Gregory B. Thomas (SBN 239870)
E-mail: gthomas@bwslaw.com
Temitayo O. Peters (SBN 309913)
E-mail: tpeters@bwslaw.com
Caitlin Cozine (SBN 359459)
E-mail: ccozine@bwslaw.com
BURKE, WILLIAMS & SORENSEN, LLP
1999 Harrison Street, Suite 1650
Oakland, California 94612-3520
Tel: 510.273.8780 Fax: 510.839.9104

Attorneys for Defendants
COUNTY OF SUTTER, SUTTER COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE (erroneously sued as SUTTER COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT), SHERIFF BRANDON BARNES, DEPUTY VISHAAL VIRK, DEPUTY KRISTINA HAYES, DEPUTY CLAYTON WYMORE, DEPUTY JACE GARZA (sued as "DEPUTY GARZA"), DEPUTY WILLIAM WARD, DEPUTY NICOLAS LOPEZ, SGT. D. INGUANZO, DEPUTY ANTHONY CALDERON, DEPUTY WILLIAM HANCOCK, DEPUTY BRANDI GUBBELS (collectively "SUTTER COUNTY DEFENDANTS")

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SACRAMENTO DIVISION

ANGELA GILBERT, an individual, ANGELA GILBERT as Successor in Interest to CHAD JAMES DEAN GILBERT Pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 377.30, CASEY GILBERT, SR., an individual, CASEY GILBERT, SR. as Successor in Interest to CHAD JAMES DEAN GILBERT Pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 377.30,

Plaintiffs,

v.

THE COUNTY OF SUTTER, SUTTER COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, SHERIFF BRANDON BARNES , DEPUTY ASHLEE MOSELEY, DEPUTY VISHAAL VIRK, DEPUTY KRISTINA HA YES, DEPUTY HOW ARD, DEPUTY CLAYTON WYMORE, DEPUTY GARZA, DEPUTY WILLIAM WARD, DEPUTY NICOLAS LOPEZ, SGT. D. INGUANZO, DEPUTY

Case No. 2:25-cv-01599-SCR (PC)

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER; [~~PROPOSED~~] ORDER

Trial Date: TBD

ANTHONY CALDERON, DEPUTY WILLIAM HANCOCK, DEPUTY BRANDI GUBBELS, and BI-COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE INC,

Defendants.

Plaintiffs and Defendants, by and through their respective counsel, hereby stipulate for the purpose of jointly requesting that the honorable Court enter a protective order as to the privileged, confidential documents in this matter pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 26 and Eastern District Local Rules 140, 141, 141.1, 143 and 251 as follows:

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 141 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. GOOD CAUSE STATEMENT

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c), the Court recognizes that pre-trial discovery in this case is likely to include the production of information and/or documents that are confidential and/or privileged including the production of information and/or documents which the Court agrees includes: (1) Personal data, including social security numbers and similar sensitive identifying information, marital status, family members, educational and employment history, home addresses, or similar information; and (2) Medical and/or mental health history. Further, the

Court recognizes that discovery may require the production of certain law enforcement records, policies, and procedures not available to the public and the public disclosure of which could comprise officer safety, raise security issues, and/or impede investigations.

Public disclosure of such material may pose a substantial risk of embarrassment, oppression and/or physical harm to the individuals whose Confidential Information is disclosed. Accordingly, good cause exists for entry of this Protective Order to facilitate pre-trial disclosure while assuring the safety of these sensitive disclosures. *See* Fed. R. Civ. Proc. 26(c). It is the intent of the parties that information will not be designated as confidential for tactical reasons and that nothing be so designated without a good faith belief that it has been maintained in a confidential, non-public manner, and there is good cause why it should not be part of the public record of this case.

3. DEFINITIONS

3.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

3.2 "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), including, but not limited to, information protected from disclosure by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, 45 C.F.R. §§ 160, *et. seq.* ("HIPAA").

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

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

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

3.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to

the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action.

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

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

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

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

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

3.12 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support 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.

3.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as "CONFIDENTIAL."

3.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

4. <u>SCOPE</u>

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.

5. 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.

6. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

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

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other

Parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

6.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. 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:

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

A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for 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 for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (*e.g.*, by making appropriate markings in the margins).

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

(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).

6.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. 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.

6.4 Alteration of Confidentiality Stamp. A Receiving Party shall not alter, edit, or modify any Protected Material so as to conceal, obscure, or remove a "CONFIDENTIAL" stamp or legend thereon; nor shall a Receiving Party take any other action so as to make it appear that Protected Material is not subject to the terms and provisions of this Stipulation and Order. However, nothing in this section shall be construed so as to prevent a Receiving Party from challenging a confidentiality designation subject to the provisions of section 6, *infra*.

7. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

7.1 Timing of Challenges. 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.

7.2 Meet and Confer. 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.

7.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Civil Local Rule 141 within 21 days of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to make such a motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable) shall automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

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

8. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

8.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,

defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL DISPOSITION). Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

8.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. 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) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (**Exhibit A**);

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

(d) the court and its personnel;

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

(f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (**Exhibit A**), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this

Stipulated Protective Order; and/or

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

8.3 Notice of Confidentiality. Prior to producing or disclosing Protected Material/Confidential Documents to persons to whom this Stipulation and Order permits disclosure or production (see section 8.2*, supra*), a Receiving Party shall provide a copy of this Stipulation and Order to such persons so as to put such persons on notice as to the restrictions imposed upon them herein: except that, for court reporters, Professional Venders, and for witnesses being provided with Protected Material during a deposition, it shall be sufficient notice for Counsel for the Receiving Party to give the witness a verbal admonition (on the record, for witnesses) regarding the provisions of this Stipulation and Order and such provisions' applicability to specified Protected Material at issue.

9. 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;

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

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

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

obtained the Designating Party's permission. The Designating Party 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.

The purpose of this section is to ensure that the affected Party has a meaningful opportunity to preserve its confidentiality interests in the court from whom the subpoena or court order issued.

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

(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:

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

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

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

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or

control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. 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.

11. 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**.

12. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

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). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

13. MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

13.3 Filing Protected Material. 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. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(d) is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the information in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) unless otherwise instructed by the court.

13.4 Public Dissemination of Protected Material. A Receiving Party shall not publish, release, post, or disseminate Protected Material to any persons except those specifically delineated and authorized by this Stipulation and Order (see section 7, *supra*); nor shall a Receiving Party publish, release, leak, post, or disseminate Protected Material/Confidential Documents to any news media, member of the press, website, or public forum (except as permitted under section 12.3 regarding filings with the court in this action and under seal.)

13.5 Redactions. The Protected Material produced pursuant to this Order will be redacted with respect to (i) social security numbers; (ii) dates of birth; (iii) financial information (including account numbers); (iv) driver's license numbers, (v) home addresses of law enforcement personnel, (vi) names of immediate family members of law enforcement personnel, and (vii) in all circumstances when state and/or federal law and/or local rule requires redaction.

13.6 Order to Disclose. The parties agree that this court order authorizes the disclosure of documents containing information protected by HIPAA, which shall be subject to this protective order.

/ / /

14. FINAL DISPOSITION

Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material— whether retained by the Receiving Party or its Counsel, Experts, Professional Vendors, or any nonparty to whom the Receiving Party produced or shared such records or information. 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, regardless of the medium (hardcopy, electronic, or otherwise) in which such Protected Material is stored or retained. In the alternative, at the discretion of the Receiving Party, the Receiving Party may destroy some or all of the Protected Material instead of returning it – unless such Protected Material is an original, in which case, the Receiving Party must obtain the Producing Party's written consent before destroying such Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. 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 contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION). This Court shall retain jurisdiction in the event that a Designating Party elects to seek court sanctions for violation of this section.

IT IS SO STIPULATED.

[SIGNATURES ON NEXT PAGE]

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/ / /

Dated: January 5, 2026

BURKE, WILLIAMS & SORENSEN, LLP

By: ***/s/ Temitayo O. Peters***
Gregory B. Thomas
Temitayo O. Peters
Caitlin Cozine
Attorneys for Defendants
COUNTY OF SUTTER, SUTTER COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE (erroneously sued as SUTTER COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT), SHERIFF BRANDON BARNES, DEPUTY VISHAAL VIRK, DEPUTY KRISTINA HAYES, DEPUTY CLAYTON WYMORE, DEPUTY JACE GARZA (sued as "DEPUTY GARZA"), DEPUTY WILLIAM WARD, DEPUTY NICOLAS LOPEZ, SGT. D. INGUANZO, DEPUTY ANTHONY CALDERON, DEPUTY WILLIAM HANCOCK, DEPUTY BRANDI GUBBELS

Dated: January 5, 2026

D.B. HILL, A PROFESSIONAL LAW CORPORATION

By: ***/s/ Dennis B. Hill*** (as authorized on 1/5/2026)
Dennis B. Hill
Attorneys for Plaintiff ANGELA GILBERT, individually and as Successor in Interest to Chad Dean Gilbert pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 377.30

Dated: January 5, 2026

SCHAFF LAW GROUP

By: ***/s/ Jeffrey M. Schaff*** (as authorized on 1/5/2026)
Jeffrey M. Schaff
Attorneys for Plaintiff CASEY GILBERT, individually and as Successor in Interest to Chad Dean Gilbert pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 377.30

/ / /

/ / /

Dated: January 5, 2026

LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP

By: ***/s/ Jonathan H. Rose*** (as authorized on 1/5/2026)

Reuben N. Jacobson
Jonathan H. Rose
Juana T. Jung
Attorneys for Defendant BI-COUNTY AMBULANCE SERVICE, INC.

~~[PROPOSED]~~ ORDER

PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: January 6, 2026

SEAN C. RIORDAN
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of _____ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California on _____ [date] in the case of *Angela Gilbert, et al. v. County of Sutter, et al*. Case No. 2:25-cv-01599-SCR (PC). I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

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

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

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____

Signature: _____