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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION**

VLSI TECHNOLOGY LLC,
Plaintiff,
v.
INTEL CORPORATION,
Defendant.

Case No. 17-cv-05671-BLF

**ORDER GRANTING
ADMINISTRATIVE MOTIONS**

[Re: ECF Nos. 869, 870, 875, 877, 878, 879,
889, 890]

Before the court are eight administrative motions filed in connection with VLSI Technology LLC’s Motion to Dismiss Intel Corporation’s (“Intel”) Counterclaim:

1. Administrative Motion to Consider Whether Another Party's Material Should Be Sealed. ECF No. 869.
2. Administrative Motion to Consider Whether Another Party's Material Should Be Sealed. ECF No. 870.
3. Administrative Motion to File Under Seal Opposition to VLSI Technology LLC's Motion to Dismiss Intel's Second Amended Answer, Defenses, and Counterclaims. ECF No. 875.
4. Administrative Motion to Consider Whether Another Party's Material Should Be Sealed. ECF No. 877.
5. Administrative Motion to Consider Whether Another Party's Material Should Be Sealed. ECF No. 878.
6. Administrative Motion to Consider Whether Another Party's Material Should Be Sealed. ECF No. 879.

1 7. Administrative Motion to Consider Whether Another Party's Material Should Be
2 Sealed. ECF No. 889.

3 8. Administrative Motion to Consider Whether Another Party's Material Should Be
4 Sealed. ECF No. 890.

5 For the reasons described below, the Court GRANTS the administrative motions.

6 **I. LEGAL STANDARD**

7 “Historically, courts have recognized a ‘general right to inspect and copy public records
8 and documents, including judicial records and documents.’” *Kamakana v. City & Cty. Of*
9 *Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Nixon v. Warner Commc'ns, Inc.*, 435
10 U.S. 589, 597 & n.7 (1978)). Accordingly, when considering a sealing request, “a ‘strong
11 presumption in favor of access’ is the starting point.” *Id.* (quoting *Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Auto.*
12 *Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d 1122, 1135 (9th Cir. 2003)). Parties seeking to seal judicial records relating to
13 motions that are “more than tangentially related to the underlying cause of action” bear the burden
14 of overcoming the presumption with “compelling reasons” that outweigh the general history of
15 access and the public policies favoring disclosure. *Ctr. for Auto Safety v. Chrysler Grp.*, 809 F.3d
16 1092, 1099 (9th Cir. 2016); *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1178–79.

17 Records attached to motions that are “not related, or only tangentially related, to the merits
18 of a case,” however, are not subject to the strong presumption of access. *Ctr. for Auto Safety*, 809
19 F.3d at 1099; *see also Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179 (“[T]he public has less of a need for access to
20 court records attached only to non-dispositive motions because those documents are often
21 unrelated, or only tangentially related, to the underlying cause of action.”). Parties moving to seal
22 the documents attached to such motions must meet the lower “good cause” standard of Rule
23 26(c). *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179 (internal quotations and citations omitted). This standard
24 requires a “particularized showing,” *id.*, that “specific prejudice or harm will result” if the
25 information is disclosed. *Phillips ex rel. Estates of Byrd v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206,
26 1210–11 (9th Cir. 2002); *see Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c)*. “Broad allegations of harm, unsubstantiated
27 by specific examples of articulated reasoning” will not suffice. *Beckman Indus., Inc. v. Int'l Ins.*
28 *Co.*, 966 F.2d 470, 476 (9th Cir. 1992).

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II. DISCUSSION

A. ECF No. 869

VLSI filed the Administrative Motion to Consider Whether Another Party's Material Should Be Sealed on February 23, 2024. ECF No. 869. Intel submitted a declaration and exhibits in support of sealing. ECF Nos. 871, 872. Intel seeks to seal selected portions of the motion and its corresponding exhibits. ECF No. 871. Intel writes that the information should be sealed because “[k]nowledge of this information by third parties would put Intel at a competitive disadvantage in future business dealings as its competitors could incorporate that information into their own business strategies to gain an unfair advantage over Intel in the market.” *Id.* ¶ 11. Intel argues that the portions are narrowly tailored. *Id.* ¶ 12.

The Court finds that compelling reasons exist to seal the highlighted portions of the document. *See Finjan, Inc. v. Proofpoint, Inc.*, No. 13-CV-05808-HSG, 2016 WL 7911651, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 6, 2016) (finding “technical operation of [defendant's] products” sealable under “compelling reasons” standard); *Exeltis USA Inc. v. First Databank, Inc.*, No. 17-CV-04810-HSG, 2020 WL 2838812, at *1 (N.D. Cal. June 1, 2020) (noting that courts have found “confidential business information” in the form of “business strategies” sealable under the compelling reasons standard.). The Court also finds that the request is narrowly tailored.

The Court’s ruling is summarized below:

ECF or Exhibit No.	Document	Portion(s) to Seal	Ruling
868	VLSI’s Motion to Dismiss	Green-highlighted portions on pages 6-9	Granted, as the green-highlighted portions contain highly confidential excerpts from Intel’s license agreement with Finjan that the Court has previously sealed. Dkt. 339; Dkt. 659; Dkt. 784; Dkt. 853; Dkt. 863.
Ex. 1	Intel’s Motion to Amend, Sever, and Stay (W.D. Tex.)	Green-highlighted portion on page 3	Granted, as the green-highlighted portions contain highly confidential excerpts from Intel’s license agreement with Finjan that the Court has previously sealed. Dkt. 339; Dkt. 659; Dkt. 784; Dkt. 853; Dkt. 863.

Ex. 2	Intel’s Motion to Stay (W.D. Tex.)	Green-highlighted portions on page 4	Granted, as the green-highlighted portions contain highly confidential excerpts from Intel’s license agreement with Finjan that the Court has previously sealed. Dkt. 339; Dkt. 659; Dkt. 784; Dkt. 853; Dkt. 863.
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B. ECF No. 870

VLSI filed the Administrative Motion to Consider Whether Another Party's Material Should Be Sealed on February 23, 2024. ECF No. 870. Finjan LLC (“Finjan”) submitted a declaration and exhibits in support of sealing. ECF Nos. 873, 874. Finjan seeks to seal selected portions of the brief and its corresponding exhibits. ECF No. 873. Finjan writes that the information should be sealed because the documents “reference and/or quote to language from non-public portions of a confidential patent license and settlement agreement between Intel and Finjan Inc. and Finjan Software, Inc.” *Id.* ¶ 5. Finjan argues that the portions are narrowly tailored. *Id.*

The Court finds that compelling reasons exist to seal the highlighted portions of the document. *See Finjan, Inc. v. Proofpoint, Inc.*, No. 13-CV-05808-HSG, 2016 WL 7911651, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 6, 2016) (finding “technical operation of [defendant's] products” sealable under “compelling reasons” standard); *Exeltis USA Inc. v. First Databank, Inc.*, No. 17-CV-04810-HSG, 2020 WL 2838812, at *1 (N.D. Cal. June 1, 2020) (noting that courts have found “confidential business information” in the form of “business strategies” sealable under the compelling reasons standard.). The Court also finds that the request is narrowly tailored.

The Court’s ruling is summarized below:

ECF or Exhibit No.	Document	Portion(s) to Seal	Ruling
ECF No. 868	VLSI’s Motion to Dismiss	The redacted portions of VLSI’s Motion to Dismiss, at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • page 6 at portions of lines 5-6; • page 7 at the word in line 21; • page 8 at portions of lines 1-2, 4, 14-15, 16 (full line), 19-21, 22- 23 (full lines), and 24; • page 9, portions of lines 1-2, 	Granted, as these portions of VLSI’s Motion to Dismiss cite to, and/or reflect highly confidential, non-public information relating to Finjan’s licenses and license agreement terms, which the Court has previously sealed via this Court’s Orders at ECF No. 339 and again at ECF No. 769 and 863.

1 2 3 4	ECF 870-3	Exhibit 1 to VLSI's Motion to Dismiss	Green highlighted portions at page 3.	Granted, as these portions cite to, and/or reflect highly confidential, non-public information relating to Finjan's licenses and license agreement terms, which the Court has previously sealed via this Court's Orders at ECF No. 339 and again at ECF No. 769 and 863.
5 6 7 8	ECF 870-4	Exhibit 2 to VLSI's Motion to Dismiss	Green highlighted portions at page 4.	Granted, as these portions cite to, and/or reflect highly confidential, non-public information relating to Finjan's licenses and license agreement terms, which the Court has previously sealed via this Court's Orders at ECF No. 339 and again at ECF No. 769 and 863.
9 10 11 12	ECF 870-7	Exhibit 5 to VLSI's Motion to Dismiss	Green highlighted portion at page 2.	Granted, as these portions cite to, and/or reflect highly confidential, non-public information relating to Finjan's licenses and license agreement terms, which the Court has previously sealed via this Court's Orders at ECF No. 339 and again at ECF No. 769 and 863.

C. ECF No. 875

Intel filed the Administrative Motion to File Under Seal Opposition to VLSI Technology LLC's Motion to Dismiss Intel's Second Amended Answer, Defenses, and Counterclaims on March 1, 2024. ECF No. 875. Intel seeks to seal selected portions of the brief. *Id.* Intel writes that the information should be sealed because “Disclosure of licensing information regarding Intel’s prior license agreements, such as the scope of Intel’s licenses and other terms from Intel’s agreements, would provide competitors and potential counterparties with unfair insight into Intel’s business strategies and cost/benefit analyses.” *Id.* at 3. Intel argues that the portions are narrowly tailored. *Id.*

The Court finds that compelling reasons exist to seal the highlighted portions of the document. *See Finjan, Inc. v. Proofpoint, Inc.*, No. 13-CV-05808-HSG, 2016 WL 7911651, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 6, 2016) (finding “technical operation of [defendant's] products” sealable under “compelling reasons” standard); *Exeltis USA Inc. v. First Databank, Inc.*, No. 17-CV-04810-HSG, 2020 WL 2838812, at *1 (N.D. Cal. June 1, 2020) (noting that courts have found “confidential business information” in the form of “business strategies” sealable under the compelling reasons standard.). The Court also finds that the request is narrowly tailored.

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The Court’s ruling is summarized below:

ECF or Exhibit No.	Document	Portion(s) to Seal	Ruling
	Intel’s Opposition to VLSI’s Motion to Dismiss Intel’s Second Amended Answer, Defenses, and Counterclaims	Green highlighted portions of 1:13- 14, 1:22, 7:7-13, 7:15, 7:17-18, 8:2-3, 8:24, 9:4, 9:7, 9:9, 9:11-12, 9:14, 9:27-28, 10:2-3.	Granted, as the green highlighted portions on page 1, lines 13-14 and 22; page 7, lines 7-13, 15, and 17-18; page 8, lines 2-3 and 24; page 9, lines 4, 7, 9, 11- 12, 14, and 27-28; and page 10, lines 2-3 contain a highly confidential excerpt from Intel’s license agreement with Finjan that the Court has previously sealed. Dkt. 339; Dkt. 659; Dkt. 784; Dkt. 853; Dkt. 863.

D. ECF No. 877

Intel filed the Administrative Motion to Consider Whether Another Party's Material Should Be Sealed on March 1, 2024. ECF No. 877. Intel filed a certificate of service on March 4, 2024, ECF No. 880, and Finjan submitted a declaration in support of sealing. ECF No. 882. Finjan seeks to seal selected portions of the brief and its corresponding exhibits. ECF No. 877. Finjan writes that the information should be sealed because the documents “reference and/or quote to language from non-public portions of a confidential patent license and settlement agreement between Intel and Finjan Inc. and Finjan Software, Inc.” *Id.* ¶ 5. Finjan argues that the portions are narrowly tailored. *Id.*

The Court finds that compelling reasons exist to seal the highlighted portions of the document. *See Finjan, Inc. v. Proofpoint, Inc.*, No. 13-CV-05808-HSG, 2016 WL 7911651, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 6, 2016) (finding “technical operation of [defendant's] products” sealable under “compelling reasons” standard); *Exeltis USA Inc. v. First Databank, Inc.*, No. 17-CV-04810-HSG, 2020 WL 2838812, at *1 (N.D. Cal. June 1, 2020) (noting that courts have found “confidential business information” in the form of “business strategies” sealable under the compelling reasons standard.). The Court also finds that the request is narrowly tailored.

The Court’s ruling is summarized below:

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ECF or Exhibit No.	Document	Portion(s) to Seal	Ruling
ECF No. 876 (see ECF No. 875-3)	Intel's Opposition	<p>The redacted/green-boxed portions of Intel's Opposition as reflected in ECF No. 876 (and ECF 875-3). These redactions/green boxed portions are at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • page 1 at portions of lines 13-14 and 22; • page 7 at portions of lines 7-13, 15, and 17-18; • page 8 at portions of lines 2-3, and 24; • page 9 at portions of lines 4, 7, 9, 11-12, 14, and 27-28; and • page 10, portions of lines 2-3. 	Granted, as these portions of Intel's Opposition cite to, and/or reflect highly confidential, non-public information relating to Finjan's licenses and license agreement terms, which the Court has previously sealed via this Court's Orders at ECF No. 339 and again at ECF No. 769 and 863.

E. ECF No. 878

Intel filed the Administrative Motion to Consider Whether Another Party's Material Should Be Sealed on March 1, 2024. ECF No. 878. Intel filed a certificate of service on March 6, 2024, ECF No. 884, and NXP Semiconductors USA, Inc. ("NXP") submitted a declaration and exhibits in support of sealing. ECF Nos. 886, 887. NXP seeks to seal selected portions of the brief and its corresponding exhibits. ECF No. 886. NXP writes that the information should be sealed because "The portions of the deposition transcript that NXP seeks to seal all relate to highly-confidential information regarding its past and current intellectual property licensing and monetization objectives, strategies, practices, capabilities, and efforts. Public disclosure of this information would provide NXP's competitors with sensitive information regarding NXP's internal business practices, as well as its relationships with other companies in the semiconductor industry and the patent licensing industry, thus disadvantaging NXP in future business and contract negotiations." *Id.* ¶ 8. NXP argues that the portions are narrowly tailored. *Id.* ¶ 5.

The Court finds that compelling reasons exist to seal the highlighted portions of the document. *See Finjan, Inc. v. Proofpoint, Inc.*, No. 13-CV-05808-HSG, 2016 WL 7911651, at *1

(N.D. Cal. Apr. 6, 2016) (finding “technical operation of [defendant's] products” sealable under “compelling reasons” standard); *Exeltis USA Inc. v. First Databank, Inc.*, No. 17-CV-04810-HSG, 2020 WL 2838812, at *1 (N.D. Cal. June 1, 2020) (noting that courts have found “confidential business information” in the form of “business strategies” sealable under the compelling reasons standard.). The Court also finds that the request is narrowly tailored.

The Court’s ruling is summarized below:

ECF or Exhibit No.	Document	Portion(s) to Seal	Ruling
ECF No. 878-02 Ex. 1 to Intel’s Opposition to VLSI’s Motion to Dismiss	Excerpts from the July 26, 2019 Deposition of Lee Chastain	Blue-highlighted portions at 179:7- 18.	Granted, as the highlighted testimony identifies and describes (1) confidential patent agreements entered into between NXP/Freescale and other parties; and (2) confidential business information regarding corporate objectives and strategy. See infra ¶¶ 6–10.

F. ECF No. 879

Intel filed the Administrative Motion to Consider Whether Another Party's Material Should Be Sealed on March 1, 2024. ECF No. 879. Intel filed a certificate of service on March 4, 2024, ECF No. 880, and Fortress Investment Group LLC (“Fortress”) submitted a declaration in support of sealing. ECF Nos. 883. Fortress seeks to seal selected portions an exhibit. *Id.* Fortress writes that the information should be sealed because “[t]his document reflects and contains highly sensitive and proprietary Fortress internal business data and information regarding financial analysis and methods, investment analyses, acquisition strategies, corporate formation and management, and financial and accounting data.” *Id.* ¶ 9. Fortress argues that the portions are narrowly tailored. *Id.* ¶ 12.

The Court finds that compelling reasons exist to seal the highlighted portions of the document. See *Finjan, Inc. v. Proofpoint, Inc.*, No. 13-CV-05808-HSG, 2016 WL 7911651, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 6, 2016) (finding “technical operation of [defendant's] products” sealable under “compelling reasons” standard); *Exeltis USA Inc. v. First Databank, Inc.*, No. 17-CV-04810-HSG, 2020 WL 2838812, at *1 (N.D. Cal. June 1, 2020) (noting that courts have found “confidential

1 business information” in the form of “business strategies” sealable under the compelling reasons
2 standard.). The Court also finds that the request is narrowly tailored.

3 The Court’s ruling is summarized below:

ECF or Exhibit No.	Document	Portion(s) to Seal	Ruling
Ex. 2	VLSI Technology LLC Report	Portions highlighted in green on first, second, and third pages.	Granted, as this document is a highly sensitive and proprietary internal financial analysis document. It contains investment, financial, and accounting information, and reflects proprietary financial analysis methods that constitute confidential business information. Redacted portions also include personal information that is not relevant to any matter in this case.

13 **G. ECF No. 889**

14 VLSI filed the Administrative Motion to Consider Whether Another Party's Material
15 Should Be Sealed on March 8, 2024. ECF No. 889. Intel submitted a declaration and exhibits in
16 support of sealing. ECF Nos. 891, 892. Intel seeks to seal selected portions of the brief and its
17 corresponding exhibits. ECF No. 891. Intel writes that the information should be sealed because
18 “[d]isclosure of licensing information regarding Intel’s prior license agreements, such as the scope
19 of Intel’s licenses and other terms from Intel’s agreements, would provide competitors and
20 potential counterparties with unfair insight into Intel’s business strategies and cost/benefit
21 analyses..” *Id.* ¶ 8. Intel argues that the portions are narrowly tailored. *Id.* ¶ 7.

22 The Court finds that compelling reasons exist to seal the highlighted portions of the
23 document. *See Finjan, Inc. v. Proofpoint, Inc.*, No. 13-CV-05808-HSG, 2016 WL 7911651, at *1
24 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 6, 2016) (finding “technical operation of [defendant's] products” sealable under
25 “compelling reasons” standard); *Exeltis USA Inc. v. First Databank, Inc.*, No. 17-CV-04810-HSG,
26 2020 WL 2838812, at *1 (N.D. Cal. June 1, 2020) (noting that courts have found “confidential
27 business information” in the form of “business strategies” sealable under the compelling reasons
28 standard.). The Court also finds that the request is narrowly tailored.

The Court’s ruling is summarized below:

ECF or Exhibit No.	Document	Portion(s) to Seal	Ruling
888 (public redacted version) 889-02 (unredacted version filed under seal as an Exhibit to VLSI’s Administrative Motion)	VLSI’s Reply	Green-highlighted portions of the Table of Contents, 2:14-16, 2:23-27, 3:2-6, 3:8, 3:15-16, 3:18, 4:1-5, 4:7-9, 4:12, 4:14-15, 4:19.	Granted, as the green-highlighted portions in the Table of Contents and on page 2, lines 14-16 and 23-27; page 3, lines 2-6, 8, 15-16, and 18; and page 4, lines 1-5, 7-9, 12, 14-15, and 19 contain highly confidential excerpts from Intel’s license agreement with Finjan that the Court has previously sealed. Dkt. 339; Dkt. 659; Dkt. 784; Dkt. 853; Dkt. 863.

H. ECF No. 890

VLSI filed the Administrative Motion to Consider Whether Another Party's Material Should Be Sealed on March 8, 2024. ECF No. 890. Finjan submitted a declaration in support of sealing. ECF Nos. 893. Finjan seeks to seal selected portions of the brief and its corresponding exhibits. *Id.* Finjan writes that the information should be sealed because “the confidential terms in the Patent License Settlement Agreement, including the compensation terms, patents licensed, and other substantive provisions, are maintained as highly confidential within Finjan to only those with a need to know, and may be disclosed in litigation only when relevant and under the highest level of confidentiality.” *Id.* ¶ 6. Finjan argues that the portions are narrowly tailored. *Id.* ¶ 5.

The Court finds that compelling reasons exist to seal the highlighted portions of the document. *See Finjan, Inc. v. Proofpoint, Inc.*, No. 13-CV-05808-HSG, 2016 WL 7911651, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 6, 2016) (finding “technical operation of [defendant's] products” sealable under “compelling reasons” standard); *Exeltis USA Inc. v. First Databank, Inc.*, No. 17-CV-04810-HSG, 2020 WL 2838812, at *1 (N.D. Cal. June 1, 2020) (noting that courts have found “confidential business information” in the form of “business strategies” sealable under the compelling reasons standard.). The Court also finds that the request is narrowly tailored.

The Court’s ruling is summarized below:

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ECF or Exhibit No.	Document	Portion(s) to Seal	Ruling
ECF No. 888	VLSI's Reply	The redacted portions of VLSI's Reply as reflected in ECF No. 888. These redactions are at: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• page i (quotes in items II(A)(1) and (2));• page 2, portions of lines 14-16, and 23-27;• page 3, portions of lines 2-6, 8, 15-16, and 18; and• page 4, portions of lines 1-5, 7-9, 12, 14-15, and 19.	Granted, as these portions of VLSI's Reply cite to, and/or reflect highly confidential, nonpublic information relating to Finjan's licenses and license agreement terms, which the Court has previously sealed via this Court's Orders at ECF No. 339 and again at ECF No. 769 and 863.

III. ORDER

For the foregoing reasons, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

1. ECF No. 869 is GRANTED.
2. ECF No. 870 is GRANTED.
3. ECF No. 875 is GRANTED.
4. ECF No. 877 is GRANTED.
5. ECF No. 878 is GRANTED.
6. ECF No. 879 is GRANTED.
7. ECF No. 889 is GRANTED.
8. ECF No. 890 is GRANTED.

Dated: April 8, 2024



BETH LABSON FREEMAN
United States District Judge