

1 Pursuant to Local Rule 5(g), the party who designates a document confidential
2 must provide a “specific statement of the applicable legal standard and the reasons for
3 keeping a document under seal, including an explanation of: (i) the legitimate private or
4 public interest that warrant the relief sought; (ii) the injury that will result if the relief
5 sought is not granted; and (iii) why a less restrictive alternative to the relief sought is not
6 sufficient.” W.D. Wash. Local Rules LCR 5(g). The party seeking to seal a judicial
7 record must show that “compelling reasons supported by specific factual findings . . .
8 outweigh the general history of access and the public policies favoring disclosure.”
9 *Kamakana v. City of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178-78 (9th Cir. 2006). However, where
10 a party seeks to seal “private materials unearthed during discovery,” the relevant standard
11 is whether “‘good cause’ exists to protect th[e] information from being disclosed to the
12 public by balancing the needs for discovery against the need for confidentiality.” *Phillips*
13 *ex rel. Estates of Byrd v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1213 (9th Cir. 2002); Fed.
14 R. Civ. P. 26(c). The Ninth Circuit has not ruled as to whether a motion for class
15 certification is a dispositive motion for purposes of a motion to seal. *English v. Apple*
16 *Inc.*, No. 14-CV-01619-WHO, 2015 WL 13427750, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 6, 2015). The
17 parties take no position on whether Plaintiffs’ motion for class certification is a dispositive
18 motion, however, the parties make their arguments to seal the documents under the higher
19 “compelling reasons” standard.

20 The exhibits submitted with the Nusser Declaration were designated as
21 confidential by Defendant First Transit, Inc. (“First Transit”). Dkt. # 125. Exhibit 6 is
22 First Transit’s Dispatch Policies and Procedures Manual. Dkt. # 94. Exhibits 18 and 19
23 are communications between First Transit and King County Metro Transit regarding
24 planned operational improvements to King County’s paratransit transportation program.
25 Dkt. ## 94-6, 94-7. First Transit argues that these documents contain confidential
26 business information and trade secrets, and that their disclosure would harm their
27 competitive standing as they are engaged in competitive bidding processes. First Transit

1 further argues that it is contractually obligated to maintain the confidentiality of its
2 operational information for the paratransit transportation program. Dkt. # 125. The
3 contract between First Transit and King County requires that First Transit not “disclose
4 or publish . . . information and material received or used in performance of this Contract.”
5 Dkt. # 96-4 at 34. This “information and material” includes “personal information,
6 licensed technology, Software, Documentation, drawings, schematics, manuals, data and
7 other materials described as ‘Confidential’, ‘Proprietary’ or ‘Business Secret’”
8 encountered while performing work under the contract. *Id.* The exhibits at issue do not
9 fall in this category, therefore, this contract does not provide a basis for sealing Exhibits
10 6, 18, and 19.

11 Compelling reasons exist where exhibits are of little value to the public and contain
12 information that would be primarily of interest to competitors. *Cousineau v. Microsoft*
13 *Corp.*, No. C11-1438-JCC, 2013 WL 12069074, at *1 (W.D. Wash. Sept. 16, 2013); *In*
14 *re Elec. Arts, Inc.*, 298 F. App'x 568, 569 (9th Cir. 2008). First Transit argues that
15 competitors could use information in all three exhibits to replicate their policies in order
16 to gain a competitive advantage and to use the information concerning planned service
17 improvements to undermine their operations with King County. Exhibits 18 and 19
18 contain information regarding several issues with the paratransit transportation program
19 and First Transit’s plans to address them. The Court agrees that knowledge of these issues
20 would provide competitors with an advantage over First Transit and that there is a
21 compelling reason to keep them confidential.

22 Exhibit 6 contains, among other things, dispatch procedures, protocols, scripts,
23 checklists, timelines, logistical divisions of responsibility, and the cell phone numbers of
24 several First Transit employees. Local Rule 5(3)(A) requires that the parties “explore
25 redaction and other alternatives to filing under seal”. First Transit addresses the
26 possibility of redaction but does not provide an explanation as to why it would not be
27 appropriate with regards to these exhibits, merely stating that “any value in these exhibits

1 pertains to the very operational information that requires confidentiality, whether the
2 documents are disclosed in whole or in part.” Dkt. # 125 at 9. Exhibit 6 is almost 100
3 pages and contains a plethora of information, including numbers to access the paratransit
4 transportation program and definitions of other terms in the handbook. Not every single
5 sentence in this book contains proprietary and confidential information, and First Transit
6 provides no real explanation as to why redaction would not suffice to protect the
7 confidentiality of their procedures and policies.

8 First Transit contends that they receive private information about Defendants
9 Transdev Services, Inc. and Transdev North America, Inc. (“Transdev”) drivers and
10 passengers in the course of communicating with Transdev to resolve complaints. First
11 Transit argues that they are contractually obligated to keep this information confidential,
12 and that Exhibits 22, 36, and 37 contain such private information. Exhibit 22 contains
13 information from King County’s database regarding such complaints, and Exhibits 36
14 and 37 are email communications between First Transit and Transdev about the same.
15 Dkt. ## 94-8, 94-10, 94-11. The Court agrees that the information in these exhibits were
16 “received or used in performance” of the contract between First Transit and King County.
17 However, other than the names of some of the riders and the drivers, and the general areas
18 in which some of the drivers were driving, there does not appear to be enough personal
19 information in Exhibit 22 to warrant sealing of the Exhibit in its entirety. Again, First
20 Transit fails to identify why redaction would not serve to protect the privacy interests of
21 the parties named in Exhibit 22. Exhibits 36 and 37 contain personal information, i.e.
22 names, addresses, and detailed information regarding drivers’ complaints. However, as
23 with Exhibit 22, First Transit fails to address redaction as a less restrictive alternative to
24 sealing for Exhibits 36 and 37. While these exhibits do “strike a personal tone expected
25 in conversations assumed to be private,” this reason alone is not compelling enough to
26 seal them in their entirety.

1 Transdev filed a Motion to Seal Exhibit 11 to the Declaration of Hamid Slim. Dkt.
2 # 133. Exhibit 11 is a Transdev driver's paystub and contains the driver's home address
3 and information regarding his wages. This driver is a non-party and the protection of
4 personal financial and identifying information of a non-party is a compelling enough
5 reason to outweigh the public's interest in the paystub's disclosure.

6 Based on the parties' filings and the relevant legal standards, the **GRANTS**
7 Plaintiffs' Motion to Seal Exhibits 18 and 19 and **DENIES with leave to amend** with
8 respect to Exhibits 6, 22, 36, and 37, to allow First Transit to fully address the possibility
9 of redaction as an alternative to filing under seal. Dkt. # 92. Defendant Transdev's
10 Motion to Seal Exhibit 11 to the Declaration of Hamid Slim is also **GRANTED.**
11 Dkt. # 133.

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13 IT IS SO ORDERED this 1st day of October, 2018.

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17 The Honorable Richard A. Jones
18 United States District Judge
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