## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA

WP 6 RESTAURANT MANAGEMENT GROUP, LLC,

Plaintiff, v.

JOINT STIPULATED CONFIDENTIALITY

Case No. 2:20-cv-01506-KJD-NJK

ZURICH AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

Defendant.

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED, by and among, Plaintiff, WP 6 RESTAURANT MANAGEMENT GROUP, LLC, and Defendant, Zurich American Insurance Company (collectively, the "Parties"), through their respective undersigned counsel, that the following terms and conditions of this Stipulated Confidentiality and Protective Order (the "Order") shall govern the handling of documents, things, depositions and deposition exhibits, written discovery responses, testimony, portion(s) of any of these things, and any other information produced, given, or exchanged between any party to this case and any other party or non-parties in the above-referenced action (collectively, the "Material"). The Parties agree to avoid waiver of privilege or work product protections through the maximum protections afforded by Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d).

## **Confidential Material**

- 1. Any party required to produce documents or information, or to provide testimony pursuant to a subpoena or Court Order, may designate as "Confidential" and subject to this Order any Material: (a) containing or reflecting trade secrets or proprietary, commercial, financial, technical, competitively sensitive, or other confidential business information or data; (b) containing personal/private information; (c) containing information received in confidence; or (d) which the producing party otherwise believes in good faith to be entitled to protection under Rule 26(c)(1)(G) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (collectively, the "Confidential Material").
- 2. Confidential Material may be used only for purposes of this litigation and shall not be used for any other purpose. Confidential Material shall not be disclosed to anyone other than

- j. To the extent contractually obligated, any insurer or reinsurer, and the parties' outside or in-house auditors as necessary in fulfilling their responsibilities in respect to this matter;
- k. Regulatory authorities if required by such regulatory body; and
- Other persons only after notice to all parties and upon order of the Court, or upon written consent of the Parties.
- 4. Each page of any document subject to this Order shall be stamped or otherwise affixed with the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" in a manner that does not interfere with the legibility of the document to indicate that it is subject to this Order. Any confidential designation which is inadvertently omitted subsequent to the Court's Order may be corrected by written notification to opposing counsel.
- 5. Nothing contained in this Order shall be construed to restrict the use or disclosure of Confidential Material at trial, as exhibits during depositions, or in connection with motions filed with the Court. Further, nothing herein shall be construed to limit any party's ability to object to the admissibility of Confidential Material at trial. The foregoing provision shall not apply to any documents that have already otherwise become publicly available.
- 6. If either party seeks to file any of the Confidential Material with the Court, they shall seek to file such documents under seal pursuant to the Local Rules of this Court.
- 7. If counsel for a party receiving Confidential Material objects to that designation in whole or in part, counsel shall serve on the designating party a written objection describing with particularity the grounds for objection within twenty-one (21) days of receipt of the material designated Confidential Material. Counsel for the designating party shall respond to the objection in writing within twenty-one (21) days, and state with particularity the grounds in support of the designation and how/why it is appropriate for the information at hand. If the designating party does not timely respond to the objection, the objection stands and the challenged designation is deemed void. If a timely written response is made to the objection, counsel shall confer in good faith within ten (10) days by phone in an effort to resolve the dispute. If the dispute cannot be resolved, the

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proponent of the challenged designation shall present the dispute to this Court. The parties may, by written agreement, enlarge the deadlines set forth in this paragraph.

- 8. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the inadvertent disclosure of Confidential Material that should have been designated as such shall not be deemed to waive a party's claim of confidentiality, in whole or in part, as to the material disclosed. Inadvertent disclosures may be rectified by written notification given at any time after disclosure to all parties receiving it, and such notice shall constitute a designation of the material as Confidential Material under this Order.
- 9. If any party or counsel learns, by inadvertence or otherwise, that Confidential Materials have been disclosed to anyone under any circumstance not authorized by this Order, that person must immediately: (1) notify the designating party by phone and email; (2) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Confidential Material; (3) inform the person to whom the unauthorized disclosures were made of all of the terms of this Order; and (4) request that such person abide by the conditions of this Order.
- 10. The following information shall not be considered Confidential Material under this Order: (a) information in the public domain; (b) information that becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a party as a result of a publication not involving a violation of this Order; (c) information already known to a party through proper means prior to disclosure; and (d) information that is or becomes available to a party from a source other than the party asserting confidentiality that obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality.

## Non-Waiver Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d)

- 11. The production of documents, electronically stored information ("ESI") or other Material subject to the attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine or any other privilege or immunity ("Privileged Information"), whether inadvertent or otherwise, does not constitute a waiver of any applicable privilege or protection from discovery in this action or in any other federal or state proceeding.
  - If a receiving party discovers that it is in receipt of a document or ESI that it a. reasonably believes might contain Privileged Information, it shall notify the

- producing party, and identify the document in question, within ten (10) business days of such discovery.
- b. Upon discovery by a producing party (whether by notice from the receiving party, or otherwise) that it did or may have produced Privileged Information, the producing party shall, within ten (10) business days of such discovery, request the return of such Privileged Information by sending a written notification ("Clawback Letter") to the receiving party. The Clawback Letter shall (i) identify the documents or ESI in question by Bates number or otherwise; (ii) identify the basis on which the privileged information should have been withheld from production; and (iii) provide a privilege log entry for each identified document or a cross reference to an existing privilege log entry for such documents. The requirements in this paragraph apply equally to instances in which a producing party discovers during a deposition that it did or may have produced Privileged Information. For purposes of this protocol, "discovery" shall mean "actual notice;" production of Privileged Information alone is insufficient to constitute actual notice.
- c. Upon receipt of a Clawback Letter, the receiving party shall promptly destroy or delete all documents or ESI containing Privileged Information identified in the letter, and all reproductions or summaries thereof regardless of whether the receiving party plans to challenge the claim of privilege. The receiving party shall follow these procedures regardless of whether a document is comprised fully or partially of Privileged Information. The producing party shall, within twenty (20) business days of the date of the Clawback Letter, reproduce any document or ESI that is comprised only partially of Privileged Information with the Privileged Information redacted.
- d. If a receiving party disagrees with a claim of privilege set forth in a Clawback
   Letter, it shall notify the producing party and provide the basis for disputing
   the privilege claim in writing. The producing party must preserve the

information claimed to be privileged or otherwise protected until the claim is resolved. Thereafter, the parties shall meet and confer in a good faith attempt to resolve the dispute.

- e. In the event that the parties do not resolve their dispute, the receiving party may bring a motion for a determination of whether a privilege applies. If such a motion is made, the producing party shall submit to the Court, under seal and for in camera review, a copy of the disputed Privileged Information in connection with its motion papers. This in camera submission to the Court shall not constitute a waiver of any privilege or protection. Any motion to determine whether a privilege applies shall be filed no later than thirty (30) days after the parties meet and confer. All documents and ESI identified in any Clawback Letter shall be included in the privilege logs produced by the parties. The obligations of the parties set forth in this section apply irrespective of the care taken by the producing party to prevent inadvertent disclosure.
- f. Except as expressly set forth herein, nothing in this section, or elsewhere in this stipulation, shall limit the bases on which a receiving party may challenge the assertion of any privilege or protection by the producing party. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, a receiving party may not cite or refer to the contents of a clawed back document to argue it is not privileged.
- g. Nothing herein shall prevent the receiving party from challenging the propriety of the attorney-client privilege or work product privilege or other applicable privilege or immunity designation by submitting a written challenge to the Court, but such a challenge does not relieve a receiving party of its obligation to return or delete materials pursuant to sub-part (c) above, and the receiving party shall not assert as a basis for the challenge the fact or circumstances of the prior production of those materials. If the receiving party

United States Magistrate Judge

## 1 **EXHIBIT A** UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE 2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA 3 WP 6 RESTAURANT MANAGEMENT 4 GROUP, LLC, 5 Plaintiff, Case No. 2:20-cv-01506-KJD-NJK 6 JOINT STIPULATED CONFIDENTIALITY **INSURANCE** ZURICH AMERICAN 7 COMPANY, 8 Defendant. 9 AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND BY STIPULATED CONFIDENTIALITY AND 10 **PROTECTIVE ORDER** 11 The undersigned hereby acknowledges that he/she has read the Stipulated Confidentiality 12 and Protective Order in the above-captioned action and attached to this Order, understands its terms, 13 and agrees to be bound by its terms. The undersigned submits to the jurisdiction of the United States 14 District Court for the District of Nevada for the purpose of proceedings relating to my performance 15 under, compliance with or violation of the Confidentiality and Protective Order. 16 The undersigned understands that the terms of the Stipulated Confidentiality and Protective 17 Order obligate him/her to use materials designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or substantially 18 equivalent language, in accordance with the Stipulated Confidentiality and Protective Order solely 19 for purposes of the above-captioned action. The undersigned shall not disclose any information 20 contained in materials designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" to any other person or entity. 21 The undersigned agrees that at the conclusion of the litigation, he/she will return all 22 confidential information to the party or attorney from whom he/she received it. 23 The undersigned understands that disclosure of information designated "CONFIDENTIAL" 24 in violation of the Confidentiality and Protective Order may constitute contempt of court. 25 26 27 28

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