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12	ALLIANCE OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY PARENTS, an unincorporated association,	Case No. 22STCP02772
13		Assigned for All Purposes to:
14	Petitioner and Plaintiff,	Hon. William F. Fahey, Dep't 69
15	V.	DEFENDANTS COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
16 17	COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH; MUNTU DAVIS, in his official capacity as Health Officer for the County of Los Angeles; DADDADA EEDDED in hor	HEALTH'S, MUNTU DAVIS, M.D.'S, AND BARBARA FERRER, PH.D MPH, M.ED'S <i>EX PARTE</i> APPLICATION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER – CONFIDENTIAL
18	BARBARA FERRER, in her official capacity as Director of the County of	DESIGNATION ONLY
19	Los Angeles Department of Public Health; and DOES 1 through 25, inclusive,	[Declaration of Kent R. Raygor and Proposed Order submitted concurrently herewith]
20	Respondents and Defendants.	Hearing
21	1	Date: September 21, 2023 Time: 8:30 a.m.
22		Dep't: 69
23		Petition Filed:July 26, 2022Verified FAP filed:January 13, 2023FSC:October 4, 2023
24		Trial Date: October 16, 2023
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1 TO THE ABOVE-CAPTIONED COURT, ALL PARTIES, AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF 2 RECORD:

3 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT on September 21, 2023 at 8:30 a.m., or as soon thereafter as this matter may be heard in Department 69 of the above-captioned Court, located at 111 4 5 North Hill Street, Los Angeles, California 90012, defendants County of Los Angeles Department of 6 Public Health, Muntu Davis, M.D., in his official capacity as Health Officer for the County of Los 7 Angeles, and Barbara Ferrer, Ph.D., MPH, M.Ed, in her official capacity as the Director of the 8 County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health (collectively "LACDPH") will and hereby do 9 apply to the Court *ex parte* for issuance of a protective order ("**Protective Order**") governing the 10 use of discovery-related materials designated as confidential in this action. LACDPH is informed 11 that non-Party X Corp. (formerly known as Twitter) joins in this request for entry of such a 12 Protective Order.

13 This ex parte application, made pursuant to CALIFORNIA RULES OF COURT 3.1200, et seq., is 14 authorized by CALIFORNIA CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE § 2031.060(b), and is supported by good 15 cause. This application has become necessary because of repeated attacks by counsel for Plaintiff, 16 Julie Hamill, on LACDPH and its counsel in extra-judicial commentary-primarily posts on 17 Plaintiff's website and Ms. Hamill's Twitter account and statements by her to the media. This 18 matter should be litigated in the courtroom, not in the media, and such commentary interferes with 19 the orderly litigation of this matter. Ms. Hamill has repeatedly used documents and information 20 obtained in discovery to raise her own political profile, generate business for her law practice, and 21 generate donations from the public via crowdfunding solicitations. Her posts and commentary repeatedly and falsely accuse LACDPH and its counsel of harassment, abuse, intimidation, threats, 22 23 and other malicious schemes intended to harm the public. Ms. Hamill's extra-judicial attacks often 24 inflame her followers to, in turn, harass and threaten LACDPH and its counsel. Plaintiff and its 25 counsel should know better. CALIFORNIA RULE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT 3.6(a) provides as follows: 26

27

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"A lawyer who is participating or has participated in the investigation or litigation of a matter shall not make an extrajudicial statement that the lawyer

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1	knows* or reasonably should know* will (i) be disseminated by means of	
2	public communication and (ii) have a substantial likelihood of materially	
3	prejudicing an adjudicative proceeding in the matter."	
4	LACDPH only has three (3) additional documents consisting of six (6) pages in total to	
5	produce by September 21, 2023 that it intends to mark as confidential and which thereby would be	
6	subject to the Protective Order if it is issued; other documents to be produced will not be designated	
7	confidential. LACDPH does not object to their use in this litigation, but they should only be used	
8	for the purposes of this litigation. LACDPH is not asking that any commentary made or posted by	
9	Plaintiff or its counsel to date be de-posted or otherwise be removed or designated	
10	CONFIDENTIAL pursuant to the requested Protective Order.	
11	LACDPH respectfully requests that this Court issue the proposed Protective Order –	
12	Confidential Designation Only that is attached as <b>EXHIBIT A</b> to the proposed order submitted	
13	concurrently herewith. LACDPH has based that <i>Protective Order – Confidential Designation Only</i>	
14	on the Court's protective order template found at	
15	https://www.lacourt.org/division/civil/pdf/formprotectiveorder1confidential_1.pdf. A redline	
16	b showing the changes made to that template is attached to the <i>Raygor Declaration</i> as <b>EXHIBIT</b> C.	
17	[See Raygor Decl., § 16.]	
18	<u>EX PARTE NOTICE</u>	
19	As set forth in the attached <i>Declaration of Kent R. Raygor</i> , notice of this <i>ex parte</i> application	
20	) was timely provided to Petitioner's counsel by e-mail on September 18, 2023 in accordance with	
21	CALIFORNIA RULE OF COURT 3.1203(a) and Plaintiff stated it intended to oppose this application.	
22	[Declaration of Kent Raygor ("Raygor Decl."), ¶ 2; Ex. A.]	
23	JULIE A. HAMILLAttorneys for Plaintiff Alliance of Los AngelesHAMILL LAW & CONSULTINGCounty Parents	
24	904 Silver Spur Road, #287 Rolling Hills Estates, California 90274	
25	Telephone: (424) 265-0529 julie@juliehamill-law.com	
26		
27		
28		
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1	WHITE & CASE LLPAttorneys for Non-Party X Corp.J. JONATHAN HAWK (SBN 254350)	
2	555 S. Flower Street, Suite 2700 Los Angeles, California 90071-2433	
3	Telephone: (213) 620-7700 Facsimile: (213) 452-2329	
4	jhawk@whitecase.com	
5	Kent R. RaygorAttorneys for Defendants Los Angeles CountyValerie E. AlterDepartment of Public Health, Muntu Davis, M.D.,	
6	Zachary J. Golda and Barbara Ferrer, Ph.D., MPH, M.Ed SHEPPARD MULLIN RICHTER &	
7	HAMPTON LLP 1901 Avenue Of The Stars, Suite 1600	
8	Los Angeles, California 90067 Telephone: (310) 228-3700	
9	Facsimile: (310) 228-3701 kraygor@sheppardmullin.com	
10	valter@sheppardmullin.com zgolda@sheppardmullin.com	
11		
12	This <i>ex parte</i> application is based on this application, the attached Memorandum of Points	
13	and Authorities, the accompanying <i>Declaration of Kent Raygor</i> , all pleadings and papers on file	
14	herein, any matter of which the Court may take judicial notice and upon such oral argument as may	
15	be presented at the hearing on the application.	
16		
17	Dated:    September 20, 2023    SHEPPARD MULLIN RICHTER & HAMPTON LLP	
18		
19 20	By Kent C. Com	
20	KENT R. RAYGOR	
21 22	Attorneys for Defendants COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF	
22	PUBLIC HEALTH, MUNTU DAVIS, M.D., and BARBARA FERRER, Ph.D., MPH, M.Ed	
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Cases Fairmont Ins. Co. v. Superior Court (2000) 22 Cal.4th 245
Cases Fairmont Ins. Co. v. Superior Court (2000)
<i>Hurvitz v. Hoefflin</i> (2000) 84 Cal.App.4th 1232
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## **INTRODUCTION**

I.

Defendants County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health, Muntu Davis, M.D., in his
official capacity as Health Officer for the County of Los Angeles, and Barbara Ferrer, Ph.D., MPH,
M.Ed, in her official capacity as the Director of the County of Los Angeles Department of Public
Health (collectively "LACDPH") request that the Court issue a Protective Order a protective order
("Protective Order") governing the use of discovery-related materials designated as confidential in
this action. LACDPH is informed that non-Party X Corp. (formerly known as Twitter) joins in this
request for entry of such a Protective Order.

10 LACDPH's *ex parte* application is supported by good cause. This application has become necessary because of repeated attacks by counsel for Plaintiff, Julie Hamill, on LACDPH and its 11 12 counsel in extra-judicial commentary-primarily posts on Plaintiff's website and Ms. Hamill's 13 Twitter account and statements by her to the media. This matter should be litigated in the 14 courtroom, not in the media, and such commentary interferes with the orderly litigation of this 15 matter. Ms. Hamill has repeatedly used documents and information obtained in discovery to raise 16 her own political profile, generate business for her law practice, and generate donations from the 17 public via crowdfunding solicitations. Her posts and commentary repeatedly and falsely accuse 18 LACDPH and its counsel of harassment, abuse, intimidation, threats, and other malicious schemes 19 intended to harm the public. Ms. Hamill's extra-judicial attacks often inflame her followers to, in 20 turn, harass and threaten LACDPH and its counsel.

LACDPH only has three (3) additional documents consisting of six (6) pages in total to produce by September 21, 2023 that it intends to mark as confidential and which thereby would be subject to the Protective Order if it is issued; other documents to be produced will not be designated confidential. LACDPH does not object to their use in this litigation, but they should only be used for the purposes of this litigation. LACDPH is not asking that any commentary made or posted by Plaintiff or its counsel to date be de-posted or otherwise be removed or designated

- 27 CONFIDENTIAL pursuant to the requested Protective Order.
- 28

Ms. Hamill's conduct lacks any semblance of professionalism and decorum. Civil discovery
 is intended to facilitate the pursuit of truth and the resolution of claims on the merits in a *civil* manner—not a trial by soap box where attorneys can cherry-pick arguments and misrepresent the
 facts to rile their fanbase into threats.

5 LACDPH anticipates that Plaintiff will object that the Protective Order sought by this ex 6 parte application would violate the right to public access to courts under the First Amendment or the 7 free speech provision in the California Constitution. In fact, Ms. Hamill has stated in her social 8 media posts that she would make this argument. Plaintiff's anticipated argument, however, lacks 9 merit because LACDPH does not seek an order prohibiting use and dissemination of any 10 information that is relied upon at trial, or otherwise has been advanced by a party as necessary to adjudicate Plaintiff's claims. Under well-established authorities, a party can be prohibited from use 11 or dissemination of documents or information obtained in discovery if the documents and/or 12 13 information do not enter the record, and are not used at trial. Because the Protective Order would 14 only apply to Discovery Documents (which are defined to exclude documents in the trial record) and information derived solely from them, a prohibition against use or dissemination for purposes 15 16 unrelated to litigation of this matter would not violate the First Amendment or other free speech 17 protections.

18 19

## II.

## FACTUAL BACKGROUND

## A. <u>Ms. Hamill Consistently Uses Discovery Documents To Advance Personal Interests</u> Over The Resolution Of This Matter.

To be clear, counsel for LACDPH has never threatened Ms. Hamill, or any Plaintiff-related
witnesses. Yet, from the beginning of this case, Ms. Hamill has accused LACDPH and its counsel
of harassment, abuse, intimidation and threats, and has used documents and information obtained in
discovery for purposes having nothing to do with litigating the matter.

26 Initially, Ms. Hamill posted and discussed documents produced in this matter to her personal

27 Twitter/X account, and Plaintiff's own website. She has since also made guest interview

28 appearances on talk shows, podcasts, and news programs to discuss documents and testimony

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produced in this case. [*Raygor Decl.*, ¶ 4.] Instead of using the discovery process to advance to a
 trial on the merits, Ms. Hamill has abused it to instead advance her own political profile, generate
 business for her law practice, and solicit crowdfunding financial support. [*Id.*]

4 The benefits to Ms. Hamill's reputation and business come at a direct cost to LACDPH and 5 its counsel-Ms. Hamill's posts have generated repeated harassment of LACDPH witnesses, 6 counsel, and even potential death or injury threats specifically directed at LACDPH's counsel. [Id. 7 ¶ 5.] For example, Ms. Hamill posted on her Twitter/X page that taxpayers "are paying government lawyers to stalk and harass women and their families[.]" [Raygor Decl., pp. 4-5, and Exh. B 8 9 (images showing several consecutive posts by Ms. Hamill reflecting similar accusations).] Ms. 10 Hamill described the attacks on LACDPH as being more than an attempt at "personal revenge," and 11 in fact claimed to be "educating the public about what is happening to moms who filed a lawsuit to 12 enforce their constitutional rights." [Id., p. 4.] These incendiary comments—asserted without any 13 foundation or connection to this matter—lack any professionalism or decorum expected of attorneys 14 in litigation.

The accusations against LACDPH's counsel have not been limited to Ms. Hamill's social media commentary, but rather have become a repeated mantra throughout the litigation of this matter—despite the Court's continued rejection of that characterization. [*Raygor Decl.*, ¶¶ 8-11 (collecting similar accusations made during communications between counsel throughout this litigation).]

Ms. Hamill does not limit her attacks to just the attorneys litigating this matter; she has
accused Sheppard Mullin Richter & Hampton of spoliating evidence [*Raygor Decl.* ¶ 7], and
described counsel for LACDPH and for non-party Twitter/X, White & Case, as "an incestual
cesspool" that should be investigated. [*Id.*, p. 5 (bottom image on page).] The repeated attacks
against LACDPH, its counsel, and even a non-party do nothing but impede the efficient resolution
of this matter on the merits. [*Id.*, ¶ 7.]

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1	B. <u>Ms. Hamill Misrepresents The Claims Asserted By Plaintiff When Posting Documents</u>
2	<u>Produced In This Matter</u> .
3	Ms. Hamill also generates clout among her social media fans by mischaracterizing
4	LACDPH's witness deposition testimony during interviews [Raygor Decl. ¶ 13], and accusing
5	LACDPH's counsel of trying to "kick out" Plaintiff's witness during a deposition-even though the
6	transcript of the deposition directly refutes the claim. [Id. $\P$ 12.] Ms. Hamill has appeared on talk
7	shows to describe LACDPH witnesses as "incredibly incompetent and stupid," and lacking "the
8	intellectual capacity" for their duties, among myriad similar statements. [Id. ¶¶ 14-15.]
9	III.
10	GOOD CAUSE EXISTS TO LIMIT PLAINTIFF'S USE OF DOCUMENTS PRODUCED IN
11	DISCOVERY BUT NOT USED AS A BASIS FOR ADJUDICATION
12	A. <u>A Protective Order May Issue Upon A Showing Of Good Cause. And Good Cause</u>
13	Exists Because Ms. Hamill Is Inciting Threats Against LACDPH's Counsel.
14	A court may issue a protective order limiting the use of documents produced during
15	discovery if the moving party demonstrates good cause for the order. Fairmont Ins. Co. v. Superior
16	Court (2000) 22 Cal.4th 245, 255. A trial court must balance the interests of the parties, and the
17	public interest in deciding whether to restrict use of information obtained during discovery. Nativi
18	v. Deutsche Bank Nat'l Tr. Co. (2014) 223 Cal.App.4th 261, 317. "Further, even where a motion
19	for a protective order is denied in whole or in part, the trial court may still impose 'terms and
20	conditions that are just." Id. (citing CAL. CODE CIV. PROC. §§ 2025.420(g), 2031.060(g)).
21	The availability of protective orders effectuate the state's dual interests in pre-trial
22	discovery—to facilitate the search for truth and promote justice through liberal discovery of
23	information, and to protect legitimate privacy interests restricting the use of information disclosed
24	during discovery where there is good cause. Nativi, supra, 223 Cal.App.4th at 317. Maintaining
25	confidentiality of information obtained during discovery promotes disclosure of information:
26	"parties having arguable grounds to resist discovery are more likely to turn over their information if
27	they know that the audience is limited[.]" Mercury Interactive v. Klein (2007) 158 Cal.App.4th 60,
28	94. If the information is used at trial, or otherwise becomes the basis of decision, it enters the public
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record—"Secrecy persists only if the court does not use the information to reach a decision on the
 merits." *Id.* Accordingly, protective orders "that initially seem to support secrecy thus turn out to
 be about the timing of disclosure." *Id.*

- As set forth above, good cause exists to issue the Protective Order because Ms. Hamill has 4 5 repeatedly used testimony and discovery documents and information obtained from them for 6 advancing personal motives unrelated to the merits of this litigation. Ms. Hamill has accused 7 LACDPH and its counsel numerous times of stalking, abuse, harassment, intimidation, threats, and 8 even attacking the rights of mothers specifically, in order to advance her own stature. This level of 9 unprofessionalism prejudices LACDPH's attempts to resolve this case on the merits, and is a 10 lingering threat that Ms. Hamill will continue to use discovery documents to fuel her personal advertising through attacks on LACDPH and/or its counsel. Ms. Hamill should not be permitted to 11 12 use discovery documents and information solely obtained through the discovery documents to 13 continue lodging baseless attacks on LACDPH's witnesses and counsel.
- Plaintiff and its counsel should know better. CALIFORNIA RULE OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT
  3.6(a) provides as follows:
- 16 "A lawyer who is participating or has participated in the investigation or
  17 litigation of a matter shall not make an extrajudicial statement that the
  18 lawyer knows\*or reasonably should know\* will (i) be disseminated by
  19 means of public communication and (ii) have a substantial likelihood of
  20 materially prejudicing an adjudicative proceeding in the matter."
- 21

22

B. <u>Protective Orders Limiting The Use Of Documents Produced During Discovery But</u> Not Used At Trial Do Not Violate The Public's Right Of Access To Court Records.

After LACDPH gave notice of its intent to file this *ex parte* application, Ms. Hamill posted
 to Twitter/X a statement that "gag orders on trial participants" violate the First Amendment.
 Accordingly, LACDPH anticipates that Plaintiff will contend that the Protective Order violates the
 First Amendment or free speech rights by limiting the use and dissemination of discovery materials.
 If Plaintiff raises an objection to the Protective Order under the First Amendment or other free
 speech protections, it should be rejected because LACDPH does not seek to prevent disclosure of

any information that is offered by either party at trial, unless the Court determines that it should be
 sealed as confidential on another independent basis. The Protective Order would only prohibit Ms.
 Hamill from publicizing a handful of documents obtained in discovery that are not used at trial.

4 The First Amendment does not prohibit courts from limiting "public access to discovery 5 materials that are *neither used at trial nor submitted as a basis for adjudication*." NBC Subsidiary 6 (KNBC-TV), Inc. v. Superior Court (1999) 20 Cal.4th 1178, 1209 n.25 (emphasis added). Indeed, 7 the U.S. Supreme Court has "been careful not to extend the public's right of access beyond the 8 adjudicative proceedings and filed documents of trial and appellate courts." Id. at 1212 (citing, inter 9 alia, Press-Enterprise Co. v. Superior Court (1986) 478 U.S. 1, 8-9). Accordingly, the Protective 10 Order prohibiting Plaintiff and Ms. Hamill from use and dissemination of the Discovery Documents 11 and information solely available therein would not violate the First Amendment-the documents covered by the order are, by its terms, not adjudicative documents or filed with the Court. 12

13 Plaintiff might specifically cite Hurvitz v. Hoefflin (2000) 84 Cal.App.4th 1232, for the 14 argument that: "Gag orders on *trial* participants are unconstitutional unless (1) the speech sought to 15 be restrained poses a clear and present danger or serious and imminent threat to a protected 16 competing interest; (2) the order is narrowly tailored to protect that interest; and (3) no less restrictive alternatives are available." Id. at 1241-42 (emphasis added). However, the quoted 17 18 language is inapposite because the Protective Order would not make any discovery documents 19 protected from use or disclosure at trial-it only applies to discovery-related documents and 20 testimony produced that neither party uses at trial. Moreover, *Hurvitz* expressly affirmed the 21 decision to maintain secrecy of confidential information obtained during discovery, overturning only 22 the portion of the protective order prohibiting disclosure of information that was publicly available. 23 Id. at 1247. Thus, to the extent it is relevant at all, Hurvitz favors granting the Protective Order 24 because it held that the protective order was properly granted as to documents obtained only during 25 discovery. 26 27 28

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<ul> <li>4 Protective Order – Confidential I</li> <li>5 order submitted concurrently here</li> <li>6 Designation Only on the Court's</li> <li>7 <u>https://www.lacourt.org/division/</u></li> </ul>	IV. <u>CONCLUSION</u> , LACDPH respectfully requests that this Court issue the proposed <i>Designation Only</i> that is attached as <b>EXHIBIT A</b> to the proposed ewith. LACDPH has based that <i>Protective Order – Confidential</i> protective order tamplate found at
<ul> <li><i>Protective Order – Confidential I</i></li> <li>order submitted concurrently here</li> <li><i>Designation Only</i> on the Court's</li> <li><u>https://www.lacourt.org/division/</u></li> <li>showing the changes made to that</li> <li>[<i>See Raygor Decl.</i>, § 16.]</li> <li>Dated: September 20, 2023</li> <li>Dated: September 20, 2023</li> </ul>	Designation Only that is attached as <b>EXHIBIT A</b> to the proposed ewith. LACDPH has based that <i>Protective Order – Confidential</i>
<ul> <li>order submitted concurrently here</li> <li><i>Designation Only</i> on the Court's</li> <li>https://www.lacourt.org/division/</li> <li>showing the changes made to that</li> <li>[See Raygor Decl., § 16.]</li> <li>Dated: September 20, 2023</li> <li>11</li> <li>12</li> <li>13</li> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> </ul>	ewith. LACDPH has based that Protective Order – Confidential
<ul> <li><i>Designation Only</i> on the Court's</li> <li><u>https://www.lacourt.org/division/</u></li> <li>showing the changes made to that</li> <li>[<i>See Raygor Decl.</i>, § 16.]</li> <li>Dated: September 20, 2023</li> <li>Dated: 13</li> <li>4</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>7 https://www.lacourt.org/division/</li> <li>8 showing the changes made to that</li> <li>9 [See Raygor Decl., § 16.]</li> <li>10 Dated: September 20, 2023</li> <li>11</li> <li>12</li> <li>13</li> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> </ul>	protective order template found at
<ul> <li>8 showing the changes made to that</li> <li>9 [See Raygor Decl., § 16.]</li> <li>10 Dated: September 20, 2023</li> <li>11</li> <li>12</li> <li>13</li> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> </ul>	protective order temprate round at
<ul> <li>9 [See Raygor Decl., § 16.]</li> <li>10 Dated: September 20, 2023</li> <li>11</li> <li>12</li> <li>13</li> <li>14</li> <li>15</li> </ul>	civil/pdf/formprotectiveorder1confidential_1.pdf. A redline
10 Dated: September 20, 2023 11 12 13 14 15	t template is attached to the <i>Raygor Declaration</i> as <b>EXHIBIT C</b> .
11 12 13 14 15	
12 13 14 15	SHEPPARD MULLIN RICHTER & HAMPTON LLP
13 14 15	
14 15	By Kent C. Rom
15	KENT R. RAYGOR
	Attorneys for Defendants COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF
16	PUBLIC HEALTH, MUNTU DAVIS, M.D., and BARBARA FERRER, Ph.D., MPH, M.Ed
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1	<u>PROOF OF SERVICE</u>
2	Alliance of Los Angeles County Parents v. County of Los Angeles, et al. Case No. 22STCP02772
3	STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
5	At the time of service, I was over 18 years of age and <b>not a party to this action</b> . I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. My business address is 1901 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1600, Los Angeles, CA 90067-6055.
6 7 8 9	On September 20, 2023, I served true copies of the following document(s) described as: DEFENDANTS COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH'S, MUNTU DAVIS, M.D.'S, AND BARBARA FERRER, PH.D MPH, M.ED'S <i>EX PARTE</i> APPLICATION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER – CONFIDENTIAL DESIGNATION ONLY on the interested parties in this action as follows:
10	SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST
11 12	<b>BY E-MAIL OR ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION:</b> I caused a copy of the document(s) to be sent from e-mail address lchu@sheppardmullin.com to the persons at the e-mail addresses listed in the Service List. I did not receive, within a reasonable time after the transmission, any electronic message or other indication that the transmission was unsuccessful.
13 14	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.
15	Executed on September 20, 2023, at Los Angeles, California.
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17	Liby Verra Chu
18	Lily Young Chu
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1	SERVICE LIST
2	
3	Julie A. HamillAttorneys for Petitioner/PlaintiffHamill Law & ConsultingALLIANCE OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
4	904 Silver Spur Road, #287 Rolling Hills Estates California 90274
5	June A. maininAutometys for returble/ nameHamill Law & ConsultingALLIANCE OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY904 Silver Spur Road, #287PARENTSRolling Hills Estates, California, 90274PARENTSTelephone:(424) 265-0529Email:julie@juliehamill-law.com
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