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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

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United States of America for the use and benefit  
of ARMADA CONCRETE, LLC, a Nevada  
limited liability company,

Plaintiff,

vs.

JAYNES CORPORATION, *et al.*,

Defendants.

2:14-cv-02176-GMN-VCF

**ORDER**

Before the court is the parties' proposed Stipulated Protective Order regarding Disclosure of Confidential Information (#28<sup>1</sup>), which the court approves with the exception of Paragraph 12. This order reminds counsel that there is a presumption of public access to judicial files and records.

In the event that counsel files or lodges with the Court any Confidential Information, all documents attaching, quoting from, or otherwise revealing the content of Confidential Information shall be filed under seal in accordance with Local Rule 10-5 [and the Ninth Circuit decision in *Kamakana v. City and County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172 (9th Cir. 2006)], or as otherwise required by the Court.

A party seeking to file a confidential document or utilize a confidential document at trial must comply with the Ninth Circuit's directives in *Kamakana*:

Unless a particular court record is one "traditionally kept secret," a "strong presumption in favor of access" is the starting point. ... A party seeking to seal a judicial record then bears the burden of overcoming this strong presumption by meeting the "compelling reasons" standard. ... that is, the party must "articulate[ ] compelling reasons supported by specific factual findings," that outweigh the general history of access and the public policies favoring disclosure. ¶ In general, "compelling reasons" sufficient to outweigh the public's interest in disclosure and justify sealing court records exist when such "court files might have become a vehicle for improper purposes," such as the use of records to gratify private

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<sup>1</sup> Parenthetical citations refer to the court's docket.

1 spite, promote public scandal, circulate libelous statements, or release trade secrets. ... The  
2 mere fact that the production of records may lead to a litigant's embarrassment,  
3 incrimination, or exposure to further litigation will not, without more, compel the court to  
4 seal its records.

5 *Id.* at 1178-79 (citations omitted).

6 To justify the sealing of discovery materials attached to non-dispositive motions, a particularized  
7 showing of good cause is required. *Id.* at 1180. To justify the sealing of discovery materials attached to  
8 dispositive motions or used at trial, however, a higher threshold is required: a particularized showing that  
9 compelling reasons support secrecy. *Id.* "A 'good cause' showing will not, without more, satisfy a  
10 'compelling reasons' test." *Id.* When private discovery materials are attached to a dispositive motion (or  
11 response or reply) or used at trial, such materials become a part of a judicial record, and as such "are public  
12 documents almost by definition, and the public is entitled to access by default." *Id.*

13 ACCORDINGLY, and for good cause shown,

14 IT IS ORDERED that:

15 1. The parties' Stipulated Protective Order regarding Disclosure of Confidential Information  
16 (#28), which the court approves with the exception of Paragraph 12, as modified and signed by the court,  
17 is GRANTED.

18 2. The parties must comply with the requirements of Local Rule 10-5(b) and the Ninth  
19 Circuit's decision in *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d 1172, with respect to any documents filed under seal or used at  
20 trial.

21 DATED this 19th day of August, 2015.

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23 CAM FERENBACH  
24 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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Leon F. Mead II, Esq.  
Nevada Bar No. 5719  
Sarah A. Mead, Esq.  
Nevada Bar No. 13725  
SNELL & WILMER L.L.P.  
3883 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 1100  
Las Vegas, NV 89169  
Telephone: (702) 784-5200  
Facsimile: (702) 784-5252  
[lmead@swlaw.com](mailto:lmead@swlaw.com)  
[smead@swlaw.com](mailto:smead@swlaw.com)

*Attorneys for Jaynes Corporation and Western Surety Company*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

United States of America for the use and  
benefit of ARMADA CONCRETE, LLC, a  
Nevada limited liability company,

Use Plaintiff,

v.

JAYNES CORPORATION, a New Mexico  
corporation; and WESTERN SURETY  
COMPANY, a South Dakota corporation and  
surety authorized to do business in Nevada,  
Payment Bond No. 929532918,

Defendants.

JAYNES CORPORATION, a New Mexico  
corporation,

Third-Party Plaintiff,

v.

LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE  
COMPANY, a Massachusetts insurance  
company and surety authorized to do  
business in Nevada, Payment Bond No.  
017146423,

Third-Party Defendant.

CASE NO. 2:14-cv-02176-GMN-VCF

~~PROPOSED~~ STIPULATED  
PROTECTIVE ORDER RE  
DISCLOSURE OF CONFIDENTIAL  
INFORMATION

Defendant/Third-Party Plaintiff, Jaynes Corporation, Inc. (“Jaynes”) and Defendant  
Western Surety Company (“Western”), by and through their counsel, Snell & Wilmer, L.L.P., and

1 Plaintiff United States for the Use and Benefit on behalf of Armada Concrete, LLC. (“Armada”)  
2 by and through their counsel, Law Offices of Gordon & Rees LLP; and Third-Party Defendant  
3 Liberty Mutual Insurance Company (“Liberty Mutual”), by and through their counsel, Gordon &  
4 Rees LLP (collectively the “Parties”) will be required under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, or  
5 pursuant to written discovery requests, to produce documents and/or information that contain  
6 proprietary, sensitive, and confidential national security information. Dissemination of this  
7 information to the public poses a national security threat to U.S. military operations and national  
8 security. Indeed, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulations expressly prohibits disclosure of  
9 documents in this matter without obtaining written approval from the U.S. Army Corps of  
10 Engineers. (Prime Contract, Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement (“FARS”) §  
11 252.204-7000.) Additionally, the Subcontract Agreement between Jaynes and Armada states that  
12 “[t]o the extent the Prime Contract provides for the confidentiality of any of the Owner’s  
13 proprietary or otherwise confidential information disclosed in connection with the performance of  
14 this Agreement, the Subcontractor is equally bound by the Owner’s confidentiality requirements.”  
15 (Subcontract Agreement § 3.29.)

16 Prohibiting all parties from disclosing confidential documents and information produced  
17 in this litigation to any individual or entity outside of this litigation, or from otherwise using  
18 documents produced outside of this litigation is necessary and appropriate in this matter, to  
19 preserve the confidentiality of military documents and information, and minimize any threat to  
20 national security. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c); *Phillips v. General Motors Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206 (9th  
21 Cir. 2002). Indeed, “[t]he unique character of the discovery process requires that the trial court  
22 have substantial latitude to fashion protective orders.” *Phillips v. General Motors Corp.*, 307  
23 F.3d 1206, 1212 (9th Cir. 2002) (citing *Seattle Times Co. v. Rhinehart*, 467 U.S. 20, 36 (1984).)

24 The Court finds that there is good cause to enter this protective order, as the threat to  
25 national security represents a specific harm that could result if the information is not protected.  
26 *Phillips v. General Motors Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1210-11 (9th Cir. 2002). Moreover the  
27 balancing of protecting both public and private interests weighs in favor of this Order. *Phillips v.*  
28 *General Motors Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1210-11 (9th Cir. 2002).

1           **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that the following terms and procedures shall govern the  
2 production and non-disclosure of Confidential Information, as defined herein, for the above-  
3 captioned litigation:

4           1.     **Protective Order.** Any discovery response, information, document or thing  
5 produced, and/or all deposition testimony given in connection with this litigation that contains  
6 sensitive information may be designated as Confidential Information.

7           2.     Confidential Information entitled to confidential treatment will include all  
8 documents and information the Parties deem confidential including: (a) all project paper, tapes,  
9 documents, designs, drawings, plans, email correspondence, other correspondence, disks,  
10 diskettes, emails and other electronic data, and other tangible things produced by or obtained  
11 from any person in connection with this litigation; (b) Rule 26 disclosures, answers to document  
12 requests, interrogatories, and requests for admission; (c) transcripts of depositions, in whole or in  
13 part, and exhibits thereto; and (d) all copies, extracts, and complete or partial summaries or charts  
14 or notes prepared or derived from such papers, documents or things. The handling of such  
15 information shall be made in accordance with the terms of this Order.

16           3.     A discovery response, information, document or thing produced, and/or all  
17 deposition testimony may be designated as Confidential Information by one of the following  
18 methods:

19           a.     In the case of documents or other materials (apart from depositions or other  
20 pretrial testimony): by affixing the legend “Confidential” to each page containing any  
21 Confidential Information, except that in the case of multi-page documents bound together by  
22 staple or other permanent binding, the word(s) “Confidential” need only be stamped on the first  
23 page of the document in order for the entire document to be treated as Confidential; and,

24           b.     In the case of depositions, including exhibits thereto, or other pretrial  
25 testimony: (i) by a statement on the record, by any counsel or the deponent, at the time of such  
26 disclosure; or (ii) by written notice from any Party’s counsel or the deponent or his/her counsel,  
27 within ten business days after receiving a copy of the transcript thereof, designating all or some of  
28 the transcript and/or documents referred to therein as Confidential. Such written notice must be

1 sent to counsel for all Parties, the deponent and counsel for the deponent. Only those portions of  
2 the transcripts so designated as “Confidential” must be treated as Confidential. The Parties may  
3 modify this procedure for any particular deposition, by a writing signed by counsel for all Parties  
4 and by the deponent or counsel for the deponent, without further order from the Court.

5 4. The designation “Confidential” shall apply to materials and information that may  
6 be disclosed to the Parties and others identified in this Order for the purposes of the litigation, but  
7 which is intended to be protected against disclosure to third parties. Absent a specific order by  
8 the Court to the contrary, all documents and information disclosed shall be used by the Parties  
9 solely in connection with this litigation, and not for any business, competitive, other litigation or  
10 governmental purpose or function, and such information shall not be disclosed to anyone except  
11 as expressly provided herein.

12 5. Any Party may, at any time, request or contest in writing that any Confidential  
13 Information be released from the requirements of this Order. A Party who makes such a  
14 contention shall be referred to in this Order as the “Requesting Party.” Upon written contention,  
15 the Party claiming that information is “Confidential” shall meet and confer with the Requesting  
16 Party within ten (10) days of receipt of a written request therefor. If an agreement cannot be  
17 reached by negotiation, and the Court has not provided for a different procedure to handle such  
18 disputes, then the Requesting Party may make an application for a ruling from the Court on the  
19 continued application of the “Confidential” designation of such information or document. The  
20 Requesting Party shall submit the contested Confidential Information to the Court for in camera  
21 inspection, and the terms of this Stipulation and Protective Order shall continue to apply to such  
22 Confidential Information until the Court rules on the application.

23 6. Confidential Information and information derived from Confidential Information,  
24 including without limitation any testimony about an exhibit designated as Confidential, shall not  
25 be disclosed except as set forth herein. All Confidential Information produced and information  
26 related thereto disclosed by any Party shall be used solely for this litigation and may not be used  
27 for any other purpose.

28 7. Confidential Information may only be disclosed to the following persons:

- 1           a.     any Party and counsel of record for any Party to this action;
- 2           b.     paralegal, stenographic, clerical and secretarial personnel currently  
3 employed by a Party to the case, (including but not limited to photocopy service personnel and  
4 document management vendors, such as coders and data-entry personnel, retained by outside  
5 counsel);
- 6           c.     stenographic, video or audio court reporters engaged to record depositions  
7 in this litigation, and certified interpreters and/or translators for those depositions, if any;
- 8           d.     non-party expert(s) or consultant(s) and their secretarial, technical and  
9 clerical employees (including but not limited to photocopy service personnel and document  
10 management vendors, such as coders and data-entry personnel, retained by outside counsel) who  
11 actively assist in the preparation of this action;
- 12          e.     any person identified on the face of any such Confidential Information as  
13 an author or recipient thereof;
- 14          f.     any person who is determined to have been an author and/or previous  
15 recipient of the Confidential Information, but who is not identified on the face thereof, provided  
16 there is prior testimony of actual authorship or receipt of the Confidential Information by such  
17 person prior to such person being shown any Confidential Information;
- 18          g.     any non-party engaged by the Parties or appointed by the Court for  
19 purposes of acting as a Discovery Referee, Special Master, and/or neutral arbitrator or mediator in  
20 any alternative dispute resolution procedures in which the Parties may participate; and
- 21          h.     any other person by written agreement among all Parties' counsel, or by  
22 order of the Court;
- 23        8.     Each individual identified in paragraphs 7 (a) - (h) above to whom Confidential  
24 Information is furnished, shown, or disclosed shall, prior to the time he or she receives access to  
25 such materials, be provided by counsel furnishing him or her such material a copy of this Order.  
26 Counsel disclosing Confidential Information shall advise said persons of the provisions of this  
27 Order and secure adequate assurance of confidentiality and agreement from that person or entity:  
28 (1) to be bound by the terms hereof, (2) to maintain the received Confidential Materials in

1 confidence, and (3) not to disclose the received Confidential Materials to anyone other than in  
2 accordance with the terms of this Order.

3 9. The foregoing is without prejudice to the right of any Party to this Order to:  
4 a. seek to modify or obtain relief from any aspect of this Order; or  
5 b. object to the use, relevance, or admissibility at trial or otherwise of any  
6 material, whether or not designated in whole or in part as Confidential Information governed by  
7 this Protective Order.

8 10. Nothing in this Order shall prohibit a Party from using Confidential Materials for  
9 deposition preparation, use during a deposition, or from marking any Confidential Materials as an  
10 exhibit to a deposition and examining the deponent thereon. Likewise, nothing in this Order shall  
11 prohibit a Party from using Confidential Materials for examination of a witness at trial, or from  
12 marking any Confidential Materials as an exhibit during trial and examining a trial witness  
13 thereon.

14 11. If Confidential Information is disclosed at a deposition, only the stenographic,  
15 video or audio reporter and those persons who are authorized by the terms of this Order to receive  
16 such material may be present. The portions of the transcripts of all testimony designated as  
17 Confidential Information shall be labeled with the appropriate designation by the reporter. If any  
18 document or information designated as Confidential Information pursuant to this Order is used  
19 during the course of a deposition, that portion of the deposition record reflecting such material  
20 shall be labeled with the appropriate "Confidential" designation.

21 ~~12. **Procedure for Request to Seal.** Any filing made with the Clerk of the Court, as  
22 such filing may be required or permitted by the local rules of this Court, which contains or has  
23 attached to it Confidential Information, shall be submitted to this Court for an *in camera* review  
24 and a case-by-case determination as to whether the Confidential Information submitted shall be  
25 sealed. For good cause shown, the Court may order that such Confidential Information shall be  
26 sealed.~~

27 13. In the event of a hearing or trial in this matter at which any Party intends to present  
28 information or materials designated hereunder as Confidential, counsel for the Parties will meet



1 and confer to determine what safeguards are necessary to protect against the disclosure of the  
2 designated information or materials, and shall attempt to determine the least intrusive and  
3 burdensome means of protecting such materials during the proceeding. Counsel for the Parties  
4 shall confer on appropriate procedures for protecting the confidentiality of any documents,  
5 information and transcripts used in the course of any court proceedings, and shall incorporate  
6 such procedures into the pre-trial order. For trial, the Party seeking to use information designated  
7 Confidential without redacting the Confidential portion of the information, shall, via written  
8 motion in limine filed and served pursuant to the Court's trial scheduling order, submit all such  
9 information (document, transcript, interrogatory answer, etc.) to the trial judge under seal for in  
10 camera review, and a decision on whether such information can be used at trial, and if so, what  
11 limitations, if any, shall apply.

12 14. This Order shall survive the termination of this action and shall continue in full  
13 force and effect thereafter. Within thirty (30) calendar days after the termination of this action and  
14 the expiration of any and all rights of appeal or further appeal or the expiration of time to seek  
15 leave to appeal, all persons or entities that have received Confidential Materials shall return all  
16 such Confidential Materials to counsel for the designated Party. As an alternative to returning all  
17 or part of such Confidential Materials, persons or entities may certify in writing for the producing  
18 Party that they have destroyed all unreturned Confidential Materials. Where a Party has provided  
19 Confidential Materials to a retained expert or consultant or any other person or entity, it shall be  
20 the responsibility of that Party to obtain the return or destruction of the Confidential Materials  
21 from such expert or consultant. This paragraph does not apply to the copies of Confidential  
22 Materials that have been submitted to and are in the possession of the Court. This Order shall not  
23 preclude the use or disclosure of any Confidential Materials during the trial of this action, subject  
24 to the right of any Party to seek an Order governing use of the Confidential Materials at trial.

25 15. Within fifteen (15) days of the close of this action, whether by judgment, order,  
26 settlement or other means, the Parties must return all information, and copies thereof, in their  
27 possession to the Party that served the Confidential Information.  
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1           16. If at any time any Confidential Information protected by this Order or information  
2 produced in this litigation is subpoenaed from the receiving party by any court, administrative or  
3 legislative body, or is requested, via formal discovery request or otherwise, by any other person  
4 or entity purporting to have authority to require the production of such information, the party to  
5 whom the subpoena or other request is directed shall, within three (3) business days of receipt,  
6 give the other party hereto notice of said request. The party receiving the discovery request or  
7 subpoena shall in the interim take all necessary steps to protect the potentially Confidential  
8 Information and all information so designated in this case as if it were its own confidential  
9 information. The party receiving notice of a pending discovery request, subpoena, or other  
10 inquiry, shall have three (3) business days to, in writing, advise the party from whom the  
11 discovery was requested of its intent to protect the confidentiality of the information sought, or of  
12 its decision to allow it to be disclosed. The party objecting to the disclosure of the Confidential  
13 Information shall take all steps it deems necessary at its own expense, including incurring and  
14 paying its own attorney's fees. It is acknowledged and agreed that any violation or threatened  
15 violation of this provision by any Party will cause immediate and irreparable harm entitling the  
16 other party to obtain injunctive relief, including a temporary restraining order without notice  
17 pending a hearing on an application for preliminary injunction in addition to all other legal  
18 remedies available.


19           17. The terms of this Order shall be effective and enforceable as between the Parties  
20 immediately upon its execution by counsel for such parties.

21           18. All persons subject to the terms of this Order agree that this Court shall retain  
22 jurisdiction over them for the purpose of enforcing this Order.

23           19. This Order may only be amended or modified by written agreement of the parties  
24 hereto and approved by this Court, or by order of this Court.

25           **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

26  
27 Dated: August 19, 2015

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U.S. District Court Judge  
Magistrate