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 10 The Big 12 Conference, Inc.

11 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
 12 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
 13 **OAKLAND DIVISION**

14 EDWARD C. O'BANNON, JR., on behalf
 15 of himself and all others similarly situated,
 16 Plaintiffs

17 v.

18 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC
 ASSOCIATION (NCAA); ELECTRONIC
 19 ARTS, INC.; and COLLEGIATE
 LICENSING COMPANY,

20 Defendants
 21

Case No. 4:09-cv-3329 CW

**NON-PARTY THE BIG 12 CONFERENCE,
 INC.'S ADMINISTRATIVE MOTION TO
 SEAL CONFIDENTIAL TRIAL EXHIBITS**

Judge: The Honorable Claudia Wilken

1 Pursuant to Civil L.R. 7-11 and 79-5, The Big 12 Conference, Inc. (the “Big 12”), a non-
2 party to this case, respectfully moves this Court for an order protecting its and its non-party
3 broadcast partners’ highly confidential broadcast rights agreements and confidential internal
4 business communications from public disclosure at the trial of this case scheduled to begin June
5 9, 2014. The Big 12 asks the Court to seal these trial exhibits, only allow the exhibits to be
6 received *in camera* at trial as opposed to in open court, and close the courtroom during any trial
7 testimony concerning the exhibits. In support of this motion, the Big 12 states as follows and
8 provides the accompanying affidavits of Leane K. Capps, Tim Weiser, and Karen Brodtkin.

9 Background

10 In August 2011, Antitrust Plaintiffs served the Big 12 with a subpoena seeking numerous
11 categories of documents. As a non-party, the Big 12 objected to the breadth of the subpoena and
12 expressed serious concerns regarding production of its confidential broadcast rights agreements
13 and internal communications. The Big 12 ultimately agreed to produce the documents, but only
14 as part of a negotiated agreement with Antitrust Plaintiffs that use of the materials would be
15 strictly for “Outside Attorneys’ Eyes Only.” The Stipulated Protective Order (Dkt. No. 320) was
16 then modified to include “Outside Attorneys’ Eyes Only” protection. (Dkt. No. 401). Only with
17 this confidentiality and assurances that these agreements would not be disclosed did the Big 12
18 produce documents in response to the subpoena, including broadcast rights agreements.

19 On May 26, 2014, counsel for the NCAA, Thane Rehn, notified the Big 12 of the
20 NCAA’s intention to use the following “Confidential” or “Outside Attorneys’ Eyes Only”
21 documents of the Big 12 as trial exhibits:

- 22
- 23 • Exhibit 1109 (BIG_12_NCAA_00000841 - BIG_12_NCAA_00000910) (Fox Agreement)

24 On May 27, 2014, Plaintiffs’ counsel, Kelly L. Tucker, notified the Big 12 of Antitrust
25 Plaintiffs’ intention to use the following “Confidential” or “Outside Attorneys’ Eyes Only”
26 documents, produced by the Big 12, as trial exhibits:

- 27
- 28 • Exhibit 2058 (BIG_12_NCAA_00000381 – BIG_12_NCAA_00000384) (Memo from then-Commissioner of Big 12 to Big 12 Board of Directors)
- 29

- 1 • Exhibit 2060 (BIG_12_NCAA_00000001 – BIG_12_NCAA_00000009) (Email)
- 2 • Exhibit 2165 (BIG_12_NCAA_00000791 - BIG_12_NCAA_00000836 (ESPN
- 3 Agreement)
- 4 • Exhibit 2229 (BIG_12_NCAA_00000621 – BIG_12_NCAA_00000672 (Draft
- 5 Fox Agreement)
- 6 • Exhibit 2230 (BIG_12_NCAA_00000841 - BIG_12_NCAA_00000910 (Fox
- 7 Agreement) (same as NCAA’s Exhibit 1109)

8 All of these exhibits contain highly sensitive commercial and proprietary information and
9 trade secrets, and the broadcast agreements all contain confidentiality agreements. Public
10 disclosure of these agreements would have a negative competitive and financial impact on the
11 Big 12.

12 The Big 12 promptly notified Antitrust Plaintiffs and the NCAA that it would not consent
13 to the use of these documents in open court and explained its intention to seek an order of the
14 Court sealing the documents. *See* Stipulated Protective Order, para. 13. The Big 12 also
15 conferred with Antitrust Plaintiffs and the NCAA regarding this motion. The NCAA consents to
16 the relief requested, but the Big 12 was unable to reach an agreement with Antitrust Plaintiffs.
17 *See* Declaration of Leane K. Capps (attached). Copies of the exhibits at issue are provisionally
18 filed under seal in connection with this Motion.

19 Argument

20 Court records may be sealed where such records are traditionally kept secret for
21 “compelling reasons.” *Kamakana v. City and County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th
22 Cir. 2006). Compelling reasons for sealing records “exist when such court files might have
23 become a vehicle for improper purposes, such as the use of records to gratify private spite,
24 promote public scandal, circulate libelous statements, or release trade secrets.” *Id.* at 1179
25 (internal quotation marks omitted). A party’s motion to seal will be granted where the party
26 presents “‘articulable facts’ identifying the interests favoring continued secrecy and ... show[s]
27 that these specific interests ... outweigh the public interest in understanding the judicial
28 process.” *Id.* at 1181 (internal citations and quotations omitted).

1 The Ninth Circuit and the Northern District of California have sealed records of licensing
2 agreements where the agreements are trade secrets. *In re Electronic Arts*, 298 Fed. Appx. 568,
3 569 (9th Cir. 2008); *Powertech Tech., Inc. v. Tessera, Inc.*, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 75831, at *4
4 (N.D. Cal. May 31, 2012). A trade secret includes “any formula, pattern, device, or compilation
5 of information which is used in one’s business, and which gives him an opportunity to obtain an
6 advantage over competitors who do not know or use it.” Restatement of Torts § 757, cmt. b;
7 *Clark v. Bunker*, 453 F.2d 1006, 1009 (9th Cir. 1972). Trade secrets also include “a detailed
8 plan for the creation, promotion, financing, and sale of contracts.” *Clark*, 453 F.2d at 1009.

9 Compelling reasons to seal documents, including licensing agreements and other internal
10 business documents, also exist where disclosure of the documents could negatively impact a
11 business’s competitiveness and profitability. *Triquint Semiconductor, Inc. v. Avago Techs. Ltd.*,
12 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 120627, at *8-9 (D. Ariz. Oct. 17, 2011) (sealing a “Draft Patent Cross
13 License Agreement”); *see also In re Adobe Systems, Inc. Sec. Litigation*, 141 F.R.D. 155, 159-63
14 (N.D. Cal. 1992). And in instances like the present, where the commercially-sensitive
15 information is irrelevant or only tangentially related to the merits of the case, the public’s need
16 for access is diminished. *See Nursing Home Pension Fund v. Oracle Corp.*, 2007 U.S. Dist.
17 LEXIS 84000 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 31, 2007), at *14.

18 Here, the draft and executed broadcast rights agreements and internal communications
19 that Plaintiffs and the NCAA intend to use as exhibits at trial contain just the sort of
20 commercially-sensitive information that provides a compelling justification for sealing
21 documents. As explained in more detail in the accompanying declaration of Tim Weiser, public
22 disclosure of the broadcast agreements, which were entered into confidentially between entities
23 that are not parties to this litigation, would result in significant financial and competitive harm to
24 the Big 12. In particular, the agreements contain highly confidential financial information,
25 which is protected from disclosure by confidentiality agreements. This confidential information
26 includes, among other things, the terms and amount of payment to the Big 12 in exchange for the
27 assignment of its member schools’ rights to broadcast certain intercollegiate athletic contests.
28 *See* §§ 5.1-5.3, 5.6-5.7 of Exs. 1109, 2230, and 2229; § 3 of Ex. 2165. Disclosure of this

1 information would harm the Big 12's bargaining position in future negotiations with
2 broadcasters and also give an unfair competitive advantage to the Big 12's competitors.
3 Moreover, release of the broadcast partners' contracts could harm their ability to compete with
4 their competitors. *See* Declaration of Karen Brodtkin (attached).

5 In addition to the financial terms, these broadcast agreements also contain proprietary and
6 trade-secret information regarding the Big 12's and its broadcast partners' game selection
7 procedures (§ 4.2.1 and Schedule A of Exs. 1109, 2230, and 2229; §§ 4.5, 5.4, 6.4, and Schedule
8 A of Ex. 2165), highly sensitive first negotiation and first refusal rights provisions (§§ 2.2-2.7 of
9 Exs. 1109, 2230, and 2229; § 15 of Ex. 2165), detailed information regarding unique and
10 proprietary sublicensing restrictions (§ 3.10 of Exs. 1109, 2230, and 2229; § 4.3(a) of Ex. 2165),
11 as well as highly sensitive provisions regarding conference composition (§§ 5.3.2-5.3.6 and 14
12 of Exs. 1109, 2230, and 2229; §§ 5.3(a)(iii) and 14 of Ex. 2165), conference championship rights
13 (§ 12 and Exhibit E of Ex. 2165), periodic meeting rights and procedures (§ 3.12 of Exs. 1109,
14 2230, and 2229; § 3.5 of Ex. 2165), conference distribution restrictions (§ 10.2.7 of Exs. 1109,
15 2230, and 2229; § 8.4 of Ex. 2165), distribution requirements (§ 4.3 of Exs. 1109, 2230, and
16 2229; § 4.3, 5.3, and 6.3 of Ex. 2165); minimum game requirements (§ 5.3.1 of Exs. 1109, 2230,
17 and 2229), coordination of rights with third tier partners (§ 3.3.3(4) of Exs. 1109, 2230, and
18 2229; § 8.2(d) of Ex. 2165), tickets (§ 8.2.2 of Exs. 1109, 2230, and 2229, § 19 of Ex. 2165), and
19 other similarly sensitive provisions (including § 3.4 of Exs. 1109, 2230, and 2229).

20 All of these provisions, and others contained in the agreements, were negotiated in
21 confidence between non-parties to this litigation. The proprietary and trade secret information
22 contained in these agreements, as is evidenced by the sampling of provisions described above
23 and in the accompanying declaration of Tim Weiser, is highly sensitive and public disclosure of
24 that information would allow the Big 12's competitors an unfair competitive advantage in future
25 negotiations with broadcasters and in the scheduling of games – all to the Big 12's financial and
26 competitive detriment. Further, this information is subject to negotiated confidentiality
27 agreements and is, at best, only tangentially related to the merits of this litigation.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on June 4, 2014, I electronically filed the foregoing document with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification to the e-mail addresses registered.

By: /s/ Leane K. Capps
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Conference, Inc.