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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

Mark Hunt,
Plaintiff

v.

Zuffa, LLC, et al.,
Defendants

Case No.: 2:17-cv-00085-JAD-VCF

**Order Granting Zuffa's Motions for
Summary Judgment and to Seal**

[ECF Nos. 154, 155, 156]

Plaintiff Mark Hunt filed this lawsuit against Zuffa, LLC dba Ultimate Fighting Championship (UFC), its president Dana White, and mixed martial arts (MMA) fighter Brock Lesnar, alleging that UFC manipulated its own drug-testing requirements to allow select fighters to use performance-enhancing drugs. Hunt, who professes to be a drug-free fighter, claims that he lost at least two bouts against drug-enhanced competitors, including Lesnar, damaging his brand as an MMA fighter, stunting several of his related income streams, and physically injuring him.

Motions to dismiss have whittled Hunt's case down to a single cause of action against UFC for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.¹ UFC now moves for summary judgment on that claim and to seal certain exhibits to its motion.² Because Hunt's contract with UFC precludes the consequential damages that Hunt seeks with his breach-of-implied-covenant claim and he has shown no genuine issue of fact as to that essential element, I grant UFC's motion for summary judgment. I also grant UFC's motion to seal because compelling reasons exist to seal the information.

¹ ECF Nos. 63, 65, 152.

² ECF Nos. 154 (redacted motion for summary judgment), 155 (sealed motion for summary judgment), 156 (motion to seal).

1 **Discussion³**

2 **I. Motion for summary judgment [ECF Nos. 154, 155]**

3 **A. Standard**

4 Summary judgment is appropriate when the pleadings and admissible evidence “show
5 there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the movant is entitled to judgment as a
6 matter of law.”⁴ “The plain language of Rule 56(c) mandates the entry of summary judgment,
7 after adequate time for discovery and upon motion, against a party who fails to make a showing
8 sufficient to establish the existence of an element essential to that party’s case, and on which that
9 party will bear the burden of proof at trial.”⁵ When that happens, “there can be ‘no genuine issue
10 as to any material fact,’ since a complete failure of proof concerning an essential element of the
11 nonmoving party’s case necessarily renders all other facts immaterial.”⁶ In evaluating a motion
12 for summary judgment, the court views all facts and draws all inferences in the light most
13 favorable to the nonmoving party.⁷ If reasonable minds could differ on material facts, summary
14 judgment is inappropriate because its purpose is to avoid unnecessary trials when the facts are
15 undisputed, and the case must then proceed to the trier of fact.⁸

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19 ³ The parties are familiar with the facts of this case and I will not repeat them in detail here. I
20 incorporate herein the facts detailed in my most recent dismissal order. See ECF No. 152.

21 ⁴ See *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 330 (1986) (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)).

22 ⁵ *Id.* at 322.

⁶ *Id.* at 322–23.

⁷ *Kaiser Cement Corp. v. Fishbach & Moore, Inc.*, 793 F.2d 1100, 1103 (9th Cir. 1986).

23 ⁸ *Warren v. City of Carlsbad*, 58 F.3d 439, 441 (9th Cir. 1995); see also *Nw. Motorcycle Ass’n v. U.S. Dep’t of Agric.*, 18 F.3d 1468, 1471 (9th Cir. 1994).

1 **B. Damages**

2 UFC argues that Hunt cannot demonstrate the existence of any recoverable damages
3 because consequential damages are barred under UFC’s Promotional and Ancillary Rights
4 Agreement (PARA) with Hunt.⁹ Hunt responds that there is a genuine dispute of fact as to
5 whether UFC’s removal of Hunt from a November 19, 2017, bout breached the implied
6 covenant.¹⁰ And he claims that he suffered damages in the form of wasted training-camp
7 expenses and delayed payment for his fourth fight under the PARA.¹¹ UFC replies that the
8 training-camp expenses are non-recoverable consequential damages and that Hunt provides no
9 evidence of damages from delayed payment for the fourth bout.¹²

10 “The party seeking damages has the burden of proving the fact that he was damaged and
11 the amount thereof.”¹³ “Generally, the remedy for a breach of the implied covenants of good
12 faith and fair dealing is limited to contractual remedies.”¹⁴ These include consequential
13 damages, which “should be such as may fairly and reasonably be considered as arising naturally,

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17 ⁹ ECF No. 155 at 5.

18 ¹⁰ ECF No. 159 at 3–5. As a preliminary matter, Local Rule 56-1 requires a party opposing
19 summary judgment to include “a concise statement setting forth each fact material to the
20 disposition of the motion that the party claims is or is not genuinely in issue, citing the particular
portions of any pleading, affidavit, deposition, interrogatory, answer, admission, or other
evidence on which the party relies.” D. Nev. L. R. 56-1. Although Hunt fails to include such a
statement in his opposition, I decide the motion on its merits because UFC is entitled to
judgment as a matter of law.

21 ¹¹ *Id.*

22 ¹² ECF No. 168 at 5–8.

23 ¹³ *Gibellini v. Klindt*, 885 P.2d 540, 543 (Nev. 1994).

¹⁴ *Shaw v. CitiMortgage, Inc.*, 201 F. Supp. 3d 1222, 1251 (D. Nev. 2016) (citing *Mundy v. Household Fin. Corp.*, 885 F.2d 542, 544 (9th Cir. 1989)).

1 or were reasonably contemplated by both parties at the time they made the contract.”¹⁵ Nevada
2 Revised Statutes § 104.2719(3) provides, however, that “consequential damages may be limited
3 or excluded unless the limitation or exclusion is unconscionable.”¹⁶

4 UFC shows an absence of evidence of damages from the breach of the implied covenant
5 by pointing to the PARA, which provided fixed compensation for a certain number of bouts and
6 bars consequential damages,¹⁷ satisfying its initial burden on summary judgment.¹⁸ Hunt
7 responds that his removal from the November 19, 2017, bout caused him damages in the form of
8 training-camp expenses and delayed payment for his fourth fight under the PARA. Hunt offers
9 no evidence of damages resulting from the delayed payment. As for training-camp expenses,
10 Hunt declares that they are “customary, reasonable and foreseeable in the industry of
11 professional mixed martial arts.”¹⁹ Because the training-camp expenses were thus reasonably
12 foreseeably when Hunt and UFC entered into the PARA, they constitute consequential damages
13 and are expressly barred under the PARA. Hunt has thus failed to show to a genuine dispute of
14 fact as to damages.

15 Hunt also argues that the provision barring consequential damages is unconscionable, but
16 he offers no analysis to support it. In any event, Nevada law specifically permits such
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19 ¹⁵ *Century Sur. Co. v. Andrew*, 432 P.3d 180, 183 (Nev. 2018) (defining contract damages)
(quotation omitted).

20 ¹⁶ Nev. Rev. Stat. § 104.2719(3).

21 ¹⁷ ECF No. 155-2 at 6–7, 12. I dismissed Hunt’s breach-of-contract claim because the PARA
bars recovery for consequential damages. ECF No. 152 at 22–23.

22 ¹⁸ *Devereaux v. Abbey*, 263 F.3d 1070, 1076 (9th Cir. 2001) (en banc) (“When the nonmoving
23 party has the burden of proof at trial, the moving party need only point out that there is an
absence of evidence to support the nonmoving party’s case.” (quotation omitted)).

¹⁹ ECF No. 159-1 at ¶ 3.

1 provisions,²⁰ and the Supreme Court of Nevada has upheld a provision limiting recovery of any
2 damages, suggesting that the provision at issue here is not unconscionable.²¹ Hunt also argues
3 that the training-camp expenses are compensatory because they are necessary to make him
4 whole.²² But the contract specifically bars consequential damages, so any remedy to put Hunt in
5 the position he would have occupied but for UFC’s breach must exclude consequential damages.
6 Because Hunt’s breach-of-implied-covenant claim fails as a matter of law, I grant UFC’s motion
7 for summary judgment on this sole remaining claim and close this case.

8 **II. Motion to seal [ECF No. 156]**

9 UFC moves to seal its exhibits in support of summary judgment, which consist of
10 commercial agreements containing, among other things, the amounts that UFC paid Hunt for
11 participating in its fights.²³ UFC also moves to redact a portion of its motion for summary
12 judgment that refers to the agreements.²⁴ Hunt does not oppose the motion.

13 “The public has a ‘general right to inspect and copy public records and documents
14 including judicial records and documents.’”²⁵ “Although the common law right of access is not
15 absolute, ‘[courts] start with a strong presumption in favor of access to court records.’”²⁶ “A
16 party seeking to seal judicial records can overcome the strong presumption of access by

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²⁰ Nev. Rev. Stat. § 104.2719(3).

19 ²¹ See *Miller v. A & R Joint Venture*, 636 P.2d 277, 277–78 (Nev. 1981).

20 ²² ECF No. 159 at 4.

21 ²³ ECF No. 156.

22 ²⁴ *Id.*

23 ²⁵ *In re Midland Nat. Life Ins. Co. Annuity Sales Practices Litig.*, 686 F.3d 1115, 1119 (9th Cir. 2012) (quoting *Nixon v. Warner Commc’ns., Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 597 (1978)).

24 ²⁶ *Id.* at 1119 (quoting *Foltz v. St. Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d 1122, 1135 (9th Cir. 2003)).

1 providing ‘sufficiently compelling reasons’ that override the public policies favoring
2 disclosure.’²⁷ “When ruling on a motion to seal court records, the district court must balance the
3 competing interests of the public and the party seeking to seal judicial records.”²⁸ “To seal the
4 records, the district court must articulate a factual basis for each compelling reason to seal[,]
5 [which] must continue to exist to keep judicial records sealed.”²⁹

6 Having reviewed the sealed motion and exhibits in camera, I conclude that there are
7 compelling reasons to seal these dispositive-motion exhibits in their entirety and redact the
8 portion of the motion referencing information contained in the exhibits. The exhibits and the
9 redacted portion of the motion contain confidential business information. Public disclosure of
10 the information contained in these exhibits could potentially damage the parties, and I find that
11 compelling reasons exist to seal this information. I also note Magistrate Judge Carl Hoffman’s
12 order sealing several of the same exhibits under the compelling-reasons standard when they were
13 submitted in support of UFC’s motion to dismiss.³⁰ Accordingly, I grant UFC’s motion to seal.³¹

14 **Conclusion**

15 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that Zuffa, LLC’s motion to seal [ECF No. 156] is
16 **GRANTED**. The Clerk of Court is directed to maintain ECF No. 155 under seal.

17 And with good cause appearing and no reason to delay, **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED**

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21 ²⁷ *Id.* (quoting *Foltz*, 331 F.3d at 1135).

22 ²⁸ *Id.* (citing *Kamakana v. City & Cnty. of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1179 (9th Cir. 2006)).

23 ²⁹ *Id.* (citing *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179; *Foltz*, 331 F.3d at 1136).

³⁰ ECF No. 140.

³¹ ECF No. 156.

1 that Zuffa, LLC's motion for summary judgment on Hunt's remaining claim [ECF Nos. 154,
2 155] is GRANTED. The Clerk of Court is directed to ENTER FINAL JUDGMENT in favor
3 of Zuffa, LLC and against Hunt and CLOSE THIS CASE.

4 Dated: November 22, 2019

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6 U.S. District Judge Jennifer A. Dorsey

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