increasingly clear that the parties had differing views of the scope of the Stipulation and Order when

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they signed it. Because the burden is on a party seeking to limit discovery to show that the limitation is warranted, the court interprets the Stipulation and Order as imposing only the scope of discovery the party opposing the limitation intended. To do otherwise would be to allow a party to limit discovery over the objection of the opposing party without making the showing required by Rule 26(c). Thus, the court will not preclude Plaintiffs from obtaining discovery of documents and information they deem relevant to their theories regarding the issue of arbitrability, absent a showing by Defendants that a protective order is warranted. This order is without prejudice to Defendants moving for such a protective order. Dated: 11/1/10 United States Magistrate Judge

See Oakes v. Halvorsen Marine Ltd., 179 F.R.D. 281, 283 (C.D.Cal. 1998) ("The party who resists discovery has the burden to show that discovery should not be allowed").