Producing Party must affix the "CONFIDENTIAL" legend to each page that contains Protected 28

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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, or in writing, no later than thirty (30) days after receipt of the deposition transcript
by counsel for the witness, all protected testimony.

8 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any 9 other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the 10 container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend 11 "CONFIDENTIAL." If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, 12 the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

5.3 <u>Inadvertent Failures to Designate.</u> 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.

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6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 <u>Timing of Challenges.</u> Any Party or Non-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, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2 <u>Meet and Confer.</u> 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

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accordance with this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to 1 2 resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice 3 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 4 the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an 5 opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change 6 in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party 7 may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and 8 confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the 9 10 meet and confer process in a timely manner.

Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without 6.3 11 court intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality 12 under Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) within 13 28 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 21 days of the parties agreeing that the meet 14 and confer process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be 15 accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet 16 and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party 17 to make such a motion including the required declaration within 28 days (or 21 days, if 18 applicable) shall automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged 19 designation. In addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality 20 designation at any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the 21 designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to 22 this provision must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has 23 complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph. 24

The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the 25 Designating Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to 26 harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the 27 Challenging Party to sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality 28

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designation by failing to file a motion to retain confidentiality as described above, 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.

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7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

5 7.1 <u>Basic Principles.</u> A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is 6 disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for 7 prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be 8 disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. 9 When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of 10 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.

147.2Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items.Unless15otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving16Party 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);

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

(d) the court and its personnel;

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8 <u>AMO V. APL Maritime Ltd., et. al</u> STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock
 jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation
 and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

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(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 Stipulated 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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8. <u>PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN</u> OTHER LITIGATION

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

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

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

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

If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party's permission. The Designating Party

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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.

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9. <u>A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN</u> THIS LITIGATION

6 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non7 Party in this action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL." Such information produced by Non8 Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this
9 Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking
10 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:

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 Stipulated 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.¹ Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-

28 ¹ The purpose of this provision is to alert the interested parties to the existence of confidentiality rights of a Non-Party and to afford the Non-Party an opportunity to protect its confidentiality interests in this court.

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10 <u>AMO V. APL Maritime Ltd., et. al.</u> STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected
 Material.

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10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

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

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

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain 13 inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the 14 obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in 16 an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to 17 Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect 18 of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or 19 work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective 20 21 order submitted to the court.

12. MISCELLANOUS

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23 12.1 <u>Right to Further Relief.</u> Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any
24 person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this
 Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or
 producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective

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<u>11</u> <u>AMO V. APL Maritime Ltd., et. al.</u> STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER 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 3 Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a 4 Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks 5 to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5 and General 6 Order 62. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing 7 the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5 and 8 General Order 62, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected 9 Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection 10 under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to 11 Civil Local Rule 79-5(d) and General Order 62 is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party 12 may file the information in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) and General 13 14 Order 62 unless otherwise instructed by the court.

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13. FINAL DISPOSITION

Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 16 4, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy 17 such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, 18 compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected 19 Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must 20 submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the 21 Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all 22 the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party 23 has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing 24 or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled 25 to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing 26 transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, 27 attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain 28

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<u>12</u> <u>AMO V. APL Maritime Ltd., et. al.</u> STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material 1 remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION). 2 HARTNETT, SMITH & PAETKAU Date: July 4, 2016 3 GLANSTEIN, LLP 4 5 Tyler M. Paetkau, Esq. Attorneys for Plaintiff AMO 6 Dated: July 13, 2016 7 PHILIP L. ROSS 8 LITTLER MENDELSON 9 A Professional Corporation Attorneys for Defendants 10 AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES, LTD. and APL MARITIME, LTD. 11 Dated: July 14, 2016 12 LISA C. DEMIDOVICH 13 **BUSH GOTTLIEB** A Law Corporation 14 Attorneys for Defediant INTERNA 15 ERS, MATES & PI OF MAS 16 IT IS <u>SO</u> ORDERED PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED. 17 July 26, 2016 DATED: 18 Ion Judge Edward M. Chen 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 AMO V. APL Maritime Ltd., et. al. CASE NO. 4:16-cv-00861-EMC 13 STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER