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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNILOC 2017 LLC, *et al.*,  
Plaintiffs,

No. C 18-00360 WHA  
No. C 18-00363 WHA  
No. C 18-00365 WHA  
No. C 18-00572 WHA

v.  
APPLE INC.,  
Defendant.

**ORDER ON MOTIONS FOR  
LEAVE TO FILE A MOTION FOR  
RECONSIDERATION, TO FILE  
UNDER SEAL, AND TO  
INTERVENE AND ORDER  
VACATING HEARING**

\_\_\_\_\_ /  
Plaintiffs Uniloc 2017 LLC and Uniloc Luxembourg, S.A. move for leave to file a motion for reconsideration of the order on sealing of order on motion to dismiss and to join party and order on the administrative motions to file under seal and motion to intervene by the Electronic Frontier Foundation (Dkt. No. 168).<sup>1</sup> They further seek to file under seal (Dkt. No. 167). After conferring with third-party Fortress Credit Co. LLC, plaintiffs now propose the reduced number of redactions at issue.

For the reasons stated below, plaintiffs’ motion for leave to file a motion for reconsideration is **DENIED**. Plaintiff’s accompanying administrative motion to file under seal is **DENIED**. EFF’s motion to intervene is **GRANTED** to the extent stated below and the hearing scheduled for May 9 is hereby **VACATED**.

In connection with the motion to dismiss for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction, both sides filed administrative motions to file under seal (Dkt. Nos. 134, 141, 146). Here,

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<sup>1</sup> All docket numbers referenced herein relate to Case No. C 18-00360 WHA.

1 “compelling reasons supported by specific factual findings that outweigh the general history of  
2 access and the public policies favoring disclosure” are required to justify sealing. *Ctr. for Auto*  
3 *Safety v. Chrysler Grp., LLC*, 809 F.3d 1092, 1101 (9th Cir. 2016); *Kamakana v. City & Cty. of*  
4 *Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178–79 (9th Cir. 2006).

5 This order reiterates the prior order denying plaintiffs’ initial request to seal:  
6 generalized assertions of potential competitive harm fail to outweigh the public’s right to learn  
7 of the ownership of the patents-in-suit, which patents grant said owner the right to *publicly*  
8 exclude others (Dkt. No. 159 at 2). It also reiterates that this is particularly true where, as here,  
9 the public has an especially strong interest in learning the machinations that bear on the issue of  
10 standing in the patent context. Furthermore, the United States government bestows entities  
11 such as Uniloc the right to control the use of the purported inventions at issue. Because  
12 Uniloc’s rights flow directly from this government-conferred power to exclude, the public in  
13 turn has a strong interest in knowing the full extent of the terms and conditions involved in  
14 Uniloc’s exercise of its patent rights and in seeing the extent to which Uniloc’s exercise of the  
15 government grant affects commerce.

16 The impact of a patent on commerce is an important consideration of public interest.  
17 One consideration is the issue of marking by licensees. Another is recognition of the validity  
18 (or not) of the inventions. Another is in setting a reasonable royalty. In the latter context,  
19 patent holders tend to demand in litigation a vastly bloated figure in “reasonably royalties”  
20 compared to what they have earned in actual licenses of the same or comparable patents. There  
21 is a public need to police this litigation gimmick via more public access. We should never  
22 forget that every license has force and effect only because, in the first place, a patent constitutes  
23 a public grant of exclusive rights.

24 Now turning to the instant motion for leave to file a motion to reconsider, the motion is  
25 denied because the parties should have done it right from the outset rather than over-classifying  
26 and then trying to get away with whatever they can on a motion to reconsider. This simply  
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1 guarantees at least two rounds of satellite litigation. Once should be enough. Next time, the  
 2 parties will be more reasonable in light of the extent to which the instant motion is denied.<sup>2</sup>

3 The second reason is that plaintiffs still fail to give sufficient justification for the  
 4 majority of their requested redactions. Though Apple’s motion to dismiss for lack of standing  
 5 did not directly depend upon information regarding the specific dollar amounts, financial terms,  
 6 and names of the licensees in the various agreements (with Fortress or third-party licensees),  
 7 plaintiffs’ supposed risk of (still) generalized competitive harm in future negotiations from  
 8 disclosure did not and does not compellingly outweigh the public’s interest in accessing this  
 9 information for the reasons stated above (*see* Jacobs Decl. ¶¶ 2–4, 10–14, 16–18).

10 Plaintiffs’ reliance on *Apple Inc. v. Samsung Electronics. Co. Ltd.*, 727 F.3d 1214 (Fed.  
 11 Cir. 2013), is unavailing, inasmuch as the parties there sought to seal *product*-specific financial  
 12 information (such as costs, sales, profits, and profit margins), as opposed to the *licensing*-  
 13 specific financial information at issue here. *Id.* at 1223. Plaintiffs here have no products to sell  
 14 and thus their (alleged) risk of competitive harm is entirely distinguishable from that in *Apple*.  
 15 Moreover, *In re Electronic Arts, Inc.*, 298 Fed. Appx. 568 (9th Cir. 2008), is distinguishable,  
 16 inasmuch as that case did not concern a license agreement in the patent context (which, as  
 17 discussed above, implicates strong public interest). Plaintiffs have not sufficiently shown that  
 18 the information at issue constitutes trade secrets.

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 20 <sup>2</sup> This order notes that plaintiffs enumerate various complaints in its briefing, none of which the Court  
 21 is sympathetic to. *First*, plaintiffs complain that the order on motions to seal was issued before they had a  
 22 chance to respond to EFF’s initial motion to intervene (Dkt. No. 168-1 at 1). That order did not rely on EFF’s  
 23 motion in any way and thus plaintiffs’ response would have been irrelevant in any event.

24 *Second*, plaintiffs grumble that when Apple filed its motion to dismiss for lack of subject-matter  
 25 jurisdiction and the corresponding administrative motion to seal, they only had four days to submit a declaration  
 26 in support of Apple’s motion to seal and redact “more than 150 pages that accompanied Apple’s motion to  
 27 dismiss” (Dkt. No. 168 at 1). The Court is unsympathetic to plaintiffs’ suggestion that they lacked sufficient  
 28 time to narrowly tailor the motion to seal, as they could have easily requested additional time to file their  
 supporting declaration. Moreover, plaintiffs have no one but themselves to blame for over-designating  
 information as confidential to begin with. They cannot now complain when confronted with an oppressive  
 amount of information sought to be sealed as a consequence. Because of the frequently overbroad requests to  
 seal arising in patent litigation today, the Court itself must now deal with these burdensome motions to seal on a  
 regular basis.

*Third*, nor is the Court sympathetic to plaintiffs’ suggestion that another district court in Delaware has  
 accepted under seal nearly the same set of documents (*ibid.*). That district court’s decision is not binding here.  
 Nor does the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit follow the same standard for sealing as our  
 court of appeals.

1 This order recognizes that the third-party licensees themselves have some interest in  
 2 redacting licensing information (including their identity) and a number of licensees have  
 3 declared their own risk of competitive harm upon disclosure to that effect. While the licensees’  
 4 interest is understood, it does not surmount the hurdle of showing a compelling reason to seal  
 5 under these circumstances (*e.g.*, *id.* at ¶¶ 8–9; Exhs. G, X).

6 Plaintiffs further propose to redact information relating to a “confidential, proprietary  
 7 software platform” discussed in the license agreement between Uniloc 2017 LLC and Uniloc  
 8 Licensing USA (Jacobs Decl. ¶ 15). Plaintiffs claim that disclosure of this information “would  
 9 be a competitive harm for Uniloc” (Jacobs Decl. ¶ 15; Exh. S). This boilerplate assertion of  
 10 competitive harm fails to provide a compelling reason to seal.

11 Plaintiffs also seek to seal in its entirety an excerpt of the Heads of Agreement between  
 12 Fortress and Mr. Etchegoyen (*id.*, Exh. Y). The document describes “Mr. Etchegoyen’s  
 13 responsibilities as the chief executive officer of several of the Uniloc entities, and is in this  
 14 respect akin to an employment agreement” and plaintiffs therefore claim that it is “private as to  
 15 him” (Dkt. No. 168-1 at 13; Jacobs Decl. ¶ 22). This fails to provide a sufficiently compelling  
 16 reason supported by specific factual findings that overcome the presumption of access,  
 17 especially considering that plaintiffs seek to seal the *entire* document.

18 Accordingly, plaintiffs’ motions for leave to file a motion for reconsideration and to file  
 19 under seal are **DENIED**. Plaintiffs have **TWO WEEKS** to seek appellate review of this order to  
 20 obtain redactions, failing which each movant shall file unredacted versions of their documents  
 21 on the public docket by **MAY 22**.

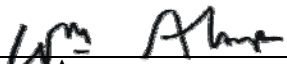
22 \* \* \*

23 A prior order granted EFF’s first motion to intervene only to the extent that EFF be  
 24 allowed to oppose plaintiffs should the prior order on the parties’ motions to seal be appealed  
 25 (Dkt. No. 159 at 2). EFF now moves to intervene to oppose plaintiffs’ motion for leave to file a  
 26 motion for reconsideration. Again, the motion is **GRANTED** only for the purpose of opposing  
 27 plaintiffs if they appeal the instant order. EFF’s motion is otherwise **DENIED**. Pursuant to Civil  
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1 Local Rule 7-1(b), this order finds EFF's motion to intervene suitable for submission without  
2 oral argument and hereby **VACATES** the hearing scheduled for May 9.

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4 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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6 Dated: May 7, 2019.

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9 WILLIAM ALSUP  
10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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