

District Judge Benjamin H. Settle

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

SAMANTHA POORE-RANDO and  
MATTHEW RANDO, husband and wife,

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. 16-05094-BHS

AMENDED STIPULATED  
PROTECTIVE ORDER

Noted for Consideration:  
June 6, 2017

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

The Parties previously stipulated to, and the Court previously entered, a Protective Order in this matter. ECF No. 36, 37. That Order addressed Plaintiff’s medical records and related materials. The Parties wish to amend that Order to include additional discovery materials to be produced by Defendant Ethicon Endo-Surgery, Inc., as set forth in § 2. In addition, the Parties wish to enter a non-waiver order under Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), as suggested in the revised Model Protective Order promulgated for the Western District.

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

AMENDED STIPULATED  
PROTECTIVE ORDER  
C16-5094-BHS - 1

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY  
700 Stewart Street, Suite 5220  
Seattle, Washington 98101-1271  
206-553-7970

1 hereby stipulate to and petition the Court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The  
2 parties acknowledge that this agreement is consistent with LCR 26(c). It does not confer blanket  
3 protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery, the protection it affords from public  
4 disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to  
5 confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles, and it does not presumptively entitle  
6 parties to file confidential information under seal.

7 2. “CONFIDENTIAL” MATERIAL

8 “Confidential” material shall include the following documents and tangible things  
9 produced or otherwise exchanged: Plaintiff’s medical records and any statements or reports that  
10 discuss Plaintiff’s medical care.

11 In addition, “Confidential” material shall include documents reflecting or related to:

12 (1) product design and drawings;

13 (2) product manufacturing and quality control/quality assurance;

14 (3) Product Inquiry Investigation files;

15 (4) trade secrets or other proprietary research, development or commercial information  
16 including but not limited to business plans or financial information;

17 (5) private individual personal health or financial information; and

18 (6) documents prepared for regulatory agencies, including confidential communications  
19 with the FDA. The names and addresses of patients and physicians shall be redacted, as well as  
20 all identifying information regarding the reporters in such a manner as not to redact material data  
21 contained in such reports and consistent with the requirements of 21 C.F.R. 20.63(f).

22 3. SCOPE

23 The protections conferred by this agreement cover not only confidential material (as  
24 defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from confidential material; (2)  
25 all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of confidential material; and (3) any testimony,

1 conversations, or presentations by parties or their counsel that might reveal confidential material.  
2 However, the protections conferred by this agreement do not cover information that is in the  
3 public domain or becomes part of the public domain through trial or otherwise.

4 4. ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

5 4.1 Basic Principles. A receiving party may use confidential material that is disclosed  
6 or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,  
7 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Confidential material may be disclosed only to  
8 the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this agreement. Confidential  
9 material must be stored and maintained by a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner  
10 that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this agreement.

11 4.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise  
12 ordered by the Court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may  
13 disclose any confidential material only to:

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

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

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

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

24 (e) copy or imaging services retained by counsel to assist in the duplication of  
25 confidential material, provided that counsel for the party retaining the copy or imaging service

1 instructs the service not to disclose any confidential material to third parties and to immediately  
2 return all originals and copies of any confidential material;

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

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

11 4.3 Filing Confidential Material. Before filing confidential material or discussing or  
12 referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party  
13 to determine whether the designating party will remove the confidential designation, whether the  
14 document can be redacted, or whether a motion to seal or stipulation and proposed order is  
15 warranted. Local Civil Rule 5(g) sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the  
16 standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under  
17 seal.

18 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

19 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each party  
20 or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this agreement must take  
21 care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate  
22 standards. The designating party must designate for protection only those parts of material,  
23 documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions of the  
24 material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not  
25 swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement.

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

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

8 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this  
9 agreement (see, *e.g.*, second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or  
10 ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for protection under this agreement must  
11 be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

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

18 (b) Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings: the  
19 parties must identify on the record, during the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all  
20 protected testimony, without prejudice to their right to so designate other testimony after  
21 reviewing the transcript. Any party or non-party may, within fifteen days after receiving a  
22 deposition transcript, designate portions of the transcript, or exhibits thereto, as confidential.

23 (c) Other tangible items: the producing party must affix in a prominent place  
24 on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the word

1 “CONFIDENTIAL.” If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection,  
2 the producing party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

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

8 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

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

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

22 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the parties cannot resolve a challenge without court  
23 intervention, the designating party may file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under  
24 Local Civil Rule 7 (and in compliance with Local Civil Rule 5(g), if applicable). The burden of  
25 persuasion in any such motion shall be on the designating party. Frivolous challenges, and those

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  
3 maintain the material in question as confidential until the court rules on the challenge.

4 7. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED  
5 IN OTHER 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  
8 party 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  
15 by 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  
20 disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the protected material,  
21 (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of  
22 this agreement, and (d) request that such person or persons execute the “Acknowledgment and  
23 Agreement to Be 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  
6 provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery  
7 order or agreement that provides for production without prior privilege review. The parties agree  
8 to the entry 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 all confidential material to the producing party, including all copies, extracts  
12 and summaries thereof. Alternatively, the parties may agree upon appropriate methods of  
13 destruction.

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

1 The confidentiality obligations imposed by this agreement shall remain in effect until a  
2 designating party agrees otherwise in writing or a court orders otherwise. IT IS SO  
3 STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

4 DATED this 6th day of June, 2017.

5 ANNETTE L. HAYES  
6 United States Attorney

7 *s/ Whitney Passmore*

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11 Attorneys for Defendant United States

12 DATED this 6th day of June, 2017.

13 HAROLD KARLSVIK, P.S.

14 *s/ Harold Karlsvik*

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17 Attorneys for Plaintiff

18 DATED this 6th day of June, 2017.

19 BETTS, PATTERSON & MINES, P.S.

20 *s/ Christopher W. Tompkins*

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23 Attorney for Defendants Johnson & Johnson; Ethicon  
24 Endo-Surgery, Inc.

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 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: June 7, 2017



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BENJAMIN H. SETTLE  
United States District Judge