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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
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12	GUTTERGLOVE, INC., a California Corporation,	Civ. No. 2:17-1372 WBS CKD
13	Plaintiff,	
14	·	ORDER RE: REQUEST TO SEAL
15	V.	
16	WILLIAM LASELL, an individual, AMERICAN DIE AND ROLLFORMING INC., a California Corporation,	
17	and ARTESIAN HOME PRODUCTS, a California Corporation, doing	
18	business as VALOR GUTTER GUARD,	
19	Defendants.	
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21	00000	
22	Plaintiff Gutterglove,	Inc. brought this action against
23	defendants William Lasell, American Die and Rollforming, Inc.,	
24	and Artesian Home Products doing business as Valor Gutter Guard	
25	alleging various claims in connection with defendants'	
26	misappropriation of plaintiff's trade secrets. Before the court	
27	is defendants' Request to File Documents Under Seal filed March	
28	15, 2018. (Docket No. 30.)	

A party seeking to seal a judicial record bears the burden of overcoming a strong presumption in favor of public access. Kamakana v. City & County of Honolulu, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2006). Where a party seeks to seal a dispositive pleading and a related attachment, the party 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." Id. at 1178-79 (citations omitted). The court then must balance the competing interests of the public and the party seeking to keep records secret. Id. at 1179.

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Defendants move to seal their First Amended Answer and Counterclaims in its entirety, stating that it contains information that was designated as HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL-ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY by plaintiff pursuant to the Protective Order in this case. Defendants do not give specific reasons why any particular information in the First Amended Answer and Counterclaims should be sealed.

Here, the Magistrate Judge entered the parties agreed Protective Order to provide special protection from public disclosure for production of confidential, proprietary, or private information. (Protective Order at 1 (Docket No. 29).) However, the Protective Order explained that "this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal" and that for each "document . . . sought to be filed or introduced under seal . . . the party seeking protection must articulate compelling reasons, supported by specific facts and legal justification, for the requested sealing

1	order." (<u>Id.</u> at 3.) "Thus, [defendants] should have been on	
2	notice that confidential categorization under the	
3	protective order was not a guarantee of confidentiality,	
4	especially in the event of a court filing." <u>See</u> <u>Kamakana</u> , 447	
5	F.3d at 1183. Further, sealing this information may prevent the	
6	public from understanding the basis upon which the court makes	
7	its decisions, and defendant fails to explain how public	
8	disclosure of the contents of its First Amended Answer and	
9	Counterclaims would cause harm to any of the parties, much less	
10	how that harm outweighs public policies favoring disclosure. See	
11	id. at 1178-79. Accordingly, "the claimed reliance on the	
12	[protective] order is not a 'compelling reason' that rebuts the	
13	presumption of access." Id. at 1183.	
14	IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that defendants' Request to	

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that defendants' Request to Seal (Docket No. 30) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED without prejudice to the right of either party to submit a more tailored request, such as redacting a portion of the First Amended Answer and Counterclaims, which specifically states the basis for sealing or redacting this document and why the harm of disclosing that information outweighs public policies favoring disclosure.

Dated: March 21, 2018

WILLIAM B. SHUBB

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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