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

8 SHARON BARNUM, et al.,	)	Case No. 2:16-cv-02866-RFB-NJK
	)	
9 Plaintiff(s),	)	ORDER
	)	
10 vs.	)	
	)	
11 EQUIFAX INFORMATION SERVICES, LLC,	)	
	)	
12 Defendant(s).	)	
	)	

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14 Pending before the Court is a Stipulated Protective Order (Docket No. 16), which the Court  
15 approved to facilitate discovery in this case. This order reminds counsel that there is a presumption  
16 of public access to judicial files and records. A party seeking to file a confidential document under  
17 seal must file a motion to seal and must comply with the Ninth Circuit's directives in *Kamakana v.*  
18 *City and County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172 (9th Cir. 2006).

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

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

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

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

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

