



1 directly under the case number: “FILED UNDER SEAL PURSUANT TO  
2 COURT ORDER DATED \_\_\_\_\_.” All papers filed under seal will  
3 remain sealed until such time as the Court may deny the motion to seal or  
enter an order to unseal them, or the documents are unsealed pursuant to  
Local Rule.

4 *Id.* Documents filed under seal are not accessible to the public.

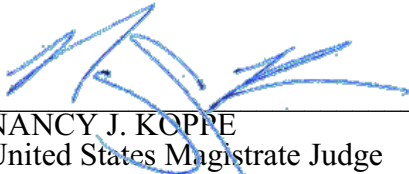
5 The Court has approved the blanket protective order to facilitate discovery exchanges. But **there**  
6 **has been no showing, and the Court has not found, that any specific documents are secret or**  
7 **confidential.** The parties have not provided specific facts supported by declarations or concrete  
8 examples to establish that a protective order is required to protect any specific trade secret or other  
9 confidential information pursuant to Rule 26(c) or that disclosure would cause an identifiable and  
10 significant harm. The Ninth Circuit has held that there is a presumption of public access to judicial files  
11 and records, and that parties seeking to maintain the confidentiality of documents attached to  
12 nondispositive motions must show good cause exists to overcome the presumption of public access. *See*  
13 *Kamakana* 447 F.3d at 1179. Parties seeking to maintain the secrecy of documents attached to  
14 dispositive motions must show compelling reasons sufficient to overcome the presumption of public  
15 access. *Id.* at 1180. **All motions to seal must address the applicable standard and explain why that**  
16 **standard has been met.** The fact that a court has entered a blanket stipulated protective order and that  
17 a party has designated a document as confidential pursuant to that protective order does not, standing  
18 alone, establish sufficient grounds to seal a filed document. *See Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*,  
19 331 F.3d 1122, 1133 (9th Cir. 2003); *see also Beckman Indus., Inc. v. Int’l Ins. Co.*, 966 F.2d 470, 476  
20 (9th Cir. 1992).

21 If the sole ground for a motion to seal is that the opposing party (or non-party) has designated  
22 a document as subject to protection pursuant to the stipulated protective order, the movant must notify  
23 the opposing party (or non-party) at least seven days prior to filing the designated document. The  
24 designating party must then make a good faith determination if the relevant standard for sealing is met.  
25 To the extent the designating party does not believe the relevant standard for sealing can be met, it shall  
26 indicate that the document may be filed publicly no later than four days after receiving notice of the  
27 intended filing. To the extent the designating party believes the relevant standard for sealing can be met,  
28 it shall provide a declaration supporting that assertion no later than four days after receiving notice of

1 the intended filing. The filing party shall then attach that declaration to its motion to seal the designated  
2 material. If the designating party fails to provide such a declaration in support of the motion to seal, the  
3 filing party shall file a motion to seal so indicating and the Court may order the document filed in the  
4 public record.<sup>1</sup>

5 **IT IS ORDERED** that counsel shall comply with the requirements of Local Rule 10-5(b), the  
6 Ninth Circuit’s decision in *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d 1172, and the procedures outlined above, with respect  
7 to any documents filed under seal. To the extent any aspect of the stipulated protective order may  
8 conflict with this order or Local Rule 10-5(b), that aspect of the stipulated protective order is hereby  
9 superseded with this order.

10 DATED: August 6, 2015

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13 NANCY J. KOPPE  
14 United States Magistrate Judge

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26 <sup>1</sup> In the event of an emergency motion, the above procedures shall not apply. Instead, the movant  
27 shall file a motion to seal and the designating party shall file a declaration in support of that motion to seal  
28 within three days of its filing. If the designating party fails to timely file such a declaration, the Court may  
order the document filed in the public record.