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The product of pretrial discovery is presumptively public, though Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 26(c) permits a district court to override this presumption upon a showing of good cause. San Jose Mercury News, Inc. v. U.S. 4| District Court—Northern Dist. (San Jose), 187 F.3d 1096, 1103 (9th Cir. 1999). Rule 26(c) provides that a "court may, for good cause, issue an order to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense." Prior to the grant of a protective order, the moving party must certify it 8 has "conferred or attempted to confer with other affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c) (emphasis added).

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Where the parties agree, as here, that certain information should remain confidential, it may be prudent to enter into an agreement setting forth in writing what information shall remain private. It is unnecessary, however, for such an 13 agreement to have this Court's imprimatur. A court issued protective order is less 14 necessary since Rule 5(d) was amended to only require filing discovery material actually used in support of an action. Because not all discovery material need be filed, most discovery material is not readily accessible to the public. Therefore, the primary concern regarding confidential materials is how the parties themselves 18 handle such material. The Court will not hesitate to issue a protective order when 19 it is necessary; however, the moving party or parties must demonstrate good cause exists and must bear the "burden of showing specific prejudice or harm" that would result if no protective order is granted. Phillips v. G.M. Corp., 307 F.3d 22 1206, 1210-11 (9th Cir. 2002). In other words, the moving party must demonstrate why the parties cannot resolve the issue without court action—a standard that will generally not be met when the parties agree to the terms of a proposed protective order.

The motion at hand fails to demonstrate specific harm or prejudice that will result if no protective order is granted. Additionally, the parties appear to be in 28 agreement on what material is appropriate for discovery and how it should be

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handled. Accordingly, the Court denies the stipulated request for a protective order.

The Court encourages the parties to continue cooperating with respect to the 4 handling of potentially sensitive discovery material. The parties may, upon proper 5 showing tied to specific discovery material, move the Court to seal certain 6 discovery filings. However, given that the parties have not shown good cause, the Court encourages the parties to file a subsequent motion for a protective order 8 only if they can show the specific harm that would follow were the Court to deny entry of a protective order, and only if the status quo were to change and the 10 parties were unable to resolve the conflict without the intervention of the Court.

Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED**:

1. Defendant's Stipulated Motion for a Protective Order, ECF No. 61, is 13 **DENIED**.

IT IS SO ORDERED. The Clerk of Court is directed to enter this Order and forward copies to counsel.

DATED this 14th day of June, 2017.



Stanley A. Bastian United States District Judge