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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

ALTON JONES,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
U.S. BORDER PATROL AGENT  
HERNANDEZ, et al.,  
  
Defendants.

Case No.: 16-CV-1986 W (WVG)

**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS’  
EX PARTE APPLICATION TO FILE  
EXHIBITS UNDER SEAL [DOC. 54]**

Pending before the Court is Defendants’ ex parte application to file documents under seal. [Doc. 54.] Plaintiff has filed a response indicating non-opposition. [Doc. 57.] The Court decides the matter without oral argument pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7.1(d)(1). For the following reasons, the Court **GRANTS** the ex parte application.

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1 **I. BACKGROUND**

2 Plaintiff brought this civil rights action on August 8, 2016. (*Compl.* [Doc. 1].)  
3 The Second Amended Complaint (“SAC”) alleges violations of state and federal law, and  
4 of the U.S. Constitution pursuant to Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Fed.  
5 Bureau of Narcotics, 403 U.S. 388 (1971), all arising from an altercation with CBP  
6 agents on August 9, 2014 at the Border Field State Park in San Diego.  
7 (*See SAC.* [Doc. 38].)

8 The individual defendants, Gerardo Hernandez, David Faatoalia, Joseph Bowen,  
9 and John Kulakowski, now apply to the Court to file certain exhibits under seal on the  
10 ground that they contain sensitive medical information. (*Ex Parte Application* [Doc.  
11 54].) Plaintiff does not oppose. (*Pl.’s Response* [Doc. 57].)

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13 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

14 Federal law creates a strong presumption in favor of public access to court records.  
15 But this right of access is not absolute. San Jose Mercury News, Inc. v. U.S. Dist. Court–  
16 N. Dist. (San Jose), 187 F.3d 1096, 1102 (9th Cir. 1999). “Every court has supervisory  
17 power over its own records and files[,]” and may provide access to court documents at its  
18 discretion. See Hagestad v. Tragesser, 49 F.3d 1430, 1434 (9th Cir. 1995) (quoting  
19 Nixon v. Warner Communications, Inc., 435 U.S. 589, 598 (1978)). District courts  
20 therefore have authority to seal and unseal court records, a power that derives from their  
21 inherent supervisory power. See Hagestad, 49 F.3d at 1434.

22 When a district court is asked to seal court records in a civil case, the presumption  
23 in favor of access can be overcome by a showing of “sufficiently important  
24 countervailing interests.” See San Jose Mercury News, 187 F.3d at 1102. The factors  
25 relevant to determining whether this presumption has been overcome include the “  
26 ‘public interest in understanding the judicial process and whether disclosure of the  
27 material could result in improper use of the material for scandalous or libelous purposes  
28 or infringement upon trade secrets.’ ” Hagestad, 49 F.3d at 1434 (quoting EEOC v.

1 Erection Co., Inc., 900 F.2d 168, 170 (9th Cir. 1990). “After taking all relevant factors  
2 into consideration, the district court must base its decision on a compelling reason and  
3 articulate the factual basis for its ruling, without relying on hypothesis or conjecture.” Id.  
4 (citing Valley Broad. Co. v. United States Dist. Court, 798 F.2d 1289, 1295 (9th Cir.  
5 1986)).

6 As a natural consequence of the public’s right of access to records in civil cases,  
7 the presumption of public access cannot be overcome by a mere stipulation of the parties.  
8 As Judge Posner recognized, the district judge is duty-bound to scrutinize any request to  
9 seal court documents and therefore “may not rubber stamp a stipulation to seal the  
10 record.” Citizens First Nat. Bank of Princeton v. Cincinnati Ins. Co., 178 F.3d 943, 945  
11 (7th Cir. 1999); accord City of Hartford v. Chase, 942 F.2d 130, 136 (1st Cir. 1991)  
12 (“[T]he trial court—not the parties themselves—should scrutinize every such agreement  
13 involving the sealing of court papers and what, if any, of them are to be sealed . . .”).  
14

### 15 **III. DISCUSSION**

16 The need to protect medical confidentiality can serve as a compelling reason to  
17 seal court documents. See, e.g., Bauman v. Harbor View Home Owners Ass’n, 16-CV-  
18 2506 MMA (JMA), 2017 WL 1378215, at \*1 (S.D. Cal. Apr. 11, 2017) (Anello, J.);  
19 Chaker v. Adams, 10-CV-2599 GPC (BGS), 2014 WL 4063124, at \*2 (S.D. Cal. Aug.  
20 15, 2014) (Curiel, J.). Such is the case here. Defendants seek to seal five pages  
21 consisting of the findings and impressions of physicians and medical professionals.  
22 (*Sealed Lodged Proposed Documents* [Doc. 55].) The information contained therein  
23 pertaining to Plaintiff’s health is confidential. Redaction could not mitigate the potential  
24 for disclosure.

25 The application will be granted.

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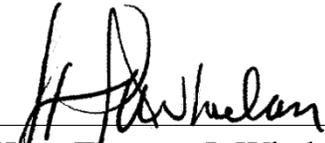
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1 **IV. CONCLUSION & ORDER**

2 Defendant's ex parte application to file under seal is **GRANTED**. [Doc. 54.]

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4 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

5 Dated: August 24, 2017

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8 Hon. Thomas J. Whelan  
9 United States District Judge

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