



1 *Kontrabecki*, 745 F.3d 1024, 1025 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.*  
2 *v. F.T.C.*, 710 F.2d 1165, 1177 (6th Cir. 1983)).

3 Documents that have been traditionally kept secret, including grand jury transcripts and  
4 warrant materials in a pre-indictment investigation, come within an exception to the general right  
5 of public access. *See Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1178. Otherwise, "a strong presumption in favor of  
6 access is the starting point." *Id.* (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). "The  
7 presumption of access is 'based on the need for federal courts, although independent—indeed,  
8 particularly because they are independent—to have a measure of accountability and for the  
9 public to have confidence in the administration of justice.'" *Center for Auto Safety v. Chrysler*  
10 *Group, LLC*, 809 F.3d 1092, 1096 (9th Cir. 2016), *cert. denied*, 137 S.Ct. 38 (Oct. 3, 2016)  
11 (quoting *United States v. Amodeo (Amodeo II)*, 71 F.3d 1044, 1048 (2nd Cir. 1995); *Valley*  
12 *Broad Co. v. U.S. Dist. Ct., D. Nev.*, 798 F.2d 1289, 1294 (9th Cir. 1986)).

13 There are two possible standards a party must address when it seeks to file a document  
14 under seal: the compelling reasons standard or the good cause standard. *Center for Auto Safety*,  
15 809 F.3d at 1096-97. Under the compelling reasons standard, "a court may seal records only  
16 when it finds 'a compelling reason and articulate[s] the factual basis for its ruling, without  
17 relying on hypothesis or conjecture.'" *Id.* (quoting *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179). The court must  
18 "'conscientiously balance[ ] the competing interests of the public and the party who seeks to keep  
19 certain judicial records secret.'" *Id.* "What constitutes a 'compelling reason' is 'best left to the  
20 sound discretion of the trial court.'" *Id.* (quoting *Nixon v. Warner Comm., Inc.*, 435 U.S. 589, 599  
21 (1978)). "Examples include when a court record might be used to 'gratify private spite or  
22 promote public scandal,' to circulate 'libelous' statements, or 'as sources of business information  
23 that might harm a litigant's competitive standing.'" *Id.*

1 The good cause standard, on the other hand, is the exception to public access that has  
2 been typically applied to "sealed materials attached to a discovery motion unrelated to the merits  
3 of the case." *Id.* (citation omitted). "The 'good cause language comes from Rule 26(c)(1), which  
4 governs the issuance of protective orders in the discovery process: The court may, for good  
5 cause, issue an order to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or  
6 undue burden or expense.'" *Id.*

7 The Ninth Circuit has clarified that the key in determining which standard to apply is  
8 whether the documents proposed for sealing accompany a motion that is "more than tangentially  
9 related to the merits of a case." *Center for Auto Safety*, 809 F.3d at 1101. If that is the case, the  
10 compelling reasons standard is applied. If not, the good cause standard is applied.

11 Here, Plaintiff seeks to have documents that were provided as exhibits to Defendants'  
12 motion for summary judgment filed under seal. While the court would typically find such  
13 documents to be more than tangentially related to the merits of the case and apply the compelling  
14 reasons standard, here, the motion for summary judgment was denied as moot and so the motion,  
15 and accompanying exhibits, are no longer pending before the court. In fact, in the court's order  
16 denying the motion for summary judgment as moot, it directed the Defendants to take another  
17 look at the utility of one of the exhibits that was a disciplinary write up that did not seem to relate  
18 to Plaintiff's claims. Therefore, the court will apply the good cause standard to this motion.


19 The court has reviewed the exhibits accompanying the motion for summary judgment. In  
20 an abundance of caution the court will seal Exhibits E (ECF No. 116-2), Exhibit F (ECF No.  
21 116-3), Exhibit G (ECF No. 116-4), and Exhibit I (ECF No. 116-6), because they contain  
22 information that could theoretically be used to harm Plaintiff. The court does not perceive a risk  
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1 posed by the public filing of Plaintiff's historical bed assignments (ECF No. 116-1), and  
2 therefore, that exhibit will not be sealed.

3 In sum, Plaintiff's motion is **GRANTED IN PART**. The Clerk shall **SEAL** the following  
4 exhibits: ECF Nos. 116-2, 116-3, 116-4, and 116-6.

5 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

6 Dated: February 28, 2020

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9 William G. Cobb  
10 United States Magistrate Judge  
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