

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

CHRISTINE SARACENI,

Plaintiff,

v.

19-CV-1152-LJV
DECISION & ORDER

M&T BANK CORPORATION,

Defendant.

INTRODUCTION

On August 27, 2019, the plaintiff, Christine Saraceni, commenced this action under the Employment Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, 29 U.S.C. §§ 1001, *et seq.* Docket Item 1. On January 28, 2020, this Court referred the case to United States Magistrate Judge Jeremiah J. McCarthy for all proceedings under 28 U.S.C. §§ 636(b)(1)(A) and (B). Docket Item 71.

On February 9, 2021, Saraceni moved to quash a subpoena issued by the defendant, M&T Bank Corporation (“M&T”), to Saraceni’s former co-worker, Richard Downs (the “Downs Subpoena”).¹ Docket Item 132. Among other things, the Downs Subpoena requested “[a]ll communications between [Downs] and the attorneys and staff of [the law firm representing Saraceni,] Hagerty & Brady, including . . . any draft affidavits, declarations, or sworn statements prepared by Hagerty & Brady . . . delivered

¹ Saraceni also moved for sanctions. Docket Item 132.

to [Downs] or [Downs’s attorney, William Drexler].” Docket Item 132-2 at 4.

On February 24, 2021, M&T responded and cross-moved for sanctions, Docket Item 139, and on March 3, 2021, Saraceni replied, Docket Item 143.

On March 8, 2021, Judge McCarthy issued a Decision and Order (“D&O”) denying the motion to quash because “the work product privilege ha[d] been waived by disclosure of the information in question to [Downs].”² Docket Item 150 at 2. On March 15, 2021, Saraceni objected to the D&O, Docket Item 154; on March 22, 2021, M&T responded, Docket Item 161; and on March 25, 2021, Saraceni replied, Docket Item 165.

This Court has carefully and thoroughly reviewed the record in this case; the D&O; the objection, response, and reply; and the materials submitted to Judge McCarthy. Based on that review, the Court respectfully vacates the D&O and remands the matter to Judge McCarthy for further proceedings consistent with this decision.

LEGAL PRINCIPLES

I. STANDARD OF REVIEW

Under Rule 72(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, when a party timely objects to a magistrate judge’s decision on a non-dispositive matter, “the district judge in the case must . . . modify or set aside any part of the order that is clearly erroneous or is contrary to law.” *Id.*; *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A). “Matters concerning discovery generally are considered ‘non[-]dispositive’ of the litigation.” *Arista Records, LLC v. Doe*

² Judge McCarthy denied both sanction requests, and neither party objected to that decision. *See* Docket Item 150 at 3.

3, 604 F.3d 110, 116 (2d Cir. 2010) (quoting *Thomas E. Hoar, Inc. v. Sara Lee Corp.*, 900 F.2d 522, 525 (2d Cir. 1990)).

“[A] finding is ‘clearly erroneous’ when although there is evidence to support it, the reviewing court on the entire evidence is left with the definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been committed.” *Anderson v. Bessemer City*, 470 U.S. 564, 573 (1985) (quoting *United States v. U.S. Gypsum Co.*, 333 U.S. 364, 395 (1948)). This standard “does not entitle a reviewing court to reverse . . . simply because it is convinced that it would have decided the case differently.” *Id.* An order is contrary to law “when it fails to apply or misapplies relevant statutes, case law[,] or rules of procedure.” *Catskill Dev., L.L.C. v. Park Place Entrn’t Corp.*, 206 F.R.D. 78, 86 (S.D.N.Y. 2002) (citation omitted).

II. WAIVER OF WORK-PRODUCT PRIVILEGE

The Second Circuit has not defined the requirements for waiver of the work-product privilege by disclosure to a third-party, but courts in this circuit “generally find a waiver of the work[-]product privilege only if the disclosure ‘substantially increases the opportunity for potential adversaries to obtain the information.’” *See Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. v. Allegheny Energy, Inc.*, 229 F.R.D. 441, 445 (S.D.N.Y. 2004). “Implicit in this analysis is the question of whether the third party itself can or should be considered an adversary.” *Id.* at 446.

Accordingly, courts generally have “held that where the disclosing party and the third party share a common interest, there is no waiver of the work product privilege.” *Id.* A disclosing party and third party share a “common interest” when they have a common interest in litigation or legal strategy. *See S.E.C. v. Gupta*, 281 F.R.D.

169, 171 (S.D.N.Y. 2012) (noting that the Second Circuit “cite[d] with approval *In re Sealed Case*, an opinion of the D.C. Circuit, which held that a party waives its work[-]product protection in civil litigation if it discloses the privileged material to anyone without common interests in developing legal theories and analyses of documents” (internal marks omitted)); *Schanfield v. Sojitz Corp. of America*, 258 F.R.D. 211, 215 (S.D.N.Y. 2009) (“[T]he common interest doctrine permits the disclosure of a privileged communication without waiver of the privilege provided the party claiming an exception to waiver demonstrates that the parties communicating: (1) have a common legal, rather than commercial, interest; and (2) the disclosures are made in the course of formulating a common legal strategy.”).

The lack of a shared interest in legal strategy does not foreclose a court’s finding common interest, however. *See Merrill Lynch*, 229 F.R.D. at 447. Courts have extended the definition of common interest to include shared business interests or even the absence of an adversarial relationship. *See id.* (“Courts . . . have ruled that it [is] not necessary that the party to whom disclosure [was] made share a ‘litigation’ interest with the party that asserts the privilege.”) (citing *Cellco P’ship d/b/a Verizon Wireless v. Nextel Comm., Inc.*, 2004 WL 1542259, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. July 9, 2004) (deciding that the defendant and its advertising agency shared a common business interest and that disclosure of an e-mail with legal advice therefore did not waive work-product privilege); *In re Copper Mkt. Antitrust Litig.*, 200 F.R.D. 213, 221 n.6 (S.D.N.Y. 2001) (finding that there was no waiver of the work-product protection over documents shared among a business, the business’s attorneys, and a third-party public relations firm because the business and the public relations firm, which specialized in “litigation-related crisis

management,” shared a common interest)). Under this approach, the question is “whether [the third party to whom information was disclosed] should be conceived of as an adversary or a conduit to a potential adversary.” *Id.* Without a “tangible adversarial relationship,” disclosure to a third-party witness does not waive work-product privilege. *Id.* at 447-48.

The party asserting the work-product privilege bears the burden of demonstrating “both that the privilege exists and that it has not been waived.” *Resolution Trust Corp. v. Massachusetts Mutual Life Ins. Co.*, 200 F.R.D. 183, 188 (W.D.N.Y. 2001). And the risk of disclosure “must be evaluated from the viewpoint of the party seeking to take advantage of the [work-product] doctrine.” *United States v. Ghavami*, 882 F. Supp. 2d 532, 541 (S.D.N.Y. 2012).

DISCUSSION

On October 16, 2020, Judge McCarthy held a sealed teleconference [REDACTED]

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dispute between Deloitte and Dow does not render Deloitte a potential adversary for the present purpose. If it did, any voluntary disclosure would constitute waiver.”); *see also Gerber v. Down East Community Hosp.*, 266 F.R.D. 29, 33 (D. Maine 2010) (“Of course . . . there is the extra hazard that the witness might also share counsel’s side of the email correspondence with the other side In any event, it does not mean that this Court should compel production of attorney work product during the discovery process.”). On the other hand, [REDACTED], then Saraceni, through her attorney, very well may have proceeded at her own risk in sharing protected information with him. The Court simply does not have sufficient information before it to resolve that question.

CONCLUSION

For those reasons, this Court vacates the D&O and remands this matter to Judge McCarthy for an evidentiary hearing to determine what Drexler and Downs communicated to Saraceni and Brady and when; to decide whether those communications made it likely, from Saraceni’s and Brady’s perspective, that Drexler or Downs would share any disclosure with M&T; and for a decision on the developed record.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: May 3, 2021

Buffalo, New York

/s/ Lawrence J. Vilaro _____
LAWRENCE J. VILARDO
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE