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N. C.	Case 3:10-cv-01809-WQH-BLM Docume	nt 62 Filed 05/03/12 Page 1 of 4
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1	Marc J. Randazza, Esq. CA Bar No. 269535 Randazza Legal Group	
2	6525 Warm Springs Rd., Suite 100 Las Vegas, NV 89118	FILED
3	888-667-1113 619-866-5976 fax	
4		MAY - 3 2012
5	Attorney for Plaintiff LIBERTY MEDIA HOLDINGS, LLC	CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA BY DEPUTY
6		
7		VIA FAX
8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO DIVISION	
10) LIBERTY MEDIA HOLDINGS, LLC	Case No. 10-CV-1809-WQH-BLM
11	A California Corporation	MOTION FOR ORDER TEMPORARILY
12	Plaintiff,	SEALING PORTIONS OF THE FILE
13	vs.	
14	JAMES MARCH, individually; PERRY) SJOGREN, individually; DI S.A, a foreign)	
15	corporation; CORBINFISHERAW.COM, a) Washington Corporation,)	
16	CORBINFISHERRAW.COM, a Washington) corporation; ABOVE.COM DOMAIN	
17	PRIVACY, a foreign corporation; DOMAINS) BY PROXY, INC., an Arizona Corporation;)	
18	PRIVACYPROTECT.ORG; ADRUSH MEDIA,) a foreign corporation; NAMEVIEW, INC. a	
19	foreign corporation; MYCLICKTO.COM, a) California corporation; WHOISPROTECTOR,)	
20	INC., an Illinois corporation; DIRECT) PRIVACY ID 826C9; WHOIS PRIVACY	
21	PROTECTION SERVICES, INC., a Washington) Corporation; and DOES 1-500	
22	Defendants.	
23))	
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Pursuant to the Electronic Case Filing Administrative Polices and Procedures Manual,
 Section 2.j, Plaintiff LIBERTY MEDIA HOLDINGS, LLC (hereinafter, "Liberty") hereby files its
 Motion for Order Temporarily Sealing Portions of the File. The Plaintiff requests that its
 Application for Limited Temporary Restraining Order be filed under seal, as the relief requested
 therein would alert the Defendants to the Plaintiff's intent and allow them to thwart the relief
 sought in the Application for Temporary Restraining Order ("TRO"). The Plaintiff respectfully
 requests the relief requested herein.

9

Statement of Facts

I.

This case involves foreign Defendants who obfuscate actual contact information to avoid legal ramifications for their cybersquatting. The Defendants conducts their criminal enterprise offshore, using computer servers and technological equipment all over the world, including in this district. Plaintiff has a reasonable apprehension that if the Motion for TRO is made known to the Defendants, the Defendants will immediately transfer all of their assets offshore in order to frustrate judgment.

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II. Memorandum of Law

18 1. Federal courts have the ability to issue orders permitting a party to file papers under 19 seal. See, e.g., Nixon v. Sirica, 487 F.2d 700, 706, n.12, 159 U.S.App.D.C. 58 (D.C. Cir. 1973) 20 (Courts may issue orders or writs necessary or appropriate in aid of their jurisdiction and principles 21 of law.) No statutes or rules limit or preclude a Court from sealing documents. See Crystal 22 Grower's Corp. v. Dobbins, 616 F.2d 458, 461, n.1 (10th Cir. 1980). The remedy of temporarily 23 sealing court papers serves a valid purpose; *i.e.*, frustrating a scofflaw's attempts to move assets out 24 25 of the jurisdiction in order to evade any real liability.

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2. The relief requested in the Motion is narrow. The Plaintiff only wishes for specific
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documents to be sealed, and only until its application for a TRO can be ruled upon. Courts faced

2 Motion to Seal

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with more expansive requests to seal have granted such requests, by finding that failing to seal 1 2 documents could cause irreparable harm to intellectual property plaintiffs. See, e.g., In re Vuitton 3 et Fils S.A., 606 F.2d 1 (2d Cir. 1979). In Vuitton, the Court of Appeals noted that the infringers 4 caused purposeful confusion to the buying public; *i.e.*, making purchasers believe they received the 5 genuine article. This case is analogous as Defendants are engaged in Lanham Act violations, 6 namely 15 U.S.C § 1125(d). 7

3. In situations like the one presented here, "giving the defendant notice of the 8 9 application for an injunction could result in an inability to provide any relief at all." Vuitton, 606 10 F.2d at 4. Moreover, as Defendants have been served, the responsible party is aware of the present 11 action and is likely monitoring any docket activity.

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4. Some Courts recognize a presumption in favor of a common law right of access to 13 judicial records. See EEOC v. Erection Co., 900 F.2d 168, 170 (9th Cir. 1990). Other Court's 14 favor a balancing approach; that being the public's common law right of access against the interests 15 favoring non-disclosure. See S.E.C. v. Van Waeyenberghe, 990 F.2d 845, 848 (5th Cir. 1993) 16 17 (citing Nixon, 435 U.S. at 599). The purpose of transparency and access to judicial records serves 18 to: (1) promote the integrity of the judicial system; (2) curb judicial abuses; and, (3) provide a more 19 complete understanding of the judicial process. See Littlejohn v. BIC Corp., 851 F.2d 673, 682 (3d 20 Cir. 1988). Denying Plaintiff Liberty's request to seal this one filing for a very limited time 21 reinforces none of those purposes. This is especially true since Defendants have defaulted, 22 evidencing a lack of interest in participating in these proceedings. 23

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5. In a case analogous to this one, a District Court correctly stated that:

25 [T]he giving of notice to the defendants would be likely to result in the disappearance of the counterfeit . . . goods and related records, or the "dumping" or 26 transfer of the counterfeit goods to unknown third parties, jeopardizing plaintiffs' ability to prevent irreparable injury, to stop the distribution of counterfeit . . . 27 products, and to determine the source and extent of the defendants' dealings in the counterfeit . . . products. 28

Fimab-Finanziaria Maglificio Biellese Fratelli Fil S.P.A. v. Kitchen, 548 F. Supp. 248, 249 (S.D. Fla, 1982).

6. A Court Order <u>temporarily</u> sealing <u>portions</u> of the file is proper. This will allow Plaintiff Liberty to seek very limited relief. If the Court refuses this request, Defendants will become aware that Plaintiff is attempting to hold the Defendants accountable for their actions and will react accordingly. Plaintiff Liberty requests a temporary Court Order only until the court can rule on its TRO.

III. Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE. Plaintiff Liberty respectfully requests this Court hereby:

a. Issue an Order Temporarily Sealing the Plaintiff's application for a TRO.

b. Direct the United States Clerk of Court to seal those particular documents until the Court rules on the TRO; and,

16 c. Lift the seal immediately upon the Court's ruling on the Application for
17 TRO and notice being given by the Plaintiff that is has served the TRO upon the relevant third
18 parties and the Defendants electronically pursuant to the Court's Order permitting electronic
19 service (ECF 22).

²¹ Dated: April 30, 2012

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Respectfully Submitted.

Marc J. Randazza, CA Bar No. 269535 Randazza Legal Group 6525 Warm Springs Rd., Suite 100 Las Vegas, NV 89118 888-667-1113 305-437-7662 (fax) mjr@randazza.com