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7 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
8 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

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10 BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.,
11 Plaintiff(s),

Case No.: 2:16-cv-01690-RFB-NJK

Order

12 v.

13 MANCHESTER PARK HOMEOWNERS
ASSOCIATION, et al.,
14 Defendant(s).

15 Pending before the Court is a Stipulated Protective Order, which the Court approved to
16 facilitate discovery in this case. This order reminds counsel that there is a presumption of public
17 access to judicial files and records. A party seeking to file a confidential document under seal
18 must file a motion to seal and must comply with the Ninth Circuit's directives in *Kamakana v. City*
19 *and County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172 (9th Cir. 2006).

20 The Court has adopted electronic filing procedures. Attorneys must file documents under
21 seal using the Court's electronic filing procedures. See Local Rule IA 10-5. Papers filed with the
22 Court under seal must be accompanied with a concurrently-filed motion for leave to file those
23 documents under seal. See Local Rule IA 10-5(a).

24 The Court has approved the blanket protective order to facilitate discovery exchanges. But
25 **there has been no showing, and the Court has not found, that any specific documents are**
26 **secret or confidential.** The parties have not provided specific facts supported by declarations or
27 concrete examples to establish that a protective order is required to protect any specific trade secret
28 or other confidential information pursuant to Rule 26(c) or that disclosure would cause an

1 identifiable and significant harm. The Ninth Circuit has held that there is a presumption of public
2 access to judicial files and records, and that parties seeking to maintain the confidentiality of
3 documents attached to nondispositive motions must show good cause exists to overcome the
4 presumption of public access. See *Kamakana* 447 F.3d at 1179. Parties seeking to maintain the
5 secrecy of documents attached to dispositive motions must show compelling reasons sufficient to
6 overcome the presumption of public access. *Id.* at 1180. **All motions to seal must address the**
7 **applicable standard and explain why that standard has been met.** The fact that a court has
8 entered a blanket stipulated protective order and that a party has designated a document as
9 confidential pursuant to that protective order does not, standing alone, establish sufficient grounds
10 to seal a filed document. See *Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d 1122, 1133 (9th
11 Cir. 2003); *see also Beckman Indus., Inc. v. Int'l Ins. Co.*, 966 F.2d 470, 476 (9th Cir. 1992).

12 If the sole ground for a motion to seal is that the opposing party (or non-party) has
13 designated a document as subject to protection pursuant to the stipulated protective order, the
14 movant must notify the opposing party (or non-party) at least seven days prior to filing the
15 designated document. The designating party must then make a good faith determination if the
16 pertinent standard for sealing is met. To the extent the designating party does not believe the
17 pertinent standard for sealing can be met, it shall indicate that the document may be filed publicly
18 no later than four days after receiving notice of the intended filing. To the extent the designating
19 party believes the pertinent standard for sealing can be met, it shall provide a declaration
20 supporting that assertion no later than four days after receiving notice of the intended filing. The
21 filing party shall then attach that declaration to its motion to seal the designated material. If the
22 designating party fails to provide such a declaration in support of the motion to seal, the filing
23 party shall file a motion to seal so indicating and the Court may order the document filed in the
24 public record.¹

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26 ¹ In the event of an emergency motion or other instances of expedited briefing, the above
27 procedures shall not apply. Instead, the movant shall file a motion to seal and the designating party
28 shall file a declaration in support of that motion to seal 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.

