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7	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
8	WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE		
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10	NATIONAL PRODUCTS, INC.,	CASE NO. C08-0049JLR	
11	Plaintiff,	ORDER ON MOTIONS TO SEAL	
12	v.		
13	GAMBER-JOHNSON LLC,		
14	Defendant.		
15	Before the court are two motions to seal: Defendant Gamber-Johnson LLC's		
16	("Gamber-Johnson") motion to file declarations and exhibits under seal (Dkt. # 74) ("first		
17	motion to seal"); and Gamber-Johnson's motion to seal certain exhibits supporting its		
18	reply to the motion for summary judgment (Dkt.# 96) ("second motion to seal"). NPI		
19	filed a "limited opposition" (Dkt. # 81) to Gamber-Johnson's first motion to seal and a		
20	"limited opposition" (Dkt. # 102) to Gamber-Johnson's second motion to seal. Neither		
21	"limited opposition" supports the sealing of any of the documents identified in Gamber-		
22	Johnson's motions.		

Pursuant to Local Rule 5(g), there is a strong presumption of public access to the court's files. Local Rules W.D. Wash. CR 5(g). With respect to dispositive motions, such as the motion before the court in this case, the presumption can only be overcome with a "compelling showing that the public's right of access is outweighed by the interests of the public and the parties in protecting the court's files from public review." *Id.* The motions before the court were filed by Gamber-Johnson pursuant to the stipulated protective order ("Protective Order") approved by this court on July 17, 2008. (Dkt. # 32.) The Protective Order requires the parties to file documents marked as "confidential" or "strictly confidential" under seal pursuant to Local Rule 5(g). (Prot. Order ¶ 12.) The result of this reciprocal agreement is that the party moving to seal the documents marked confidential or strictly confidential is often not the party that marked the document as such.

Here, Gamber-Johnson moves to seal documents marked as confidential by NPI. Yet, it appears that instead of contacting NPI to determine whether it objects to filing the documents publicly, Gamber-Johnson chose to file two motions to seal that are uncontested. This process is inefficient at best and constitutes a poor use of judicial and client resources. In the future, the court directs the parties to meet and confer prior to filing a motion to seal.

Having reviewed the motions and the so-called "limited oppositions" filed in response thereto, the court DENIES the motions to seal, except that the redacted versions of Exhibits EE and II may be filed in lieu of the versions filed under seal. (Dkt. ## 74, 96.)

1	Dated this 13th day of January, 2010.	
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3		JAMES L. ROBART
4		United States District Judge
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