

# INITIAL DISCOVERY PROTOCOLS for First-Party Insurance Property Damage Cases — Arising from Disasters —



INSTITUTE *for the* ADVANCEMENT of the  
AMERICAN LEGAL SYSTEM







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*of the* AMERICAN LEGAL SYSTEM



**IAALS—Institute for the Advancement of the American Legal System**

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IAALS, the Institute for the Advancement of the American Legal System, is a national, independent research center at the University of Denver dedicated to facilitating continuous improvement and advancing excellence in the American legal system. We are a “think tank” that goes one step further—we are practical and solution-oriented. Our mission is to forge innovative and practical solutions to problems within the American legal system. By leveraging a unique blend of empirical and legal research, innovative solutions, broad-based collaboration, communications, and ongoing measurement in strategically selected, high-impact areas, IAALS is empowering others with the knowledge, models, and will to advance a more accessible, efficient, and accountable American legal system.

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With special thanks to The Foundation of the American College of Trial Lawyers for its generous support of this project.



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## **Introduction**

Disaster relief cases arise out of arduous circumstances, and for the litigants on both sides, the resolution process itself can also be arduous. For the increasing numbers of those victims who end up in court in an effort to recover damages, the process can be protracted and complex. Courts are quickly overwhelmed by the volume and complexity of the cases, and these challenges quickly frustrate the litigants before the court on both sides. Through the following Initial Discovery Protocols for First-Party Insurance Property Damage Cases Arising from Disasters (Disaster Protocols), IAALS, the Institute for the Advancement of the American Legal System, is trying to expedite this recovery process for everyone involved—the victims seeking recovery, the insurance industry, and the legal system.

The Disaster Protocols provide a new pretrial procedure for cases involving first-party insurance property damage claims arising from man-made or natural disasters. They are designed to be implemented by trial judges, lawyers, and litigants in state and federal courts. As described in the Disaster Protocols, their intent is to “make it easier and faster for the parties and their counsel to: (1) exchange important information and documents early in the case; (2) frame the issues to be resolved; (3) value the claims for possible early resolution; and (4) plan for more efficient and targeted subsequent formal discovery, if needed.”

The Initial Discovery Protocols are the third set of case-specific discovery protocols that IAALS has facilitated. The first set of protocols, the Initial Discovery Protocols for Employment Cases Alleging Adverse Action (Employment Protocols), was published as a pilot project by the FJC in November 2011.<sup>1</sup> The Employment Protocols project grew out of the 2010 Conference on Civil Litigation at Duke University, sponsored by the Judicial Conference Advisory Committee on Civil Rules. During the conference, a wide range of attendees expressed support for the idea of case-type-specific “pattern discovery” as a possible solution to the problems of unnecessary cost and delay in the litigation process.

The Employment Protocols were developed by a nationwide committee of attorneys with expertise in employment matters, and have since been adopted by over 75 federal judges and on a district-wide basis in multiple jurisdictions around the country, including the District of Connecticut and the District of Oregon. The FJC has issued multiple reports evaluating the pilot project.<sup>2</sup> The reports reflect that discovery motions are less common in pilot cases than comparison cases.

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<sup>1</sup> FED. JUDICIAL CTR., PILOT PROJECT REGARDING INITIAL DISCOVERY PROTOCOLS FOR EMPLOYMENT CASES ALLEGING ADVERSE ACTION (2011).

<sup>2</sup> JASON A. CANTONE AND EMERY G. LEE, III, FED. JUDICIAL CTR., INITIAL DISCOVERY PROTOCOLS FOR EMPLOYMENT CASES ALLEGING ADVERSE ACTION: REPORT ON A PILOT PROJECT TO THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (2018); EMERY G. LEE, III AND JASON A. CANTONE, FED. JUDICIAL CTR., REPORT ON PILOT PROJECT REGARDING INITIAL DISCOVERY PROTOCOLS FOR EMPLOYMENT CASES ALLEGING ADVERSE ACTION (2015). *See also* Memorandum from Emery G. Lee, III and Jason A. Cantone to the Judicial Conference Advisory Committee on Civil Rules (Oct. 26, 2016).

Following the successes of the Employment Protocols, IAALS facilitated a second set of Initial Discovery Protocols, in this instance for Fair Labor Standards Act Cases Not Pleaded as Collective Actions (FLSA Protocols).<sup>3</sup> Once again, IAALS brought together a balanced committee of attorneys from across the country who regularly represent plaintiffs or defendants in FLSA matters. Both the Employment and FLSA Committees benefited from the leadership of Joseph Garrison and Chris Kitchel, as well as the support of and facilitation by Judge Lee Rosenthal, Chief Judge of the United States District Court of the Southern District of Texas, Houston Division, and Judge John Koeltl, District Judge of the United States District Court of the Southern District of New York.

Inspired by the results of the above protocols, and at the encouragement of Judge Lee Rosenthal to consider a set of protocols for disaster cases, IAALS took up this effort with support from The Foundation of the American College of Trial Lawyers. Given the nature of disaster cases, and their impact on our state and federal courts, IAALS broadened its scope with this project and the committee. IAALS once again pulled together nationally renowned attorneys from all perspectives, including plaintiff and defense, FEMA, the Texas U.S. Attorney's office, and state and federal judges. The goal was to ensure the expertise around the table to identify the information and documents to be produced by the Insured and Insurer in first-party insurance cases arising from disasters—in both state and federal courts.

The Committee worked diligently over the course of the project, meeting twice in person and holding numerous conference calls. As with the prior protocols, the final product is the result of rigorous debate and compromise on both sides, inspired by the ultimate goal of improving the pretrial process in disaster cases nationwide.

The Disaster Protocols create a new category of information exchange, replacing initial disclosures with initial discovery specific to disaster cases. This discovery is provided automatically by both sides within 45 days of the Insurer's responsive pleading or motion. While the parties' subsequent right to discovery under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is not affected, the amount and type of information initially exchanged ought to focus the disputed issues, streamline the discovery process, and minimize opportunities for gamesmanship. The Initial Discovery Protocols are accompanied by a Standing Order for their implementation by individual judges, as well as an Interim Protective Order that the court and parties can use as a template for discussion.

Natural disasters continue to increase in both number and severity, and their financial costs are increasing exponentially as well. While the parties and the court each come with a different perspective, everyone involved has the shared goal of an accessible, fair, and efficient process. The protocols that follow seek to achieve these goals for all.

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<sup>3</sup> FED. JUDICIAL CTR., INITIAL DISCOVERY PROTOCOLS FOR FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT CASES NOT PLEADED AS COLLECTIVE ACTIONS (2018).

## **Disaster Protocols Committee Roster**

Steven J. Badger  
*Zelle LLP*  
*Dallas, TX*

Theodore I. Brenner  
*Freeborn & Peters LLP*  
*Richmond, VA*

Jordan Fried  
*Federal Emergency Management Agency*  
*Washington, DC*

Randy W. Gimple  
*Carlson, Calladine & Peterson LLP*  
*San Francisco, CA*

Daniel Hu  
*U.S. Attorney's Office, S. Dist. of Texas*  
*Houston, TX*

Chris Kitchel  
*Stoel Rives*  
*Portland, OR*

August J. Matteis, Jr.  
*Weisbrod Matteis & Copley*  
*Washington, DC*

Rajan Pandit  
*Pandit Law*  
*New Orleans, LA*

J. Michael Pennekamp  
*Fowler White Burnett, P.A.*  
*Miami, FL*

Douglas J. Pepe  
*Joseph Hage Aaronson LLC*  
*New York, NY*

Amanda L. Riddle  
*Corey, Luzaich, de Ghetaldi & Riddle LLP*  
*Millbrae, CA*

René M. Sigman  
*Merlin Law Group*  
*Houston, TX*

### **Judicial Facilitator:**

Hon. Lee H. Rosenthal, *Chief Judge*  
*U.S. District Court, Southern Dist. of Texas, Houston Division*

### **State Judicial Liaison:**

Hon. Jennifer D. Bailey  
*11<sup>th</sup> Jud. Circuit, Miami-Dade County, FL*

# **INITIAL DISCOVERY PROTOCOLS FOR FIRST-PARTY INSURANCE PROPERTY DAMAGE CASES ARISING FROM DISASTERS**

## **PART 1: INTRODUCTION AND DEFINITIONS.**

### **(1) Statement of purpose.**

- a. These Disaster Litigation Initial Discovery Protocols (“Disaster Protocols”) apply to cases involving first-party insurance property damage claims arising from man-made or natural disasters (“Disaster Cases”). The Disaster Protocols are designed to be implemented by trial judges, lawyers, and litigants in state and federal courts. The Disaster Protocols make it easier and faster for the parties and their counsel to: (1) exchange important information and documents early in the case; (2) frame the issues to be resolved; (3) value the claims for possible early resolution; and (4) plan for more efficient and targeted subsequent formal discovery, if needed.
- b. Participating courts may implement the Disaster Protocols by local rule or by standing, general, or individual-case orders. Although the Disaster Protocols are designed for the full range of case size and complexity, if any party believes that there is good cause why a case should be exempted, in whole or in part, from the Disaster Protocols, that party may raise the issue with the court.
- c. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (“FRCP”) referred to in the Disaster Protocols apply to Disaster Cases in federal court. The state-law counterparts to the FRCP referred to in the Disaster Protocols apply to cases in state court, unless the court orders otherwise.
- d. The Disaster Protocols are intended to supersede the parties’ obligations to make initial disclosures under FRCP 26(a)(1), or under the applicable state disclosure rules, for Disaster Cases. The Disaster Protocols are not intended to preclude or modify any party’s rights to formal discovery as provided by those rules, other applicable local federal rules, or state rules. Responses to the Disaster Protocols do not waive or foreclose a party’s right to seek additional discovery under the applicable rules.
- e. The Disaster Protocols were prepared by a balanced group of highly experienced attorneys from across the country with expertise in Disaster Cases. The Disaster Protocols require parties to exchange information and documents routinely requested in every Disaster Case (“Initial Discovery”). This Initial Discovery is unlike initial disclosures under FRCP 26(a)(1) because it includes favorable as well as unfavorable information and documents, is limited to information and documents that are not subject to objection, and is limited to the information and

documents most likely to be important and useful in facilitating early settlement discussion and resolving or narrowing the issues requiring further litigation.

(2) Definitions. The following definitions apply to cases under the Disaster Protocols.

- a. ***Claimed Loss.*** “Claimed Loss” means the loss or damage that the Insured seeks to recover from the Insurer in the litigation.
- b. ***Document.*** “Document” and “documents” are defined to be synonymous in meaning and equal in scope to the phrase “documents or electronically stored information” in FRCP 34(a)(1)(A). A draft of a document or a nonidentical copy is a separate document.
- c. ***Event.*** “Event” means the disaster alleged to have caused the Insured’s Claimed Loss.
- d. ***Identify (Documents).*** When referring to documents, to “identify” means to describe, to the extent known: (i) the type of document; (ii) the general subject matter; (iii) the date; (iv) the author(s), according to the document; and (v) the person(s) to whom, according to the document, the document (or a copy) was to have been sent. Alternatively, to “identify” a document means to produce a copy.
- e. ***Identify (Natural Persons).*** When referring to natural persons, to “identify” means to give the person’s: (i) full name; (ii) present or last known address and telephone number; (iii) email address; (iv) present or last known place of employment; (v) present or last known job title; and (vi) relationship, if any, to the parties. Once a person has been identified in accordance with this subparagraph, only the name of that person need be listed in response to subsequent requests to identify that person.
- f. ***Identify (Non-Natural Persons or Entities).*** When referring to a corporate entity, partnership, or other unincorporated association, to “identify” means to give the: (i) corporate or entity name and, if known, the trade or other names under which it has done business during the relevant time period; (ii) state of incorporation or registration; (iii) address of its principal place of business; (iv) primary phone number; and (v) internet address. Once a corporate or other business entity has been identified in accordance with this subparagraph, only the name of that entity needs to be listed in response to subsequent requests to identify that entity.
- g. ***Insurer.*** “Insurer” means any person or entity alleged to have insured the Property that is the subject of the operative complaint, unless otherwise specified.



- h. **Insured.** “Insured” means any named individual(s), corporate entity(ies), partnership(s), or other unincorporated association(s) alleging property damage as an Insured in the litigation, or asserting a claim under an assignment.
- i. **Loss.** “Loss” means damage to the Property caused by the Event.
- j. **NFIP Claim.** “NFIP Claim” means a claim the Insured asserts in the litigation for coverage under a National Flood Insurance Program insurance policy.
- k. **Other Insurance.** “Other Insurance” means any insurance policy, other than the Policy in force on the date of the Event, that covers or potentially covers the Property or the Claimed Loss.
- l. **Policy.** “Policy” means the insurance policy alleged to cover some or all of Insured’s Claimed Loss that is the subject of the Insured’s claim in the litigation.
- m. **Property.** “Property” means the property (building or contents) that the Insured claims coverage for under the Policy in the litigation.
- n. **Relating to.** “Relating to” means concerning, referring, describing, evidencing, or constituting.

(3) Instructions.

- a. The relevant time period for this Initial Discovery begins on the date immediately before the Event and ends on the date the lawsuit is filed for the Claimed Loss, unless a different time period is indicated with respect to a specific production obligation as set out in Part 2 or Part 3 below.
- b. This Initial Discovery is presumptively not subject to any objections except for attorney-client privilege or work-product protection, including a joint defense agreement. Documents withheld based on a privilege or work-product protection claim are subject to FRCP 26(b)(5) or applicable state rules. A detailed privilege log is not required. Instead, documents withheld as privileged or work-product protected communications may be described briefly by category or type. Withholding documents on this basis does not alleviate any obligation to produce the withheld documents or additional information about them at a later date, if the court orders or the applicable rules require.
- c. If a partial or incomplete or “unknown at this time” answer or production is given to any disclosure requirement in these Disaster Protocols, the responding party must state the reason that the answer or production is partial, incomplete, or unknown and when supplemental information or documents providing a complete response will be produced.

- d. For this Initial Discovery, a party must disclose information and documents that the disclosing party has in its possession, custody, or control and that are reasonably available. This Initial Discovery is subject to FRCP 26(e) on supplementation, to FRCP 26(g) on certification of responses, and to similar applicable state rules. This Initial Discovery does not preclude either party from seeking additional discovery under the rules at a later date.
- e. This Initial Discovery is subject to FRCP 34(b)(2)(E) or applicable state rules on the form of production.
- f. This Initial Discovery is subject to the attached Interim Protective Order unless the parties agree or the court orders otherwise. The Interim Protective Order will remain in place until and unless the parties agree on, or the court orders, a different protective order. Absent party agreement or court order, the Interim Protective Order does not apply to subsequent discovery.
- g. Within 14 days after the entry of this Order, the Parties will meet and confer on the format (e.g., TIFF/text, searchable pdf, or Excel) for the production of documents under these Disaster Protocols. This will not delay the timeframes for Initial Discovery, absent court order. Nor will production in one format preclude requesting production in another format, if applicable rules of discovery allow.

## **PART 2: INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED BY THE INSURED.**

### **(1) Timing.**

The Insured's Initial Discovery responses must be provided within 45 days after the Insurer has submitted a responsive pleading or motion, unless the court orders otherwise.

### **(2) Information to be produced by the Insured:**

- a. A description of the Insured's ownership or other interest in the Property.
- b. The address of the Property (or location of movable Property) on the date of the Event.
- c. The name of each Insurer and all policy numbers for each Policy or Other Insurance held by or potentially benefitting the Insured or the Property on the date of the loss, including relevant policy and claim numbers for any claims.
- d. Identify any current mortgagee or other known lien holder.

- e. A computation of each item or type of Claimed Loss, including content claims if in dispute. When the Policy requires, the computation should reasonably identify or itemize price and quantity of materials.
- f. Identify any payments received under the Policy relating to the Event.
- g. Identify the source and amount of any payments received after the Event from Other Insurance, or any other source, for all or any part of the Loss.
- h. Identify any grant or other similar program that the Insured applied for after the Event, including a Small Business Administration loan, seeking payment for all or any part of the Loss.
- i. Identify the public or other adjusters, estimators, inspectors, contractors, engineers, or other persons engaged by or on behalf of the Insured relating to the Claimed Loss.
- j. With respect to any Other Insurance, all policy numbers, the name of each insurer, and claim and docket numbers for any claims made for coverage by the Insured on the same Property at issue in this litigation.
- k. A general description, including the court and docket number, of any other lawsuits arising from the Event relating to the Property.
- l. A general description of any known preexisting damage to the Property relating to the Claimed Loss.
- m. A general description of any claims for property damage or lawsuits resulting from property damage in the past ten years relating to the Property.
- n. Identify any sale, transfer, or foreclosure of the Property after the Event.

(3) Documents to be produced by the Insured:

- a. Documents relating to the Claimed Loss, including: loss estimates; adjuster's reports; engineering reports; contractor's reports; estimates, bids, plans, or specifications regarding repair work (whether planned, in progress, or completed); photographs; videos; or other materials relating to the Claimed Loss, along with any receipts, invoices, and other records of actual costs to repair or replace the Claimed Loss.
- b. Proofs of loss for the Claimed Loss.

- c. Documents relied on by the Insured in generating any proof of loss required or provided under the Policy.
- d. Written communications exchanged between the Insured and Insurer that refer or relate to Insured's Claimed Loss, the Property, or damages, or otherwise relating to the Insured's claim.
- e. Photographs and videos of the Property taken for the purpose of documenting the condition of the Property, including photographs and videos of the Loss.
- f. Written communications, photographs, or estimates of damages sought from or paid by any other insurer related to the Event.
- g. The insurance policy with respect to any Other Insurance, and the claim numbers for claims made to recover Loss to the Property relating to the Event.
- h. Appraisals or surveys of the Property condition within five years before, or any time after, the Event.
- i. If there has been an appraisal under the Policy, documents relating to the appraisal process.
- j. **For NFIP Claims**, communications to and from FEMA, the Insurer, and the Insured relating to the Claimed Loss or the Property before the litigation was filed.
- k. **For NFIP Claims**, documents relating to an administrative appeal under 44 C.F.R. § 62.20.
- l. Any other document(s) on which the Insured relies to support the Claimed Loss.

### **PART 3: INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED BY THE INSURER.**

#### **(1) Timing.**

The Insurer's Initial Discovery responses must be provided within 45 days after the Insurer has submitted a responsive pleading or motion, unless the court rules otherwise.

#### **(2) Information to be produced by the Insurer:**

- a. **If there is a dispute over coverage**, in whole or in part, an explanation of the Insurer's reason for the denial of coverage, including:
  - i. Any exclusions or exceptions, or other coverage or legal defenses;

- ii. The factual basis for any exclusion, limitation, exception, or condition-based dispute or defense;
  - iii. Whether there is also a dispute as to the value or amount of the Claimed Loss;
  - iv. Any other basis on which coverage was denied.
- b. **If there is a dispute over all or part of the valuation**, an explanation of the Insurer's basis for disputing the value or amount of the Claimed Loss, including:
  - i. The Insurer's understanding of the nature of the dispute;
  - ii. The amount the Insurer disputes and the basis for that dispute, including any applicable Policy provisions that the Insurer alleges or believes are relevant to the dispute; and
  - iii. The amount the Insurer agrees to pay, if any, with respect to any undisputed part of the Claimed Loss.
- c. Any Policy terms or conditions that the Insurer alleges the Insured failed to comply with, including conditions precedent or other terms.
- d. Any payments previously made under the Policy relating to the Event.
- e. A general description of any other basis for nonpayment of the Claimed Loss, in whole or in part.
- f. Any other Event-related lawsuits filed for the Property or the Insured.
- g. Identify the adjuster(s) who handled the claim.
- h. Identify the individual(s) who recommended, made, approved, or rejected the claim decision.
- i. Identify the estimators, inspectors, contractors, engineers, or other persons who participated in the claims process or on whom the Insurer relied in making its claim decision.
- j. If preexisting damage is at issue in the litigation, a general description of any prior claims in the past ten years for the Property.

(3) Documents to be produced by the Insurer:

- a. The claim file maintained by the Insurer.
- b. The complete Policy in effect at the time of the Event.



- c. Assessments of the Claimed Loss, including: loss reports, expert reports that contain any description or analysis of the scope of loss or any defenses under the Policy, damage assessments, adjuster's reports, engineering reports, contractor's reports, and estimates of repair or replacement.
- d. Photographs and videos of the Property taken for the purpose of documenting the condition of the Property, including photographs and videos of the Claimed Loss.
- e. Any other evaluations of the Claimed Loss.
- f. Documents containing recordings, transcripts, or notes of statements, conversations, or communications by or between the Insurer and the Insured relating to the Event.
- g. Any claim log, journal, or diary maintained by the Insurer relating to the Claimed Loss.
- h. The complete underwriting file maintained by the Insurer relating to the Property, its condition, or coverage.
- i. Proofs of loss for the Claimed Loss.
- j. If there has been an appraisal under the Policy documents relating to the appraisal process.
- k. **For non-NFIP Claims**, written communications exchanged between the Insured and Insurer that refer or relate to Insured's Claimed Loss, Property, or damages, or otherwise relating to the Insured's claim.
- l. **For NFIP Write Your Own Claims**, communications to and from FEMA, the Insurer, and the Insured relating to the Claimed Loss or the Property before the litigation was filed.
- m. **For NFIP Direct Claims**, written communications exchanged between the Insured and FEMA claims-handling personnel referring to the Insured's Claimed Loss, Property, or damages, or otherwise relating to the Insured's claim.
- n. **For all NFIP Claims**, documents relating to the administrative appeal under 44 C.F.R. § 62.20.
- o. Any other document(s) on which the Insurer relies to support its defenses.

\_\_\_\_\_  
**COURT**  
**FOR THE \_\_\_\_\_ DISTRICT OF \_\_\_\_\_**  
**\_\_\_\_\_ DIVISION**

	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
vs.	)	Case No. _____
	)	
	)	Judge _____
	)	
Defendant.	)	

**STANDING ORDER FOR FIRST-PARTY INSURANCE  
PROPERTY DAMAGE CASES ARISING FROM DISASTERS**

This court is implementing the **INITIAL DISCOVERY PROTOCOLS FOR FIRST-PARTY INSURANCE PROPERTY DAMAGE CASES ARISING FROM DISASTERS**. These Disaster Litigation Initial Discovery Protocols (“Disaster Protocols”) apply to cases involving first-party insurance property damage claims arising from man-made or natural disasters (“Disaster Cases”).

Parties and counsel must comply with the Disaster Protocols attached to this Order. If any party believes that there is good cause why a particular case should be exempted from the Disaster Protocols, in whole or in part, that party may raise the issue with the court.

Within 45 days after the defendant’s submission of a responsive pleading or motion, the parties must provide to one another the documents and information described in the Disaster Protocols for the relevant time period. This obligation supersedes the parties’ obligations to provide initial disclosures under FRCP 26(a)(1), or under the applicable state disclosure rules.

The parties must use the documents and information exchanged under the Disaster Protocols to prepare the FRCP 26(f) discovery plan or to comply with a similar state-court rule.

The parties' responses to the Disaster Protocols must comply with FRCP 26(e) on supplementation, with FRCP 26(g) on certification of responses, and to similar applicable state rules. As stated in the Protocols, this Initial Discovery is not subject to objections, except on the grounds of attorney-client privilege or work-product protection, including a joint defense agreement. Documents or information withheld based on an attorney-client privilege or work-product protection claim are subject to FRCP 26(b)(5) or similar applicable state rules.

SIGNED on \_\_\_\_\_, at \_\_\_\_\_.

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[Name]

[Title] Judge

The Initial Discovery Protocols for First-Party Insurance Property Damage Cases Arising from Disasters are designed to achieve more efficient and targeted discovery. Prompt entry of a protective order will allow the parties to begin exchanging documents and information without delay. The Disaster Protocols Committee offers the following Interim Protective Order. The Interim Protective Order will remain in place until the parties agree to, or the court orders, a different protective order, but absent agreement or court order, the Interim Protective Order will not apply to subsequent discovery. The parties may agree to use the Interim Protective Order throughout litigation.

Recognizing that whether to enter a protective order and its terms is within the court's discretion and is subject to local practice, courts might use an approach along the following lines:

### **INTERIM PROTECTIVE ORDER**

The Court orders that the following restrictions and procedures apply to certain information, documents, and excerpts from documents and information the parties exchange in response to the Disaster Protocols:

1. ☐ Any party may designate as "Confidential" any document, or information contained in or revealed in a document, provided in response to these Disaster Protocols or, if applicable, in subsequent discovery, if the party determines, in good faith, that the designation is necessary to protect the party's interests. Information and documents a party designates as confidential will be stamped "CONFIDENTIAL." Confidential information or documents are referred to collectively as "Confidential Information."
2. ☐ Unless the Court orders otherwise, the Confidential Information disclosed will be held and may be used by any person receiving the information solely in this litigation.
3. ☐ If a party challenges another party's Confidential Information designation, counsel must make a good-faith effort to resolve the dispute. If that is unsuccessful, the challenging party may seek resolution by the Court. Nothing in this Interim Protective Order is an admission by any party that Confidential Information disclosed in this case is relevant or admissible. Each party specifically reserves the right to object to the use or admissibility of all Confidential Information disclosed, in accordance with applicable law and court rules.
4. ☐ "Confidential Information" must not be disclosed to any person, except:
  - a. ☐ the requesting party and counsel, including in-house or agency counsel;
  - b. ☐ employees of counsel assigned to and necessary to assist in the litigation;
  - c. ☐ consultants or experts assisting in the prosecution or defense of the litigation, to the extent deemed necessary by counsel;

- d. ☐ any person from whom testimony is taken or is to be taken in this litigation, but that person may be shown the Confidential Information only in preparation for, and during, the testimony and may not retain the Confidential Information; and
  - e. ☐ The judge and court staff, including the clerk, case manager, and court reporter, or other person with access to Confidential Information by virtue of his or her position with the court or the jury.
- 5. ☐ Before disclosing or displaying Confidential Information to any person, a party must:
  - a. ☐ inform the person of the confidential nature of the information and documents; and
  - b. ☐ inform the person that the Court has enjoined the use of the information or documents for any purpose other than this litigation and has enjoined the disclosure of that information or documents to any other person.
- 6. ☐ Confidential Information may be displayed to and discussed with the persons identified in Paragraphs 4(c) and (d) only on the condition that before any such display or discussion, each person must be asked to sign an agreement to be bound by this Order in the form attached as Exhibit A. If the person refuses to sign an agreement in the form attached, the party seeking to disclose the Confidential Information may seek relief from the Court.
- 7. ☐ The disclosure of a document or information without designating it as “Confidential Information” does not waive the right to designate the document or information as “Confidential Information” under this Order. If designated, the document or information will be treated as Confidential Information subject to this Order.
- 8. ☐ Documents or information filed with the Court that is subject to confidential treatment under this Order, and any pleadings, motions, or other papers filed with the Court disclosing any Confidential Information must be filed under seal to the extent permitted by the law, rules, or court orders, and must be kept under seal until the Court orders otherwise. To the extent the Court requires any further act by the parties as a precondition to filing the documents or information under seal, the filing party is responsible for satisfying the requirements. If possible, only the confidential parts of documents of information filed with the Court will be filed under seal.
- 9. ☐ At the conclusion of this litigation, Confidential Information and any copies must be promptly (and in no event later than 60 days after entry of final judgment no longer subject to appeal) returned to the producing party or certified as destroyed,



except that the parties' counsel may retain their working files on the condition that those files will remain confidential. Materials filed in the Court will remain in the file unless the Court orders their return.

10. ☐ Producing documents or information, including Confidential Information, in this litigation does not waive attorney-client privilege or work-product protection for the documents or information, under FRE 502(d) or similar applicable state laws.

This Order does not diminish the right of any party to apply to the Court for a different or additional Protective Order relating to Confidential Information, to object to the production of documents or information, to apply to the court for an order compelling production of documents or information, or to modify this Order. Any party may seek enforcement of this Order and the Court may sanction violations.

## EXHIBIT A

I have been informed by counsel that certain documents or information to be disclosed to me in connection with the matter entitled \_\_\_\_\_ have been designated as confidential. I have been informed that any of the documents or information labeled “CONFIDENTIAL” are confidential by Order of the Court.

I hereby agree that I will not disclose any information contained in the documents to any other person. I further agree not to use this information for any purpose other than this litigation.

\_\_\_\_\_ DATED: \_\_\_\_\_

Signed in the presence of:

\_\_\_\_\_

(Attorney)