

United States District Court  
Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SHAWN ESPARZA, on behalf of herself,  
and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

SMARTPAY LEASING, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. 17-cv-3421-WHA

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER FOR  
STANDARD LITIGATION

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.

1           2.2     “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is  
2 generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of  
3 Civil Procedure 26(c).

4           2.3     Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well  
5 as their support staff).

6           2.4     Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it  
7 produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL.”

8           2.5     Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium  
9 or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony,  
10 transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to  
11 discovery in this matter.

12          2.6     Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to  
13 the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a  
14 consultant in this action.

15          2.7     House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House  
16 Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

17          2.8     Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal  
18 entity not named as a Party to this action.

19          2.9     Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action  
20 but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on  
21 behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

22          2.10    Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,  
23 consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

24          2.11    Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery  
25 Material in this action.

26          2.12    Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services  
27 (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing,  
28 storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

1           2.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as  
2 “CONFIDENTIAL.”

3           2.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a  
4 Producing Party.

5       3.     SCOPE

6           The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as  
7 defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all  
8 copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony,  
9 conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.

10          However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following  
11 information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving  
12 Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of  
13 publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record  
14 through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the  
15 disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the  
16 information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of  
17 Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

18       4.     DURATION

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

25       5.     DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

26          5.1     Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or  
27 Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to  
28 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  
2 oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material, documents,  
3 items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within  
4 the ambit of this Order.

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

9 If it comes to a Designating Party’s attention that information or items that it designated for  
10 protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties  
11 that it is 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 Party  
19 affix the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion  
20 or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly  
21 identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

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

1 that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for  
2 protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making  
3 appropriate markings in the margins).

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

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

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

## 17 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

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

24 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process  
25 by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each  
26 challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must  
27 recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph  
28 of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must

1 begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication  
2 are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging  
3 Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and  
4 must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the  
5 circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen  
6 designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it  
7 has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is  
8 unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

9           6.3     Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court  
10 intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Civil  
11 Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) within 21 days of the  
12 initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process  
13 will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be accompanied by a  
14 competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer  
15 requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to make such a  
16 motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable) shall  
17 automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In addition, the  
18 Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at any time if there is  
19 good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or any  
20 portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a  
21 competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer  
22 requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

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

1 rules on the challenge.

2 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

24 (d) the court and its personnel;

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

28 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably

1 necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A),  
2 unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed  
3 deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately  
4 bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this  
5 Stipulated Protective Order.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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  
28 Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to

1 Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

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

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

12 12. MISCELLANEOUS

13 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek  
14 its modification by the court in the future.

15 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order  
16 no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any  
17 information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no  
18 Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by  
19 this Protective Order.

20 12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a  
21 court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the  
22 public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected  
23 Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal  
24 pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant  
25 to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the  
26 Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to  
27 protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant  
28 to Civil Local Rule 79-5(d) is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the information

1 in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) unless otherwise instructed by the court.

2 13. FINAL DISPOSITION

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

18 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

19

20 DATED: October 20, 2017 /s Alexis M. Wood  
21 Attorneys for Plaintiff


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23 DATED: October 20, 2017 /s Liana Mayilyan  
24 Attorneys for Defendant

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26 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

27

28 DATED: October 25, 2017.   
United States District/Magistrate Judge