

EXHIBIT A

The New York City Bar Association Committee on State Courts of Superior Jurisdiction (the "Committee") has become aware of the substantial expenditure of time and resources of the court and counsel in connection with the negotiation and drafting of confidentiality agreements. It is our impression that confidentiality agreements are used with greater frequency, particularly in cases filed in the Commercial Division. To assist the court and the Bar, and to promote efficiency in these cases, the Committee has drafted a standardized form of confidentiality agreement.

The Committee spent a significant amount of time deliberating over the contents of the Stipulation and Order for the Production and Exchange of Confidential Information ("Stipulation and Order"). Our primary concerns related to the filing under seal documents which had been designated as confidential under the Stipulation and Order, and whether to provide a mechanism for the designation of documents classified as "Attorneys' Eyes Only."

Filing Under Seal

In New York, there is a strong presumption favoring public legal proceedings and against sealing files without good cause shown. *Danco Lab., Ltd. v. Chemical Works of Gedeon Richter, Ltd.*, 274 A.D.2d 1, 711 N.Y.S.2d 419 (1st Dep't 2000); *In re Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp.*, 190 A.D.2d 483, 601 N.Y.S.2d 267 (1st Dep't 1993). NYCRR § 216.1 provides:

Sealing of court records

(a) Except where otherwise provided by statute or rule, a court shall not enter an order in any action or proceeding sealing the court records, whether in whole or in part, except upon a written finding of good cause, which shall specify the grounds thereof. In determining whether good cause has been shown, the court shall consider the interests of the public as well as of the parties. Where it appears necessary or desirable, the

court may prescribe appropriate notice and opportunity to be heard.

(b) For purposes of this rule, "court records" shall include all documents and records of any nature filed with the clerk in connection with the action. Documents obtained through disclosure and not filed with the clerk shall remain subject to protective orders as set forth in CPLR 3103(a).

However, litigants have legitimate concerns about keeping private information private and protecting trade secrets, particularly in this age of electronic filing and the Internet. George F. Carpinello, "Public Access to Court Records In New York: The Experience Under Uniform Rule 216.1 and the Rule's Future in a World of Electronic Filing," 66 Alb.L.Rev.1089 (2003). In fact, many proposed confidentiality orders are rejected, particularly in the Commercial Division, because parties attempt to seal files by agreement.

With respect to filing under seal, the Stipulation and Order provides that the party who designated the documents as confidential will be given notice of the other party's intent to file such material with the court, and the designating party may then file a motion to seal the document or the file within seven days. *See e.g. Eusini v. Pioneer Electronics (USA), Inc.*, 29 A.D.3d 623, 815 N.Y.S.2d 653 (2d Dep't 2006). The confidential material may not be filed until the court decides the motion to seal. Alternatively, any party may submit confidential documents in a sealed envelope to the clerk of the part or chambers, and the documents will be returned upon disposition of the motion or other proceeding.

Attorneys' Eyes Only

As for "Attorneys' Eyes Only," the Committee decided not to include the option for such protection primarily out of a concern that it would be invoked far more than necessary. Inevitable disputes over the propriety of a party's invoking "Attorneys' Eyes

Only” protection would undercut the overall goal of the Committee to reduce the time required to negotiate confidentiality agreements.

Counsel are encouraged to agree to the Stipulation and Order or modify it to accommodate the needs of each case. The court’s time spent reviewing the Stipulation and Order will be minimized when the court is informed that the parties have agreed to the Stipulation and Order.

We hope the Stipulation and Order will contribute to the further efficiency of the courts and the bar.

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*Members of Subcommittee which drafted agreement.

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Defendant.

Index No. _____

**STIPULATION AND ORDER
FOR THE PRODUCTION AND
EXCHANGE OF
CONFIDENTIAL
INFORMATION**

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hereto, or by other appropriate means.

3. As used herein:

- (a) “Confidential Information” shall mean all Documents and Testimony, and all information contained therein, and other information designated as confidential, if such Documents or Testimony contain trade secrets, proprietary business information, competitively sensitive information, or other information the disclosure of which would, in the good faith judgment of the party designating the material as confidential, be detrimental to the conduct of that party’s business or the business of any of that party’s customers or clients.
- (b) “Producing party” shall mean the parties to this action and any third-parties producing “Confidential Information” in connection with depositions, document production or otherwise, or the party asserting the confidentiality privilege, as the case may be.
- (c) “Receiving party” shall mean the party to this action and/or any non-party receiving “Confidential Information” in connection with depositions, document production or otherwise.

4. The Receiving party may, at any time, notify the Producing party that the Receiving party does not concur in the designation of a document or other material as Confidential Information. If the Producing party does not agree to declassify such document or material, the Receiving party may move before the Court for an order declassifying those documents or materials. If no such motion is filed, such documents or materials shall

continue to be treated as Confidential Information. If such motion is filed, the documents or other materials shall be deemed Confidential Information unless and until the Court rules otherwise.

5. Except with the prior written consent of the Producing party or by Order of the Court, Confidential Information shall not be furnished, shown or disclosed to any person or entity except to:
- a. personnel of plaintiff or defendant actually engaged in assisting in the preparation of this action for trial or other proceeding herein and who have been advised of their obligations hereunder;
 - b. counsel for the parties to this action and their associated attorneys, paralegals and other professional personnel (including support staff) who are directly assisting such counsel in the preparation of this action for trial or other proceeding herein, are under the supervision or control of such counsel, and who have been advised by such counsel of their obligations hereunder;
 - c. expert witnesses or consultants retained by the parties or their counsel to furnish technical or expert services in connection with this action or to give testimony with respect to the subject matter of this action at the trial of this action or other proceeding herein; provided, however, that such Confidential Information is furnished, shown or disclosed in accordance with paragraph 7 hereof;
 - d. the Court and court personnel, if filed in accordance with paragraph 12 hereof;
 - e. an officer before whom a deposition is taken, including stenographic reporters and

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- any necessary secretarial, clerical or other personnel of such officer, if furnished, shown or disclosed in accordance with paragraph 10 hereof;
- f. trial and deposition witnesses, if furnished, shown or disclosed in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 10, respectively, hereof; and
- g. any other person agreed to by the parties.
6. Confidential Information shall be utilized by the Receiving party and its counsel only for purposes of this litigation and for no other purposes.
7. Before any disclosure of Confidential Information is made to an expert witness or consultant pursuant to paragraph 5(c) hereof, counsel for the Receiving party shall provide the expert's written agreement, in the form of Exhibit A attached hereto, to comply with and be bound by its terms. Counsel for the party obtaining the certificate shall supply a copy to counsel for the other party at the time of the disclosure of the information required to be disclosed by CPLR 3101(d), except that any certificate signed by an expert or consultant who is not expected to be called as a witness at trial is not required to be supplied.
8. All depositions shall presumptively be treated as Confidential Information and subject to this Stipulation during the deposition and for a period of fifteen (15) days after a transcript of said deposition is received by counsel for each of the parties. At or before the end of such fifteen day period, the deposition shall be classified appropriately.
9. Should the need arise for any of the parties to disclose Confidential Information during any hearing or trial before the Court, including through argument or the presentation of

evidence, such party may do so only after taking such steps as the Court, upon motion of the disclosing party, shall deem necessary to preserve the confidentiality of such Confidential Information.

10. This Stipulation shall not preclude counsel for the parties from using during any deposition in this action any documents or information which have been designated as “Confidential Information” under the terms hereof. Any court reporter and deposition witness who is given access to Confidential Information shall, prior thereto, be provided with a copy of this Stipulation and shall execute the certificate annexed hereto. Counsel for the party obtaining the certificate shall supply a copy to counsel for the other party.
11. A party may designate as Confidential Information subject to this Stipulation any document, information, or deposition testimony produced or given by any non-party to this case, or any portion thereof. In the case of Documents, designation shall be made by notifying all counsel in writing of those documents which are to be stamped and treated as such at any time up to fifteen (15) days after actual receipt of copies of those documents by counsel for the party asserting the confidentiality privilege. In the case of deposition Testimony, designation shall be made by notifying all counsel in writing of those portions which are to be stamped or otherwise treated as such at any time up to fifteen (15) days after the transcript is received by counsel for the party asserting the confidentiality privilege. Prior to the expiration of such fifteen (15) day period (or until a designation is made by counsel, if such a designation is made in a shorter period of time), all such documents shall be treated as Confidential Information.

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12. (a) A Receiving Party who seeks to file with the Court any deposition transcripts, exhibits, answers to interrogatories, and other documents which have previously been designated as comprising or containing Confidential Information, and any pleading, brief or memorandum which reproduces, paraphrases or discloses Confidential Information, shall provide all other parties with seven (7) days' written notice of its intent to file such material with the Court, so that the Producing Party may file by Order to Show Cause a motion to seal such Confidential Information. The Confidential Information shall not be filed until the Court renders a decision on the motion to seal.

In the event the motion to seal is granted, all deposition transcripts, exhibits, answers to interrogatories, and other documents which have previously been designated by a party as comprising or containing Confidential Information, and any pleading, brief or memorandum which reproduces, paraphrases or discloses such material, shall be filed in sealed envelopes or other appropriate sealed container on which shall be endorsed the caption of this litigation, the words "CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL-SUBJECT TO STIPULATION AND ORDER FOR THE PRODUCTION AND EXCHANGE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION" as an indication of the nature of the contents, and a statement in substantially the following form:

"This envelope, containing documents which are filed in this case by (name of party), is not to be opened nor are the contents thereof to be displayed or revealed other than to the Court, the parties and their counsel of record, except by order of

the Court or consent of the parties. Violation hereof may be regarded as contempt of the Court.”

(b) As an alternative to the procedure set forth in paragraph 12(a), any party may file with the court any documents previously designated as comprising or containing Confidential Information by submitting such documents to the Part Clerk in sealed envelopes or other appropriate sealed container on which shall be endorsed the caption of this litigation, the words “CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL-SUBJECT TO STIPULATION AND ORDER FOR THE PRODUCTION AND EXCHANGE OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION” as an indication of the nature of the contents, and a statement in substantially the following form:

“This envelope, containing documents which are filed in this case by (name of party), is not to be opened nor are the contents thereof to be displayed or revealed other than to the Court, the parties and their counsel of record, except by order of the Court or consent of the parties.”

Such documents shall be returned by the Part Clerk upon disposition of the motion or other proceeding for which they were submitted.

(c) All pleadings, briefs or memoranda which reproduces, paraphrases or discloses any documents which have previously been designated by a party as comprising or containing Confidential Information, shall identify such documents by the production number ascribed to them at the time of production.

13. Any person receiving Confidential Information shall not reveal or discuss such

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information to or with any person not entitled to receive such information under the terms hereof.

14. Any document or information that may contain Confidential Information that has been inadvertently produced without identification as to its “confidential” nature as provided in paragraphs 2 and/or 11 of this Stipulation, may be so designated by the party asserting the confidentiality privilege by written notice to the undersigned counsel for the Receiving party identifying the document or information as “confidential” within a reasonable time following the discovery that the document or information has been produced without such designation.
15. Extracts and summaries of Confidential Information shall also be treated as confidential in accordance with the provisions of this Stipulation.
16. The production or disclosure of Confidential Information shall in no way constitute a waiver of each party’s right to object to the production or disclosure of other information in this action or in any other action.
17. This Stipulation is entered into without prejudice to the right of either party to seek relief from, or modification of, this Stipulation or any provisions thereof by properly noticed motion to the Court or to challenge any designation of confidentiality as inappropriate under the Civil Practice Law and Rules or other applicable law.
18. This Stipulation shall continue to be binding after the conclusion of this litigation except (a) that there shall be no restriction on documents that are used as exhibits in Court (unless such exhibits were filed under seal); and (b) that a party may seek the written

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permission of the Producing party or further order of the Court with respect to dissolution or modification of any the Stipulation. The provisions of this Stipulation shall, absent prior written consent of both parties, continue to be binding after the conclusion of this action.

19. Nothing herein shall be deemed to waive any privilege recognized by law, or shall be deemed an admission as to the admissibility in evidence of any facts or documents revealed in the course of disclosure.
20. Within sixty (60) days after the final termination of this litigation by settlement or exhaustion of all appeals, all Confidential Information produced or designated and all reproductions thereof, shall be returned to the Producing Party or shall be destroyed, at the option of the Producing Party. In the event that any party chooses to destroy physical objects and documents, such party shall certify in writing within sixty (60) days of the final termination of this litigation that it has undertaken its best efforts to destroy such physical objects and documents, and that such physical objects and documents have been destroyed to the best of its knowledge. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, counsel of record for the parties may retain one copy of documents constituting work product, a copy of pleadings, motion papers, discovery responses, deposition transcripts and deposition and trial exhibits. This Stipulation shall not be interpreted in a manner that would violate any applicable canons of ethics or codes of professional responsibility. Nothing in this Stipulation shall prohibit or interfere with the ability of counsel for any party, or of experts specially retained for this case, to represent any individual,

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corporation, or other entity adverse to any party or its affiliate(s) in connection with any other matters.

21. This Stipulation may be changed by further order of this Court, and is without prejudice to the rights of a party to move for relief from any of its provisions, or to seek or agree to different or additional protection for any particular material or information.

[FIRM]

By: _____

New York, New York _____

Tel.: _____

Attorneys for Plaintiff

Dated: _____

Dated: _____

SO ORDERED _____
J.S.C.

[FIRM]

By: _____

New York, New York _____

Tel.: _____

Attorneys for Defendant

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retained, or to counsel from whom I received the Confidential Information.

9. I hereby submit to the jurisdiction of this court for the purpose of enforcement of the Stipulation in this action.

Dated: _____