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6	Attorney for Defendant		
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9	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON		
10	GREG S. GOLDFOGEL,	Case No.: 2:15-cv-00234-TOR	
11	Plaintiff,	STIPULATED PROTECTIVE	
12	VS.	ORDER	
13	-		
14 15	NUMERICA CREDIT UNION, a Washington Corporation,		
16	Defendant.		
17	The parties to this action, Defendant Numerica Credit Union and Plaintiff Greg S. Goldfogel, by and through their respective counsel,		
18 19			
20	hereby stipulate to entry of this mutual protective order regarding the		
21	use and confidentiality of documer	nts, testimony, information and other	
22	material produced in this litigation.		
23 24	To expedite the flow of discovery, facilitate the prompt resolution		
25	of disputes over confidentiality, to adequately protect material entitled		
	STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - Page 1	LAW FIRM OF KELLER W. ALLEN, P.C. 5915 S. Regal, Suite 211 Spokane, WA 99223 Tel: (509) 777-2211 Fax: (509) 777-2215	

to be kept confidential, and pursuant to the Court's authority under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c), the parties stipulate to comply with the following provisions:

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection may be warranted. The parties acknowledge that this agreement is consistent with LCR 26(c). It does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery; 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, and it does not presumptively entitle parties to file confidential information under seal.

2. "CONFIDENTIAL" MATERIAL

"Confidential" material shall include the following documents and tangible things produced or otherwise exchanged:

a. Personnel records pertaining to any current or former employee of any Defendant that contain personal, payroll, medical or financial information. Good cause exists to protect the privacy rights of Defendant's current and former employees (if any) who are not Parties

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to this litigation. These files include these individuals' personal identifying information and financial account information. No public interest is served by requiring public disclosure of an individual's private and personal information in a matter in which he or she is not a Party.

b. Good cause exists to protect Defendant's confidential and proprietary business information, which provides it with a business advantage over its competitors. To the extent that documents relate to matters that Defendant takes significant steps to protect in its daily operations, including through the use of non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements with its employees (if any), such information can be designated as confidential. No public interest is served by requiring Defendant to disclose information it strives to maintain as confidential and proprietary in its business operations and which would harm its business operations if disclosed.

c. Medical records and healthcare information pertaining to Plaintiff, or any non-party, to the extent the information is discoverable. Good cause exists to protect the highly sensitive and private nature of all medical records from non-Party access. No public

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STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - Page 4

interest is served by making any medical records of Plaintiff or any non-Party publicly available.

public interest is served by these records being publicly available.

d. Financial records of the Parties, including payroll records and other records reflecting wealth or earnings. Good cause exists to protect private financial records from non-Party access. No

3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this agreement cover not only confidential material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from confidential material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of confidential material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by parties or their counsel that might reveal confidential material. However, the protections conferred by this agreement do not cover information that is in the public domain or becomes part of the public domain through trial or otherwise.

4. ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

4.1 Basic Principles. A receiving party may use confidential material that is disclosed or produced by another party or by a nonparty in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or

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attempting to settle this litigation. Confidential material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this agreement. Confidential 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 agreement.

4.2 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 confidential material only to:

- (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 agree (or the court orders) that a particular document or material produced is for Attorney's Eyes Only and is so designated;

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- (c) experts and consultants 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, court personnel, and court reporters and their staff;
- (e) copy or imaging services retained by counsel to assist in the duplication of confidential material, provided that counsel for the party retaining the copy or imaging service instructs the service not to disclose any confidential material to third parties and to immediately return all originals and copies of any confidential material;
- (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 confidential material must 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.

4.3 Filing Confidential Material. Before filing confidential material or discussing or referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party to determine whether the designating party will remove the confidential designation, whether the document can be redacted, or whether a motion to seal or stipulation and proposed order is warranted. A Party that files confidential material files with the court shall submit to the court a motion to seal, pursuant to Local Civil Rule 5(g).

5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection.

Each party or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this agreement 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 as confidential, so that other portions of

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the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement.

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 delay 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, the designating party must promptly notify all other parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this agreement (see, e.g., sections 5.2(a) and 5.3 below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for protection under this agreement must be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

(a) Information in documentary form: (e.g., paper or electronic documents and deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), the designating party must affix the word "CONFIDENTIAL" to each page that contains confidential material. Alternatively, a party may designate any document or group of documents as "CONFIDENTIAL" by identifying such document(s) in a cover page or in a letter addressed to the opposing party's counsel and accompanying the production of such document(s). 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).

(b) Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings: the parties must identify on the record, during the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony, without prejudice to their right to so designate other testimony after reviewing the transcript. Any party or non-party may, within fifteen days after receiving a deposition transcript, designate portions of the transcript, or exhibits thereto, as confidential.

(c) Other tangible items: the producing party must affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the word be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

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

6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 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.

6.2 Meet and Confer.

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

6.3 Judicial Intervention.

If the parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention, the designating party may file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Local Civil Rule 7 (and in compliance with Local Civil Rule 5(g), if applicable). The burden of persuasion in any such motion 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. All parties shall continue to maintain the

1	material in question as confidential until the court rules on the	
2	challenge.	
3	7. RIGHTS OF PARTIES	
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5	This Protective Order is without prejudice to the right of any	
6	Party to apply to the court for any further protective order relating to	
7	any confidential information or for an order permitting disclosure of any confidential information beyond the terms of this Protective Order.	
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10	8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED	
11	PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION	
12	If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in	
13	other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items	
14	designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL," that party must:	
15 16	(a) promptly notify the designating party in writing and include a	
17	copy of the subpoena or court order;	
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	(b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena	
19	or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material	
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21	covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this agreement. Such	
22	notification shall include a copy of this agreement; and	
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10. 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 or agreement that provides for production without prior privilege review. Parties shall confer on an appropriate non-waiver order under Fed. R. Evid. 502.

11. NON TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

Within 60 days after the termination of this action, including all appeals, each receiving party must return all confidential material to the producing party, including all copies, extracts and summaries thereof. Alternatively, the parties may agree upon appropriate methods of destruction. Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain one archival copy of all documents filed with the court, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and

1	expert work product, even if such materials contain confidential		
2	material.		
3	The confidentiality obligations imposed by this agreement shall		
5	remain in effect until a designating party agrees otherwise in writing or		
6	a court orders otherwise.		
7	PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.		
8	DATED: April 7 2016		
10	DATED: April 7, 2016 Thomas O. Rice		
11	Chief United States District Judge		
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EXHIBIT A

1 2 ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND 3 I, ______[print or type full name], 4 of ______[print or type full address], 5 declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and 6 understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the 7 United States District Court for the Eastern District of Washington on 8 [date] in the case of Goldfogel v. Numerica Credit Union, 9 Case No.: 2:15-cv-00234-TOR. I agree to comply with and to be 10 bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I 11 understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose 12 me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly 13 promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item 14 that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order. 15 I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States 16 District Court for the Eastern District of Washington for the purpose of 17 enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such 18 enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action. 19 20 Date: _____ 21 City and State where sworn and signed: _____ 22 Printed name: _____ 23

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Signature: