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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

TVIIM, LLC,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
MCAFEE, INC.,  
Defendant.

Case No. 13-cv-04545-HSG  
**ORDER SEALING CERTAIN  
DOCUMENTS**

On June 10, 2015, the Court issued an Order denying certain administrative motions to file documents under seal. Dkt. No. 171. On June 15, 2015, pursuant to the Court’s Order, Defendant filed supplemental declarations in support of the motions to seal. Dkt. Nos. 173-76. On June 17, 2015, the Court issued an Order sealing certain of the documents and directing Defendant to submit highlighted unredacted versions of the remaining documents, which Defendant timely submitted. Dkt. No. 205.

**I. LEGAL STANDARD**

“[A] ‘compelling reasons’ standard applies to most judicial records. This standard derives from the common law right ‘to inspect and copy public records and documents, including judicial records and documents.’” *Pintos v. Pac. Creditors Ass’n*, 605 F.3d 665, 678 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting *Nixon v. Warner Commc’ns, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 597 & n.7). “[A] ‘strong presumption in favor of access’ is the starting point.” *Kamakana v. City & Cnty. of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d 1122, 1135 (9th Cir. 2003)). To overcome this strong presumption, the party seeking to seal a judicial record related to a dispositive motion 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” and “significant public events.”

1 *Id.* at 1178-79 (internal citations, quotation marks, and alterations omitted). “In general,  
2 ‘compelling reasons’ sufficient to outweigh the public’s interest in disclosure and justify sealing  
3 court records exist when such ‘court files might have become a vehicle for improper purposes,’  
4 such as the use of records to gratify private spite, promote public scandal, circulate libelous  
5 statements, or release trade secrets.” *Id.* at 1179 (citing *Nixon*, 435 U.S. at 598). “The mere fact  
6 that the production of records may lead to a litigant’s embarrassment, incrimination, or exposure  
7 to further litigation will not, without more, compel the court to seal its records.” *Id.*

8         The court must “balance the competing interests of the public and the party who seeks to  
9 keep certain judicial records secret. After considering these interests, if the court decides to seal  
10 certain judicial records, it must base its decision on a compelling reason and articulate the factual  
11 basis for its ruling, without relying on hypothesis or conjecture.” *Id.* at 1179. Civil Local Rule  
12 79-5 supplements the compelling reasons standard set forth in *Kamakana*: the party seeking to file  
13 a document or portions of it under seal must “establish[] that the document, or portions thereof,  
14 are privileged, protectable as a trade secret or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. . . .  
15 The request must be narrowly tailored to seek sealing only of sealable material.” Civil L.R. 79-  
16 5(b).

17         Records attached to nondispositive motions are not subject to the strong presumption of  
18 access. *See Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179. Because the documents attached to nondispositive  
19 motions “are often unrelated, or only tangentially related, to the underlying cause of action,”  
20 parties moving to seal must meet the lower “good cause” standard of Rule 26(c) of the Federal  
21 Rules of Civil Procedure. *Id.* at 1179–80 (internal quotation marks omitted). The “good cause”  
22 standard requires a “particularized showing” that “specific prejudice or harm will result” if the  
23 information is disclosed. *Phillips ex rel. Estates of Byrd v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206,  
24 1210–11 (9th Cir. 2002) (internal quotation marks omitted); *see Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c)*. “Broad  
25 allegations of harm, unsubstantiated by specific examples of articulated reasoning” will not  
26 suffice. *Beckman Indus., Inc. v. Int’l Ins. Co.*, 966 F.2d 470, 476 (9th Cir. 1992).

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**II. DISCUSSION**

**A. Defendant’s Administrative Motion To File Documents Under Seal In Support Of Its Opposition To Plaintiff’s Motion For Summary Judgment**

On March 23, 2015, Defendant filed an administrative motion to file under seal exhibit 14 to the declaration of Joseph J. Mueller in support of Defendant’s opposition to Plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment. Dkt. No. 128. Because Plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment is a dispositive motion, the Court applies the “compelling reasons” standard.

In the amended declaration of Laurie Charrington in support of its motion to seal, and the accompanying exhibits lodged with the Court, Defendant identifies those specific portions of the exhibit that contain sealable information. Dkt. No. 174. Those portions contain information regarding Defendant’s “product design, structural components, and functionality.” *Id.* ¶ 6. The Court finds that Defendant’s proposed redactions of exhibit 14 to the declaration of Joseph J. Mueller in support of Defendant’s opposition to Plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment are “narrowly tailored” to seal only sealable material, as required by Civil Local Rule 79-5. Defendant shall publicly file redacted versions of those documents by June 22, 2015.

**B. Defendant’s Administrative Motion To File Documents Under Seal In Support of Defendant’s Opposition To Plaintiff’s Motion To Exclude Certain Expert Testimony Of Lance Gunderson**

On March 23, 2015, Defendant filed an administrative motion to file under seal exhibits 1-2, 4, 10, 12, 14, 18-19, 22-27, and 30 to the declaration of Joseph J. Mueller in support of Defendant’s opposition to Plaintiff’s motion to exclude certain expert testimony of Lance Gunderson, as well as portions of the opposition. Dkt. No. 130. Because Plaintiff’s motion to exclude testimony is not a dispositive motion, the Court applies the “good cause” standard.

In the amended declaration of Laurie Charrington in support of its motion to seal, and the accompanying exhibits lodged with the Court, Defendant identifies those specific portions of exhibits 2, 4, 18-19, 22-26, and 30 that contain sealable information. Dkt. No. 175. Those portions contain information regarding confidential “financial information,” “business and marketing strategies,” “product development strategies,” “product design choices,” “internal release timelines,” “source code,” and “product testing.” Dkt. No. 175 ¶¶ 6-15. The Court finds that

1 Defendant’s proposed redactions of exhibits 2, 4, 18-19, 22-26, and 30 to the declaration of Joseph  
2 J. Mueller in support of Defendant’s opposition to Plaintiff’s motion to exclude certain expert  
3 testimony of Lance Gunderson, as well as portions of the opposition itself, are “narrowly tailored”  
4 to seal only sealable material, as required by Civil Local Rule 79-5. Defendant shall publicly file  
5 redacted versions of those documents by June 22, 2015.

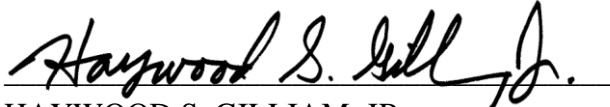
6 **C. Plaintiff’s Administrative Motion To File Documents Under Seal In Support Of**  
7 **Its Reply In Support Of Plaintiff’s Motion To Exclude Certain Expert Testimony**  
8 **Of Lance Gunderson**

9 On March 30, 2015, Plaintiff filed an administrative motion to file under seal exhibits A,  
10 B, and C to the declaration of John Shaeffer in support of Plaintiff’s reply in support of its motion  
11 to exclude certain expert testimony of Lance Gunderson, as well as portions of the reply. Dkt. No.  
12 137. Because Plaintiff’s motion to exclude testimony is not a dispositive motion, the Court  
13 applies the “good cause” standard.

14 In the amended declaration of Laurie Charrington in support of Plaintiff’s motion to seal,  
15 and the accompanying exhibits lodged with the Court, Defendant identifies those specific portions  
16 of exhibits A, B, and C that contain sealable information. Dkt. No. 176. Those portions contain  
17 information regarding Defendant’s “product beta testing, design choices and considerations,  
18 planned improvements, and internal design feedback,” as well as “certain features of  
19 [Defendant’s] products and reasons for [their] inclusion.” *Id.* ¶¶ 6-8. The Court finds that  
20 Defendant’s proposed redactions of exhibits A, B, and C to the declaration of John Shaeffer in  
21 support of Plaintiff’s reply in support of its motion to exclude certain expert testimony of Lance  
22 Gunderson, as well as portions of the reply itself, are “narrowly tailored” to seal only sealable  
23 material, as required by Civil Local Rule 79-5. Defendant shall publicly file redacted versions of  
24 those documents by June 22, 2015.

25 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

26 Dated: June 19, 2015

27   
28 HAYWOOD S. GILLIAM, JR.  
United States District Judge