

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Robinson v. JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association

Robinson · No. 2:24-cv-03085-DAD-SCR · Decided June 20, 2025

SUMMARY

This document is a stipulated protective order entered in Robinson v. JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California. It governs the designation, disclosure, use, challenge, filing, and final disposition of confidential discovery material, and includes an acknowledgment and agreement to be bound.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Eastern District of California
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Sean C. Riordan
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Eastern District of California
DECIDED	June 20, 2025
DOCKET	2:24-cv-03085-DAD-SCR
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	The parties stipulated to entry of a protective order governing confidential discovery materials, and the court entered the stipulated protective order.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	nonprecedential

TOPICS

- discovery dispute
- civil procedure
- sanctions
- contempt

PRACTICE AREAS

- civil procedure
- discovery
- confidentiality and sealing

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether good cause and a particularized need supported entry of a stipulated protective order governing confidential discovery material.

2. What procedures should govern designation, use, challenge, disclosure, sealing, and disposition of protected material in the action.

HOLDINGS

1. The court approved and entered the parties' stipulated protective order because the action is likely to involve confidential, proprietary, trade-secret, commercial, financial, and private information warranting protection from public disclosure and use outside the litigation.
2. A party or nonparty may designate only specific discovery material that qualifies for protection and must act in good faith; mass, indiscriminate, or improper designations are prohibited and may expose the designating party to sanctions.
3. A party or nonparty may challenge a confidentiality designation, but must ordinarily provide written notice and meet and confer before seeking judicial intervention; the designating party bears the burden of persuasion in a challenge proceeding.
4. The protective order does not itself authorize filing confidential material under seal; a party must comply with the applicable local rules and obtain a court order based on the required showing of good cause or compelling reasons, depending on the filing.
5. Within 60 days after final disposition of the litigation, receiving parties must return or destroy protected material and provide written certification, subject to counsel's limited retention of archival litigation materials that remain subject to the protective order.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles.” (1-2)

“There is a strong presumption that the public has a right of access to judicial proceedings and records in civil cases.” (1.3)

“The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party.” (6.3)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The litigation is likely to involve confidential, proprietary, trade-secret, commercial, financial, and private information, including JPMorgan Chase's policies and procedures. The parties represented that disclosure of such information could create risks of misuse, including fraudulent or criminal misuse by third parties. They stipulated to a protective order to facilitate discovery while limiting disclosure and use of qualifying confidential material.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

The order was submitted pursuant to stipulation by the plaintiffs and defendant in an ongoing federal civil action. The court found the stipulated protections appropriate and ordered the parties to comply with the terms governing designation, disclosure, challenges, sealing, and final disposition of protected material.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- *Kamakana v. City & County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1176 (9th Cir. 2006)
- *Phillips ex rel. Estates of Byrd v. General Motors Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1210-11 (9th Cir. 2002)
- *Pintos v. Pacific Creditors Ass'n*, 605 F.3d 665, 677-79 (9th Cir. 2010)

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