

1 access' is the starting point. *Kamakana v. City and Cnty. of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th
 2 Cir. 2006) (quoting *Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d 1122, 1135 (9th Cir. 2003)).
 3 In order to overcome this strong presumption, a party seeking to seal a judicial record must
 4 articulate justifications for sealing that outweigh the public policies favoring disclosure. *See id.* at
 5 1178-79. Because the public's interest in non-dispositive motions is relatively low, a party seeking
 6 to seal a document attached to a non-dispositive motion need only demonstrate "good cause."
 7 *Pintos v. Pac. Creditors Ass'n*, 605 F.3d 665, 678 (9th Cir. 2010) (applying "good cause" standard
 8 to all non-dispositive motions, because such motions "'are often unrelated, or only tangentially
 9 related, to the underlying cause of action'" (citing *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179)).

10 Conversely, "the resolution of a dispute on the merits, whether by trial or summary
 11 judgment, is at the heart of the interest in ensuring the 'public's understanding of the judicial
 12 process and of significant public events.'" *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179 (quoting *Valley*
 13 *Broadcasting Co. v. U.S. Dist. Court for Dist. of Nev.*, 798 F.2d 1289, 1294 (9th Cir. 1986)). Thus,
 14 a party seeking to seal a judicial record attached to a dispositive motion or presented at trial must
 15 articulate "compelling reasons" in favor of sealing. *See id.* at 1178. "In general, 'compelling
 16 reasons' . . . exist when such 'court files might have become a vehicle for improper purposes,' such
 17 as the use of records to . . . release trade secrets." *Id.* at 1179 (citing *Nixon*, 435 U.S. at 598). The
 18 Ninth Circuit has adopted the Restatement's definition of "trade secret" for purposes of sealing,
 19 holding that "[a] 'trade secret may consist of any formula, pattern, device or compilation of
 20 information which is used in one's business, and which gives him an opportunity to obtain an
 21 advantage over competitors who do not know or use it.'" *In re Electronic Arts*, 298 Fed. App'x
 22 568, 569-70 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting *Restatement of Torts* § 757, cmt. b). Additionally,
 23 "compelling reasons" may exist if sealing is required to prevent judicial documents from being
 24 used "'as sources of business information that might harm a litigant's competitive standing.'" *Id.* at
 25 569 (9th Cir. 2008) (citing *Nixon*, 435 U.S. at 598). The documents at issue here are all from the
 26 trial stage of the litigation, and are thus subject to the "compelling reasons" standard.

27 II. ANALYSIS

28 Apple's Motion

1 Apple seeks to seal two documents: PX 63, and Exhibit 14 to the Declaration of Diane Hutnyan
2 in Support of Samsung's Proffer. See ECF No. 1979. PX 63 is a trial exhibit containing
3 confidential source code; Apple now seeks to seal it in the context of its notice of excluded
4 exhibits. This Court previously ordered the same document sealed when it was introduced the first
5 time, as a trial exhibit. See ECF No. 1649 at 8. As Apple now seeks to seal the same document
6 refiled in a new context, the "compelling reasons" analysis is exactly the same. Accordingly,
7 consistent with this Court's previous order, Apple's motion to seal PX 63 in connection with its
8 notice of excluded exhibits is GRANTED.

9 Apple also seeks to redact certain information from Exhibit 14 to the Hutnyan Declaration.
10 The portions Apple seeks to redact contain specific information about the royalty rates in Apple's
11 license agreements with various third parties. As this Court has previously explained, royalty rates
12 are sealable under the "compelling reasons" standard because disclosure could create an
13 asymmetry of information in the negotiation of future licensing deals. See ECF No. 1649 at 10-11
14 (citing *In re Electronic Arts*, 298 F. App'x at 569). Accordingly, Apple's motion to seal Exhibit
15 14 to the Hutnyan Declaration is GRANTED.

16 Samsung's Motion

17 Samsung seeks to seal two documents designated as confidential by Intel, two documents
18 designated as confidential by Ericsson, and one document designated as confidential by Microsoft.
19 The Court will address each in turn.

20 First, Intel has filed the Declaration of Christopher Kelley in support of Samsung's motion to
21 seal excerpts from Exhibit 87 to Samsung's Notice of Filing of Excluded Exhibits. Specifically,
22 the second and third pages of this exhibit contain diagrams from Intel's X-GOLD 61x Product
23 Specification. ECF No. 1980-5. This Court has previously found that the X-GOLD 61x Product
24 Specification, as Intel's proprietary technical information, meets the "compelling reasons" standard
25 and ordered it sealed. See ECF No. 1649 at 27; ECF No. 1959 at 2-3. Accordingly, Samsung's
26 motion to seal excerpts from Exhibit 87 is GRANTED.

27 Second, Ericsson has filed the Declarations of Courtland L. Reichman and Anna Johns in
28 support of Samsung's motion to seal PX 87 and PX 2065. ECF No. 2006. Ericsson proposes

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

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redactions to these two documents to remove the royalty amount and rate terms of a cross-license offer from Ericsson to Samsung. Ericsson does not seek to seal the entire documents. As discussed above, this Court has previously found that the royalty terms of license agreements meet the “compelling reasons” standard, and has allowed such information to be sealed. *See* ECF No. 1649 at 10-11. The same reasoning applies here. Accordingly, Samsung’s motion to seal PX 87 and PX 2065 is GRANTED with regards to Ericsson’s proposed redactions and DENIED as to the complete documents.

Third, Microsoft has not filed a declaration as required by Civil Local Rule 79-5(d). Accordingly, Samsung’s motion is DENIED without prejudice as to Exhibit 10 to the Declaration of Curran M. Walker in Support of Samsung’s Objections and Responses Regarding Exhibits and Deposition Designations.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: October 16, 2012



LUCY H. KOH
United States District Judge