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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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GREAT-WEST LIFE & ANNUITY  
INSURANCE COMPANY, and  
MEDIVERSAL, INC.,

Plaintiffs-Counterdefendants,

v.

AMERICAN ECONOMY INSURANCE  
COMPANY and COLORADO CASUALTY  
INSURANCE COMPANY,

Defendants-Counterclaimants.

Case No. 2:11-cv-02082-APG-CWH

**ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR LEAVE  
TO FILE UNDER SEAL**

Before the Court is Defendants' Motion for Leave to File Under Seal [Dkt. #197]. The Motion mentions, but does not address, the requirements for sealing set forth in *Kamakana v. City & Cnty. of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178-79, 1180 (9th Cir. 2006). Rather, the Motion simply relies on the protective order previously entered in this case in connection with discovery issues. But sealing documents filed in connection with a dispositive motion requires satisfying a higher standing than the standard for sealing documents related to a non-dispositive motion. "Those who seek to maintain the secrecy of documents attached to dispositive motions must meet the high threshold of showing that 'compelling reasons' support secrecy." *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1180.

A party seeking to seal a judicial record . . . must "articulate[ ] compelling reasons supported by specific factual findings" . . . that outweigh the general history of access and the public policies favoring disclosure, such as the "public interest in understanding the judicial process." . . .

In general, "compelling reasons" sufficient to outweigh the public's interest in disclosure and justify sealing court records exist when such "court files might have become a vehicle for improper purposes," such as the use of records to gratify private spite, promote public scandal, circulate libelous statements, or release trade secrets. . . . *The mere fact that the production of records may lead to a litigant's*

