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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

BOMBARDIER INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

MITSUBISHI AIRCRAFT
CORPORATION, et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C18-1543JLR

ORDER ON MOTIONS TO SEAL

I. INTRODUCTION

Before the court are: (1) Plaintiff Bombardier Inc.’s (“Bombardier”) motion to seal certain declaration exhibits (Pl. MTS (Dkt. # 3)); (2) Defendant Aerospace Testing Engineering & Certification, Inc.’s (“AeroTEC”) motion to seal its unredacted preliminary injunction opposition and supporting documents (AeroTEC MTS (Dkt. # 58)); and (3) Defendant Mitsubishi Aircraft Corporation America, Inc.’s (“MITAC America”) motion to seal its unredacted preliminary injunction opposition and supporting

1 documents (MITAC MTS (Dkt. # 69)). AeroTEC and MITAC America filed responses
2 to Bombardier's motion (AeroTEC Resp. (Dkt. # 29); MITAC Resp. (Dkt. # 31)), and
3 Bombardier filed a reply (Pl. Reply (Dkt. # 37)). Bombardier filed responses to
4 AeroTEC's and MITAC America's motions (Pl. AeroTEC Resp. (Dkt. # 97); Pl. MITAC
5 Resp. (Dkt. # 98)), and AeroTEC and MITAC America filed replies (AeroTEC Reply
6 (Dkt. # 102); MITAC Reply (Dkt. # 103)). The court has considered the motions, the
7 parties' submissions concerning the motions, the relevant portions of the record, and the
8 applicable law. Being fully advised,¹ the court GRANTS Bombardier's motion,
9 GRANTS in part and DENIES in part AeroTEC's motion, and GRANTS in part and
10 DENIES in part MITAC America's motion.

11 II. BACKGROUND

12 Bombardier filed this action on October 19, 2018, alleging, *inter alia*, trade secret
13 misappropriation by Defendants AeroTEC, MITAC America, Mitsubishi Aircraft
14 Corporation, Laurus Basson, Marc-Antoine Delarche, Cindy Dornéval, Michel
15 Korwin-Szymanowski, Keith Ayre, and John and/or Jane Does 1-88 (collectively,
16 "Defendants"). (*See generally* Compl. (Dkt. # 1).) That same day, Bombardier filed a
17 preliminary injunction motion, seeking to enjoin certain defendants "from the continued
18 use and disclosure of Bombardier trade secret information." (MPI (Dkt. # 4) at 6.)
19 Contemporaneous with its complaint and preliminary injunction motion, Bombardier

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¹ AeroTEC requests oral argument on its motion (*see* AeroTEC MTS at 1), but the court concludes that oral argument would not be helpful to its disposition of this motion or Bombardier's and MITAC America's motions, *see* Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 7(b)(4).

1 filed under seal certain exhibits to its preliminary injunction motion, as well as a motion
2 to seal these exhibits. (*See* Pl. MTS; *see also* Burns Decl. Exs. A-J (Dkt. # 6); Tidd Decl.
3 Ex. A (Dkt. # 8) (Dkt. ## 6 and 8 are, collectively, “Pl. Sealed Docs.”).)

4 On December 27, 2018, AeroTEC and MITAC America separately responded to
5 Bombardier’s preliminary injunction motion. (*See* AeroTEC MPI Resp. (Dkt. # 60)
6 (redacted); MITAC MPI Resp. (Dkt. # 71) (redacted).) Also on December 27, 2018,
7 AeroTEC and MITAC America filed under seal their unredacted preliminary injunction
8 oppositions and certain supporting documents, as well as motions to seal these
9 documents. (*See* AeroTEC MTS; MITAC MTS; *see also* Sealed AeroTEC MPI Resp.
10 (Dkt. # 61); Sealed Basson Decl. (Dkt. # 62); Sealed Basson Decl. Ex. C (Dkt. # 63);
11 Sealed Dornéval Decl. (Dkt. # 64) (Dkt. ## 61-64 are, collectively, “Sealed AeroTec
12 Docs.”); Sealed MITAC MPI Resp. (Dkt. # 75); Sealed Riedinger Decl. (Dkt. # 76);
13 Sealed Boyd Decl. (Dkt. # 77); Sealed Hansman Decl. (Dkt. # 78); Sealed Nguyen Decl.
14 (Dkt. # 79) (Dkt. ## 75-79 are, collectively, “Sealed MITAC Docs.”).) AeroTEC and
15 MITAC America clarified in their respective motions to seal that they did not believe any
16 documents should be filed under seal, but that they sealed the documents based on
17 Bombardier’s request and the procedure laid out in the parties’ interim protective order.
18 (*See* AeroTEC MTS at 2; MITAC MTS at 1-2; *see also* Interim Protective Order (Dkt.
19 # 50-2).) The interim protective order only considered Bombardier’s sealed documents
20 to be confidential. (Interim Protective Order at 4 (citing Pl. Sealed Docs).) In response,
21 Bombardier explained that, with the benefit of more time to review the disputed
22 documents, many of the documents would not need to be sealed. (Pl. AeroTEC Resp. at

1 2; Pl. MITAC Resp. at 4-5.) Bombardier maintained, however, that some documents
2 should remain sealed. (*See id.*) Since the parties filed their respective motions, the court
3 has entered a new protective order. (Protective Order (Dkt. # 109).)

4 The court will address the parties' motions in turn.

5 III. ANALYSIS

6 A. Legal Standard

7 When deciding a motion to seal, courts "start with a strong presumption in favor
8 of access to court records." *Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d 1122, 1135
9 (9th Cir. 2003) (citing *Hagestad v. Tragesser*, 49 F.3d 1430, 1434 (9th Cir. 1995)). This
10 presumption, however, "is not absolute and can be overridden given sufficiently
11 compelling reasons for doing so." *Foltz*, 331 F.3d at 1135 (citing *San Jose Mercury*
12 *News, Inc. v. U.S. Dist. Ct. N. Dist. (San Jose)*, 187 F.3d 1096, 1102 (9th Cir. 1999)).
13 The standard for determining whether to seal a record depends on the document that the
14 sealed record is attached to. *See Foltz*, 331 F.3d at 1136-37. Previously, courts in the
15 Ninth Circuit applied the "compelling reasons" standard to sealed records attached to a
16 dispositive motion, and the "good cause" exception for sealed records attached to a
17 nondispositive motion. *See Hagestad*, 49 F.3d at 1434; *Foltz*, 331 F.3d at 1135 (citing
18 *Phillips v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1213 (9th Cir. 2002)); *see also Ctr. for*
19 *Auto Safety v. Chrysler Grp.*, 809 F.3d 1092, 1098-1101 (9th Cir. 2016). However, in
20 *Chrysler*, the Ninth Circuit clarified that the applicable standard "does not merely depend
21 on whether the motion is technically 'dispositive.'" 809 F.3d at 1101. Rather, courts

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1 should apply the compelling reasons standard when the sealed documents are attached to
2 a motion that is “more than tangentially related to the merits of a case.” *Id.* at 1101-02.

3 As in *Chrysler*, the motion at issue here is Bombardier’s preliminary injunction
4 motion. *See id.*; (MPI.) This motion is undoubtedly “more than tangentially related to
5 the merits” of this case. *Chrysler*, 809 F.3d at 1101. The motion asks the court to
6 address the main issue of the case: whether certain defendants have misappropriated
7 Bombardier’s trade secrets. (*See* MPI at 6; *see generally* Compl.) Moreover, if
8 Bombardier succeeds on its preliminary injunction motion, it will achieve a portion of the
9 relief it requests in its underlying complaint. (*See* Compl. at 90); *Chrysler*, 809 F.3d at
10 1102 (finding that the underlying preliminary injunction motion was more than
11 tangentially related to the case’s merits in part because “[i]f plaintiffs had succeeded in
12 their motion for preliminary injunction, they would have won a portion of the injunctive
13 relief they requested in the underlying complaint”). The court concludes that the
14 compelling reasons standard applies to the three motions to seal at issue.

15 Under this standard, the party seeking to seal a judicial record bears the burden of
16 showing that “compelling reasons supported by specific factual findings . . . outweigh the
17 general history of access and the public policies favoring disclosure.” *Kamakana v. City*
18 *& Cty. of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d at 1178-79 (internal citations omitted). A failure to meet
19 that burden means that the record will be filed in public. *Id.* at 1182. If a court decides to
20 seal a record, it must “base its decision on a compelling reason and articulate the factual
21 basis for its ruling.” *Id.* at 1179 (quoting *Hagestad*, 49 F.3d at 1434).

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1 “In general, ‘compelling reasons’ sufficient to outweigh the public’s interest in
2 disclosure and justify sealing court records exist when such ‘court files might have
3 become a vehicle for improper purposes,’ such as the use of records to . . . release trade
4 secrets.” *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179 (quoting *Nixon v. Warner Commc’ns, Inc.*, 435
5 U.S. 589, 598 (1978)). The final determination of what constitutes a compelling reason is
6 “best left to the sound discretion of the trial court.” *Nixon*, 435 U.S. at 599.

7 In addition, in the Western District of Washington, parties seeking to file
8 documents under seal must follow the procedure laid out in Local Rule 5(g). *See* Local
9 Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 5(g). Pursuant to Local Rule 5(g), a party filing a motion to seal
10 must include “a certification that the party has met and conferred with all other parties in
11 an attempt to reach agreement on the need to file the document[s] under seal.” *Id.* LCR
12 5(g)(3)(A). The party seeking to seal the documents must also explain the bases for
13 requiring the relief. *Id.* LCR 5(g)(3)(B).

14 **B. Bombardier’s Motion to Seal**

15 Bombardier requests that the court seal exhibits A-J to the declaration of Daniel
16 Burns and exhibit A to the declaration of David Tidd. (Pl. MTS at 2; Pl. Sealed Docs.)
17 Bombardier claims these exhibits contain “confidential and proprietary trade secret(s)”
18 and that if these documents were filed publicly, “Bombardier would lose significant
19 competitive advantage by having its proprietary processes and procedures related to
20 aircraft certification available to any of its competitors.” (Pl. MTS at 2.) Bombardier
21 certified that it complied with Local Rule 5(g)’s requirements as best it could in light of

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1 the fact that no party had appeared at the time that it filed these documents. (Pl. MTS at
2 3-4 (citing Local Rule 5(g)).)

3 AeroTEC opposes Bombardier's motion on two procedural grounds: (1) the
4 motion is premature because not all Defendants were timely served; and (2)
5 Bombardier's counsel violated Local Rule 5(g) by not meeting and conferring with
6 AeroTEC's counsel. (*See* AeroTEC Resp. at 1-2.) The court finds both of these grounds
7 unpersuasive. First, AeroTEC admits that "service of process is now accepted,"
8 rendering its first procedural argument moot. (*Id.* at 2.) Second, Local Rule 5(g) requires
9 the moving party to meet and confer "with all other parties," but Bombardier could not
10 comply with this rule when it filed its sealed documents because AeroTEC's counsel had
11 not yet appeared. *See* Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 5(g)(3). Thus, AeroTEC's second
12 procedural argument is moot.² AeroTEC's only substantive argument is that Bombardier
13 did not provide AeroTEC sufficient access to the sealed documents. (*Id.* at 2-3.)
14 However, the parties' stipulated protective order outlines the parties' agreed-upon access
15 to confidential material, rendering this argument moot, as well. (*See* Protective Order.)
16 MITAC America opposes Bombardier's motion on similar grounds (*see generally*
17 MITAC Resp.), and the court likewise finds their arguments unavailing.

18 The court finds that Bombardier has articulated compelling reasons to maintain
19 these documents under seal. (*See* Pl. MTS at 2-4; Pl. Sealed Docs.) In short, Bombardier
20 represents that the sealed exhibits contain confidential and proprietary trade secret

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22 ² The court notes that, shortly after AeroTEC's counsel appeared in this case, the parties
met and conferred regarding the motion. (*See* Pl. Reply at 2-4.)

1 information, and that the unsealed declarations that the sealed exhibits are attached to
2 could provide a roadmap for using this information. (Pl. MTS at 2-4.) Unsealing the
3 exhibits could therefore cause Bombardier significant harm, which outweighs the policies
4 favoring disclosure. *See Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1178-79. Thus, the court GRANTS
5 Bombardier's motion to seal exhibits A-J to the declaration of Mr. Burns and exhibit A to
6 the declaration of Mr. Tidd.

7 **C. AeroTEC's Motion to Seal**

8 In conjunction with filing a redacted version of its preliminary injunction
9 opposition, AeroTEC filed under seal an unredacted opposition and certain declarations
10 and exhibits. (*See* AeroTEC MTS at 1-2; AeroTEC Sealed Docs.) AeroTEC explained
11 that it provided Bombardier an opportunity to review its opposition and corresponding
12 documents before filing them in order to identify content that Bombardier believed was
13 confidential. (AeroTEC MTS at 2.) On review, Bombardier requested that a number of
14 documents be filed under seal. (*Id.*) Although AeroTEC disagreed with the designations,
15 it filed the documents under seal and redacted certain portions of its preliminary
16 injunction opposition. (*Id.*; *see also* AeroTEC Sealed Docs.)

17 In response, Bombardier explains that AeroTEC provided less than 24 hours to
18 review the documents at the same time that MITAC America provided Bombardier with
19 over 1,700 pages to review. (Pl. AeroTEC Resp. at 2.) As a result, Bombardier
20 over-designated documents as confidential. (*Id.*) After having more time to review the
21 documents, Bombardier now agrees that the vast majority of AeroTEC's documents
22 should be filed publicly. (*Id.*)

1 Bombardier maintains, however, that two sentences in Mr. Basson’s declaration
2 should remain sealed. (*Id.*; *see also* Sealed Basson Decl. ¶ 11.) These two sentences
3 begin at the fourth word of page 4, line 2 of the declaration, and end with the third word
4 of page 4, line 4.³ (*See* Sealed Basson Decl. ¶ 11.) Bombardier claims these sentences
5 reveal information that “is not publicly available” and which Mr. Basson was aware of
6 “only through his employment with Bombardier.” (Pl. AeroTEC Resp. at 4.) Moreover,
7 Bombardier asserts that the information “relates to Bombardier’s highly valuable, highly
8 proprietary aircraft certification procedures.” (*Id.*) AeroTEC disagrees with
9 Bombardier’s designations, claiming that the first sentence at issue relates “to a simple
10 fact that . . . is public knowledge” and neither sentence “contain[s] sensitive or
11 proprietary information.” (AeroTEC Reply at 4-5 (citing Sealed Basson Decl. ¶ 11).)

12 The court concludes that Bombardier has articulated compelling reasons to redact
13 these two sentences. These sentences reveal aircraft certification procedures, which are
14 some of the trade secrets at the heart of this litigation. (*See generally* Compl.) Although
15 AeroTEC may be correct that one of the sentences relates to a fact that is public
16 knowledge—that “applicants are required to submit a certification plan to the FAA and to
17 keep it current throughout the project” (AeroTEC Reply at 5)—the information in Mr.
18 Basson’s declaration is more specific than this general principle (*see* Sealed Basson Decl.
19 ¶ 11). Moreover, “a trade secret may consist of a compilation of data, public sources or a
20 combination of proprietary and public sources.” *United States v. Nosal*, 844 F.3d 1024,

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22 ³ The court refers to the page numbers in the top-right corner generated by CM/ECF.

1 1042 (9th Cir. 2016). The court also notes that Bombardier has significantly narrowed
2 the scope of its request to seal, thus alleviating much of the strain on the public's ability
3 to access the court's records. In sum, the court concludes that the compelling reasons
4 articulated by Bombardier to redact these two sentences outweigh policies favoring
5 disclosure. *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1178-79.

6 Therefore, the two sentences at issue in Mr. Basson's declaration shall be filed
7 under seal. The remaining documents identified in AeroTEC's underlying motion to seal
8 shall be filed publicly. Therefore, the court GRANTS in part and DENIES in part
9 AeroTEC's motion to seal.

10 **D. MITAC America's Motion to Seal**

11 In conjunction with filing a redacted version of its preliminary injunction
12 opposition, MITAC America filed under seal an unredacted opposition and certain
13 declarations and exhibits. (*See* MITAC MTS at 1-2; MITAC Sealed Docs.) MITAC
14 America provided Bombardier with the same opportunity as AeroTEC provided to view
15 its documents before filing. (*See* MITAC MTS at 1-2); *supra* § III.C. As with AeroTEC,
16 Bombardier over-identified the MITAC America documents that should be sealed. (Pl.
17 MITAC Resp. at 4-5); *see supra* § III.C. Although MITAC America disagreed with the
18 designations, it filed the documents under seal and redacted certain portions of its
19 preliminary injunction opposition. (MITAC MTS at 1-2.) After having more time to
20 review the documents, Bombardier now agrees that there is no need to redact or file
21 under seal many of MITAC America's documents. (Pl. MITAC Resp. at 5.)
22 Specifically, Bombardier agrees that the declarations and corresponding exhibits of Jerry

1 Riedinger and Duc Nguyen should be filed publicly without redaction. (Pl. MITAC
2 Resp. at 9, 11; *see also* Sealed Riedinger Decl.; Sealed Nguyen Decl.) Bombardier
3 maintains, however, that certain portions of MITAC America’s preliminary injunction
4 opposition (MITAC MPI Resp.; *see also* Sealed MITAC MPI Resp.) and the declarations
5 and certain corresponding exhibits of Stephen Boyd (Sealed Boyd Decl.) and Robert John
6 Hansman, Jr. (Sealed Hansman Decl.) should remain under seal (Pl. MITAC Resp. at
7 8-11.) Moreover, Bombardier requests that the court order MITAC America to withdraw
8 its publicly filed preliminary injunction opposition (MITAC MPI Resp.) and supplement
9 its redactions to conform to Bombardier’s original redaction request (Pl. MITAC Resp. at
10 8). For the reasons explained below, the court GRANTS in part and DENIES in part
11 MITAC America’s motion to seal.

12 1. MITAC America’s Preliminary Injunction Opposition

13 According to Bombardier, it originally asked MITAC America to redact the entire
14 text starting immediately after “are explained” at page 11, line 26, and ending with the
15 end of page 12, line 10, “but MITAC America refused.”⁴ (*Id.* (citing MITAC MPI Resp.
16 at 11-12).) These lines refer to publicly available publications. (*See* MITAC MPI Resp.
17 at 11-12.) Bombardier argues that, when read in the context of MITAC America’s
18 arguments, these passages inform the public that the referenced publications “have
19 information relied upon successfully by Bombardier to certify its aircraft, which is
20 information not publicly known and is at least confidential and proprietary to

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⁴ The court refers to the page numbers in the top-right corner generated by CM/ECF.

1 | Bombardier’s business.” (Pl. MITAC Resp. at 8-9 (emphasis removed).) Bombardier
2 | argues that its trade secrets consist of a compilation of public and proprietary information
3 | and that, “[i]f MITAC America is permitted to continue its piecemeal disclosures of
4 | Bombardier’s compilation of publicly available information used successfully for
5 | certification purposes,” Bombardier’s trade secrets and competitive advantages will be
6 | “eviscerated” before trial. (*Id.* at 8-9.)

7 | MITAC America alleges that Bombardier has not provided compelling reasons to
8 | redact these passages (or to file any document under seal), in part because Bombardier
9 | has failed to identify what in Bombardier’s original sealed exhibits constitute a trade
10 | secret. (MITAC Reply at 3-4.) Therefore, MITAC America argues, it is impossible for
11 | Bombardier to claim that any of MITAC America’s documents relate to a trade secret
12 | such that they must be filed under seal. This argument fails for two reasons. First,
13 | MITAC America makes this argument pursuant to the parties’ interim protective order,
14 | which only considered exhibits A-J of Mr. Burns’s declaration and exhibit A of Mr.
15 | Tidd’s declaration to be confidential. (*Id.*; Interim Protective Order at 4.) But the court
16 | has since entered a new protective order, which considers a much broader range of
17 | documents confidential. (*See* Protective Order at 2-3.) Second, at this stage, Bombardier
18 | has identified its trade secrets with enough specificity that the court can determine if the
19 | disputed documents are related. In its complaint, Bombardier described technical,
20 | business, scientific, technical, economic, and engineering information that relate to its
21 | design, development, testing, evaluation, certification, and commercialization processes
22 | for its aircraft. (*See generally* Compl.) According to Bombardier, “[t]his whole

1 process—design, certification, production—is the heart of each [aircraft manufacturing]
2 company’s competitive advantage.” (*Id.* ¶ 33.) Bombardier has cited numerous
3 documents that relate to these processes, which Bombardier alleges certain defendants
4 took while still employed at Bombardier and brought to AeroTEC, MITAC, and MITAC
5 America. (Compl. ¶¶ 60-69.) And Bombardier has described in detail how the
6 information in these allegedly stolen documents could assist AeroTEC, MITAC America,
7 and MITAC in certifying its own aircraft. (*Id.*) In short, Bombardier has sufficiently
8 described its alleged trade secrets for the court to determine if the disputed documents
9 relate to them and should therefore be filed under seal.

10 MITAC America also argues that the court should not redact the portion of its
11 preliminary injunction opposition that Bombardier disputes, which references a NASA
12 document and a textbook, because Bombardier has not previously filed these documents
13 under seal with the court. (MITAC Reply at 5; *see also* MITAC MPI Resp. at 11-12.)
14 Again, this relates to the interim protective order. (*See* MITAC Reply at 5.) Under the
15 new protective order, a document may still be confidential even if Bombardier has not
16 previously filed it under seal. (*See* Protective Order at 2-3.) More to the point, the test
17 for sealing a record is whether there are compelling reasons to do so, *see Chrysler*, 809
18 F.3d at 1101, not whether the record is expressly referenced in the parties’ protective
19 order.

20 Lastly, MITAC America takes issue with Bombardier relying on a “compilation
21 theory” of trade secrets, whereby Bombardier argues that its compilation of proprietary
22 and public information is a protectable trade secret. (MITAC Reply at 6-7.) MITAC

1 America recognizes that a compilation of publicly available sources can be a trade secret.
2 (*Id.*) However, MITAC America asserts that, if Bombardier wanted to rely on this
3 theory, it needed to show that the compilation itself is a secret and “is not readily
4 ascertainable by proper means from some other source, including the product itself.” (*Id.*
5 at 7 (quoting *Boeing Co. v. Sierracin Corp.*, 738 P.2d 665, 674 (Wash. 1987) (quoting
6 RCW 19.108.010(4)(a)) (internal quotation marks removed)).

7 This argument puts the cart before the horse. MITAC America essentially asks the
8 court to decide whether Bombardier has stated a viable trade secrets claim. (*See* MITAC
9 Reply at 6-7.) But the court does not need to reach that far at this time. For purposes of
10 determining if compelling reasons exist to seal the disputed material, the court only needs
11 to find that the material “might . . . release trade secrets.” *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179
12 (quotation omitted). As the court explained, at this stage, Bombardier has identified its
13 alleged trade secrets—which rely in part on a compilation theory—with enough
14 specificity. (*See* Pl. MITAC Resp. at 7-8 (“The value in Bombardier’s trade secret
15 information lies . . . [in part] in the fact that certain specified publicly available
16 information was used by Bombardier with success for certification purposes.” (emphasis
17 removed)).)

18 Turning to the actual material in question, the court concludes that the text in
19 MITAC America’s preliminary injunction should be sealed. The text specifically
20 identifies information used to perform tests and measurements that Bombardier claims
21 are part of its trade secrets. Although the court recognizes that Bombardier does not
22 claim to rely on the specific publications that MITAC America cites, Bombardier asserts

1 that its trade secrets consist of the same information found in these publications. (Pl.
2 MITAC Resp. at 8-9.) Specifically, Bombardier argues that the resources MITAC
3 America identifies contain “information relied upon successfully by Bombardier to
4 certify its aircraft, which is information not publicly known and is at least confidential
5 and proprietary to Bombardier’s business.” (Pl. MITAC Resp. at 8-9 (emphasis
6 removed).) Under the compilation theory, “a trade secret may consist of a compilation of
7 data” that is publicly available. *Nosal*, 844 F.3d at 1042. It is not necessary, as MITAC
8 America intimates, that the data be available in only one place. *See id.*

9 The court appreciates MITAC America’s concern that, by sealing this material,
10 “MITAC America will be forced to defend itself from public accusations of wrongdoing
11 essentially in private.” (MITAC Resp. at 4.) But the court finds that MITAC America
12 overstates this point. Even when sealing the text, MITAC America’s argument—that
13 Bombardier’s documents are filled with publicly available information—is still viewable
14 by the public.

15 The court therefore concludes that the compelling reasons articulated by
16 Bombardier to seal the disputed portions of MITAC America’s preliminary injunction
17 opposition outweigh policies favoring disclosure.

18 2. Mr. Boyd Declaration and Exhibits

19 Bombardier requests that the court seal certain portions of Mr. Boyd’s declaration,
20 as well as exhibits J, K, O, S, and T to his declaration. (Pl. MITAC Resp. at 9-10.)
21 Bombardier argues that, in his declaration, Mr. Boyd references and describes the
22 contents of documents “that the public would not know . . . and that have substantial

1 competitive value to Bombardier.” (*Id.*) Moreover, Bombardier claims that Mr. Boyd
2 identifies publicly available information that “is part of the compilation of public
3 information Bombardier maintains as a trade secret.” (*Id.* at 10.) The conclusions that
4 Mr. Boyd spells out in his declaration, according to Bombardier, reveal details of
5 Bombardier’s proprietary information. (*Id.*) MITAC America opposes Bombardier’s
6 request for the same reasons that it disputed redacting its preliminary injunction
7 opposition—namely, that the exhibits or information referred to fall outside the scope of
8 the interim protective agreement, that these documents are publicly available, and that
9 Bombardier has not properly identified its trade secrets. (MITAC Reply at 5-6.) For
10 similar reasons as above, the court rejects MITAC America’s arguments and finds
11 compelling reasons to file the disputed material under seal. *See supra* § III.D.1.

12 Each section of Mr. Boyd’s declaration that Bombardier requests be sealed refers
13 to documents, information, and/or processes that form the basis of Bombardier’s alleged
14 trade secrets regarding its aircraft design and certification. (*Compare* Sealed Boyd Decl.,
15 *with* McMahon Decl. (Dkt. # 99) ¶ 4, Ex. C (“Redacted Boyd Decl.”).) Moreover, much
16 of the material that Mr. Boyd refers to and attaches as exhibits to his declaration contains
17 information that Bombardier has already filed under seal. (*See, e.g.*, Sealed Boyd Decl. ¶
18 65(d).) Further, exhibits J, K, O, S, and T allegedly contain data and information that
19 helped form Bombardier’s trade secrets, even if Bombardier did not rely specifically on
20 these documents. (Pl. MITAC Resp. at 10.) As explained above, the compilation of
21 publicly available data can be a trade secret, even if that data is publicly available in more
22 than one place. *See supra* § III.D.1; *Nosal*, 844 F.3d at 1042. The court finds that

1 unsealing these exhibits, as well as the portions of Mr. Boyd’s declaration that describe
2 these exhibits in detail, could, as Bombardier fears, give a competitor a roadmap to
3 Bombardier’s trade secrets. Therefore, the court concludes that Bombardier has
4 articulated compelling reasons to seal the disputed text and these exhibits and that these
5 reasons outweigh policies favoring disclosure.

6 3. Dr. Hansman Declaration and Exhibits

7 Bombardier requests that the court seal certain portions of Dr. Hansman’s
8 declaration as well as exhibit 7 to his declaration. (Pl. MITAC Resp. at 9-11.)
9 Bombardier makes this request for many of the same reasons it argued Mr. Boyd’s
10 declarations and exhibits should be sealed. (*See id.*) Bombardier’s requested redactions
11 of Dr. Hansman’s declaration contain schematic diagrams of various aircraft designs, as
12 well as descriptions of sealed documents’ contents. (*Compare, e.g.,* Sealed Hansman
13 Decl. ¶¶ 31-32, 40, *with* McMahon Decl. ¶ 5, Ex. D (“Redacted Hansman Decl.”)
14 ¶¶ 31-32, ¶ 40.) Likewise, exhibit 7 to Dr. Hansman’s declaration identifies 32 topics
15 from exhibit A to Mr. Tidd’s declaration—an exhibit that Bombardier filed under seal—
16 as well as where to find information about these topics in other publicly available
17 resources. (*See* Sealed Hansman Decl. ¶ 43, Ex. 7.) MITAC America’s main argument
18 for unsealing Dr. Hansman’s materials are the same as those for Mr. Boyd’s materials:
19 all of the information discussed by Dr. Hansman that Bombardier wants to seal is
20 publicly available. (MITAC Reply at 6.) For the reasons discussed above, the court finds
21 this argument unavailing. The court concludes that Bombardier has articulated

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1 compelling reasons to seal portions of Dr. Hansman's declaration as well as exhibit 7,
2 which outweigh policies favoring disclosure.

3 **E. Summary**

4 The court concludes that Bombardier has articulated compelling reasons to seal
5 the following materials:

- 6 • Exhibits A-J to the declaration of Mr. Burns. (Dkt. # 6.)
- 7 • Exhibit A to the declaration of Mr. Tidd. (Dkt. # 8.)
- 8 • The declaration of Mr. Basson. (Dkt. # 62.) In addition, the court ORDERS
9 AeroTEC to redact the text that begins at the fourth word of page 4, line 2 of
10 the declaration, and ends with the third word of page 4, line 4 and file this
11 document publicly on the docket within 7 days of the date of this order. (*Id.*
12 ¶ 11.) The properly redacted version of this document is found at Dkt. # 97-1.
- 13 • MITAC America's unredacted preliminary injunction opposition. (Dkt. # 75.)
14 In addition, the court ORDERS MITAC America to redact additional text in its
15 publicly filed preliminary injunction opposition and file the updated document
16 publicly on the docket within 7 days of the date of this order. (*Id.* at 11-12.)
17 The proper additional redactions for this document are found at Dkt. # 99-2.
- 18 • MITAC America's redacted preliminary injunction opposition. (Dkt. # 71.)
19 The court thus ORDERS the Clerk to place Dkt. # 71 under seal.
- 20 • Mr. Boyd's declaration. (Dkt. # 77 at 1-50.) In addition, the court ORDERS
21 MITAC America to redact certain portions of Mr. Boyd's declaration and file
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1 this document publicly on the docket within 7 days of the date of this order.

2 The properly redacted version of this document is found at Dkt. # 99-3.

- 3 • Exhibits J, K, O, S, and T to the declaration of Mr. Boyd. (Dkt. # 77 at
4 858-1201, 1242-64, 1296-1412.)

- 5 • Dr. Hansman's declaration. (Dkt. # 78 at 1-21.) In addition, the court
6 ORDERS MITAC America to redact certain portions of Dr. Hansman's
7 declaration and file this document publicly on the docket within 7 days of the
8 date of this order. The properly redacted version of this document is found at
9 Dkt. # 99-4.

- 10 • Exhibit 7 to the declaration of Dr. Hansman. (Dkt. # 78 at 92-95.)

11 The court concludes that following materials shall be unsealed:

- 12 • The court ORDERS the clerk to unseal Dkt. ## 61, 63, 64, 76, and 79 in their
13 entirety.
- 14 • The court ORDERS MITAC America to file publicly all of the exhibits to Mr.
15 Boyd's and Dr. Hansman's declarations that the court has not ordered should
16 be filed under seal.

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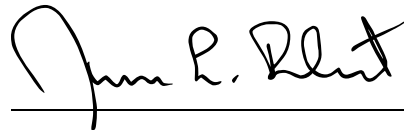
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1 **IV. CONCLUSION**

2 For the foregoing reasons, the court GRANTS Bombardier's motion (Dkt. # 3),
3 GRANTS in part and DENIES in part AeroTEC's motion (Dkt. # 58), and GRANTS in
4 part and DENIES in part MITAC America's motion (Dkt. # 69) as described herein.

5 Dated this 22nd day of February, 2019.

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8 JAMES L. ROBART
9 United States District Judge
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