(c) Sealing or Redacting Court Records.

(1) In a civil case, the court or any party may request a hearing to seal or redact the court records. In a criminal case or juvenile proceedings, the court, any party, or any interested person may request a hearing to seal or redact the court records. Reasonable notice of a hearing to seal must be given to all parties in the case. In a criminal case, reasonable notice of a hearing to seal or redact must also be given to the victim, if ascertainable, and the person or agency having probationary, custodial, community placement, or community supervision over the affected adult or juvenile. No such notice is required for motions to seal documents entered pursuant to CrR 3.1(f) or CrRLJ 3.1(f).

(2) ~~After~~ At the hearing, the court ~~may order the court files an~~ a~~nd records in the proceeding, or any part thereof, to be~~ s~~ealed or redacted if the court makes and enters written f~~indings that the specific sealing or redaction is justified~~ b~~y identified compelling privacy or safety concerns~~ ~~that outweigh the public interest in access to the court record.Agreement of the parties alone does not constitute a~~ s~~ufficient basis for the sealing or redaction of court~~ r~~ecords. Sufficient privacy or safety concerns that may be weighed against the public interest include findings that:~~ shall consider and apply the applicable factors and enter specific written findings on the record to justify any sealing or redaction, or denial of a motion to seal or redact.