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

6 WELLS FARGO AND CO., et al.,

7 Plaintiffs,

No. C 12-3856 PJH

8 v.

ORDER RE MOTIONS TO SEAL

9 ABD INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL
10 SERVICES, et al.,

11 Defendants.
12 _____/

13 In connection with plaintiffs' motion for preliminary injunction, both parties have filed
14 motions to seal. Having read the parties' papers and carefully considered their arguments,
15 and the relevant legal authority, the court GRANTS in part and DENIES in part plaintiffs'
16 motion to seal, and GRANTS in part and DENIES in part defendants' motion to seal as
17 follows.

18 A. Legal Standard

19 "The proponent of sealing bears the burden with respect to sealing. A failure to meet
20 that burden means that the default posture of public access prevails." Kamakana v. City &
21 County of Honolulu, 447 F.3d 1172, 1182 (9th Cir. 2006). Two standards generally govern
22 motions to seal documents like the ones at issue here.¹

23 First, a "compelling reasons" standard applies to most judicial records. See id. at
24 1178; Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co., 331 F.3d 1122, 1135-36 (9th Cir. 2003). This
25 standard derives from the common law right "to inspect and copy public records and
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28 ¹A third standard covers the "narrow range of documents" such as "grand jury transcripts" and certain "warrant materials" that "traditionally [have] been kept secret for important policy reasons." Id. at 1178 (citation and quotation omitted). This third standard is not relevant here.

1 documents, including judicial records and documents.” Kamakana, 447 F.3d at 1178
2 (quotations and citations omitted). To limit this common law right of access, a party
3 seeking to seal judicial records must show that “compelling reasons supported by specific
4 factual findings . . . outweigh the general history of access and the public policies favoring
5 disclosure.” Id. at 1178-79 (quotations and citations omitted).

6 Second, a different standard applies to “private materials unearthed during
7 discovery,” as such documents are not part of the judicial record. Id. at 1180. Rule 26(c)
8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure governs here, and the relevant standard is whether
9 “‘good cause’ exists to protect th[e] information from being disclosed to the public by
10 balancing the needs for discovery against the need for confidentiality.” Phillips ex rel.
11 Estates of Byrd v. Gen. Motors Corp., 307 F.3d 1206, 1213 (9th Cir. 2002). This “good
12 cause” standard presents a lower burden for the party wishing to seal documents than the
13 “compelling reasons” standard. The cognizable public interest in judicial records that
14 underlies the “compelling reasons” standard does not exist for documents produced
15 between private litigants. See Kamakana, 447 F.3d at 1180; Foltz, 331 F.3d at 1134.
16 “Good cause” is also the standard applied when a party seeks access to previously sealed
17 discovery attached to a non-dispositive motion. Phillips, 307 F.3d at 1213.

18 In general, “compelling reasons” sufficient to outweigh the public's interest in
19 disclosure and justify sealing court records exist when such “court files might have become
20 a vehicle for improper purposes,” such as the use of records to gratify private spite,
21 promote public scandal, circulate libelous statements, or release trade secrets. Id. at 1179.
22 In considering a motion to seal, the court begins with a strong presumption of public
23 access, and the party claiming that its records must be sealed is required to show that
24 “compelling reasons supported by specific factual findings . . . outweigh the general history
25 of access and the public policies favoring disclosure,” such as the public interest in
26 understanding the judicial process. Id. at 1178-79 (quotations and citations omitted). “The
27 mere fact that the production of records may lead to a litigant's embarrassment,
28 incrimination, or exposure to further litigation will not, without more, compel the court to seal

1 its records.” Id.

2 In this district, requests to file documents under seal in civil cases are governed by
3 Civil Local Rule 79-5, which provides that “[n]o document may be filed under seal . . .
4 except pursuant to a Court order that authorizes the sealing of the particular document, or
5 portions thereof[;]” and further, that a sealing order may issue only based upon a request
6 showing that the document, or portions thereof, is privileged, or protectable as a trade
7 secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. Civ. L.R. 79-5(a). In particular,
8 “[t]he request must be narrowly tailored to seek sealing only of sealable material” Id.

9 In addition, if a party seeks to file under seal a document that has been designated
10 confidential by another party pursuant to a protective order, or if a party wishes to refer in a
11 memorandum of points and authorities to information so designated by another party, the
12 submitting party must file a motion for a sealing order, and the designating party must file a
13 declaration within seven days “establishing that the designated information is sealable, and
14 must lodge and serve a narrowly tailored proposed sealing order, or must withdraw the
15 designation of confidentiality. If the designating party does not file its responsive declaration
16 as required by this subsection, the document or proposed filing will be made part of the
17 public record.” Civ. L.R. 7-9(d).

18 B. Wells Fargo’s motion

19 Plaintiffs Wells Fargo & Co. and Wells Fargo Insurance Services (“Wells Fargo” or
20 “plaintiffs”) seek the sealing of 13 of thier own documents, and 23 of defendants’
21 documents, along with any part of its opening motion that references any of those
22 documents. Wells Fargo provides only conclusory arguments for why their documents
23 should be sealed, arguing that they contain confidential and proprietary information. As to
24 the Wells Fargo documents themselves, the court agrees that they do appear to have
25 confidential information - including financial information for its customers - but it should be
26 noted that Wells Fargo did not make an effort to address the specific confidential
27 information contained within each document for which sealing is sought, and instead relied
28 on a blanket “confidential and proprietary” explanation for all of them.

1 As to the 23 ABD² documents contained in Wells Fargo’s motion, ABD submitted a
2 declaration with regard to only three documents (specifically, exhibits P, Q, and T to the
3 Boyd declaration). Defendants’ declaration describes each of these documents with some
4 detail. Exhibits P and Q are confidential business plans relating to the new ABD company,
5 and Exhibit T is a document related to the negotiations with Wells Fargo. Importantly, none
6 of these documents are directly quoted in Wells Fargo’s motion, and instead are cited only
7 generally.

8 As to the three ABD documents for which a supporting declaration was filed, the
9 court GRANTS the motion to seal. As to the 20 ABD documents for which no supporting
10 declaration was filed, the court DENIES the motion to seal. As to the 13 Wells Fargo
11 documents referenced in Wells Fargo’s motion to seal (specifically, exhibits F, I, and O to
12 the Boyd declaration; exhibits A-F and H to the Lane declaration; exhibits A and B to the
13 Volkel declaration; and exhibit A to the Bingham declaration), the court GRANTS the
14 motion to seal, but warns Wells Fargo that future similarly unsupported requests will not be
15 granted.

16 However, the court DENIES the motion to seal to the extent that it seeks sealing of
17 portions of Wells Fargo’s motion for preliminary injunction. Nearly all of the redacted
18 portions of Wells Fargo’s brief relate to ABD emails, for which ABD does not seek sealing.
19 The only Wells Fargo-related redactions relate to (1) defendant Hetherington’s previous
20 employment by Wells Fargo (Mot. at 6), which is not a confidential matter, (2) a vague
21 reference to the loss of “200 customer accounts and several million dollars of annualized
22 revenue” (Mot. at 10), which is not specific enough to justify sealing, (3) the identification of
23 BioMarin as a client that allegedly left Wells Fargo due to ABD-related confusion (Mot. at
24 11), but since BioMarin is mentioned in unredacted portions of ABD’s opposition brief, the
25 court does not find that sealing is justified, and (4) the valuation of the ABD goodwill at
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27 ²Defendants ABD Insurance & Financial Services (doing business as “The ABD Team”),
28 Kurt de Grosz, and Brian Hetherington will be referred to as “ABD” or “defendants” in this
order.

1 \$270 million (Mot. at 3), which is not sealable based on the unredacted reference to the
2 total purchase price of ABD (see Mot. at 3). Wells Fargo is ordered to file an unredacted
3 version of its brief in support of its motion for preliminary injunction by **March 15, 2013**.

4 C. Defendants' motion


5 Defendants seek the sealing of four of its own documents and 23 Wells Fargo
6 documents. Wells Fargo did not file a declaration in support of sealing the Wells Fargo
7 documents, and thus defendants' motion is DENIED to the extent that it seeks sealing of
8 Wells Fargo documents. As to the four ABD documents (specifically, exhibits 25-27 and 29
9 of the Duffy declaration), ABD does attach a declaration addressing each one individually.
10 Exhibits 25-27 relate to negotiations with Wells Fargo about buying the ABD book of
11 business, and Exhibit 29 relates to ABD's business plan. The court GRANTS the motion to
12 seal as to exhibits 25-27 and 29 of the Duffy declaration.

13 Wells Fargo did not file a supporting declaration as to the Wells Fargo documents
14 referenced in defendants' motion to seal. Thus, the motion to seal is DENIED with respect
15 to the Wells Fargo documents.

16 Defendants also seek the sealing of portions of its opposition brief that reference any
17 of the above documents. However, it appears that all redacted portions of defendants' brief
18 relate only to Wells Fargo's documents, for which sealing is denied. Thus, the court
19 DENIES defendants' motion to seal to the extent that it seeks to seal portions of their
20 opposition brief. Defendants are ordered to file an unredacted version of their opposition
21 brief by **March 15, 2013**.

22 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

23 Dated: March 8, 2013

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26 PHYLLIS J. HAMILTON
27 United States District Judge
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