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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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11 WILLIAMS & COCHRANE, LLP,  
12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 QUECHAN TRIBE OF THE FORT  
15 YUMA INDIAN RESERVATION, a  
16 federally-recognized Indian Tribe;  
17 ROBERT ROSETTE; ROSETTE &  
18 ASSOCIATES, PC; ROSETTLE, LLP;  
19 RICHARD ARMSTRONG; KEENY  
20 ESCALANTI, SR.; MARK WILLIAM  
21 WHITE, II, also known as WILLIE  
22 WHITE; and DOES 1 THROUGH 10,  
23 Defendants.

Case No.: 3:17-cv-01436-GPC-MDD

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION TO  
FILE DOCUMENTS UNDER SEAL**

**[ECF No. 34]**

22 Before the Court is a motion to file documents under seal filed by Defendants  
23 Rosette, Rosette & Associates PC, Rosette LLP, and Armstrong (the “Rosette  
24 Defendants”). (ECF No. 34.) For the reasons explained below, the Court GRANTS the  
25 motion and ACCEPTS the memoranda as filed at ECF No. 31-1 and 32-1.

26 **I. Background**

27 Plaintiff first filed this action on July 16, 2017. (ECF No. 1.) The case arises out  
28

1 of an attorney-client fee agreement that Plaintiff entered into with Defendant Quechan  
2 Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation (“the Tribe”). (ECF No. 3 at 2.) Plaintiff’s  
3 claims arise from the Tribe allegedly terminating Plaintiff as the Tribe’s counsel three  
4 days prior to the date on which the Tribe was set to sign a compact with the State of  
5 California. (*Id.*) Plaintiff moved to file the case and the complaint under seal. (ECF No.  
6 2.) The Court denied the motion on August 17, 2017, explaining that sealing the case and  
7 or the entire complaint was unwarranted. (ECF No. 3.) While the Court agreed that it  
8 was appropriate to seal privileged attorney-client information, attorney work-product, and  
9 confidential information about the Tribe’s negotiations with the State of California, it was  
10 not persuaded that the existence of such information within the complaint warranted  
11 sealing the entire complaint, let alone the case. (*Id.* at 4.) The Court explained that  
12 “Plaintiff has offered no compelling reason why every paragraph in its 91-page complaint  
13 and why each of its thirty-nine exhibits must be filed under seal.” (*Id.*) The Court  
14 explained, however, that “to the extent that Plaintiff wishes to protect the confidential and  
15 privileged information contained within the complaint, it must redact those portions of  
16 the complaint (and those portions of the exhibits).” (*Id.*)

17 On September 19, 2017, Plaintiff refiled its complaint with several redactions, as  
18 well as an accompanying motion to seal. (ECF Nos. 5, 7.) The Court found the  
19 redactions appropriate because they were limited to confidential information arising from  
20 confidential attorney-client communications, attorney work-product, and confidential  
21 negotiations between the Tribe and the State of California. The Court therefore granted  
22 the motion to file a redacted complaint. (ECF No. 9.)

23 The Rosette Defendants have filed motions to dismiss Plaintiff’s claims and to  
24 strike. (ECF Nos. 31, 32.) The memoranda in support of the motions are redacted. (ECF  
25 Nos. 31-1, 32-1.) The Rosette Defendants now seek permission to file the redacted  
26 memoranda. (ECF No. 34.)

## 27 **II. Legal Standard**

28 Under common law and the First Amendment, there is a presumptive right of

1 public access to court records. *See Nixon v. Warner Commc'ns, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 597  
2 (1978). “Unless a particular court record is one traditionally kept secret, a strong  
3 presumption in favor of access is the starting point.” *Kamakana v. City & Cty. of*  
4 *Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178–80 (9th Cir. 2006) (citing *Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Auto.*  
5 *Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d 1122, 1135 (9th Cir. 2003)). A party seeking to seal a judicial record  
6 must articulate justifications that outweigh the historical right of access and the public  
7 policies favoring disclosure. *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1178–79.

8 Parties seeking to seal documents in a dispositive motion must meet the high  
9 threshold requiring “compelling reasons” with specific factual findings to support a  
10 sealing. *Id.* at 1178–80. The “compelling reasons” test requires showing more than just  
11 “good cause.” *Id.* Documents filed under seal will be limited to only those documents,  
12 or portions thereof, necessary to protect such sensitive information.

### 13 **III. Discussion**

14 In seeking to redact its complaint, Plaintiff asserted that its redactions were  
15 necessary because the information it seeks to protect arises from confidential attorney-  
16 client communications, attorney work-product, and confidential negotiations between the  
17 Tribe and the State of California. The Court agreed with Plaintiff that protection against  
18 disclosure of these three types of information is a compelling reason that rebuts the  
19 presumption of public access. (*See* ECF No. 9 at 3–4.)

20 Here, the Rosette Defendants propose to redact from their memoranda any  
21 references to information in the operative complaint that Plaintiff has redacted. (*See, e.g.*,  
22 ECF No. 31-1 at 4, 9, 10.) Because the Court has already found that protection of the  
23 confidential information redacted in the operative complaint serves as a compelling  
24 reason to rebut the presumption of public access, the Court concludes that redaction of  
25 the same information from the Rosette Defendants’ memoranda is appropriate.

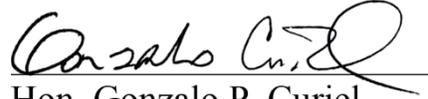
### 26 **IV. Conclusion**

27 The Court **GRANTS** the Rosette Defendants’ motion to seal and **ACCEPTS** the  
28 redacted versions of the memoranda in support of its motions to dismiss and strike. The

1 Clerk of Court is respectfully requested to file, under seal, the lodged unredacted copies  
2 of the Rosette Defendants' memoranda. (ECF Nos. 35, 35-1.)

3 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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5 Dated: February 13, 2018

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7 Hon. Gonzalo P. Curiel  
8 United States District Judge  
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