

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS**

PROGENY, a program of Destination)
Innovations, Inc., CHRISTOPHER)
COOPER, ELBERT COSTELLO,)
MARTEL COSTELLO, and JEREMY)
LEVY, JR., on behalf of themselves and)
and others similarly situated,)

Case No. 6:21-cv-01100-EFM-ADM

Plaintiffs,)

v.)

CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS,)

Defendant.)

Protective Order

The parties agree that it may be necessary during discovery to disclose certain confidential information relating to the subject matter of this action. They agree that certain categories of such information should be treated as confidential, protected from disclosure outside this litigation, and used only for purposes of prosecuting or defending this action and any appeals. The parties jointly request entry of this proposed Protective Order to limit the disclosure, dissemination, and use of certain identified categories of confidential information.

In support of the parties’ request, they assert that protection of the identified categories of confidential information is necessary because discovery will likely involve the disclosure and production of confidential personnel information, private information from and about parties and non-parties related to presence on the Gang List or other personal information in the Gang Database, confidential and sensitive criminal intelligence information and data, law enforcement criminal investigation records and reports that are restricted from disclosure by the Kansas Criminal History Information Act and related regulations, and documents containing sensitive personal identifying and contact information criminal investigation records. The nature of this

information, which may include the names of individuals who are on the Gang List and personal information about these individuals that plaintiffs claim is incorrect, could subject these individuals to irreparable harm to their reputations and economic interests if it is shared publicly. Further, information involving criminal intelligence, data, and reports could expose individuals who are listed on the Gang List, as well as officers of the Wichita Police Department, and in some instances third-party witnesses, to serious physical danger. Such criminal or law enforcement intelligence may be subject to a law enforcement privilege to prevent disclosure of law enforcement techniques and procedures, to preserve the confidentiality of sources, to protect witness and law enforcement personnel, to safeguard the privacy of individuals involved in an investigation, and otherwise to prevent interference with an investigation.

For good cause shown under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c), the court grants the parties' Joint Motion for Protective Order (ECF 39) and enters the following Protective Order:

1. Scope.

All documents and materials produced in discovery, including initial disclosures, discovery responses, deposition testimony and exhibits, and information derived directly therefrom (hereinafter collectively "documents"), are subject to this Order concerning Confidential Information. As there is a presumption in favor of open and public judicial proceedings in the federal courts, this Order will be strictly construed in favor of public disclosure and open proceedings wherever possible.

2. Definition of Confidential Information.

As used in this Order, "Confidential Information" is defined as information that the producing party designates in good faith has been previously maintained in a confidential manner and should be protected from disclosure and use outside the litigation because its disclosure and use is restricted by statute or could potentially cause harm to the interests of disclosing parties or

nonparties. For purposes of this Order, the parties will limit their designation of “Confidential Information” to the following categories of information or documents:

- (a) Personal and private information from and about parties and non-parties related to their presence on the Gang List or other personal information in the Gang Database;
- (b) Confidential and sensitive criminal intelligence information, data, and reports; and
- (c) Law enforcement criminal investigation records and reports which are restricted from disclosure by the Kansas Criminal History Information Act and related regulations.

Information or documents that are available to the public may not be designated as Confidential Information.

3. Form and Timing of Designation.

The producing party may designate documents as containing Confidential Information and therefore subject to protection under this Order by marking or placing the words “CONFIDENTIAL - SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER” (hereinafter “the marking”) on the document and on all copies in a manner that will not interfere with the document’s legibility. As used in this Order, “copies” includes electronic images, duplicates, extracts, summaries, or descriptions that contain the Confidential Information. This marking will be applied prior to or at the time the documents are produced or disclosed. Applying the marking to a document does not mean that the document has any status or protection by statute or otherwise except to the extent and for the purposes of this Order. Copies that are made of any designated documents must also bear the marking, except that indices, electronic databases, or lists of documents that do not contain substantial portions or images of the text of marked documents and do not otherwise disclose the substance of the Confidential Information are not required to be marked. By marking a designated document as confidential, the designating attorney thereby certifies that the document contains Confidential Information.

Confidential documents containing highly sensitive or confidential information the disclosure of which to another party would pose a risk of serious physical injury to the individual plaintiffs, the disclosing party or to other persons (whether parties or non-parties), or harm to the defendant's investigative and enforcement efforts may be further designated "ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." Documents designated "ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" will be disclosed only to counsel for the parties and designated individuals whose assistance is reasonably necessary to the conduct of the litigation and who agree to be bound by the terms of the Order, as set forth in Paragraph 6(b)(2) – (10) *infra*. Each party shall use its best efforts to limit the use of the "Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only" designation to highly sensitive Confidential Information.

4. Inadvertent Failure to Designate.

Inadvertent failure to designate any document or material as containing Confidential Information will not constitute a waiver of an otherwise valid claim of confidentiality pursuant to this Order, so long as a claim of confidentiality is asserted within 14 days after discovery of the inadvertent failure.

5. Depositions.

Deposition testimony will be deemed confidential only if designated as such when the deposition is taken or within a reasonable time period after receipt of the deposition transcript. Such designation must be specific as to the portions of the transcript and/or any exhibits to be protected.

6. Protection of Confidential Material.

(a) General Protections.

Designated Confidential Information must be used or disclosed solely for purposes of prosecuting or defending this lawsuit, including any appeals, or any other related legal proceeding brought by one of the named parties to this litigation.

(b) Who May View Designated Confidential Information.

Except with the prior written consent of the designating party or prior order of the court, designated Confidential Information may only be disclosed to the following persons:

- (1) The parties, including their employees, agents, and representatives (except for documents designated “ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” ¶ 3, *supra*);
- (2) Counsel for the parties and their employees and agents;
- (3) The court and court personnel, including any special master appointed by the court, and members of the jury;
- (4) Court reporters, recorders, and videographers engaged for depositions;
- (5) Any mediator appointed by the court or jointly selected by the parties;
- (6) Any expert witness, outside consultant, or investigator retained specifically in connection with this litigation, but only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Attachment A, Acknowledgment and Agreement to be Bound;
- (7) Any potential, anticipated, or actual fact witness and his or her counsel, but only to the extent such confidential documents or information will assist the witness in recalling, relating, or explaining facts or in testifying, and only after such persons have completed the certification contained in Attachment A;
- (8) The author or recipient of the document (not including a person who received the document in the course of the litigation);
- (9) Independent providers of document reproduction, electronic discovery, or other litigation services retained or employed specifically in connection with this litigation; and
- (10) Other persons only upon consent of the producing party and on such conditions as the parties may agree.

(c) Control of Documents.

The parties must take reasonable efforts to prevent unauthorized or inadvertent disclosure of documents designated as containing Confidential Information. Counsel for the parties must maintain a record of those persons, including employees of counsel, who have reviewed or been

given access to the documents along with the originals of the forms signed by those persons acknowledging their obligations under this Order.

7. Filing Confidential Information.

A party that seeks to file any document containing Confidential Information must take appropriate action to insure that the document receives proper protection from public disclosure including: (a) filing a redacted document with the consent of the party who designated the document as confidential; (b) if so authorized by the court, submitting the document for in camera review; or (c) when the preceding measures are inadequate, seeking permission to file the document under seal by filing a motion for leave to file under seal in accordance with D. Kan. Rule 5.4.6.

Nothing in this Order will be construed as a prior directive to allow any document to be filed under seal. Merely designating information as confidential pursuant to this Order is insufficient to satisfy the court's requirements for filing under seal in light of the public's qualified right of access to court dockets. The parties understand that the requested documents may be filed under seal only with the court's permission after proper motion. If the motion is granted and the requesting party is permitted to file the requested documents under seal does so, only counsel of record and unrepresented parties will have access to the sealed documents. Pro hac vice attorneys must obtain sealed documents from local counsel.

8. Challenging a Confidential Designation.

Any party may challenge the designation of any material or document as Confidential Information. Before filing any motion or objection to a confidential designation, the objecting party must meet and confer in good faith to resolve the objection informally without judicial intervention. A party that elects to challenge a confidentiality designation may file and serve a motion that identifies the challenged material and sets forth in detail the basis for the challenge.

The burden of proving the necessity of a confidentiality designation remains with the party asserting confidentiality. Until the court rules on the challenge, all parties must continue to treat the materials as Confidential Information.

9. Using Confidential Documents or Information at Trial or Hearing.

Nothing in this Order will be construed to affect the use of any document, material, or information at any trial or hearing. A party that intends to present or that anticipates that another party may present Confidential Information at a hearing or trial must bring that issue to the attention of the court and the other parties without disclosing the Confidential Information. The court may thereafter make such orders as are necessary to govern the use of such documents or information at the hearing or trial.

10. Obligations on Conclusion of Litigation.

(a) Order Remains in Effect.

Unless otherwise agreed or ordered, all provisions of this Order will remain in effect and continue to be binding after conclusion of the litigation.

(b) Returning Confidential Documents.

Within 30 days after this litigation concludes by settlement, final judgment, or final order, including all appeals, all documents designated as containing Confidential Information, including copies as defined above, must be returned to the party who previously produced the document unless: (1) the document has been offered into evidence or filed without restriction as to disclosure; (2) the parties agree to destruction of the document to the extent practicable in lieu of return;¹ or

¹ The parties may choose to agree that the receiving party must destroy documents containing Confidential Information and certify the fact of destruction, and that the receiving party must not be required to locate, isolate, and return emails (including email attachments) that may include Confidential Information, or Confidential Information contained in deposition transcripts or expert reports (drafts or final).

(3) as to documents bearing the notations, summations, or other mental impressions of the receiving party, that party elects to destroy the documents and certifies to the producing party that it has done so. Notations, summations, or other mental impressions of the parties' attorneys are governed by 10(c) below

(c) Retaining Work Product.

Notwithstanding the above requirements to return or destroy documents, counsel may retain attorney work product, including an index that refers or relates to designated Confidential Information, so long as that work product does not duplicate verbatim substantial portions of the text or images of designated documents. This work product will continue to be confidential under this Order. An attorney may use his or her own work product in subsequent litigation provided that its use does not disclose Confidential Information.

11. Modification.

This Order may be modified by the court on its own motion or on motion of any party or any other person with standing concerning the subject matter. The Order must not, however, be modified until the parties have been given notice and an opportunity to be heard on the proposed modification.

12. No Prior Judicial Determination.

This Order is entered based on the parties' representations and agreements for the purpose of facilitating discovery. Nothing in this Order will be construed or presented as a judicial determination that any document or material designated as Confidential Information by counsel or the parties is entitled to protection under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c) or otherwise until such time as the court may rule on a specific document or issue.

13. Persons Bound.

This Order will take effect when entered and is binding upon all counsel of record and their law firms, the parties, and persons made subject to this Order by its terms.

14. Enforcement.

Even after the final disposition of this case, a party or any other person with standing concerning the subject matter may file a motion to seek leave to reopen the case for the limited purpose of enforcing or modifying the provisions of this Order.

15. Applicability to Parties Later Joined.

If additional persons or entities become parties to this lawsuit, they must not be given access to Confidential Information until they execute and file with the court their written agreement to be bound by the provisions of this Order.

16. Protections Extended to Third-Party's Confidential Information.

The parties agree to extend the provisions of this Protective Order to Confidential Information produced in this case by third parties, if timely requested by the third party.

17. Confidential Information Subpoenaed or Ordered Produced in Other Litigation.

If a receiving party is served with a subpoena or an order issued in other litigation that would compel disclosure of any material or document designated in this action as Confidential Information, the receiving party must so notify the designating party, in writing, immediately and in no event more than three business days after receiving the subpoena or order. Such notification must include a copy of the subpoena or court order.

The receiving party also must immediately inform 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 the subject of this Order. In addition, the receiving party must deliver a copy of this Order promptly to the party in the other action that caused the subpoena to issue.

The purpose of imposing these duties is to alert the interested persons to the existence of this Order and to afford the designating party in this case an opportunity to try to protect its Confidential Information in the court from which the subpoena or order issued. The designating party bears the burden and the expense of seeking protection in that court of its Confidential Information, 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 obligations set forth in this paragraph remain in effect while the party has in its possession, custody, or control Confidential Information designated by the other parties to this case.

18. Disclosure of Confidential Information Covered by Attorney-Client Privilege or Work Product.

The inadvertent disclosure or production of any information or document that is subject to an objection based on attorney-client privilege or work-product protection, including but not limited to information or documents that may be considered Confidential Information, will not be deemed to waive a party's claim to its privileged or protected nature or estop that party or the privilege holder from designating the information or document as attorney-client privileged or subject to the work product doctrine at a later date. Any party receiving any such information or document must return it upon request to the producing party. Upon receiving such a request as to specific information or documents, the receiving party must return the information or documents to the producing party within seven (7) days, regardless of whether the receiving party agrees with the claim of privilege and/or work-product protection. Disclosure of the information or document by the other party prior to such later designation will not be deemed a violation of the provisions of this Order. The provisions of this section constitute an order pursuant to Rules 502(d) and (e) of the Federal Rules of Evidence.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated March 17, 2022, at Kansas City, Kansas.

s/ Angel D. Mitchell
Angel D. Mitchell
U.S. Magistrate Judge

ATTACHMENT A

Acknowledgement and Agreement to be Bound

The undersigned acknowledges that he/she has read the Protective Order attached hereto dated March 17, 2022, in the case captioned *Progeny, a program of Destination Innovations, Inc., et al. v. The City of Wichita, Kansas*, Case No. 21-cv-01100-EFM-ADM, understands the terms thereof, and agrees to be bound by its terms. The undersigned submits to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the District of Kansas in matters relating to this Protective Order and understands that the terms of the Protective Order obligate him/her to use materials designated as Confidential Information in accordance with the order solely for the purposes of the above-captioned action, and not to disclose any such Confidential Information to any other person, firm, or concern, except in accordance with the provisions of the Protective Order.

The undersigned acknowledges that violation of the Protective Order may result in penalties for contempt of court.

Name: _____

Job Title: _____

Employer: _____

Business Address: _____

Date: _____

Signature