

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

RYAN KNUTSON,

Plaintiff,

v.

FIDELITY NATIONAL MANAGEMENT
SERVICES, LLC, doing business in Nebraska
as FNMS, LLC,

Defendant.

Case No. 4:12-cv-3167

PROTECTIVE ORDER

Pursuant to the parties' stipulation, (Filing No. 27), which is hereby granted,

1. In this action, the Parties are seeking Confidential Information (as defined in Paragraph 2 below). The Parties also anticipate seeking additional Confidential Information during discovery and that there will be questioning concerning Confidential Information in the course of depositions. The Parties assert that the need for this Protective Order also applies to any information or materials produced by a non-party as a result of discovery subpoenas or other requests. The Parties have entered into this Stipulation and request the Court enter the Protective Order for the purpose of preventing the disclosure and use of Confidential Information by any Party or non-party except as set forth herein. The terms of this Protective Order shall apply to any information or materials produced by any Party or non-party as part of discovery in this

action. Each and every attorney with the law firms representing the Parties in this case shall be deemed to be subject to this Protective Order and shall be deemed to have actual knowledge of the restrictions herein.

2. Definition of “Confidential Information.” Under the terms of this Protective Order, “Confidential Information” means any document, file, portions of files, transcribed testimony, or responses to discovery requests, including any extract, abstract, chart, summary, note, or copy made therefrom – not made available to the public – and designated by one of the Parties or a non-party (in the manner provided in Paragraph 3 below) as containing or comprising confidential or sensitive information or other trade secrets or proprietary business information. In connection with this Stipulation and Protective Order, Confidential Information shall constitute one of two categories of information or materials, as follows:

- a. “Confidential Material” shall be documents, information or materials the release of which would harm one of the Parties, including but not limited to, medical records of Knutson, non-public financial or business records, personnel records of non-parties, internal personnel policies and procedures of Fidelity and any affiliate entity, and other information which is private in nature and may have the effect, if not deemed to be confidential, of embarrassing, humiliating or otherwise invading the privacy of a Party, and could potentially cause significant public and private harm, humiliation and exposure to the Parties. Such information or materials may only be so designated if they are not otherwise publicly available.
- b. “Confidential – Attorneys’ Eyes Only” shall be information or materials which relates to highly sensitive financial, personnel and proprietary information for which any unprotected disclosure would harm the commercial or business interests of the designating Party. Such information or materials may only be so designated if they are not otherwise publicly available.

3. Designation of “Confidential Information.” Where any kind of Confidential Information is produced, provided or otherwise disclosed by a Party or a non-party in response to any discovery request or subpoena, including by means of entry onto land or premises or by

inspection of books, records, documents, or tangible things, such Confidential Information will be designated in the following manner:

- a. By imprinting the words “Confidential” or “Confidential – Attorneys’ Eyes Only,” as appropriate, on at least the first page or cover of any document produced;
- b. By imprinting the words “Confidential” or “Confidential – Attorneys’ Eyes Only,” as appropriate, next to or above any response to a discovery request; and
- c. With respect to transcribed testimony, either during the deposition on the record, or by giving written notice to opposing counsel sufficient to designate such portions as “Confidential” or “Confidential – Attorneys’ Eyes Only,” as appropriate, no later than ten (10) calendar days after receipt of the transcribed testimony.

During a deposition, the deponent or his counsel, or any other counsel of record present at the deposition, may give notice on the record that testimony about to be given is deemed “Confidential” or “Confidential – Attorneys’ Eyes Only,” as appropriate. If during the course of a deposition, a document or other material that has previously been designated “Confidential” or “Confidential – Attorneys’ Eyes Only” is used, then that particular portion of the deposition shall be deemed to be subject to the same level of protection accorded to the designated document without further need of any written designation of the deposition transcript by the designating party.

4. Restrictions on Confidential Information. All Confidential Information provided by a Party or a non-party in response to a discovery request or as transcribed testimony shall be subject to the following restrictions:

- a. “Confidential Material”:
 - i. “Confidential Material” shall be used only for the purpose of this litigation and not for any business or other purpose whatsoever.
 - ii. “Confidential Material” shall not be communicated or disclosed by any Party’s counsel or a Party in any manner, either directly or indirectly, to anyone except for purposes of this litigation.
 - iii. “Confidential Material” may only be disclosed or communicated to the following persons:

- (a) The Parties' outside counsel of record in this action and any regular or temporary employees of such counsel to whom it is necessary that the information or material be shown for purposes of this litigation;
- (b) The Parties' in-house counsel;
- (c) Graphics or design services firms retained by counsel for a Party for purposes of preparing demonstrative or other exhibits for deposition, trial or other proceedings;
- (d) Independent document reproduction services or document or video recording and retrieval services;
- (e) Non-technical jury or trial consulting services retained by counsel for a Party;
- (f) Expert witnesses retained or consulted by the Parties in connection with this litigation; and
- (g) The finder of fact or concluder of law.

iv. Undertaking: Confidential Materials may be disclosed only to the persons listed in Paragraph 4.a.iii, subparagraphs (c), (d), (e) and (f) only after such person(s) have executed a declaration in the form attached as Exhibit A.

b. "Confidential – Attorneys' Eyes Only" Material:

- i. "Confidential – Attorneys' Eyes Only Material" shall be used only for the purpose of this litigation and may not be used for any other purpose outside the reasonable conduct of this case.
- ii. The receiving Party's counsel shall ensure that the information is disclosed or communicated only to persons as designated above in Paragraph 4.a.iii, subparagraphs (a) and (b). "Confidential – Attorneys' Eyes Only" may be disclosed to those persons listed in Paragraph 4.a.iii, subparagraph (f) only after such person(s) have executed a declaration in the form attached as Exhibit B.

5. Use of Confidential Materials in Court Proceedings. In the event any material designated "Confidential Material" or "Confidential – Attorneys' Eyes Only" is used in any court filing or legal proceeding, including, but not limited to, its use at trial, it shall not lose its

confidential status as between the Parties through such use. Any memorandum, brief, or other pleading that contains Confidential Information in the body of the document shall be prominently labeled on the applicable pages with the following legend: “Contains Confidential Information Subject To Protective Order.”

6. Continuing Duty. The termination of this action shall not relieve counsel, the Parties, or other persons obligated hereunder from their responsibility to maintain the confidentiality of Confidential Information pursuant to this Protective Order, and the Court shall retain continuing jurisdiction to enforce the terms of this Protective Order. The Parties agree that in no event shall the obligations of this Protective Order continue beyond two years from the final disposition of this matter, by order, settlement, or otherwise.

7. Protective Order Not Admission. By agreeing to the entry of this Protective Order, the Parties adopt no position as to the authenticity or admissibility of documents produced subject to it. Furthermore, by producing or receiving information or material designated “Confidential Material” or “Confidential – Attorneys’ Eyes Only” or by otherwise complying with the terms of this Protective Order, such conduct shall not be construed as an admission as to the relevance, authenticity, foundation or admissibility of any document, material, transcript or other information.

8. Obligations After Final Disposition. The provisions of this Protective Order shall, absent written permission of the producing Party, or further order of the Court continue to be binding throughout and after the conclusion of this action, including any appeals or remands. Within sixty (60) days after receiving notice of the entry of an order, judgment or decree finally disposing of this action, including any appeals therefrom, all persons having received Confidential Information shall return such materials and all copies thereof (including summaries

and excerpts) to counsel for the producing Party or shall certify destruction thereof. The outside counsel for each Party shall be entitled to retain court papers, deposition transcripts, and attorney work product that contains, reflects or summarizes Confidential Information, provided that such counsel, and employees of such counsel, shall not disclose any such Confidential Information to any person or entity except pursuant to a written agreement with the producing Party. All materials returned to the Parties or their counsel by the Court likewise shall be disposed of in accordance with this Paragraph.

9. No Bar to Seeking Further Relief. Nothing in this Protective Order shall preclude any Party from filing a motion seeking further or different protection from the Court or from filing a motion with respect to the manner in which Confidential Information shall be treated at trial.

10. Treatment of Confidential Information at Trial. In the event any Confidential Information is to be used in any court proceeding or any appeal therefrom, counsel for the Parties shall confer on such procedures as are necessary to protect the confidentiality of any documents, information, and transcripts used in the course of any such proceeding, and shall move the Court to incorporate such procedures.

11. Examination of Witnesses Regarding “Confidential Information.” Any person may be examined as a witness at trial or during a deposition concerning any information or material that has been designated “Confidential Information” which that person had lawfully received or authored prior to and apart from this action. During such examination, any such witness may be shown information or material designated “Confidential Information” which appears on its face or from other documents or testimony to have been received or authored by that witness. Whenever a person appears from the face of a document that has been designated

“Confidential Information” to have been the author or lawful recipient of that document, such person may be shown, but not permitted to retain custody of, that specific document shown to them despite the restrictions on access set out in Paragraph 4 of this Protective Order.

12. Inadvertent Production of Undesignated/Misdesignated Confidential Information.

If a Party inadvertently produces Confidential Information without marking it as such, or with a designation that is insufficient for the level of confidentiality that should be attached to the material, it may be disclosed to others until the receiving Party becomes aware of the error, **unless** it appears from the face of the material that it contains nonpublic, confidential, proprietary, commercially sensitive, or trade secret information of the producing Party. As soon as the receiving Party becomes aware of the inadvertent production, the information must be treated as if it had been timely and correctly designated under this Protective Order, and the receiving Party must endeavor in good faith to obtain all copies of the document which it distributed or disclosed to persons not authorized to have access to such information, as well as any copies made by such persons.

13. Inadvertent Production of Privileged Materials. If a Party inadvertently produces a document that it later discovers to be a privileged document, the production of that document shall not be deemed to constitute a waiver of any applicable privileges. In such circumstances, if the receiving Party discovers such inadvertent disclosure, the receiving Party must immediately notify the producing Party and return or confirm destruction of the privileged materials. Within five (5) business days of receiving such notification, the receiving Party shall return or confirm destruction of all such materials, including any summaries thereof. Such return or confirmation of destruction shall not preclude the receiving Party from seeking to compel production of the materials for reasons other than its inadvertent production.