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THE HONORABLE ROBERT S. LASNIK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE

JAMES WON, dba TAPIOCA EXPRESS,

No. 2:24-cv-00507-RSL

Plaintiff,

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

v.

STATE FARM FIRE AND CASUALTY COMPANY, a foreign company,

Defendant.

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), and hereby certify that the they have engaged in a good-faith meet and confer in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. 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.

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 1 NO. 2:24-cv-00507-RSL

Sinars Slowikowski Tomaska LLC 2815 Elliott Avenue, Suite 100 Seattle, WA 98121 (206) 705-2115

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2. "CONFIDENTIAL" MATERIAL

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

- 1) Sensitive personal information, such as Social Security Numbers and financial records. This includes tax records, bank account statements and bookkeeping records that were not previously provided to State Farm as part of the claims process or underwriting process;
- 2) Claims training and procedure manuals and other materials that contain trade secret, confidential, internal-use only, and proprietary research, development, and/or commercial information of State Farm relating to first-party property coverage and/or claims that counsel believes may be responsive to discovery;
- 3) Materials relating to claim personnel involved in handling and/or adjusting the subject claim, including but not limited to evaluations, compensation, employee performance reviews, and/or other sensitive, personal, non-job related, and private information that counsel believes may be responsive to discovery;
- 4) Claims-handling and claims process materials, underwriting materials, insurance pricing, and/or documents relating to State Farm policies and practices that counsel believes may be responsive to discovery; and
- 5) Proprietary, confidential, competitively sensitive, internal-use only, reinsurance, or trade secret information of State Farm and its related entities, including but not limited to financial information, training materials, and contracts or agreements with third parties that counsel believes may be responsive to discovery.

The parties reserve the right to seek by stipulation or motion to enlarge this list as discovery proceeds in the event that any Party seeks additional information not included in the above description which is entitled to protections and is otherwise discoverable under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26 and the local rules.

3. SCOPE

3.1 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. The parties reserve their right to file proper motions, pursuant to LCR 5, CR 26(c), or other applicable court rules, with the trial court that Confidential material is not considered part of the public domain at trial or otherwise when parties adhere to sections 4.2 and 4.3, and that such information retains its confidential protections if use was pursuant to a Protective Order, Confidentiality Agreement, Order of a Court, governmental subpoena, regulatory compliance activity, or inadvertent disclosure that was subsequently remedied.

3.2 Plaintiff does not expect to designate any materials as confidential. However, to the extent Plaintiff does designate materials as confidential, nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to prohibit, restrict, or require State Farm to obtain an authorization for the retention, use, or disclosure of nonpublic Confidential Information and records as authorized or as reasonably required by: its Information Retention Schedules; federal or state law or regulation; court order; rule, including, but not limited to, Medicare authorities; reporting to a third-party such as to LexisNexis C.L.U.E. (Comprehensive Loss Underwriting Exchange) for Auto & Property Reports or to ISO (Insurance Services Office) reports for analysis of records in antifraud efforts (using non-fraudulent data to benchmark); in reporting for rate-making or otherwise: and in paperless electronic claim systems and Claim File for permissible insurance functions. Nothing in this order shall prevent State Farm from retaining all documents necessary for regulatory compliance activities, nor from producing any documents necessary for reporting to and/or regulatory compliance activities.

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 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 <u>Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items</u>. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose any confidential material 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, unless the parties agree that a particular document or material produced is for Attorney's Eyes Only and is so designated;
- (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, including the court personnel and staff, court reporters and staff, as well as mediators, arbitrators, jury consultants, or factfinder(s) while in trial;
- (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) 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 Order;

- (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. 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 without prejudice to renew.

5. <u>DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL</u>

5.1 <u>Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection</u>. 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 Order.

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 Order 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 SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER" 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) <u>Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings</u>: 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

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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. If a party or non-party desires to protect confidential information at trial, the issue should be addressed during the pre-trial conference.

- (c) Other tangible items: the producing party must affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the word "CONFIDENTIAL—SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER." 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 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. 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.

CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

- <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.
- 6.2 Meet and Confer. The parties must make every attempt to resolve any dispute regarding confidential designations without court involvement. Any motion regarding confidential 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

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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 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 as confidential until the court rules on the challenge.

7. <u>PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION</u>

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—SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER," 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 Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Order; and
- (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the designating party whose confidential material may be affected.

8. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

8.1 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 Order, 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 Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

8.2 Unauthorized disclosure may expose that Party to sanctions by this Court to the extent allowed by law, including pursuant to Rule 11.

9. <u>INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED</u> <u>MATERIAL</u>

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

- 10.1 Within 60 days after the termination of this action, including all appeals, each receiving party must shred (if paper) or delete (if electronic) all confidential materials themselves, as well as all copies, extracts, notes, reports, memoranda, summaries thereof, or other documents containing such confidential information. Alternatively, the parties may agree upon appropriate methods of destruction.
- 10.2 Notwithstanding this provision, counsel may 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 subject to all requirements of

1	this Protective Order, for a period of seven (7) years after the termination of this action, including	
2	all appeals. Counsel may retain such materials for the purpose of complying with applicable	
3	Rules of Professional Conduct, ethical obligations owed to their respective clients, or any other	
4	applicable legal or regulatory requirements. After such period, all materials that contain	
5	confidential information must be shredded (if paper) or deleted (if electronic), subject to all	
6	requirements of this Protective Order.	
7	10.3 The confidentiality obligations imposed by this agreement shall remain in effect	
8	until a designating party agrees otherwise in writing or a court orders otherwise.	
9	IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.	
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11	SINARS SLOWIKOWSKI TOMASKA LLC	POLL, MOON & ZANE, PLLC
12	By: s/ James D. Hicks	By: s/ Christopher M. Walsh Christoper M. Walsh, WSBA #59454
13	James D. Hicks, WSBA #36126 221 1st Ave W, Suite 200	PO Box 6915
14	Seattle, WA 98119 Phone: (206) 705-2115	Tacoma, WA 98417 Phone: (206) 704-5653
15	jhicks@sinarslaw.com servicesea@sinarslaw.com	cwalsh@pmzlaw.com
16	Attorneys for Defendant State Farm Fire &	Attorneys for Plaintiff James Won, dba
17	Casualty Company	Tapioca Express
18	Dated this 23 rd day of January, 2025	Dated this 23 rd day of January, 2025
19		ROBERT D. BOHM, PLLC
20		By: s/ Robert D. Bohn, PLLC Robert D. Bohm, WSBA #42703
21		PO Box 25536 Federal Way, WA 98093
22		Phone: (206) 463-6767 rdbohm@premisesinjurylaw.com
23		
24		Attorneys for Plaintiff James Won, dba Tapioca Express
25		Dated this 23 rd day of January, 2025
26		
	STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER - 10	Sinars Slowikowski Tomaska LLC

Seattle, WA 98121 (206) 705-2115

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: January 27, 2025.

HONORABLE ROBERT S. LASNIK United States District Court Judge

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 or		
[date] in the case of James Won, dba Tapioca Express, v. State Farm Fire		
& Casualty Company, Case No. 2:24-cv-00507-RSL. I agree to comply with and to be bound		
by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, including the term that within 60 days after		
the termination of this action, including all appeals, I will shred (if paper) or delete (if electronic)		
all confidential materials themselves, as well as all copies, extracts, notes, reports, memoranda,		
summaries thereof, or other documents containing such confidential information. 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:		