

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

HENRY JB DICK,

Plaintiff,

V.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, *et al.*

## Defendants.

CASE NO. 2:21-cv-00805-RAJ-JRC  
PROTECTIVE ORDER

This matter is before the Court on plaintiff's motion for a stipulated protective order.

Dkt. 32. The parties dispute whether to include a provision related to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), which allows a court to order that certain disclosures do not waive attorney-client privilege or work-product protections. Plaintiff wishes to adhere to the default rule set forth in Fed. R. Evid. 502(b), which requires a party who makes an inadvertent disclosure of such protected information to follow certain steps to avoid waiving the protections.

The Court declines to delete the language endorsed by the District's model stipulated protective order, as plaintiff's counsel essentially argues personal preference. The Court

1 otherwise adopts the parties' changes to the model protective order. Accordingly, the Court  
2 enters the protective order below.

3 **PROTECTIVE ORDER**

4 1. **PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS**

5 Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or  
6 private information for which special protection may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby  
7 stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties  
8 acknowledge that this agreement is consistent with LCR 26(c). It does not confer blanket  
9 protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery, the protection it affords from public  
10 disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential  
11 treatment under the applicable legal principles, and it does not presumptively entitle parties to file  
12 confidential information under seal.

13 2. **“CONFIDENTIAL” MATERIAL**

14 “Confidential” material shall include, but not be limited to, the following documents and  
15 tangible things produced or otherwise exchanged: medical records; protected health information;  
16 non-party personnel files; and other identifying, financial, and personal information of Plaintiff  
17 Henry J.B. Dick, Ph.D., and current and/or former employees or students of the University of  
18 Washington, or third parties.

19 3. **SCOPE**

20 The protections conferred by this agreement cover not only confidential material (as  
21 defined above), but also (1) any confidential information copied or extracted from confidential  
22 material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations containing confidential material; and

1     (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by parties or their counsel that might reveal  
2 confidential material.

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

5     4.        ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

6         4.1       Basic Principles. A receiving party may use confidential material that is disclosed  
7 or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,  
8 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Confidential material may be disclosed only to the  
9 categories of persons and under the conditions described in this agreement. Confidential material  
10 must be stored and maintained by a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures  
11 that access is limited to the persons authorized under this agreement.

12         4.2       Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered  
13 by the court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose any  
14 confidential material only to:

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

17                 (b)       the officers, directors, administrators, managers, and employees (including  
18 Assistant Attorneys General) of the receiving party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary  
19 for this litigation;

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

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

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

4.3 Filing Confidential Material. Before filing confidential material or discussing or referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party, in accordance with Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(A), to determine whether the designating party will remove the confidential designation, whether the document can be redacted, or whether a motion to seal or stipulation and proposed order is warranted. During the meet and confer process, the designating party must identify the basis for sealing the specific confidential information at issue, and the filing party shall include this basis in its motion to seal, along with any objection to sealing the information at issue. Local Civil Rule 5(g) sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal. A party who seeks to maintain the confidentiality of its information must satisfy the requirements of Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(B), even if it is not the party filing the motion to seal.

1 Failure to satisfy this requirement will result in the motion to seal being denied, in accordance with  
2 the strong presumption of public access to the Court's files.

3 5. **DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL**

4 5.1 **Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection.** Each party  
5 or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this agreement must take  
6 care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate  
7 standards. The designating party must designate for protection only those parts of material,  
8 documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions of the  
9 material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept  
10 unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement.

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

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

18 5.2 **Manner and Timing of Designations.** Except as otherwise provided in this  
19 agreement (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or  
20 ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for protection under this agreement must  
21 be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

22 (a) **Information in documentary form:** (e.g., paper or electronic documents and  
23 deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings),

1 the designating party must affix the word “CONFIDENTIAL” to each page that contains  
2 confidential material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection,  
3 the producing party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate  
4 markings in the margins).

5 Any third-party producing documents pursuant to a subpoena may designate materials  
6 “CONFIDENTIAL”, subject to section 5.1, above. Furthermore, either party also may designate  
7 as “CONFIDENTIAL” material produced by a third-party. Such post-production designation must  
8 be made by identifying the page numbers over which the party asserts confidentiality protections  
9 within a reasonable time following the disclosure. Both parties shall then designate their copy as  
10 “CONFIDENTIAL” subject to the procedures for disputing that designation. Two weeks is  
11 rebuttably presumed to be a reasonable time, but a longer period may also be reasonable depending  
12 on the volume of the production, counsel’s unavailability, or other relevant factors.

13 (b) Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings: the parties  
14 and any participating non-parties must identify on the record, during the deposition or other pretrial  
15 proceeding, all protected testimony, without prejudice to their right to so designate other testimony  
16 after reviewing the transcript. Any party or non-party may, within 30 days after receiving the  
17 transcript of the deposition or other pretrial proceeding, designate portions of the transcript, or  
18 exhibits thereto, as confidential. If a party or non-party desires to protect confidential information  
19 at trial, the issue should be addressed during the pre-trial conference.

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

1       5.3     Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to  
2 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the designating party's  
3 right to secure protection under this agreement for such material. Upon timely correction of a  
4 designation, the receiving party must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the material is treated  
5 in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

6       6.     CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

7       6.1     Timing of Challenges. Any party or non-party may challenge a designation of  
8 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a designating party's confidentiality  
9 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic  
10 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to  
11 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the  
12 original designation is disclosed.

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

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

4 **7. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER**  
5 **LITIGATION**

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

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

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

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

16 **8. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

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

1 9. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED  
2 MATERIAL

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

9 10. NON TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

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

14 Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain one archival copy of all  
15 documents produced.

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

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

6 DATED: this 17th day of November, 2021.

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9 J. Richard Creatura  
10 Chief United States Magistrate Judge  
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## 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 \_\_\_\_\_ in the case of *Henry J.B. Dick, Ph.D. v. University of Washington*, Case No. 2:21-cv-00805-RAJ-JRC. 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: