The Honorable Ricardo S. Martinez

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE

POC USA, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

EXPEDITORS INTERNATIONAL OF WASHINGTON, INC.,

Defendant.

NO. 2:23-cv-01816-RSM

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

NOTE ON MOTION CALENDAR: May 29, 2024

1. <u>PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS</u>

Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information (referred to collectively herein as "confidential material") 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.

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2. <u>CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL</u>

Confidential material shall include the following documents and tangible things produced or otherwise exchanged:

- (a) employee personnel files, personal financial information, and personally identifiable information;
- (b) proprietary company management information, financial data, strategic planning documents, information regarding business services, information governance and related technology and infrastructure, cybersecurity systems and response planning, and investigation of and response to the cyberattack at issue, which information has not been publicly disclosed and in the hands of competitors or threat actors would be valuable;
- (c) customer, vendor and partner information and contractual terms that have been maintained as confidential and not been publicly disclosed; and
- (d) information that is protected from disclosure under FRCP 26(c)(1)(G) or otherwise by law or pursuant to a written non-disclosure or confidentiality agreement.

3. <u>SCOPE</u>

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) 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 material.

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.

4. <u>ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL</u>

4.1 <u>Basic Principles</u>. 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 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

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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.

- 4.2 Disclosure of Information or Items Designated "CONFIDENTIAL" or "ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY". Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose any material designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:
- (a) the receiving party's counsel of record in this action, as well as employees of counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;
- (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including in house counsel) of the receiving party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation;
- (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);
- (d) the court, court personnel, and court reporters and their staff, and any mediator either agreed upon by the parties or ordered by the court, and their staff;
- (e) copy or imaging or e-discovery or other vendor services retained by counsel to assist with handling of confidential material, provided that counsel for the party retaining the service instructs the service not to disclose any confidential material to third parties and, to the extent applicable, 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 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;

(h) any other person or entity to which the parties agree in writing.

If a particular document or material produced is for Attorneys' Eyes Only and is so designated by the designating party by affixing the words "ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" to each page or portion of a page or set of information that contains such material, and unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose any material designated "ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" only to the individuals listed in subsections (a) and (c) through (h).

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

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.

- 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(b) 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" or "ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" 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) Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings: 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" or "ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY". If a party or non-party desires to protect confidential information at trial, the issue should be addressed during the pre-

trial conference.

- on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the word "CONFIDENTIAL" or "ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." 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.

6. <u>CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS</u>

- 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.
- Meet and Confer. The parties must make every attempt to resolve any dispute regarding confidentiality designations without court involvement. Any motion regarding confidentiality 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, a video conference, 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 consistent with its confidentiality designation until the court rules on the challenge.

7. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER 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" or "ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" that party must:

- (a) promptly notify the designating party in writing and include a copy of the subpoena or court order;
- (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is 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.

8. <u>UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL</u>

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

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Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

9. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED **MATERIAL**

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 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.

10. NON TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

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

Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain one archival copy of all documents filed with the court, trial, deposition, and 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.

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

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

1	DATED: May 29, 2024.
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25	Attorneys for Defendant
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ORDER

PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), the production of any documents, electronically stored information (ESI) or information, whether inadvertent or otherwise, in this proceeding shall not, for the purposes of this proceeding or any other federal or state proceeding, 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. This Order shall be interpreted to provide the maximum protection allowed by Fed. R. Evid. 502(d). The provisions of Fed. R. Evid. 502(b) do not apply. Nothing contained herein is intended to or shall serve to limit a party's right to conduct a review of documents, ESI or information (including metadata) for relevance, responsiveness and/or segregation of privileged and/or protected information before production. Information produced in discovery that is protected as privileged or work product shall be immediately returned to the producing party.

DATED: June 4, 2024

RICARDO S. MARTINEZ

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

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perjury that I have	e read in its entire	ety and understand th	ne Stipul	ated 1	Protect	ive Or	rder that	was
issued by the Unite	ed States District	Court for the Western	District	of W	ashing	ton on	[date] in	the
case of POC USA,	LLC v. Expeditor.	s International of Was	hington,	Inc.,	No. 2:2	23-cv-	01816-R	SM.
I agree to comply	with and to be bo	und by all the terms of	of this St	ipulat	ed Pro	tective	e Order a	nd I
understand and a	cknowledge that	failure to so compl	y could	expo	se me	to sa	anctions	and
punishment in the	nature of contem	pt. I solemnly promis	e that I	will n	ot disc	lose in	any mai	nner
any information or	item that is subje	ect to this Stipulated l	Protectiv	e Ord	ler to a	ny per	rson or er	ıtity
except in strict con	npliance with the	provisions of this Ord	ler.					
I further ag	gree to submit to	the jurisdiction of the	ne Unite	d Sta	tes Dis	strict (Court for	the
Western District of	Washington for t	he purpose of enforcing	ng the ter	rms of	this S	tipulat	ed Protec	tive
Order, even if such	enforcement pro	ceedings occur after t	erminati	on of	this ac	tion.		
Date:		-						
City and State whe	re sworn and sign	ned:						
Printed name:		-						
Signature:		-						