

1 THE HONORABLE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR

2  
3  
4  
5  
6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
8 AT SEATTLE

9 MARGRETTY RABANG, *et al.*,

10 Plaintiffs,

11 v.

12 ROBERT KELLY, JR., *et al.*,

13 Defendants.

CASE NO. 17C-00088-JCC

14 STIPULATED PROTECTIVE  
ORDER

15 This matter comes before the Court on the parties' Stipulated Motion for Protective Order  
16 (Dkt. No. 93). The Court GRANTS the motion and ORDERS the following:

17 1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

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

1 2. “CONFIDENTIAL” MATERIAL

2 “Confidential” material shall include the following documents and tangible things  
3 produced or otherwise exchanged: (a) all electronic mail messages, (b) all text messages and social  
4 media postings of any kind, (c) all minutes of Board of Directors meetings, (c) all minutes of  
5 meeting of any Board of Directors subcommittee or special committee, (d) all internal memoranda,  
6 notes or reports, and (e) all correspondence or documents (including drafts), produced by the  
7 National American Indian Court Judges Association (NAICJA) in response to any subpoena for  
8 the production of documents or deposition testimony pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure  
9 45(a); or any copies of the confidential material described in (a) through (e) regarding NAICJA or  
10 its Board of Directors, produced by any party to this case, or by any third party, in response to any  
11 duty imposed under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26, or demand made under Federal Rule of  
12 Civil Procedure 27, 30, 31, 33, 34, or 36.

13 3. SCOPE

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

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

20 4. ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

21 4.1 Basic Principles. A receiving party may use confidential material that is disclosed  
22 or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,  
23 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Confidential material may be disclosed only to the  
24 categories of persons and under the conditions described in this agreement. Confidential material  
25 must be stored and maintained by a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures  
26 that access is limited to the persons authorized under this agreement.

1           4.2    Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered  
2 by the court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose any  
3 confidential material only to:

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

6                   (b)    the officers, directors, and employees (including in house counsel) of the  
7 receiving party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, unless the parties  
8 agree that a particular document or material produced is for Attorney’s Eyes Only and is so  
9 designated;

10                  (c)    experts and consultants to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this  
11 litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

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

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

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

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

25           4.3    Filing Confidential Material. Before filing confidential material or discussing or  
26 referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party

1 to determine whether the designating party will remove the confidential designation, whether the  
2 document can be redacted, or whether a motion to seal or stipulation and proposed order is  
3 warranted. Local Civil Rule 5(g) sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards  
4 that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

5 **5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL**

6 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each party  
7 or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this agreement must take  
8 care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate  
9 standards. The designating party must designate for protection only those parts of material,  
10 documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions of the  
11 material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept  
12 unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement.

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

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

20 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this  
21 agreement (see, *e.g.*, second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or  
22 ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for protection under this agreement must  
23 be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

24 (a) Information in documentary form: (*e.g.*, paper or electronic documents and  
25 deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings),  
26 the designating party must affix the word "CONFIDENTIAL" to each page that contains

1 confidential material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection,  
2 the producing party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate  
3 markings in the margins).

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

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

15 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to  
16 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the designating party’s  
17 right to secure protection under this agreement for such material. Upon timely correction of a  
18 designation, the receiving party must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the material is treated  
19 in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

20 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

21 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any party or non-party may challenge a designation of  
22 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a designating party’s confidentiality  
23 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic  
24 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to  
25 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the  
26 original designation is disclosed.

1           6.2    Meet and Confer. The parties must make every attempt to resolve any dispute  
2 regarding confidential designations without court involvement. Any motion regarding confidential  
3 designations or for a protective order must include a certification, in the motion or in a declaration  
4 or affidavit, that the movant has engaged in a good faith meet and confer conference with other  
5 affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. The certification must list  
6 the date, manner, and participants to the conference. A good faith effort to confer requires a face-  
7 to-face meeting or a telephone conference.

8           6.3    Judicial Intervention. If the parties cannot resolve a challenge without court  
9 intervention, the designating party may file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Local  
10 Civil Rule 7 (and in compliance with Local Civil Rule 5(g), if applicable). The burden of  
11 persuasion in any such motion shall be on the designating party. Frivolous challenges, and those  
12 made for an improper purpose (*e.g.*, to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on  
13 other parties) may expose the challenging party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to maintain  
14 the material in question as confidential until the court rules on the challenge.

15   7.       PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER  
16 LITIGATION

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

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

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

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

1 8. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

2 If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed confidential  
3 material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this agreement, the receiving  
4 party must immediately (a) notify in writing the designating party of the unauthorized disclosures,  
5 (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the protected material, (c) inform the  
6 person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this agreement,  
7 and (d) request that such person or persons execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be  
8 Bound.”

9  
10 9. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED  
11 MATERIAL

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

18 10. NON TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

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

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

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  
4 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

5 DATED: August 11, 2017 /s/Gabriel Galanda  
6 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

7 DATED: August 11, 2017 /s/Rachel Saimons  
8 Attorneys for Defendant Raymond G. Dodge, Jr.

9 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

10 DATED this 15th day of August 2017.

11  
12  
13   
14

15 John C. Coughenour  
16 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26