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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
8 AT SEATTLE

9 LAUGHING RABBIT, INC., an Oregon  
corporation,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 LASER BONDING TECH., INC., a  
Canadian corporation,

13 Defendant.

Civil Action No. 2:20-cv-1513-RSL

**STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER**

14  
15 1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

16 Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or  
17 private information for which special protection may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby  
18 stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties  
19 acknowledge that this agreement is consistent with LCR 26(c). It does not confer blanket  
20 protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery, the protection it affords from public  
21 disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential  
22 treatment under the applicable legal principles, and it does not presumptively entitle parties to file  
23 confidential information under seal.  
24

1 2. “CONFIDENTIAL” MATERIAL

2 “Confidential” material shall include the following documents and tangible things  
3 produced or otherwise exchanged: sales information and other financial data; private account  
4 information of customers or customer lists; confidential business communications or agreements  
5 with third parties; and proprietary communications and reference materials regarding product  
6 development and design.

7 3. SCOPE

8 The protections conferred by this agreement cover not only confidential material (as  
9 defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from confidential material; (2) all  
10 copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of confidential material; and (3) any testimony,  
11 conversations, or presentations by parties or their counsel that might reveal confidential material.

12 However, the protections conferred by this agreement do not cover information that is in  
13 the public domain or becomes part of the public domain through trial or otherwise.

14 4. ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

15 4.1 Basic Principles. A receiving party may use confidential material that is disclosed  
16 or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,  
17 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Confidential material may be disclosed only to the  
18 categories of persons and under the conditions described in this agreement. Confidential material  
19 must be stored and maintained by a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures  
20 that access is limited to the persons authorized under this agreement.

21 4.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered  
22 by the court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose any  
23 confidential material only to:

24 (a) the receiving party’s counsel of record in this action, as well as employees  
of counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

(b) the officers, directors, and employees (including in house counsel) of the  
receiving party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, unless the parties

1 agree that a particular document or material produced is for Attorney’s Eyes Only and is so  
2 designated;

3 (c) experts and consultants to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this  
4 litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A)  
5 prior to receiving access, and such signed acknowledgement and agreement is served upon the  
6 producing party with a current curriculum vitae of the consultant or expert at least ten days before  
7 access to the confidential material is to be given to that consultant or expert to object to and notify  
8 the receiving party in writing that it objects to disclosure of confidential material to the consultant  
9 or expert. The parties agree to promptly confer in good faith to resolve any such objection. If the  
10 parties are unable to resolve any objection, the objecting party may file a motion with the court  
11 within fifteen days of the notice, or within such other time as the parties may agree, seeking a  
12 protective order with respect to the proposed disclosure. The objecting party shall have the burden  
13 of proving the need for a protective order. No disclosure shall occur until all such objections are  
14 resolved by agreement or court order;

15 (d) the court, court personnel, and court reporters and their staff;

16 (e) copy or imaging services retained by counsel to assist in the duplication of  
17 confidential material, provided that counsel for the party retaining the copy or imaging service  
18 instructs the service not to disclose any confidential material to third parties and to immediately  
19 return all originals and copies of any confidential material;

20 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is  
21 reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”  
22 (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the designating party or ordered by the court. Pages of  
23 transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal confidential material must  
24 be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted  
under this agreement;

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

1 (h) for material designated Attorneys Eyes Only, access to such material shall  
2 be limited to individuals listed in paragraphs 4.2(a) and (c) through (g).

3 4.3 Filing Confidential Material. Before filing confidential material or discussing or  
4 referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party,  
5 in accordance with Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(A), to determine whether the designating party will  
6 remove the confidential designation, whether the document can be redacted, or whether a motion  
7 to seal or stipulation and proposed order is warranted. During the meet and confer process, the  
8 designating party must identify the basis for sealing the specific confidential information at issue,  
9 and the filing party shall include this basis in its motion to seal, along with any objection to sealing  
10 the information at issue. Local Civil Rule 5(g) sets forth the procedures that must be followed and  
11 the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material  
12 under seal. A party who seeks to maintain the confidentiality of its information must satisfy the  
13 requirements of Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(B), even if it is not the party filing the motion to seal.  
14 Failure to satisfy this requirement will result in the motion to seal being denied, in accordance with  
15 the strong presumption of public access to the Court's files.

14 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

15 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each party  
16 or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this agreement must take  
17 care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate  
18 standards. The designating party must designate for protection only those parts of material,  
19 documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions of the  
20 material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept  
21 unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement.

22 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are  
23 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (*e.g.*, to  
24 unnecessarily encumber or delay the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses  
and burdens on other parties) expose the designating party to sanctions.

1 If it comes to a designating party's attention that information or items that it designated for  
2 protection do not qualify for protection, the designating party must promptly notify all other parties  
3 that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

4 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this  
5 agreement (see, *e.g.*, second paragraph of section 5.2(b) below), or as otherwise stipulated or  
6 ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for protection under this agreement must  
7 be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

8 (a) Information in documentary form: (*e.g.*, paper or electronic documents and  
9 deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings),  
10 the designating party must affix the word "CONFIDENTIAL" or "CONFIDENTIAL—  
11 ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY" to each page that contains confidential material. If only a portion  
12 or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the producing party also must clearly  
13 identify the protected portion(s) (*e.g.*, by making appropriate markings in the margins).

14 (b) Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings: the parties  
15 and any participating non-parties must identify on the record, during the deposition or other pretrial  
16 proceeding, all protected testimony, without prejudice to their right to so designate other testimony  
17 after reviewing the transcript. Any party or non-party may, within fifteen days after receiving the  
18 transcript of the deposition or other pretrial proceeding, designate portions of the transcript, or  
19 exhibits thereto, as confidential. If a party or non-party desires to protect confidential information  
20 at trial, the issue should be addressed during the pre-trial conference.

21 (c) Other tangible items: the producing party must affix in a prominent place  
22 on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the word  
23 "CONFIDENTIAL." If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection,  
24 the producing party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

5.3 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 agreement for such material. Upon timely correction of a

1 designation, the receiving party must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the material is treated  
2 in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

3 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

4 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any party or non-party may challenge a designation of  
5 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a designating party's confidentiality  
6 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic  
7 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to  
8 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the  
9 original designation is disclosed.

10 6.2 Meet and Confer. The parties must make every attempt to resolve any dispute  
11 regarding confidential designations without court involvement. Any motion regarding confidential  
12 designations or for a protective order must include a certification, in the motion or in a declaration  
13 or affidavit, that the movant has engaged in a good faith meet and confer conference with other  
14 affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. The certification must list  
15 the date, manner, and participants to the conference. A good faith effort to confer requires a face-  
16 to-face meeting or a telephone conference.

17 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the parties cannot resolve a challenge without court  
18 intervention, the designating party may file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Local  
19 Civil Rule 7 (and in compliance with Local Civil Rule 5(g), if applicable). The burden of  
20 persuasion in any such motion shall be on the designating party. Frivolous challenges, and those  
21 made for an improper purpose (*e.g.*, to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on  
22 other parties) may expose the challenging party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to maintain  
23 the material in question as confidential until the court rules on the challenge.

24 7. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER  
LITIGATION

1 If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels  
2 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that party  
3 must:

4 (a) promptly notify the designating party in writing and include a copy of the  
5 subpoena or court order;

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

9 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by  
10 the designating party whose confidential material may be affected.

11 8. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

12 If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed confidential  
13 material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this agreement, the receiving  
14 party must immediately (a) notify in writing the designating party of the unauthorized disclosures,  
15 (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the protected material, (c) inform the  
16 person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this agreement,  
17 and (d) request that such person or persons execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be  
18 Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

19 9. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED  
20 MATERIAL

21 When a producing party gives notice to receiving parties that certain inadvertently  
22 produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the  
23 receiving parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision  
24 is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order or  
agreement that provides for production without prior privilege review. The parties agree to the  
entry of a non-waiver order under Fed. R. Evid. 502(d) as set forth herein.

10. NON TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

**Bamert Regan**  
113 Cherry St, Unit 55215  
Seattle, WA 98104  
206.669.2402  
206.601.5180

1           Within 60 days after the termination of this action, including all appeals, each receiving  
2 party must return all confidential material to the producing party, including all copies, extracts and  
3 summaries thereof. Alternatively, the parties may agree upon appropriate methods of destruction.

4           Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain one archival copy of all  
5 documents filed with the court, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, correspondence,  
6 deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work  
7 product, even if such materials contain confidential material.

8           The confidentiality obligations imposed by this agreement shall remain in effect until a  
9 designating party agrees otherwise in writing or a court orders otherwise.



1 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

2 DATED: 6/13/2022

BAMERT REGAN

3  
4 s/ John J. Bamert

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9  
10 *Counsel for Plaintiff Laughing Rabbit, Inc.*

11 DATED: 6/13/2022

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16 *Counsel for Plaintiff Laser Bonding Tech.,  
Inc.*

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PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), the production of any documents in this proceeding shall not, for the purposes of this proceeding or any other federal or state proceeding, constitute a waiver by the producing party of any privilege applicable to those documents, including the attorney-client privilege, attorney work-product protection, or any other privilege or protection recognized by law.

Dated this 15th day of June, 2022.

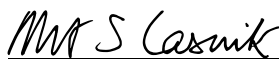
  
Robert S. Lasnik  
United States District Court Judge

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

1  
2  
3 I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of  
4 \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of  
5 perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was  
6 issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington on [date] in the  
7 case of \_\_\_\_\_ [**insert formal name of the case and the number and initials**  
8 **assigned to it by the court**]. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this  
9 Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could  
10 expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will  
11 not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective  
12 Order to 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 Western District of Washington for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective  
15 Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

16 Date: \_\_\_\_\_

17 City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

18 Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_

19 Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

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