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seal or enter an order to unseal them, or the documents are unsealed pursuant to Local Rule.

The court has approved the parties' blanket protective order to facilitate their discovery exchanges. However, the parties have not shown, and court has not found, that any specific documents are secret or confidential. The parties have not provided specific facts supported by affidavits or concrete examples to establish that a protective order is required to protect any specific trade secret or other confidential information under Rule 26(c) or that disclosure would cause an identifiable and significant harm. The Ninth Circuit has held that there is a presumption of public access to judicial files and records and that parties seeking to maintain the confidentiality of documents attached to non-dispositive motions must show good cause exists to overcome the presumption of public access. *See Kamakana* 447 F.3d at 1179. Parties seeking to maintain the secrecy of documents attached to dispositive motions must show compelling reasons sufficient to overcome the presumption of public access. *Id.* at 1180.

Accordingly,

**IT IS ORDERED** that the parties shall comply with LR 10-5(b) and the Ninth Circuit's opinion in *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d 1172 (9th Cir. 2006), when filing documents under seal.

Dated this 16th day of December, 2014.

  
PEGGY A. LEEN  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE