Howisey et al	v. Transamerica Life Insurance Company et al

1		The Honorable Ricardo S Martinez
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8	UNITED STATES DISTRUCT OF N	
9	WESTERN DISTRICT OF AT SEATTL	
10	MIKE HOWISEY, as attorney in fact for WALLACE E. HOWISEY, an incapacitated	
11	person,	NO. 2:17-cv-00009-RSM
12	Plaintiff,	STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER
13	V.	SIDE K
14 15	TRANSAMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, a foreign corporation organized under the laws of the State of Iowa,	
16	Defendant.	
17		
18	1. <u>PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS</u>	
19	Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or	
20	private information for which special protection may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties	
21	hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The	
22	parties acknowledge that this agreement is consistent with LCR 26(c). It does not confer blanket	
23	protection on all disclosures or responses to discove	ery, the protection it affords from public
24	disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to	
25	confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles, and it does not presumptively	
26	entitle parties to file confidential information under se	eal.

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 1 Case No. 2:17-cv-00009-RSM

2. <u>"CONFIDENTIAL" MA</u>
"Confidential" material sl
tangible things produced or other
Transamerica's proprietar
information related to its long to
claims practices, which are not p

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hall include, but is not limited to, the following documents and wise exchanged if they are so designated:

4 ry forms, documents, records, competitive data, and statistical 5 erm care insurance policies, rates, sales, administration, and ublicly available; 6

Transamerica's employment and training policies, procedures and records;

Any Transamerica records that relate to consumers other than the named plaintiff;

9 Draft and executed contracts between Transamerica and its vendors or service providers which are not in the public domain; 10

11 Documents containing sensitive personal financial or medical information about the 12 plaintiff;

13 Documents produced or exchanged by third parties, including but not limited to Aegis 14 of Kirkland and National Elder Care Referral Systems, Inc. d/b/a "CareScout"; and

Similar categories of documents that may be identified during the discovery period. 15

16 3. SCOPE

17 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) 18 19 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 20 material. 21

22 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. 23

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4.

ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

25 4.1 Basic Principles. A receiving party may use confidential material that is disclosed or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for 26

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 2 Case No. 2:17-cv-00009-RSM

prosecuting, defending, or 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.

5 4.2 <u>Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items</u>. Unless otherwise
6 ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may
7 disclose any confidential material only to:

8 (a) the receiving party's counsel of record in this action, as well as
9 employees of counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this
10 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 that a particular document or material produced is for Attorney's Eyes Only and is so
designated;

(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);

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(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

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 3 Case No. 2:17-cv-00009-RSM

must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as
 permitted under this agreement;

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

5 4.3 <u>Filing Confidential Material</u>. Before filing confidential material or discussing or 6 referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party 7 to determine whether the designating party will remove the confidential designation, whether 8 the document can be redacted, or whether a motion to seal or stipulation and proposed order is 9 warranted. Local Civil Rule 5(g) sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the 10 standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material 11 under seal.

12 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, so that other portions of 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.

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 4 Case No. 2:17-cv-00009-RSM

5.2 <u>Manner and Timing of Designations</u>. Except as otherwise provided in this
 agreement (see, *e.g.*, second paragraph of section 5.2(a) 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) <u>Information in documentary form:</u> (*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. 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) <u>Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings</u>: the parties and any participating non-parties must identify on the record, during the deposition or other pretrial 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 the transcript of the deposition or other pretrial proceeding, designate portions of the transcript, or exhibits thereto, as confidential. If a party or non-party desires to protect confidential information at trial, the issue should be addressed during the pre-trial conference.

(c) <u>Other tangible items</u>: 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
"CONFIDENTIAL." If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection,
the producing party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

5.3 <u>Inadvertent Failures to Designate</u>. 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.

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 5 Case No. 2:17-cv-00009-RSM

1 6.

CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 <u>Timing of Challenges</u>. 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 <u>Meet and Confer</u>. 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 <u>Judicial Intervention</u>. 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 material in question as confidential until the court rules on the challenge.

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7.

SPECIFIC PROVISIONS REGARDING PROTECTED HEALTH INFORMATION

7.1 <u>Qualified Protective Order</u>. Notwithstanding any other terms or provisions of
this Stipulated Protective Order, the following paragraphs shall govern all documents and
information falling within the definition of Protected Health Information (or "PHI") that is
produced or supplied by any non-party insurer, hospital, medical provider, or other non-party.

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 6 Case No. 2:17-cv-00009-RSM

This Stipulated Protective Order constitutes a "qualified protective order" as defined in 45
 C.F.R. § 164.512(e)(1)(v). Subject to compliance with the terms of this Protective Order and
 HIPAA, any non-party may disclose PHI to any requesting party.

7.2 Protected Personal Health Information. This Stipulated Protective Order applies
to and restricts the further use and disclosure of all PHI as defined in HIPAA, including but not
limited to, individually identifiable health information, including demographic information,
relating to either (a) the past, present or future physical or mental condition of an individual;
(b) the provision of health care to an individual; or (c) the past, present or future payment for
health care provided to an individual which identifies the individual or with respect to which
there is a reasonable basis to believe the information could be used to identify the individual.

11 7.3 <u>Use of PHI Limited to this Action</u>. Any party, witness, expert, attorney or other 12 person or entity to whom PHI is disclosed by any non-party pursuant to this Stipulated 13 Protective Order for purposes of prosecuting or defending this action is specifically prohibited 14 from using or disclosing the PHI disclosed by the non-party for any purpose other than the 15 prosecution or defense of this action and is required to return or destroy any PHI that has been 16 disclosed by any non-party (including all copies made) at the termination of this action as 17 required by HIPAA.

Except as otherwise permitted under this Protective Order, upon further order of the Court, or
upon grounds otherwise allowed under HIPAA, PHI disclosed by non-parties in connection
with this action shall not be disclosed to any individuals or entities not involved in this action.
Disclosure of PHI from a non-party to individuals or entities involved in this action shall be
subject to Paragraph 4.2 of this Stipulated Protective Order.

7.4 <u>Objections Preserved</u>. Nothing herein shall prevent any party or non-party from
objecting to any subpoena or discovery request on grounds other than HIPAA. This Protective
Order shall not be construed to restrict or limit the use, dissemination, or disposition by the
Designator of its own information that it designates as "CONFIDENTIAL."

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 7 Case No. 2:17-cv-00009-RSM

1 8. <u>PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER</u> 2 LITIGATION

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

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

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

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

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9.

UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

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

21 10. <u>INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED</u> 22 <u>MATERIAL</u>

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

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 8 Case No. 2:17-cv-00009-RSM

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.

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11. <u>NON TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS</u>

Within 60 days after the termination of this action, including all appeals, each receiving
party must return or destroy all confidential material to the producing party, including all copies,
extracts and summaries thereof.

The parties recognize that electronically produced information (ESI) results in copies made due to back up and archive protocols and no party can guaranty that every copy has been found and deleted. Therefore, the parties commit to use best reasonable efforts to delete confidential information instead of returning it. The parties will use best reasonable efforts to delete confidential information from Concordance, Summation, Relativity or similar document review/management programs and will use best reasonable efforts to destroy any hard copies made of confidential information, as well as confidential ESI stored in other locations.

Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain archival copies of all
documents filed with the court, or used at trial or deposition, as well as hearing transcripts,
correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and
consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain confidential material.

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STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 9 Case No. 2:17-cv-00009-RSM

1	The confidentiality obligations imposed by this agreement shall remain in effect until a	
2	designating party agrees otherwise in writing or a court orders otherwise.	
-3	IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUG	
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5		
	DATED: <u>7/24/17</u>	<u>/s/ Randall Johnson</u> Randall C. Johnson, Jr. WSBA #24556
6 7		Law Office of Randall Johnson P.O. Box 15881
7		Seattle, Washington 98115 Telephone: (206) 890-0616
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13		drogers@badgleymullins.com
14		Attorneys for Plaintiff
15		
16	DATED: <u>7/24/17</u>	/s/ Kristin Nealey Meier
17		Kristin Nealey Meier, WSBA #33562 Ryan, Swanson & Cleveland, PLLC
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26		
	STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 10 Case No. 2:17-cv-00009-RSM	
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	STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 11 Case No. 2:17-cv-00009-RSM

1522005.01

1	PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED	
2	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), the production of	
3	any documents in this proceeding shall not, for the purposes of this proceeding or any other	
4	proceeding in any other court, constitute a waiver by the producing party of any privilege	
5	applicable to those documents, including the attorney-client privilege, attorney work-product	
6	protection, or any other privilege or protection recognized by law.	
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8	DATED: July 26, 2017	
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12	RICARDO S. MARTINEZ CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE	
13	CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE	
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	STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 12 Case No. 2:17-cv-00009-RSM	
	1522005.01	

1	EXHIBIT A	
2	ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND	
3	I, [print or type full name], of	
4	[print or type full address], declare under penalty	
5	of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that	
6	was issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington on [date]	
7	in the case of Howisey v. Transamerica Life Insurance Company, Case No. 2:17-cv-00009 RSM	
8	(W.D. Wash.). I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated	
9	Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me	
10	to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not	
11	disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order	
12	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	
15	Protective 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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	STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 13 Case No. 2:17-cv-00009-RSM	
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