

United States District Court For the Northern District of California

15 16 "male enhancement" supplement. Following voluntary dismissal, Defendants filed a motion for 17 sanctions pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1927 on the basis that, among other things, there was no basis for 18 the lawsuit and Plaintiff's counsel acted in bad faith in failing to disclose various facts to opposing 19 counsel and the Court and engaging in other misconduct. Plaintiffs have filed an ex parte motion 20 requesting that they be allowed to file evidence in support of their opposition in camera and 21 portions of the opposition under seal because the evidence and argument will include privileged and 22 confidential memos, notes and communications that contain attorney impressions and strategy in 23 another related case involving the same parties and counsel. Defendants have filed a response, 24 requesting that any Order allowing documents to be filed under seal or lodged *in camera* should be 25 conditioned on Plaintiffs first submitting a detailed privilege log of all documents that they seek to 26 file under seal or *in camera* so Defendants have an opportunity to challenge the confidentiality of 27 the documents in question. 28 In support of their request, Plaintiffs cite cases where courts have conducted an *in camera*

review of time records for fee motions, but nothing directly on point that would justify allowing in 1 2 *camera* submission of documents in opposition to a sanctions motion. At least one court in this 3 district has rejected this approach in the context of a discovery sanctions motion. See Applied 4 Materials, Inc. v. Advanced Micro-Fabrication Equipment (Shanghai) Co., 2009 WL 3429575, *2 -5 3 (N.D.Cal. 2009) (Ware, J.) (upholding special master's denial of request for in camera review and 6 finding no authority mandating in camera review of privileged documents when a party is forced to 7 respond to a sanctions motion, noting that *ex parte* proceedings are disfavored, and holding that 8 declarations of what actions were taken would be sufficient and privileged documents were 9 unnecessary). In this case, on the one hand, it is possible that in order to defend themselves against 10 the sanctions motion, attorney work-product documents and attorney client communications that 11 show good or bad faith in the case would be useful and it could make sense to view these privileged 12 documents *in camera* so as not to give away strategy to opposing counsel when there is a similar ongoing case in another court. On the other hand, if the Court were to consider such materials in 13 14 *camera* now, Defendants' counsel might be at a disadvantage in replying to the opposition and 15 countering the in camera evidence proffered in support without the benefit of having seen it.

16 In light of the foregoing, the Court Orders as follows: Because ex parte proceedings are 17 disfavored and Defendants' counsel would not have the opportunity for a full review of all of the 18 information presented in Plaintiffs' opposition if they were lodged in camera, the request for in 19 camera review is DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE. The Court may allow Plaintiffs to 20 supplement his opposition with materials to be considered *in camera* if and only if the Court 21 determines that such information is necessary to its determination, but may also determine that such 22 information is unnecessary and not consider any additional materials. Plaintiffs' request for a 23 sealing order is DENIED AS PREMATURE. Plaintiffs may seek to file portions of their opposition 24 and any accompanying documents under seal so long as they comply with the procedure set forth in 25 Local Rule 79-5 and meet the standard set forth therein. A privilege log is unnecessary for 26 // 27 //

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1 documents filed under seal because all parties have access to sealed documents.

3 IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: September 14, 2010

Elizah R. D. Leporte

ELIZABETH D. LAPORTE United States Magistrate Judge