

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

AVAGO TECHNOLOGIES, INC., et al.,)	Case No.: 5:10-cv-02863-EJD
)	
Plaintiffs,)	ORDER RE: MOTION TO SEAL
v.)	
)	(Re: Docket No. 541)
IPTRONICS INC., et al.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	
)	

Defendants seek to file four documents under seal.¹ “Historically, courts have recognized a ‘general right to inspect and copy public records and documents, including judicial records and documents.’”² Accordingly, when considering a sealing request, “a ‘strong presumption in favor of access’ is the starting point.”³ Parties seeking to seal judicial records relating to dispositive

¹ See Docket Nos. 541.

² *Kamakana v. City & County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Nixon v. Warner Commc’ns, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 597 & n. 7 (1978)).

³ *Id.* (quoting *Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d 1122, 1135 (9th Cir. 2003)).

1 motions bear the burden of overcoming the presumption with “compelling reasons” that outweigh
2 the general history of access and the public policies favoring disclosure.⁴

3 However, “while protecting the public's interest in access to the courts, we must remain
4 mindful of the parties' right to access those same courts upon terms which will not unduly harm
5 their competitive interest.”⁵ Records attached to nondispositive motions therefore are not subject
6 to the strong presumption of access.⁶ Because the documents attached to nondispositive motions
7 “are often unrelated, or only tangentially related, to the underlying cause of action,” parties moving
8 to seal must meet the lower “good cause” standard of Rule 26(c).⁷ As with dispositive motions, the
9 standard applicable to nondispositive motions requires a “particularized showing”⁸ that “specific
10 prejudice or harm will result” if the information is disclosed.⁹ “Broad allegations of harm,
11 unsubstantiated by specific examples of articulated reasoning” will not suffice.¹⁰ A protective
12 order sealing the documents during discovery may reflect the court’s previous determination that
13 good cause exists to keep the documents sealed,¹¹ but a blanket protective order that allows the
14 parties to designate confidential documents does not provide sufficient judicial scrutiny to
15 determine whether each particular document should remain sealed.¹²

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19 ⁴ *Id.* at 1178-79.

20 ⁵ *Apple Inc. v. Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.*, 727 F.3d 1214, 1228-29 (Fed. Cir. 2013).

21 ⁶ *See id.* at 1180.

22 ⁷ *Id.* at 1179 (internal quotations and citations omitted).

23 ⁸ *Id.*

24 ⁹ *Phillips ex rel. Estates of Byrd v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1210-11 (9th Cir. 2002);
25 *see Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c).*

26 ¹⁰ *Beckman Indus., Inc. v. Int’l Ins. Co.*, 966 F.2d 470, 476 (9th Cir. 1992).

27 ¹¹ *See Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179-80.

28 ¹² *See Civ. L.R. 79-5(d)(1)(A)* (“Reference to a stipulation or protective order that allows a party to designate certain documents as confidential is not sufficient to establish that a document, or portions thereof, are sealable.”).

In addition to making particularized showings of good cause, parties moving to seal documents must comply with the procedures established by Civ. L.R. 79-5. Pursuant to Civ. L.R. 79-5(b), a sealing order is appropriate only upon a request that establishes the document is “sealable,” or “privileged or protectable as a trade secret or otherwise entitled to protection under the law.” “The request must be narrowly tailored to seek sealing only of sealable material, and must conform with Civil L.R. 79-5(d).”¹³ “Within 4 days of the filing of the Administrative Motion to File Under Seal, the Designating Party must file a declaration as required by subsection 79-5(d)(1)(A) establishing that all of the designated material is sealable.”¹⁴

With these standards in mind, the courts rules on the instant motion as follows:

<u>Motion</u>	<u>Document to be Sealed</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Reason/Explanation</u>
Docket No. 541-4	Defendants’ Motion for Discovery Sanctions	UNSEALED.	“Lack of preparation” and “inability to testify” are not narrowly tailored to confidential business or trade-secret information.
Docket No. 541-6	Exhibit A to the Brandwajn Declaration	UNSEALED.	Requests to seal entire swaths of a deposition do not show narrow tailoring to confidential business or trade-secret information.
Docket No. 541-8	Exhibit C to the Brandwajn Declaration	UNSEALED.	“Lack of preparation” and “inability to testify” are not narrowly tailored to confidential business or trade-secret information.
Docket No. 541-10	Exhibit G to the Brandwajn Declaration	Highlighted portions SEALED.	Narrowly tailored to confidential business information.

Within seven days, Plaintiffs may file one or more additional declaration that is more narrowly tailored. Pursuant to Civ. L.R. 79-5, a proposed order must contain a chart specifically

¹³ Civ. L.R. 79-5(b). In part, Civ. L.R. 79-5(d) requires the submitting party to attach a “proposed order that is narrowly tailored to seal only the sealable material” which “lists in table format each document or portion thereof that is sought to be sealed,” Civ. L.R. 79-5(d)(1)(b), and an “unreadacted version of the document” that indicates “by highlighting or other clear method, the portions of the document that have been omitted from the redacted version.” Civ. L.R. 79-5(d)(1)(d).


¹⁴ Civ. L.R. 79-5(e)(1).

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showing what Plaintiffs seek to seal. An unredacted version must contain highlighting showing the court what Plaintiffs seek to seal within that document.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: April 7, 2015



PAUL S. GREWAL
United States Magistrate Judge