

1 Charles R. Messer (SBN 101094)
 MesserC@cmtlaw.com
 2 Jeanne L. Zimmer (SBN 123321)
 ZimmerJ@cmtlaw.com
 3 Stephen A. Watkins (SBN 205175)
 watkinss@cmtlaw.com
 4 **CARLSON & MESSER LLP**
 5959 W. Century Blvd., Suite 1214
 5 Los Angeles, CA 90045
 Telephone: (310) 242-2200
 6 Facsimile: (310) 242-2222

7 Attorneys for Defendant,
 PERFORMANT RECOVERY, INC.,
 8 erroneously sued and served as
 PERFORMANT FINANCIAL CORPORATION
 9

10 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
 11 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
 12

13 TIMOTHY GLICK, individually and on
 14 behalf of all others similarly situated,

15 Plaintiff,

16 PERFORMANT RECOVERY, INC., a
 17 Delaware corporation,
 18

19 Defendant.

Case No. 3:16-cv-05461-JST

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

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 22 Defendant PERFORMANT RECOVERY, INC., erroneously sued and served as
 23 PERFORMANT FINANCIAL CORPORATION ("Defendant") and TIMOTHY GLICK ("Plaintiff"),
 24 through their respective counsel, hereby file this Stipulated Protective Order as set forth below.
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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 79-5 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).

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

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

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

3 2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the
4 litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a
5 consultant in this action.

6 2.7 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House Counsel
7 does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.
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9 2.8 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal
10 entity not named as a Party to this action.

11 2.9 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action
12 but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf
13 of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.
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15 2.10 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,
16 consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

17 2.11 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material
18 in this action.

19 2.12 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g.,
20 photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing,
21 or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.
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23 2.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as
24 “CONFIDENTIAL.”

25 2.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a
26 Producing Party.
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3. SCOPE

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

4. DURATION

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

5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The

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

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

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

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

18 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

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

24
25 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection need
26 not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would
27 like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made
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1 available for inspection shall be deemed “CONFIDENTIAL.” After the inspecting Party has identified
2 the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents,
3 or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified
4 documents, the Producing Party must affix the “CONFIDENTIAL” legend to each page that contains
5 Protected 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).
8

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.

12 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible
13 items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers
14 in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion or portions
15 of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall
16 identify the protected portion(s).
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18 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate
19 qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s right to secure
20 protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving
21 Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the
22 provisions of this Order.
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24 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

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

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

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

6 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party.
7 Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to file a motion to
8 retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the material in question
9 the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court
10 rules on the challenge.
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12 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

13 7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or
14 produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,
15 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the
16 categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been
17 terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL
18 DISPOSITION).
19

20 Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a
21 secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.
22

23 7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by
24 the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any
25 information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:
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27 (a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said
28 Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this

1 litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached
2 hereto as Exhibit A;

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

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

9 (d) the court and its personnel;

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

13 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary
14 and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless
15 otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed deposition
16 testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the
17 court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective
18 Order.
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20 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other
21 person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.
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1 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER
2 LITIGATION

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

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

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

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

13 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or
14 court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL” before a
15 determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the
16 Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking
17 protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should be
18 construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive
19 from another court.
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23 9. A NON-PARTY’S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN
24 THIS LITIGATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12 If a Designating Party inadvertently discloses information in connection with the pending
13 litigation to another Party that the Designating Party thereafter claims to be privileged or protected by
14 the attorney-client privilege or attorney work product protection (“Disclosed Protected Information”),
15 the disclosure of the Disclosed Protected Information shall not constitute or be deemed a waiver or
16 forfeiture of any claim of privilege or work product protection that the Designating Party would
17 otherwise be entitled to assert with respect to the Disclosed Protected Information and its subject
18 matter in this proceeding or in any other federal or state proceeding.

19 A Designating Party may assert in writing attorney-client privilege or work product protection
20 with respect to Disclosed Protected Information. The Receiving Party must—unless it contests the
21 claim of attorney-client privilege or work product protection in accordance with sub-paragraph (c)—
22 within five business days of receipt of that writing, (i) return or destroy all copies of the Disclosed
23 Protected Information, and (ii) provide a certification of counsel that all of the Disclosed Protected
24 Information has been returned or destroyed. Within five business days after assertion of attorney-
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1 client privilege or work product protection with respect to Disclosed Protected Information, the
2 Designating Party must produce a privilege log with respect to the Disclosed Protected Information.

3 12. MISCELLANEOUS

4 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its
5 modification by the court in the future.

6 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no
7 Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or
8 item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any
9 right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective
10 Order.
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12 12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a
13 court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public
14 record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected
15 Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal
16 pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to
17 Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected
18 Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under
19 the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local
20 Rule 79-5(d) is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the information in the public
21 record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) unless otherwise instructed by the court.
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24 13. FINAL DISPOSITION

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

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15 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

16 Dated: January 5, 2017

WOODROW & PELUSO, LLC

By: /s/ Patrick H. Peluso¹

Steven L. Woodrow
Patrick H. Peluso
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
TIMOTHY GLICK

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21 DATED: January 5, 2017

CARLSON & MESSER LLP

By: /s/ Stephen A. Watkins

Charles R. Messer
Jeanne L. Zimmer
Stephen A. Watkins
Attorneys for Defendant,
PERFORMANT RECOVERY, INC.,
erroneously sued and served as PERFORMANT
FINANCIAL CORPORATION

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28 ¹ Pursuant to Local Rule 5-1(i)(3) Defendant obtained authorization from the other signatories to file
this document

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PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: January 11, 2017


United States District Judge

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

1 I, _____ [print or type full name], of _____ [print or type
2 full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the
3 Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District
4 of California on [date] in the case of Glick v. Performant Recovery Corp., Case No. 3:16-cv-05461-
5 JST. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I
6 understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in
7 the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or
8 item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict
9 compliance with the provisions of this Order.

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

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

17 Date: _____

18 City and State where sworn and signed: _____

19 Printed name: _____

20 Signature: _____