

1 reasons’ support secrecy.” *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1180.¹ Those compelling reasons must outweigh the
2 competing interests of the public in having access to the judicial records and understanding the judicial
3 process. *Id.* at 1178-79; *see also Pintos*, 605 F.3d at 679 & n.6 (court must weigh “relevant factors,”
4 including the public’s interest in understanding the judicial process). The Ninth Circuit has indicated
5 that “‘compelling reasons’ sufficient to outweigh the public’s interest in disclosure and justify sealing
6 court records exist when such ‘court files might have become a vehicle for improper purposes,’ such as
7 the use of records to . . . release trade secrets.” *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179.

8 **II. ANALYSIS**

9 The documents at issue in the pending motion to seal are Plaintiffs’ response to Defendants’
10 motion for summary judgment, the declaration of Eron Z. Cannon in support of their response, and all
11 exhibits attached thereto. *See* Docket No. 334. Plaintiffs assert that these documents should be sealed
12 because they pertain to underlying claimants’ medical care and their individual confidential medical
13 records. Docket No. 333, at 3-4.

14 In support of the motion to seal, Plaintiffs submitted the declaration of Eron Cannon stating, in
15 part, that this information:

16 [is] private, protected and privileged information . . .

17 The sealing of documents is necessary for the protection of underlying claimants’
18 medical care and treatment. There is little or no public interest in the information and
documents . . .

19 Docket No. 333, at 2,4.

20 The Court has reviewed Plaintiffs’ response to Defendants’ motion for summary judgment, the
21 declaration of Eron Z. Cannon in support of their response, and all exhibits attached thereto, and
22 concludes that the documents contain both information that is traditionally kept secret and information
23 that is not. For example, Plaintiffs’ response references protected health information for certain
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26 *Kamakana* and *Foltz* involve non-parties’ attempts to obtain sealed court documents. The same
27 analysis and standards apply to a party’s motion to seal. *See Pintos*, 605 F.3d at 679 n.5; *see also*
28 *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1182 n.9 (for the case before it, noting that “[t]he effective bottom line is that
the district court was determining whether documents should be sealed”).

1 individuals, but it also contains legal arguments and factual information not related to private
2 confidential health care information. This document could be easily redacted. Document 334-1 contains
3 no confidential information whatsoever and is merely an objection to certain evidence submitted by
4 Defendants. Similarly, Document 334-2 contains the exact same information that is already on the public
5 docket in Document 333-1.

6 Accordingly, the Court concludes that although both good cause and compelling reasons exist
7 to seal information that overcomes the presumption of public access, that information has not been
8 properly redacted, and the information within the motion as well as in the exhibits can be easily redacted
9 while leaving meaningful information available to the public.

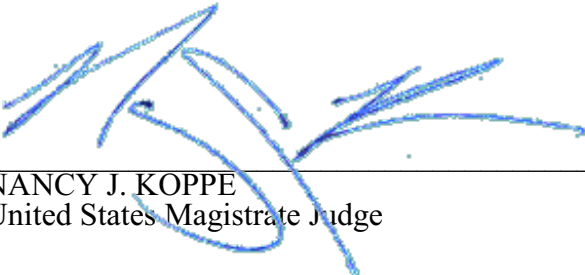
10 **III. CONCLUSION**

11 For good cause shown, Plaintiffs' motion to seal, Docket No. 333, is hereby **GRANTED in**
12 **part**. The unredacted motion, declaration, and exhibits at Docket No. 334 will remain under seal.

13 It is further ordered that Plaintiffs must file a redacted version of Docket No. 334, leaving
14 meaningful information available to the public while still protecting private health information, no later
15 than **November 20, 2013**. Failure to do so may cause the Court to order the motion filed in the public
16 record.

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18 IT IS SO ORDERED.

19 DATED: November 13, 2013

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23 _____
24 NANCY J. KOPPE
25 United States Magistrate Judge
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