

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

Civil Action No. 15-cv-00738-REB-CBS

GINA GILLS,

Plaintiff,

v.

THOMAS E. PEREZ, in his official capacity as Secretary of the United States  
Department of Labor,

Defendant.

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**PROTECTIVE ORDER**

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This is an action seeking redress for alleged violations of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 701, *et seq.* The parties anticipate that because of the nature of this action, discovery will include information maintained by Defendant that may be subject to the provisions of the Privacy Act and otherwise subject to protection from disclosure. Defendant objects to the disclosure of such information unless the disclosure is authorized and governed pursuant to a Protective Order. Plaintiff may also produce, either as part of her disclosure obligations or in response to discovery requests, medical information. Plaintiff objects to the disclosure of that information unless it is subject to a Protective Order.

The Court has considered the Motion for Entry of Protective Order. Upon a showing of good cause in support of the entry of this Protective Order, the Court GRANTS said Motion. Thus, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b)(11) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c), to protect the discovery and dissemination of confidential information or information which may improperly annoy, embarrass, or oppress any party, witness, or person providing discovery in this case, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

1. If Defendant discloses to Plaintiff a document or information that would otherwise be protected by the Privacy Act, this order is an order of the court pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b)(11) which allows for such disclosure.

2. To address certain types of confidential information and documents covered by this Protective Order, the parties have agreed to designate certain information as “confidential” and limit disclosure accordingly. This Protective Order shall apply to documents, materials, and information disclosed or created pursuant to disclosure or discovery duties created by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. This includes, without limitation, documents produced, answers to interrogatories, responses to requests for admission, deposition testimony, video or audio recording of deposition testimony, and other information.

3. “Confidential Information” means documents, materials, and information disclosed or created pursuant to disclosure or discovery duties created by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, including any extract, abstract, chart, summary, note, or copy made therefrom which, after having been reviewed by one of the lawyers for the parties, is designated by that lawyer as confidential based on a good faith belief that the information is indeed confidential or otherwise entitled to protection under Fed. R.Civ. P. 26(c). The designation as “Confidential Information” only affects how the receiving party or that party’s counsel handles such documents or information. That is, the designation does not affect how the party or that party’s counsel who produces the document or information handles such documents or information apart from designating such documents or information as Confidential pursuant to this Protective Order.

4. The lawyer for the party designating any information as Confidential will make that designation in the following manner:
  - a. By imprinting the word “Confidential” on any document;
  - b. By imprinting the word “Confidential” next to or above any response to a discovery request;
  - c. With respect to documents, information, or data produced in a format in which imprinting the word “Confidential” is impractical (e.g., electronically stored information), by giving written notice to opposing counsel designating such documents, information, or data as “Confidential.”
  - d. With respect to deposition testimony or the recording of a deposition, by a statement on the record what is considered “Confidential”;
  - e. With respect to transcribed testimony, by giving written notice to opposing counsel designating such portions as “Confidential;” and
  - f. With respect to documents provided by any third party to this action, by giving written notice to opposing counsel designating such portions as “Confidential.”
5. All Confidential Information shall be subject to the following restrictions:
  - a. It shall be used only for the purpose of this litigation and not for any business or other purpose whatsoever;
  - b. It shall not be communicated or disclosed by any party’s counsel or a party in any manner, either directly or indirectly, to anyone except

for purposes of this case and unless an affidavit has been signed by the recipient of the Confidential Information agreeing to abide by the terms of this Protective Order.

6. Individuals authorized to review Confidential Information received from the opposing party pursuant to this Protective Order also shall hold the Confidential Information in confidence and shall not divulge the Confidential Information, either verbally or in writing, to any other person, entity or government agency unless authorized to do so by court order or written agreement by the party disclosing the Confidential Information. Documents marked Confidential that were disclosed before the entry of this Protective Order shall be governed by this Protective Order.

7. Any counsel or party who discloses Confidential Information received from the opposing party shall be responsible for assuring compliance with the terms of this Protective Order by persons to whom such Confidential Information is disclosed and shall obtain and retain original affidavits signed by qualified recipients of the Confidential Information, and shall maintain a list of all persons to whom any Confidential Information received from the opposing party is disclosed. During the pendency of this action, opposing counsel may upon court order or agreement of the parties inspect the list maintained by counsel.

8. No copies of Confidential Information received from the opposing party shall be made except by or on behalf of counsel in this litigation. Such copies shall be made and used solely for purposes of this litigation. During this litigation, counsel shall retain custody of the Confidential Information received from the opposing party, and copies made therefrom.

9. A party may object to the designation of particular Confidential Information received from the opposing party by giving written notice to the party designating the disputed information. (A written notice sent by email is considered to be received on the business date after it was sent; if sent by regular mail it is considered received on the third business date after it was sent.) The written notice shall identify the information to which the objection is made. If the parties cannot resolve the objection within ten business days after the time the notice is received, it shall be the obligation of the party designating the information as Confidential to file an appropriate motion requesting that the Court determine whether the disputed information should be subject to the terms of this Protective Order. If such a motion is timely filed, the disputed information shall be treated as Confidential under the terms of this Protective Order until the Court rules on the motion. If the designating party fails to file such a motion within the prescribed time, the disputed information shall lose its designation as Confidential and shall not thereafter be treated as Confidential in accordance with this Protective Order. In connection with a motion filed under this provision, the party designating the information as Confidential shall bear the burden of establishing that good cause exists for the disputed information to be treated as Confidential.

10. If either party wishes to use, quote, or discuss Confidential Information received from the opposing party in any court filing or proceeding in this action, including but not limited to its use at trial, the party proposing shall first confer with opposing counsel regarding the proposed disclosure. Should either party determine the Confidential Information may not be used, quoted, or discussed as proposed by the party proposing such disclosure, then the party opposing such use shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 9 above.

11. If the parties agree that documents or information designated “Confidential” in another case may be used in this case, then those documents or information designated “Confidential” shall be treated as “Confidential” in this case and subject to this Protective Order.

12. Upon termination of this litigation, including any appeals, each party’s counsel shall immediately (and in no case in less than 60 days) return to the producing party all Confidential Information received from the opposing party provided subject to this Protective Order, and all extracts, abstracts, charts, summaries, notes or copies made therefrom, or shall destroy such information. If the parties agree to destroy the Confidential Information, the destroying party shall provide the producing party with a certification or affidavit confirming the destruction. The termination of this action shall not relieve counsel or other persons obligated hereunder from their responsibility to maintain the confidentiality of Confidential Information received from the opposing party pursuant to this Protective Order, and the Court shall retain continuing jurisdiction to enforce the terms of this Protective Order.

13. By entering this Protective Order, the Court adopts no position as to the authenticity or admissibility of documents produced.

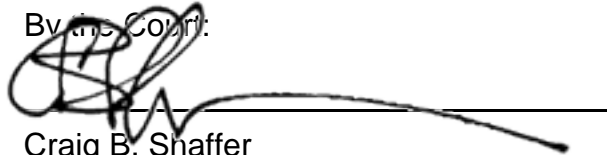
14. Nothing in this Protective Order shall preclude any party from filing a motion seeking further or different protection from the Court under Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, or from filing a motion addressing how Confidential Information shall be treated at trial.

15. All references in this document to “lawyer” or “counsel” apply with equal force to a *pro se* party, and the *pro se* party has the same obligations an attorney would.

16. This Protective Order may be modified by the Court at any time for good cause shown following notice to all parties and an opportunity for them to be heard.

DATED this 26th day of February, 2016.

By the Court:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Craig B. Shaffer', is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized and somewhat cursive.

Craig B. Shaffer  
United States Magistrate Judge