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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

COLOPLAST A/S,

Plaintiff,

v.

GENERIC MEDICAL DEVICES, INC.,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C10-227BHS

ORDER DENYING MOTION
FOR STIPULATED
PROTECTIVE ORDER

This matter comes before the Court on the parties’ motion for entry of a stipulated protective order (Dkt. 27). The Court has considered the motion and proposed order and hereby denies the motion for the reasons stated herein.

I. DISCUSSION

This Court’s practice is to decline to enter overly broad stipulated protective orders. The stipulated protective order submitted by the parties in this case is overly broad and, therefore, deficient. *See* Dkt. 27. Due to its deficiency, the Court is denying the stipulated protective order. The Court is, however, amenable to entering stipulated protective orders when they meet certain criteria, as discussed herein.

Pursuant to Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, protective orders should be issued “for good cause shown.” This is a public court and its business should be conducted publicly unless there is a specific reason to keep things confidential. As

1 stated in Local Civil Rule 5(g), “[t]here is a strong presumption of public access to the
2 court’s files and records which may be overcome only on a compelling showing that the
3 public’s right of access is outweighed by the interests of the public and the parties in
4 protecting files, records, or documents from public review.” On the few occasions when
5 protective orders are appropriate, they should be narrowly drawn with a presumption in
6 favor of open and public litigation.

7 The following must be present in a stipulated protective order before the Court is
8 willing to consider ordering its entry:

9 1. The parties must make a compelling showing that their interest in the
10 various “confidential materials” described in the proposed order outweighs the public’s
11 right of access to Court documents.

12 2. The request must be narrow and the terms of the order may not give too
13 much discretion to the parties to designate documents subject to the protective order.
14 Any protective order entered by the court must be narrowly drawn and clearly identify the
15 class or type of documents subject to the order.

16 3. The proposed order may not be modified by agreement of the parties
17 without the Court’s signature of approval.

18 4. The order cannot grant “complete immunity” from any liability related to
19 the disclosure of confidential, personal, or proprietary information as long as the
20 disclosure is made pursuant to the terms of the protective order. Whether a particular
21 disclosure violates federal, state, or local law, breaches contractual obligations, and/or
22 violates another court’s order is not before the Court by virtue of entering a stipulated
23 protective order: a grant of “immunity” without due consideration of the facts and
24 circumstances surrounding the disclosure would be improper and unjustified.

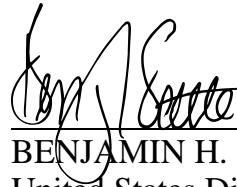
25 5. Finally, the order must contain a provision that the Court may change the
26 terms of the protective order on its own motion after notice to the parties and an
27 opportunity to be heard.

1 The parties may, of course, enter into a confidentiality agreement without the aid
2 of the Court between themselves, but if and when parties request that the Court be
3 involved, they must make the requisite showing discussed above.

4 **II. ORDER**

5 Therefore, it is hereby **ORDERED** that the parties' motion for entry of a stipulated
6 protective order (Dkt. 27) is **DENIED** as discussed herein.

7 DATED this 10th day of August, 2010.

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10 BENJAMIN H. SETTLE
11 United States District Judge
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