

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
NORTHERN DIVISION

AMY GARRITY,	)	
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	CASE NO. 2:12-CV-10-WKW
	)	[WO]
HYUNDAI INFORMATION	)	
SYSTEMS NORTH AMERICA,	)	
LLC,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	

**ORDER**

Before the court is Defendant’s Motion to File Under Seal. (Doc. # 29.) Defendant moves the court for leave to file under seal its motion for summary judgment on the ground that it “includes information that is deemed confidential under the Court’s protective Order.” (Doc. # 29, at 1 (citing Doc. # 26).)

“The operations of the courts . . . are matters of utmost public concern.” *Romero v. Drummond Co.*, 480 F.3d 1234, 1245 (11th Cir. 2007) (quoting *Landmark Commc’ns, Inc. v. Virginia*, 435 U.S. 829, 839 (1978)). “[W]hat happens in the halls of government is presumptively public business. Judges deliberate in private but issue public decisions after public arguments based on public records.” *Estate of Martin Luther King, Jr., Inc. v. CBS, Inc.*, 184 F. Supp. 2d 1353, 1362 (N.D. Ga. 2002) (quoting *Union Oil Co. of Calif. v. Leavell*, 220 F.3d 562, 568 (7th Cir. 2000)).

There is a common-law right that favors access to judicial records and includes the “right to inspect and copy public records and documents.” *Chi. Tribune Co. v. Bridgestone/Firestone, Inc.*, 263 F.3d 1304, 1311 (11th Cir. 2001). This common-law right “is instrumental in securing the integrity of the [judicial] process,” but it is not absolute. *Id.*

“[M]aterial filed with discovery motions is not subject to the common-law right of access.” *Id.* at 1312. “[T]he need for public access to discovery is low because discovery is ‘essentially a private process[,] . . . the sole purpose [of which] is to assist trial preparation.’” *Romero*, 480 F.3d at 1245 (quoting *United States v. Anderson*, 799 F.2d 1438, 1441 (11th Cir. 1986)). In contrast, “material filed in connection with pretrial motions that require judicial resolution of the merits is subject to the common-law right.” *Chi. Tribune Co.*, 263 F.3d at 1312-13; *see also Romero*, 480 F.3d at 1245 (“Material filed in connection with any substantive pretrial motion, unrelated to discovery, is subject to the common law right of access.”). That right, however, “may be overcome by a showing of good cause.” *Romero*, 480 F.3d at 1245. This standard parallels the “good cause” standard of Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure governing protective orders. *Chi. Tribune Co.*, 263 F.3d at 1312. The good cause “standard requires the district court to balance the party’s interest in obtaining access against the other party’s interest in keeping the

information confidential.” *Chi. Tribune Co.*, 263 F.2d at 1304. For purposes of conducting this balancing test, factors relevant to the court’s inquiry include:

whether allowing access would impair court functions or harm legitimate privacy interests, the degree of and likelihood of injury if made public, the reliability of the information, whether there will be an opportunity to respond to the information, whether the information concerns public officials or public concerns, and the availability of a less onerous alternative to sealing the documents.

*Romero*, 480 F.3d at 1246.

Moreover, because the court is obligated to protect the public’s right to access judicial records, it is not bound by the parties’ stipulation to seal the documentary record. *See In re Estate of Martin Luther King, Jr., Inc.*, 184 F. Supp. 2d at 1363; *see also Romero*, 480 F.3d at 1247 (“[T]hat both parties want to seal court documents ‘is immaterial’ to [the] public right of access.” (quoting *Brown v. Advantage Eng’g, Inc.*, 960 F.2d 1013, 1016 (11th Cir. 1992))). And even absent a third-party challenge, the court has an independent obligation to ensure that documents filed under seal do not impair the public’s right to access the judicial record. *See In re Estate of Martin Luther King, Jr., Inc.*, 184 F. Supp. 2d at 1363.

Defendant seeks a blanket sealing of its motion for summary judgment, presumably including all attached exhibits. Nor does Defendant claim all of the evidentiary materials were marked “confidential,” only that the motion “includes

information that is deemed confidential.” (Doc. # 29, at 1.) Defendant has not addressed the public’s presumptive right of access to these documents once filed in connection with a motion for summary judgment. Defendant has not addressed whether the good cause factors weigh in favor of sealing the entirety of its motion for summary judgment. Accordingly, Defendant has not shown that its motion should be sealed. It is ORDERED, therefore, that the motion for leave to file under seal (Doc. # 29) is DENIED.

DONE this 15th day of November, 2012.

/s/ W. Keith Watkins  
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE