

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

COLIN BANCROFT,

Plaintiff,

v.

MINNESOTA LIFE INS. CO.,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 2:17-cv-01312 JLR
~~PROPOSED~~
STIPULATED
PROTECTIVE ORDER

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. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. 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.

1 2. “CONFIDENTIAL” MATERIAL

2 “Confidential” material shall include the following documents and tangible things
3 produced or otherwise exchanged: Defendant’s documents relating to the underwriting of the
4 group life insurance policy issued to King County, medical and financial records/information
5 relating to the Plaintiff or any non-party.

6 3. SCOPE

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

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

13 4. ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

14 4.1 Basic Principles. A receiving party may use confidential material that is disclosed
15 or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,
16 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Confidential material may be disclosed only to the
17 categories of persons and under the conditions described in this agreement. Confidential material
18 must be stored and maintained by a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures
19 that access is limited to the persons authorized under this agreement.

20 4.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered
21 by the court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose any
22 confidential material only to:

- 23 (a) the receiving party’s counsel of record in this action, as well as employees
24 of counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;
- 25 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including in house counsel) of the
26 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 (d) the court, court personnel, and court reporters and their staff;

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

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

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

18 4.3 Filing Confidential Material. Before filing confidential material or discussing or
19 referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party
20 to determine whether the designating party will remove the confidential designation, whether the
21 document can be redacted, or whether a motion to seal or stipulation and proposed order is
22 warranted. Local Civil Rule 5(g) sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards
23 that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

24 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

25 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each party
26 or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this agreement must take

1 care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate
2 standards. The designating party must designate for protection only those parts of material,
3 documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions of the
4 material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept
5 unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement.

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

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

13 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this
14 agreement (see, *e.g.*, second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or
15 ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for protection under this agreement must
16 be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

17 (a) Information in documentary form: (*e.g.*, paper or electronic documents and
18 deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings),
19 the designating party must affix the word "CONFIDENTIAL" to each page that contains
20 confidential material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection,
21 the producing party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (*e.g.*, by making appropriate
22 markings in the margins).

23 (b) Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings: the parties
24 and any participating non-parties must identify on the record, during the deposition or other pretrial
25 proceeding, all protected testimony, without prejudice to their right to so designate other testimony
26 after reviewing the transcript. Any party or non-party may, within fifteen days after receiving the

1 transcript of the deposition or other pretrial proceeding, designate portions of the transcript, or
2 exhibits thereto, as confidential. If a party or non-party desires to protect confidential information
3 at trial, the issue should be addressed during the pre-trial conference.

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

8 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to
9 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the designating party's
10 right to secure protection under this agreement for such material. Upon timely correction of a
11 designation, the receiving party must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the material is treated
12 in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

13 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

14 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any party or non-party may challenge a designation of
15 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a designating party's confidentiality
16 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic
17 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to
18 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the
19 original designation is disclosed.

20 6.2 Meet and Confer. The parties must make every attempt to resolve any dispute
21 regarding confidential designations without court involvement. Any motion regarding confidential
22 designations or for a protective order must include a certification, in the motion or in a declaration
23 or affidavit, that the movant has engaged in a good faith meet and confer conference with other
24 affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. The certification must list
25 the date, manner, and participants to the conference. A good faith effort to confer requires a face-
26 to-face meeting or a telephone conference.

1 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the parties cannot resolve a challenge without court
2 intervention, the designating party may file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Local
3 Civil Rule 7 (and in compliance with Local Civil Rule 5(g), if applicable). The burden of
4 persuasion in any such motion shall be on the designating party. Frivolous challenges, and those
5 made for an improper purpose (*e.g.*, to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on
6 other parties) may expose the challenging party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to maintain
7 the material in question as confidential until the court rules on the challenge.

8 7. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER
9 LITIGATION

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

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

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

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

20 8. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

21 If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed confidential
22 material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this agreement, the receiving
23 party must immediately (a) notify in writing the designating party of the unauthorized disclosures,
24 (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the protected material, (c) inform the
25 person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this agreement,
26

1 and (d) request that such person or persons execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be
2 Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

3 9. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED
4 MATERIAL

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

11 10. NON TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

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

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

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

21 //

22 //

23 //

24 //

25 //

26 //

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

DATED this 14th day of March, 2018.

VAN KAMPEN & CROWE PLLC

/s/ David E. Crowe

David E. Crowe, WSBA No. 43529
Attorneys for Plaintiff Colin Bancroft

KARR TUTTLE CAMPBELL

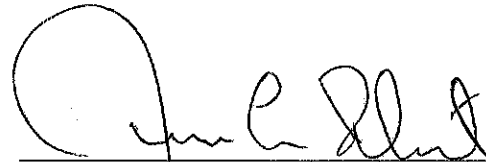
/s/ Jacque E. St. Romain

Medora A. Marisseau, WSBA# 23114
Jacque E. St. Romain, WSBA #44167
Attorneys for Defendant

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 proceeding in any other court, 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: 14 March 2018



James L. Robart
United States District Court Judge

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of
_____ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of
perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was
issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington on [date] in the
case of Bancroft v. Minnesota Life Ins. Co., Case No. 2:17-cv-01312 JLR. I agree to comply with
and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and
acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature
of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item
that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance
with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the
Western District of Washington for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective
Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____

Signature: _____