

1 This particular motion to compel involves a document subpoena through which
2 Defendants seek third party Fusionstorm’s personnel file for Plaintiff. (Dkt. No. 1).
3 Plaintiff was employed by Fusionstorm from July 15, 2010 to March 15, 2011. *Id.*
4 Fusionstorm objects to the subpoena claiming the documents sought are irrelevant and
5 contain private and confidential information regarding Frazier. (Dkt. 2, Ex. D). Plaintiff
6 has not taken a position in this discovery dispute.

7 II. DISCUSSION

8 A. Request for Plaintiff’s Prior Personnel File is Reasonably Calculated to 9 Lead to the Discovery of Admissible Evidence.

10 Defendants assert that Plaintiff’s employment records at Fusionstorm are relevant
11 as to Plaintiff’s habits, or pattern and practice, of making similar discrimination claims
12 against previous employers. (Dkt. No. 1, at 4). While making a boilerplate “relevance”
13 objection, Fusionstorm has not specifically responded to Defendants’ relevance argument.
14 (*See* Dkt. No. 2, Ex. D).

15 Parties may obtain discovery regarding any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to
16 any party’s claim or defense. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b). Discovery sought is relevant where it
17 appears reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence. Fed. R.
18 Civ. P. 26(b)(1). Under Fed. R. Evid. 406, “Evidence of the habit of a person or of the
19 routine practice of an organization, whether corroborated or not and regardless of the
20 presence of eyewitnesses, is relevant to prove that the conduct of the person or
21 organization on a particular occasion was in conformity with the habit or routine
22 practice.” Fed. R. Evid. 406.

23 Here, the Court finds that in an employment dispute of this type, a request to a
24 recent employer for personnel records is reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of
25 admissible evidence. It is reasonably calculated that the personnel files might contain
26 evidence of habit (Fed. R. Evid. 406), or proof of motive, opportunity, intent, preparation,
27 plan, knowledge, identity, or absence of mistake or accident (Fed. R. Evid. 404(b)).
28 Fusionstorm’s files for Frazier are therefore discoverable under Rule 26.

1 **B. Plaintiff’s Privacy Concerns May Be Addressed By Protective Order.**

2 Even if Fusionstorm’s documents are relevant, the Court must weigh the value of
3 the information sought against Frazier’s privacy interest in his prior personnel records.

4 Federal courts “recognize a constitutionally-based right of privacy that can be
5 raised in response to a discovery request.” *Soto v. City of Concord*, 162 F.R.D. 603, 616
6 (N.D. Cal. 1995). Resolution of a privacy objection requires courts to balance the need
7 for the information sought against the privacy right asserted. *Rubin v. Regents of Univ. of*
8 *Calif.*, 114 F.R.D. 1, 4 (N.D. Cal. 1986) (court ordered the disclosure of peer review files
9 after balancing Title VII claimant’s need to prove discrimination against the university’s
10 claim of academic privilege). In the employment discrimination context, “a party seeking
11 the discovery of personnel information must demonstrate, notwithstanding the breadth of
12 discovery, that the value of the information sought would outweigh the privacy interests
13 of the affected individuals.” *Id.*

14 Courts commonly address a party’s privacy assertions by way of a protective
15 order, designed to protect that party from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or
16 undue burden or expense. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c)(1); *see Kelly v. City of San Jose*, 114
17 F.R.D. 662, 666 (N.D. Cal. 1987) (court finding tightly drawn protective order sufficient
18 to address confidentiality issues relating to disclosure of police manuals and
19 memorandum in civil rights action).

20 Here, Fusionstorm has asserted a privacy objection on Frazier’s behalf, without
21 elaborating how release of the personnel records would harm Frazier. The Court finds
22 that Frazier’s interests very likely could be addressed through a protective order that, for
23 example, limits the persons that could access the information from the personnel files;
24 and/or limits the use of the personnel files.

25 Accordingly, the Court grants Defendants’ motion and orders Fusionstorm to
26 produce all documents requested in the subpoena by December 5, 2011. Frazier and/or
27 Fusionstorm, however, after meeting and conferring with counsel for Defendants, may
28 seek a protective order from this Court under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c)(1) that would limit the

1 Defendants' distribution and use of the personnel files.

2 **C. Request for Sanctions Denied.**

3 Defendants also move for sanctions against Fusionstorm, arguing that Fusionstorm
4 willfully failed to comply with a properly served subpoena under Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(e).
5 Here, Fusionstorms' objections on the basis of relevancy and privacy were procedurally
6 proper under Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(c)(2)(b) and the Court finds that they were made in good
7 faith. Accordingly, the Court denies Defendants' request for sanctions.

8 **III. CONCLUSION**

9 Defendants' motion to compel is granted. Fusionstorm must produce responsive
10 documents by December 5. Plaintiff or Fusionstorm may file a motion for a protective
11 order that would limit the Defendants' distribution and use of the personnel files.

12 Finally, because the motion has been decided without a hearing under Civil Local
13 Rule 7-1(b), Defendants' motion to appear telephonically at the hearing is denied as moot
14 (Dkt. No. 9).

15
16 IT IS SO ORDERED.

17 DATED: November 21, 2011

18 
19 NATHANAEL M. COUSINS
20 United States Magistrate Judge
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28