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4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
5 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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7 AVAGO TECHNOLOGIES FIBER IP
8 (SINGAPORE) PTE. LTD., et al.,

9 Plaintiffs,

10 v.

11 IPTRONICS INC., et al.,

12 Defendants.

Case No. [5:10-cv-02863-EJD](#)

**ORDER GRANTING-IN-PART
MOTION TO SEAL**

(Re: Docket No. 814)

13 Before the court is an administrative motion to seal.¹ “Historically, courts have recognized
14 a ‘general right to inspect and copy public records and documents, including judicial records and
15 documents.’”² Accordingly, when considering a sealing request, “a ‘strong presumption in favor
16 of access’ is the starting point.”³ Parties seeking to seal judicial records relating to dispositive
17 motions bear the burden of overcoming the presumption with “compelling reasons” that outweigh
18 the general history of access and the public policies favoring disclosure.⁴

19 However, “while protecting the public's interest in access to the courts, we must remain
20 mindful of the parties’ right to access those same courts upon terms which will not unduly harm
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23 ¹ See Docket No. 814.

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

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

27 ⁴ *Id.* at 1178-79.

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

12 In addition to making particularized showings of good cause, parties moving to seal
13 documents must comply with the procedures established by Civ. L.R. 79-5. Pursuant to
14 Civ. L.R. 79-5(b), a sealing order is appropriate only upon a request that establishes the document
15 is “sealable,” or “privileged or protectable as a trade secret or otherwise entitled to protection
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18 ⁵ *Apple Inc. v. Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.*, 727 F.3d 1214, 1228-29 (Fed. Cir. 2013).

19 ⁶ See *id.* at 1180.

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

21 ⁸ *Id.*

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

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

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

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

1 under the law.” “The request must be narrowly tailored to seek sealing only of sealable material,
2 and must conform with Civil L.R. 79-5(d).”¹³ “Within 4 days of the filing of the Administrative
3 Motion to File Under Seal, the Designating Party must file a declaration as required by subsection
4 79-5(d)(1)(A) establishing that all of the designated material is sealable.”¹⁴

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

<u>Motion to Seal</u>	<u>Document to be Sealed</u>	<u>Result</u>	<u>Reason/Explanation</u>
814-4	Avago’s Motion to Strike Portions of Lasinski Expert Report	Designations highlighted in yellow at 2:9-12, 25; 3:2, 4, 10, 12-13, 20, 23; 4:27 SEALED; remainder UNSEALED.	Only sealed portions narrowly tailored to confidential business information.
814-5	Ex. 1 to Chang Decl. ISO Avago’s Motion to Strike	Designations highlighted in yellow at pages 66, 69, 70, 72 of Docket No. 827-3 SEALED; remainder UNSEALED.	Only sealed portions narrowly tailored to confidential business information.
814-6	Ex. 2 to Chang Decl. ISO Avago’s Motion to Strike	Designations at 142:12-15; 143:6-8, 15-17, 20-21, 24-25; 144:3-6, 9, 14, 24-25; 145:15-17; 147:7-10; SEALED; remainder UNSEALED.	Only sealed portions narrowly tailored to confidential business information.
814-7	Ex. 3 to Chang Decl. ISO Avago’s Motion to Strike	UNSEALED.	No sealing requested by designating party.

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 “unredacted 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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814-8	Ex. 4 to Chang Decl. ISO Avago's Motion to Strike	Designations at 95:24; 96:1-3 SEALED; remainder UNSEALED.	Only sealed portions narrowly tailored to confidential business information.
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SO ORDERED.

Dated: December 19, 2015



PAUL S. GREWAL
United States Magistrate Judge