Exhibits Under Seal in Support of Plaintiff's Motion for Class Certification. (ECF No. 56.) Ekin endeavors to seal three exhibits, which consist of Defendant CHA Hollywood Medical Center's meal- and rest-break policy; assignment sheets, break schedules, and documentation forms from various nursing departments; and deposition excerpts from Hollywood Medical Center's human-resources director discussing these documents. (Appl. 2.) Hollywood Medical Center produced these documents during discovery and denominated them "Confidential" under the terms of the parties' stipulated protective order. The parties had entered into this protective

order on December 10, 2012, while the case was still before the Los Angeles County

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Superior Court. (Appl. Ex. A.) Judge Kleinfeld of the Superior Court had previously granted Defendants' motion to file under seal.

The United States Supreme Court has recognized that it is "clear that the courts of this country recognize a general right to inspect and copy public records and documents, including judicial records and documents." *Nixon v. Warner Commc'ns, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 597 (1978) (footnote omitted). Similarly, the Ninth Circuit stated that there is a "strong presumption in favor of access to court records." *Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d 1122, 1135 (9th Cir. 2003). In order to override this weighty presumption, a party must demonstrate "sufficiently compelling reasons" for sealing the documents. *Id.* Any request "must articulate compelling reasons supported by specific factual findings" why each individual exhibit merits filing under seal. *Kamakana v. City & Cnty of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2006). A court will then balance the public's interest in accessing these documents with the confidentiality and potential for misuse of the information. *Hagestad v. Tragesser*, 49 F.3d 1430, 1434 (9th Cir. 1995).

The Court has read each page of the documents Ekin seeks to file under seal and has found no private information about individuals or anything that could be construed as proprietary or a trade secret. The Court is also aware that it was really Hollywood Medical Center that designated these documents as confidential, not Ekin. The hospital cannot seriously contend that its rest- and meal-break policy is confidential when the policy itself makes clear that it is based on state and federal law.

Further, Hollywood Medical Center already redacted all patient identifying information from Exhibit 5. So now the only identifying information that remains in all three exhibits is the employees' names. But names alone are not private enough to lock tight the Court's files and cut off the public's access to these documents. The courts of this nation remain open for any person—litigant or otherwise—to enter its halls, inspect its records, and see justice being done. The Court finds that neither

party in this case has carried its burden of demonstrating sufficiently compelling reasons for denying the public that access. The Court accordingly **DENIES** Plaintiff's Application to File Exhibits Under Seal. (ECF No. 56.) IT IS SO ORDERED. September 26, 2012 OTIS D. WRIGHT, II UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE