

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
SAVANNAH DIVISION

FILED
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
SAVANNAH DIV.

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CLERK 
SO. DIST. OF GA.

TOMMY HOLLOWAY,

Plaintiff,

v.

TRAXION INC.,

Defendant.

CIVIL ACTION

FILE NO. 4:18-CV-00130-LGW-GRS

PROTECTIVE ORDER

The parties have requested that the Court enter the following Protective Order. Therefore, the Court enters the following Order:

1. **Definitions.** As used in this protective order:

(a) "attorney" means an attorney who has appeared in this action;

(b) "confidential document" means a document designated as confidential under this protective order;

(c) to "destroy" electronically stored information means to delete from all databases, applications, and file systems so that the information is not accessible without the use of specialized tools or techniques typically used by a forensic expert;

(d) “document” means information disclosed or produced in discovery, including at a deposition;

(e) “notice” or “notify” means written notice;

(f) “party” means a party to this action; and

(g) “protected document” means a document protected by a privilege or the work-product doctrine.

2. Designating a Document or Deposition as Confidential.

(a) A party or non-party disclosing or producing a document may designate it as confidential if the party or non-party contends that it contains confidential or proprietary information.

(b) A party or non-party may designate a document as confidential by conspicuously marking each page with the word “confidential.”

(c) Deposition testimony may be designated as confidential:

(1) on the record at the deposition; or

(2) after the deposition, by promptly notifying the parties and those who were present at the deposition.

(d) If a witness is expected to testify as to confidential or proprietary information, a party or non-party may request that the witness's deposition be taken in the presence of only those persons entitled to receive confidential documents.

3. Who May Receive a Confidential Document.

(a) A confidential document may be used only in this action.

(b) No person receiving a confidential document may reveal it, except to:

(1) the court and its staff;

(2) an attorney or an attorney's partner, associate, or staff;

(3) a person shown on the face of the confidential document to have authored or received it;

(4) a court reporter or videographer retained in this action;

(5) a party (subject to paragraph 3(c)); and

(6) any person who:

(A) is retained to assist a party or attorney with this action;

and

(B) signs a declaration that contains the person's name, address, employer, and title, and that is in substantially this form:

I have read, and agree to be bound by, the protective order in the case captioned Tommy Holloway v. Traxion Inc. in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia. As soon as my work in connection with that action has ended, but not later than 30 days after I am notified of the termination of that action (including any appeals), I will return or destroy any confidential document that I received, any copy of or excerpt from a confidential document, and any notes or other document that contains information from a confidential document.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

(c) If a confidential document is revealed to someone not entitled to receive it, the parties must make reasonable efforts to retrieve it.

4. Correcting an Error in Designation. A party or non-party who discloses or produces a confidential document not designated as confidential may, within 30 days after discovering the error, provide notice of the error and produce a copy of the document designated as confidential.

5. Use of a Confidential Document in Court.

(a) Filing. This protective order does not authorize the filing of any document under seal. A confidential document should be filed in accordance with the applicable provisions of the local rules, federal rules and e-filing rules applicable to documents filed under seal.

(b) Presentation at a hearing or trial. A party intending to present another party's or a non-party's confidential document at a hearing or trial must promptly notify the other party or the non-party so that the other party or the non-party may seek relief from the court.

6. Changing a Confidential Document's Designation.

(a) Document disclosed or produced by a party. A confidential document disclosed or produced by a party remains confidential unless the parties agree to change its designation or the court orders otherwise.

(b) Document produced by a non-party. A confidential document produced by a non-party remains confidential unless the non-party agrees to change its designation or the court orders otherwise after providing an opportunity for the non-party to be heard.

(c) Changing a designation by court order. A party who cannot obtain agreement to change a designation may move the court for an order changing the designation. If the motion affects a document produced by a non-party then, with respect to the motion, that non-party is entitled to the same notice and opportunity to be heard as a party. The party or non-party who designated a document as confidential must show that the designation satisfies Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c).

7. Handling a Confidential Document after Termination of Litigation.

(a) Within 60 days after the termination of this action (including any appeals), each party must:

(1) return or destroy all confidential documents; and

(2) upon request, certify to the disclosing or producing party that it has returned or destroyed all confidential documents.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph 7(a), each attorney may retain one copy of any confidential document in their files.

8. Inadvertent Disclosure or Production to a Party of a Protected Document.

(a) Notice.

(1) A party or non-party who discovers that it has inadvertently disclosed or produced a protected document must promptly notify the receiving party and describe the basis of the claim of privilege or protection. If the party or non-party provides such notice and description, the privilege or protection is not waived.

9. Security Precautions and Data Breaches.

(a) Each party must make reasonable efforts to protect the confidentiality of any confidential document disclosed or produced to that party.

(b) A party who learns of a breach of confidentiality must promptly notify the disclosing or producing party of the scope and nature of that breach and make reasonable efforts to remedy the breach.

10. Survival of Obligations. The obligations imposed by this protective order survive the termination of this action.

SO ORDERED this 19th day of July, 2018.



UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

Consented to by:

RAHIMI, HUGHES & PADGETT, LLC

s/ Joseph Y. Rahimi II

JOSEPH Y. RAHIMI II

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Local Rule 5.1, I hereby certify service of the **Protective Order**, via using the CM/ECF system for electronic notification to the following attorneys of record:

Joseph Y. Rahimi II, Esq.
John A. Hubert, Esq.
Rahimi, Hughes & Padgett, LLC
33 Bull Street, Suite 590
Savannah, GA 31401

This 13th day of July, 2018.

By: s/ Michael J. Warshauer

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