

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

**STANDING PROCEDURAL CIVIL ORDER RE: SEALING COURT DOCUMENTS**

May 15, 2015

Saris, U.S.D.J.

Generally speaking, the Court **DENIES** motions to seal memoranda and attachments in their entirety on the ground that a presumption of openness governs court filings. However, a party may redact a public filing and seek to file under seal truly confidential matters. Any motion to seal shall be supported by an affidavit by a person explaining the need for the sealing. The docket clerk shall not seal any document that does not contain this affidavit.

The party seeking redaction in a court filing must have good cause for asserting confidentiality beyond mere agreement of the parties to a designation of confidentiality for a particular document or deposition under a protective order. The attorney for the party seeking protection for the redacted material shall be subject to Fed. R. Civ. P. 11. If the party seeking protection is not the party filing the document, where feasible, the parties shall confer prior to filing the document on the public docket.

In the event of dispute, or inability to confer in a

meaningful way beforehand, the full memorandum with the confidential information shall be filed under seal pending the preparation of a redacted document to be filed publicly or resolution of the dispute. Any such redacted document shall be filed within seven (7) working days of filing the sealed document. When a document is under seal, the party shall file a courtesy paper copy of the complete unredacted document filed in connection with a contested matter. The Court instructs the Clerk to unseal the sealed document if no timely redacted document or motion to resolve dispute is filed.

/s/ Patti B. Saris  
PATTI B. SARIS  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE