

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
by LETITIA JAMES,
Attorney General of the State of New York,

Plaintiff,

-against-

DONALD J. TRUMP, *et al.*,

Defendants.

Index No. 452564/2022

Hon. Arthur Engoron

CONFIDENTIALITY ORDER

This matter having come before the Court by application of plaintiff, the People of the State of New York, by Letitia James, Attorney General of the State of New York (“OAG”), upon notice to defendants, Donald J. Trump, Donald Trump, Jr., Eric Trump, Ivanka Trump, Allen Weisselberg, Jeffrey McConney, The Donald J. Trump Revocable Trust, The Trump Organization, Inc., Trump Organization LLC, DJT Holdings LLC, DJT Holdings Managing Member, Trump Endeavor 12 LLC, 401 North Wabash Venture LLC, Trump Old Post Office LLC, 40 Wall Street LLC, and Seven Springs LLC, (individually “Party” and collectively “Parties”) for the entry of a protective order pursuant to CPLR 3103(a), limiting the review, copying, dissemination and filing of confidential and/or proprietary documents and information to be produced by any party and their respective counsel or by any non-party in the course of discovery in this matter to the extent set forth below; and the parties, by, between and among their respective counsel, having stipulated and agreed to the terms set forth herein, and good cause having been shown;

IT IS hereby ORDERED that:

1. This Order is being entered into to facilitate the production, exchange and discovery of documents and information that the Parties and, as appropriate, non-parties, agree merit confidential treatment (hereinafter the “Documents” or “Testimony”).

2. Any Party or, as appropriate, non-party that produces documents or information, may designate Documents or information produced, or Testimony given, in connection with this action as “Confidential,” either by notation on each page of the Document so designated, statement on the record of the deposition, or written advice to the respective undersigned counsel for the Parties 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, Testimony, or other information contain trade secrets, proprietary business information, competitively sensitive information, or other information the disclosure of which would, in the good faith judgment of the Producing Party or, as appropriate, non-party designating the material as confidential, be detrimental to the conduct of that Party’s or non-party’s business or governmental operations or the business or governmental operations of any of that Party’s or non-party’s counterparts, customers or clients. Confidential Information does not include Documents or Testimony, or any information contained therein, that previously was publicly disclosed or submitted on the public record in unredacted form in this action or in any other proceeding, or that was or is known by or in the Receiving Party’s possession.

b. “Producing Party” shall mean the parties to this action and any non-parties producing “Confidential Information” in connection with depositions, document production or otherwise, or the Party or non-party asserting the confidentiality privilege, as the case may be.

c. “Receiving Party” shall mean the Parties to this action and/or any nonparty receiving Confidential Information in connection with depositions, document production, subpoenas or otherwise.

4. The Receiving Party may, at any time, notify the Producing Party in writing 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 within seven (7) calendar days of the written request, 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. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the Producing Party bears the burden of establishing the propriety of its designation of documents or information as Confidential Information.

5. Notwithstanding the producing Party’s designation, documents and information produced to the OAG that has been designated as “Confidential Information” may be subject to disclosure to the extent required by law pursuant to, without limitation, New York Public Officers Law § 87 and New York Criminal Procedure Law § 245.

a. Upon a request by the Producing Party, the OAG will deem “Confidential Information” produced to the OAG to be subject to a request by that Producing Party for an

exemption under New York Public Officers Law § 87(2)(d), which provides certain protections from disclosure under the Freedom of Information (“FOIL”) as outlined in New York Public Officers Law § 89(5). Unless such “Confidential Information” has been declassified in accordance with paragraph 4 above, “upon the request of any person for a record excepted from disclosure,” the OAG will provide notice to the Producing Party of its intention to determine whether the exception will be granted or whether any other exemptions under FOIL apply; permit the Producing Party, within ten business days of receipt of such notice, to submit a written statement of the necessity for granting or continuing the exception; and within seven days of the OAG’s receipt of the Producing Party’s written statement, or of the expiration of the ten-day period for the Producing Party’s submission of such statement, issue a written determination granting, continuing or terminating the exception and stating reasons therefor. Finally, in connection with any FOIL request, the OAG will provide the Producing Party with a reasonable opportunity to object, or seek court protection, as provided in New York Public Officers Law § 89(5)(b), in addition to any other remedy which may exist at law or in equity.

b. Where the OAG is required pursuant to New York Criminal Procedure Law § 245.20(2) to disclose “Confidential Information” in connection with a criminal matter, the OAG will notify the recipient of the Producing Party’s confidentiality designation, will provide them with a copy of this Agreement.

6. Nothing herein shall be deemed to restrict OAG’s use of documents or information obtained through administrative subpoenas or otherwise during any investigation, or from using information for law enforcement purposes, including sharing documents or information with state, local or federal law enforcement agencies, notwithstanding the Producing Party’s designation of such as Confidential Information.

7. 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 the Parties 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 and non-professional personnel (including support staff and outside copying services) 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;

e. an officer before whom a deposition is taken, including stenographic reporters and any necessary secretarial, clerical or other personnel of such officer;

f. trial and deposition witnesses, if furnished, shown or disclosed in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 10, respectively, hereof;

g. any other person agreed to by the Producing Party;

8. Confidential Information shall be utilized by the Receiving Party and its counsel only for purposes of this litigation and for no other purposes, except as provided for in paragraph 6.

9. 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 making such disclosure shall provide to the expert witness or consultant a copy of this Order and obtain the expert's or consultant's written agreement, in the form of Exhibit A attached hereto, to comply with and be bound by its terms. Counsel for the Receiving Party obtaining the certificate shall supply a copy to counsel for the other Parties at the time designated for expert disclosure, 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.

10. All depositions shall presumptively be treated as Confidential Information and subject to this Order 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.

11. Should the need arise for any Party or, as appropriate, non-party, to disclose Confidential Information during any motion, hearing, or trial before the Court, including through argument or the presentation of evidence, such Party or, as appropriate, non-party may do so only after taking such steps as the Court, upon motion of the Producing Party, shall deem necessary to preserve the confidentiality of such Confidential Information.

12. This Order shall not preclude counsel for any Party from using during any deposition in this action any Documents or Testimony which has been designated as “Confidential Information” under the terms hereof. Any deposition witness who is given access to Confidential Information shall, prior thereto, be provided with a copy of this Order and shall execute a 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 Parties and, as appropriate, a non-party that is a Producing Party. In the event that, upon being presented with a copy of the Order, a witness refuses to execute the agreement to be bound by this Order, the Court shall, upon application, enter an order directing the witness’s compliance with the Order.

13. A Party may designate as Confidential Information subject to this Order any document, information, or deposition testimony produced or given by any nonparty to this case, or any portion thereof. In the case of Documents, produced by a non-party, 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 (or, as appropriate, non-party) asserting the confidentiality. 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 and Testimony shall be treated as Confidential Information.

a. A Party or, as appropriate, non-party, who seeks to file with the Court (i) any deposition transcripts, exhibits, answers to interrogatories, or other documents which have previously been designated as comprising or containing Confidential Information, or (ii) any pleading, brief or memorandum which reproduces, paraphrases or discloses Confidential Information shall file the document, pleading, brief, or memorandum on the NYSCEF system in redacted form until the Court renders a decision on any motion to seal (the "Redacted Filing"). If the Producing Party fails to move to seal within seven (7) days of the Redacted Filing, the Party (or, as appropriate, non-party) making the filing shall take steps to replace the Redacted Filing with its corresponding unredacted version.

b. In the event that the Party's (or, as appropriate, non-party's) filing includes Confidential Information produced by a Producing Party that is a non-party, the filing Party shall so notify that Producing Party within twenty-four (24) hours after the Redacted Filing by providing the Producing Party with a copy of the Redacted Filing as well as a version of the filing with the relevant Producing Party's Confidential Information unredacted.

c. If the Producing Party makes a timely motion to seal, and the motion is granted, the filing Party (or, as appropriate, non-party) shall ensure that all documents (or, if directed by the court, portions of documents) that are the subject of the order to seal are filed in accordance with the procedures that govern the filing of sealed documents on the NYSCEF system. If the Producing Party's timely motion to seal is denied, then the Party (or, as appropriate, non-party) making the filing shall take steps to replace the Redacted Filing with its corresponding unredacted version.

d. Any Party filing a Redacted Filing in accordance with the procedure set forth in this paragraph 12 shall, contemporaneously with or prior to making the redacted Filing, provide the other Parties and the Court with a complete and unredacted version of the filing.

e. All pleadings, briefs or memoranda which reproduce, paraphrase or disclose any materials 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.

14. With the exception of any person or law enforcement agency that receives Confidential Information under a disclosure by the OAG as described in paragraph 5 and/or 6 above, any person receiving Confidential Information shall not reveal or discuss such information to or with any person not entitled to receive such information under the terms hereof and shall use reasonable measures to store and maintain the Confidential Information so as to prevent unauthorized disclosure.

15. 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 Order, 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.

16. Extracts and summaries of Confidential Information shall also be treated as confidential in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

17. The production or disclosure of Confidential Information shall in no way constitute a waiver of each Producing Party's right to object to the production or disclosure of other information in this action or in any other action. Nothing in this Order shall operate as an admission by any Party or non-party that any particular document or information is, or is not, confidential. Failure to challenge a Confidential Information designation shall not preclude a subsequent challenge thereto.

18. Claw-Back of Privileged Material

a. If a Receiving Party receives material that appears on its face to the Receiving Party to be privileged material, the Receiving Party shall promptly notify the Producing Party or pursuant to Rule of Professional Conduct 4.4(b).

b. A Producing Party may claw back Documents protected from disclosure under the attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine, deliberative process privilege, law enforcement privilege, and/or any other applicable privilege or immunity from disclosure that were produced inadvertently. To claw back such Documents, the Producing Party must provide notice in writing to the Receiving Party specifying the Bates range of the inadvertently produced Documents it wishes to claw back, and the basis of the claim of attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine, deliberative process privilege, law enforcement privilege, and/or any other applicable privilege or immunity from disclosure, relied upon in support of its claw-back request.

c. Upon notice that a Producing Party wishes to claw back Documents protected from disclosure under the attorney-client privilege, work product doctrine, deliberative process privilege, law enforcement privilege, and/or any other applicable privilege or immunity from disclosure that was produced inadvertently, the Receiving Party shall promptly undertake

reasonable efforts to return to the Producing Party or destroy all summaries or copies of such Documents, Testimony, information, and/or things, shall provide notice in writing or by email that the Receiving Party has undertaken reasonable efforts to return or destroy such disclosed materials, and shall not use such items for any purpose until further order of the Court. Such return or destruction and certification must occur within ten (10) business days of receipt of the request. Within ten (10) business days of the notification that reasonable efforts have been taken to return or destroy the disclosed materials, the Producing Party shall produce a privilege with respect to the disclosed materials. The return of any Documents to the Producing Party shall not in any way preclude the Receiving Party from moving the Court for a ruling that the disclosed information was never privileged; however, the Receiving Party may not assert as a basis for the relief it seeks the fact or circumstance that such privileged documents have already been produced. Allegedly privileged Documents shall remain protected against disclosure and use during the pendency of any dispute over their status.

19. This Order is without prejudice to the right of any Party or non-party to seek relief from, or modification of, this Order 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.

20. This Order shall continue to be binding after the conclusion of this litigation except 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 Receiving Party may seek the written permission of the Producing Party or further order of the Court with respect to dissolution or modification of the Order. The provisions of this Order shall, absent prior written consent of the parties, continue to be binding after the conclusion of this action.

21. 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.

22. 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, at the Receiving Party's option, shall be destroyed. In the event that any Receiving 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 Order shall not be interpreted in a manner that would violate any applicable rules of professional conduct. Nothing in this Order shall prohibit or interfere with the ability of counsel for any Receiving Party, or of experts specially retained for this case, to represent any individual, corporation or other entity adverse to any Party or non-party or their affiliate(s) in connection with any other matter.

23. If a Receiving Party is called upon to produce Confidential Information in order to comply with a court order, subpoena, or other direction by a court, administrative agency, or legislative body, the Receiving Party from which the Confidential Information is sought shall (a) give written notice by overnight mail and either email or facsimile to the counsel for the Producing Party within five (5) business days of receipt of such order, subpoena, or

direction, and (b) give the Producing Party five (5) business days to object to the production of such Confidential Information, if the Producing Party so desires. Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as requiring any party to this Order to subject itself to any penalties for noncompliance with any court order, subpoena, or other direction by a court, administrative agency, or legislative body.

24. This Order 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.

25. This Order may be signed in counterparts, which, when fully executed, shall constitute a single original, and electronic signatures shall be deemed original signatures.

Date: 11/30/2022



Hon. Arthur F. Engoron