Dowd et al v.	Regents of the University of California et al	
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10	and CYRIACUS NZEREM	
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17	THE UNITED STATES	DISTRICT COURT
18	NORTHERN DISTRICT	OF CALIFORNIA
19	RAYMOND P. DOWD and LAURA E.	Case No.: CV 17-181 HSG
20	LINSER,	
21	Plaintiffs,	STIPULATION AND PROTECTIVE
22		ORDER FOR LITIGATION HIGHLY
	VS.	SENSITIVE CONFIDENTIAL
23	UC REGENTS and CYRIACUS NZEREM	
24	and Does 1-10 inclusive,	
25	Defendants.	
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	STIPULATION AND [PROPOSED] PROTECTIVE OF	RDER Case No. 17-cv-00181 HSG
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1. <u>LIMITATIONS</u>

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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.

The parties believe that the information claimed by Defendants – or
characterized by Defendants – as confidential, proprietary, or private information likely
to be produced in this action consists of, among other things, records in police officer
personnel files and internal affairs files relating to the individual Defendants.
Defendants are unwilling to produce highly sensitive materials in their personnel files,
nor information characterized by Defendants as "confidential official information",
without a protective order entered by this Court.

The parties seek a counter-entered protective order governing the production of this confidential information. The production and handling of information produced pursuant to the Court's order will be governed by the following terms of this protective order.

2. <u>DEFINITIONS</u>

2.1 <u>Challenging Party</u>: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

2.2 <u>"CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items</u>: 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 <u>Counsel (without qualifier)</u>: Outside Counsel of Record and House

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1 Counsel (as well as their support staff).

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2 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".

4 2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of 5 the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, 6 among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or 7 generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

8 2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter 9 pertinent to the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an 10 expert witness or as a consultant in this action.

11 2.7 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or 12 other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

13 2.8 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party 14 to this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have 15 appeared in this action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has 16 appeared on behalf of that party.

17 2.9 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, 18 employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their 19 support staffs).

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

Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support 2.11 services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

26 2.12 <u>Protected Material</u>: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is 27 designated as "CONFIDENTIAL," or as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' 28 EYES ONLY."

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2.13 <u>Receiving Party</u>: a person who receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

3. <u>SCOPE</u>

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4 The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected 5 Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from 6 Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected 7 Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their 8 Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. However, the protections conferred by 9 this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information 10 that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes 11 part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of 12 publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public 13 record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party 14 prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a 15 source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality 16 to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a 17 separate agreement or order.

4. <u>DURATION</u>

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, re-hearings, 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.

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DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 <u>Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection</u>. Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection

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under this Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that
qualifies under the appropriate standards. The Designating Party must designate for
protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written
communications that qualify – so that other 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 routine 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.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection initially asserted, that Designating Party must promptly 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.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

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(a) <u>for information in documentary form</u> (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
inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has

indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "CONFIDENTIAL". After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the "CONFIDENTIAL" legend 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).

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10 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for 11 inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has 12 indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and 13 before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be 14 deemed "CONFIDENTIAL." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it 15 wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or 16 portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the 17 specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the "CONFIDENTIAL" legend to 18 each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material 19 on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the 20 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 (or the non-party offering or sponsoring the testimony) identify, within 30 business days of receipt of the deposition transcript, all portions of the testimony for which protection is sought. Testimony given in deposition shall be treated provisionally as "CONFIDENTIAL" from the time of the deposition through the earlier of (i) the Designating Party's identification of the testimony to be protected; or (ii) 30 business days after the Designating Party's receipt of the deposition transcript.

(c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for
any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the
exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the
legend "CONFIDENTIAL". If only a portion or portions of the information or item
warrant protection, 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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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 accordance with this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice 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 the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to

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

6 6.3 <u>Judicial Intervention</u>. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without
7 court intervention, the Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality
8 designation at any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the
9 designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought
10 pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming
11 that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed by the
12 preceding paragraph.

Until the Court rules on the challenge, 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.

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ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

7.1 <u>Basic Principles</u>. 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.

7.2 <u>Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items</u>. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party 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) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom
disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the

1 "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

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(c) the court and its personnel;

(d) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, 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);

6 (e) 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 11 reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated 12 Protective Order.

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

PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN 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;

22 (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 23 24 or order is subject to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order: and 25

(c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be 26 pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected. 27

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 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.

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

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

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

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²⁶ Non-Party.
²⁷ 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

STIPULATION AND [PROPOSED] PROTECTIVE ORDER

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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-Party shall bear the burden and expense
of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

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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.

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

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). Nothing in this Order is intended to limit the application or scope of Federal Rule of Evidence 502.

12. <u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>

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

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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.

12.2 <u>Right to Assert Other Objections</u>. 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 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 <u>Filing Protected Material</u>. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material. Protected Material may only be filed under seal. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with the applicable Local Rules, General Orders, and Judge's individual rules/practices. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) is denied by the court, Receiving Party may file the Protected Material in the public record unless otherwise instructed by the court.

13. FINAL DISPOSITION

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Following the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each Receiving Party may return all Protected Material to the Producing Party, destroy such material, or retain such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned, destroyed, or retained, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) within 60-days of the final disposition of this action identifying (1) (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned, destroyed, or retained. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials

1	contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute	
2	Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4	
3	(DURATION).	
4	IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH RAYMOND DOWD and LAURA LINSER	
5	and THROUGH DEFENSE COUNSEL OF RECORD.	
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7	Dated: March 31, 2017 By: <u>/s/ Raymond Dowd</u> RAYMOND DOWD, PRO SE	
8	RAYMOND DOWD, PRO SE	
9	Dated: March 31, 2017	
10	By: <u>/s/ Laura E. Linser</u> LAURA E. LINSER, PRO SE	
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12	Dated: March 31, 2017 LEONE & ALBERTS	
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14	By: <u>/s/ Claudia Leed, Esq.</u> LOUIS A. LEONE, ESQ.	
15	CLAUDIA LEED, ESQ.	
16	SETH L. GORDON, ESQ. Attorneys for Defendants	
17	THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA and CYRIACUS NZEREM	
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19	ORDER PURSUANT TO THE STIPULATION OF THE PARTIES IT IS SO ORDERED.	
20	PURSUANT TO THE STIPULATION OF THE PARTIES IT IS SO ORDERED.	
21	Dated: April 4, 2017 Haywood S. Silly.	
22	HON. HAYWOOD S. GILLIAM, JR. Judge of the District Court	
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	STIPULATION AND [PROPOSED] PROTECTIVE ORDER Case No. 17-cv-00181 HSG	
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1	<u>EXHIBIT A</u>	
2	ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND	
3	I, [print or type full name], of	
4	[print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I	
5	have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was	
6	issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on	
7	[date] in the case of Owen v. City of Pinole, et al, 16-cv-06131-SK, I agree to comply	
8	with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I	
9	understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions	
10	and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in	
11	any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to	
12	any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.	
13	I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the	
14	Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated	
15	Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this	
16	action.	
17	I hereby appoint [print or type full name] of	
18	[print or type full address and	
19	telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this	
20	action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.	
21	Date:	
22	City and State where sworn and signed:	
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24	Printed name:	
25	[printed name]	
26		
27	Signature:	
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	STIPULATION AND [PROPOSED] PROTECTIVE ORDER Case No. 17-cv-00181 HSG	