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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

KYM BARRON,

Plaintiff,

v.

COURTYARD MANAGEMENT  
CORPORATION, and DOES 1 through 50,  
inclusive,

Defendant.

Case No. C17-1801 RSM

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

**[Identical to the Western District of  
Washington Model Order, With  
Particular Types of Materials Described  
in Section 2 as Called For by the Model  
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: confidential or sensitive proprietary, business, commercial, and  
4 personal information, including records of sales or transactions relating to person who are not  
5 parties to this case, and information derived from records of sales or transactions of hotel properties  
6 not owned by Defendant; reports or descriptions produced by Defendant concerning claims or  
7 complaints made by Plaintiff or other persons who are not parties to this case; any police reports  
8 concerning loss of property claims filed by Plaintiff related to Defendant; non-public personnel  
9 records of persons who are not parties to this case; information about former employees that is of  
10 a confidential or private nature, including current or former employees’ names, residence  
11 addresses, and telephone numbers; other personnel or business information that could injure  
12 Courtyard if disseminated to the public or its competitors and/or that Courtyard believes it has an  
13 obligation to protect as private information.

14 3. SCOPE

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

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

21 4. ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1           4.3    Filing Confidential Material. Before filing confidential material or discussing or  
2 referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party  
3 to determine whether the designating party will remove the confidential designation, whether the  
4 document can be redacted, or whether a motion to seal or stipulation and proposed order is  
5 warranted. Local Civil Rule 5(g) sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards  
6 that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

7           5.       DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

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

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

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

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

1 (a) Information in documentary form: (e.g., paper or electronic documents and  
2 deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings),  
3 the designating party must affix the word “CONFIDENTIAL” to each page that contains  
4 confidential material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection,  
5 the producing party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate  
6 markings in the margins).

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

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

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

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25 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS  
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1           6.1    Timing of Challenges. Any party or non-party may challenge a designation of  
2 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a designating party’s confidentiality  
3 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic  
4 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to  
5 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the  
6 original designation is disclosed.

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

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

21   7.    PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER  
22        LITIGATION

23           If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels  
24 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that party  
25 must:  
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1 (a) promptly notify the designating party in writing and include a copy of the  
2 subpoena or court order;

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

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

8 8. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

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

16 9. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED  
17 MATERIAL

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

24 10. NON TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS  
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1            Within 60 days after the termination of this action, including all appeals, each receiving  
2 party must return all confidential material to the producing party, including all copies, extracts and  
3 summaries thereof. Alternatively, the parties may agree upon appropriate methods of destruction.

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

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

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11            IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

12  
13            March \_\_, 2018

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15            Kevin P. Smith, WSBA #48578  
16            Defiance Law PLLC  
17            1115 Tacoma Ave. South  
18            Tacoma, WA 98402  
19            Tel: (253) 507-4769  
20            k.smith@defiance.law

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22            Attorneys for Plaintiff  
23            KYM BARRON  
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March \_\_, 2018

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Attorneys for Defendant COURTYARD  
MANAGEMENT CORPORATION

1 PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED

2 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), the production of any  
3 documents in this proceeding shall not, for the purposes of this proceeding or any other proceeding  
4 in any other court, constitute a waiver by the producing party of any privilege applicable to those  
5 documents, including the attorney-client privilege, attorney work-product protection, or any other  
6 privilege or protection recognized by law.

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8 DATED this 9<sup>th</sup> day of March 2018.

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11 RICARDO S. MARTINEZ  
12 CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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