

1
2
3
4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
5 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

6
7 OPENTV, INC., et al.,
8 Plaintiffs,

9 v.

10 APPLE, INC.,
11 Defendant.

Case No. 14-cv-01622-HSG

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO
SEAL**

Re: Dkt. No. 208

12
13 Pending before the Court is Defendant Apple, Inc.'s administrative motion to file under
14 seal certain documents related to Defendant's motion to stay. Dkt. No. 208. Brian Platt, Director
15 of IP Litigation at Plaintiff OpenTV, Inc.'s parent corporation, filed a declaration in support of
16 Defendant's motion to seal. Dkt. No. 211 ("Platt Decl."). No opposition to the motion to seal was
17 filed, and the time to do so has passed.

18 **I. LEGAL STANDARD**

19 "[A] 'compelling reasons' standard applies to most judicial records. This standard derives
20 from the common law right 'to inspect and copy public records and documents, including judicial
21 records and documents.'" *Pintos v. Pac. Creditors Ass'n*, 605 F.3d 665, 678 (9th Cir. 2010)
22 (quoting *Nixon v. Warner Commc'ns, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 597 & n.7). "[A] 'strong presumption in
23 favor of access' is the starting point." *Kamakana v. City & Cnty. of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172,
24 1178 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d 1122, 1135 (9th
25 Cir. 2003)). To overcome this strong presumption, the party seeking to seal a judicial record
26 related to a dispositive motion must "articulate compelling reasons supported by specific factual
27 findings that outweigh the general history of access and the public policies favoring disclosure,
28 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).

27 Because Defendant’s motion to stay is a nondispositive motion, the Court applies the
28 “good cause” standard to Defendant’s motion to seal.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

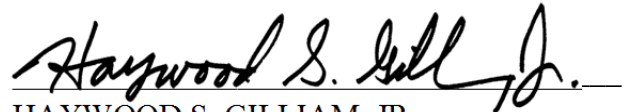
II. DISCUSSION

Defendant seeks to seal exhibits 2, 4, and 5 to the declaration of Luann L. Simmons in support of Defendant’s reply in support of its motion to stay pending completion of IPR proceedings. Dkt. No. 208 at 1. Attached to the Platt declaration are proposed redactions of those exhibits. *See* Dkt. Nos. 211-1, 211-2, 211-3. Platt declares that “the redacted portions of these exhibits are information relating to [Plaintiff’s] revenues, customers, and certain United States sales data,” and that this information “is highly confidential and nonpublic information, disclosure of which to the public or competitors would cause [Plaintiff] commercial, competitive, and irreparable harm.” Dkt. No. 211 ¶ 8. The Court finds that good cause exists to seal the redacted portions of the exhibits to the Platt declaration. *See Transperfect Global, Inc. v. MotionPoint Corp.*, No. 10-cv-02590-CW, 2014 WL 4950082, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 25, 2014) (granting motion to seal documents containing confidential financial information). Furthermore, the Court finds that the proposed redactions are “narrowly tailored” to seal only sealable material, as required by Civil Local Rule 79-5.

Accordingly, the Court GRANTS the motion to seal the portions of exhibits 2, 4, and 5 to the declaration of Luann L. Simmons redacted by Plaintiff in the exhibits to the Platt declaration. Within four days of the date of this Order, Defendant shall (1) publicly file redacted versions of the exhibits; and (2) separately file under seal the unredacted versions of those exhibits.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: September 17, 2015


HAYWOOD S. GILLIAM, JR.
United States District Judge