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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
Northern District of California  
Oakland Division

ISAAH N. WILLIAMS,

No. C 07-04464 CW (LB)

Plaintiff,

**SECOND ORDER RE DISCOVERY  
SUBMITTED FOR *IN CAMERA*  
REVIEW**

v.

D. WILLIAMS,

ECF Nos. 54 and 60

Defendant.

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**I. INTRODUCTION**

This case involves Plaintiff Isaiah Williams’s claims that Debra Williams, a prison guard at Pelican Bay State Prison, manifested deliberate indifference to his safety and used excessive force in violation of the Eighth Amendment and 42 U.S.C. § 1983 during an incident in 2006 that allegedly resulted in a fight between Plaintiff and another inmate and Defendant’s shooting Plaintiff four times with impact rounds. *See* Complaint, ECF No. 1 at 7.<sup>1</sup> The district court referred discovery disputes to this court.

The court orders disclosure of the answers and certain portions of the post order and use-of-force policy (identified by bates range) based on its own review of the answers and documents because – despite a court order directing Defendant to identify specific objections and provide legal argument for its positions – Defendant made only general objections. The court thus reviewed the information

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<sup>1</sup> Citations are to the Clerk’s Electronic Case File (ECF) with pin cites to numbers at the top (as opposed to the bottom) of the page.

1 itself, identified a narrower range of discoverable information, and orders it disclosed. Given  
2 potential security concerns, the court gives Defendant a final opportunity to make specific objections  
3 to and legal argument about the document production. Defendant may file a letter brief no later than  
4 March 4, 2011.

## 5 II. FACTS ABOUT PENDING DISCOVERY DISPUTES

6 The district court directed Defendant to produce for *in camera* review all excessive force  
7 complaints within the last five years and her answers to certain interrogatories about excessive force  
8 and the incident. ECF No. 54 at 2-4 (these may be relevant to Plaintiff's excessive force claim but  
9 *in camera* review will address any assertions of privilege). Those interrogatories are as follows:

- 10 (1) Has the defendant ever threatened or been accused of threatening an inmate in  
11 any way while working as a correctional officer?
- 12 (2) What did the defendant mean and what was her intent when she told the  
13 plaintiff on August 12, 2006: "we can play this any way you want." And  
14 "Aren't you up for inactive"?
- 15 (5) To the defendant's knowledge, what relationship exists between white and  
16 black inmates? Does she agree that these two groups have a history of  
17 violence between each other.
- 18 (8) Why did the defendant, after shooting the plaintiff the first time, ignore orders  
19 by the ground level officers to open the section door, which would allow  
20 them to quell the incident with less harmful force, and instead reload her  
21 weapon (3) additional times and shoot the plaintiff?
- 22 (9) How many shooting has the defendant been involved in while acting as the  
23 control booth operator? Of these incidents, how many was the defendant the  
24 sole control booth operator [sic]? Were any complaints made against the  
25 defendant for any of these incidents?
- 26 (10) Has the defendant ever intentionally or been accused of intentionally setting  
27 up an altercation of any kind between inmates while working as a  
28 correctional officer?
- (11) Has the defendant ever retaliated or been accused of retaliation of any kind  
while working as a correction officer?
- (12) On September 3, 2006 did the defendant, instead of doing her duty and  
asking the plaintiff if he would like to attend his 115 hearing, ask the plaintiff  
"Have you gone to your 115 hearing yet?", and when plaintiff stated: "No",  
did the defendant ask him: "Do you have anything you want to say to me"?
- (13) On September 3, 2006 did the defendant tell correctional officer M. Potter  
that the plaintiff refused to attend his 115 hearing and that he refused to sign  
the refusal form?

1 ECF No. 54 at 3-4.

2 Plaintiff's interrogatories sought information about control booth procedures, and Plaintiff also  
3 requested all documents about control booth procedures as follows:

4 Interrogatories

5 (3) What were the procedures on August 16, 2006 regarding the Control Booth  
6 operator's duties involving inmate movement?

7 (4) What were the acceptable methods available to control Booth operators on  
8 and up to August 16, 2006; e.g. cups used to cover the release button/ cell  
9 button of inmate cells, which were used by correctional officers while doing  
10 their duties? What were the methods used by the defendant on and up to  
11 August 16, 2006?

12 (6) What were the procedures for use of force by a correctional officer during an  
13 incident particularly by a control Booth operator, on and up to August 16,  
14 2006?

15 Document Request

16 (4) Any and all documents pertaining to the rules and procedures, as well as  
17 acceptable methods used by control Booth Operators regarding inmate  
18 movement and use of force.

19 ECF No. 54 at 5. The district court granted these requests but directed Defendant to submit the  
20 answers and documents for *in camera* review to address any security concerns. *Id.*

21 On December 23, 2010, Defendant submitted the following for *in camera* review: (A) her  
22 responses to all interrogatories; (B) her responses to the document requests for excessive force  
23 complaints in the last five years, answering that no complaints had been made; and (C) her response  
24 to document request four regarding use of force procedures by control booth operators, providing a  
25 copy of the Post Order that discusses a control booth officer's responsibilities, duties, and responses  
26 both in daily and emergency situations. On December 27, 2010, Defendant provided a second  
27 response to document request four, providing a copy of Pelican Bay State Prison's use of force  
28 policy.

Defendant provided no briefing about any privileges or safety concerns. Based on the generic  
and innocuous responses to interrogatories, the court concluded that Defendant had withdrawn her  
objections to most interrogatories. *See* 1/7/11 Order, ECF No. 56 at 1-2. The court directed  
Defendant to file a letter brief identifying any privileges or safety concerns she was asserting, gave

1 an example of documents raising a potential security concern (the documents about internal  
2 security), and instructed Defendant that she must identify the specific documents at issue and cite  
3 legal authority that the documents should not be produced. *See id.* at 2.

4 On January 25, 2011, Defendant submitted a two-and-one-half page letter brief asserting –  
5 without citation to any legal authority – general objections to production of the post order and  
6 excessive force policy and a generic objection to responses to the interrogatories “[f]or the same  
7 reasons.” ECF No. 60.

### 8 **III. ORDERS ON PENDING DISCOVERY DISPUTES**

9 In her letter brief, and without citing any legal authority, Defendant argues the following: (1)  
10 most of the use of force policy involves situations other than inmate fighting, so only a small portion  
11 of the policy is relevant, and in any event, Plaintiff does not allege that the policy itself is  
12 unconstitutional; (2) requirements of security are paramount, and inmates are not privy to policies  
13 like the post order and use of force policy because – for example – they might plan accordingly if  
14 they knew how many guards were assigned to a position or assigned to respond to an incident; and  
15 (3) “[f]or the same reasons, the disclosure of defendants’ response to the Special Interrogatories  
16 submitted to the Court for *in camera* review should not be permitted.”

17 The court addresses first the answers to the interrogatories and then the objections to the  
18 documents.

#### 19 **A. Interrogatories (Including Responses Regarding Excessive Force Complaints)**

20 Defendant argues that the answers to the interrogatories should not be produced but – except for  
21 cross-referencing the arguments about security concerns and the irrelevance of most of the use-of-  
22 force policy – does not say why. *See* ECF No. 60 at 2 (“[f]or the same reason,” disclosure should  
23 not be permitted). The court previously ordered Defendant to identify specifically what information  
24 implicated security or privileged information and cite legal authority supporting her position that  
25 documents or answers were protected from production. *See* ECF No. 56 at 1-2. Given Defendant’s  
26 failure to identify specific information, the court reviewed the answers, finds them innocuous, and  
27 orders their disclosure.

28 The answers to the interrogatories generally are about the incident and create no issues about

1 institutional security or are innocuous. For example, interrogatories 1, 9, 10, and 11 asked about  
2 whether Defendant had ever been accused of threatening an inmate, been involved in a shooting  
3 before, or been accused of retaliation. The answer was no to all of these. Interrogatories 2, 12, and  
4 13 involved statements either by Plaintiff or Defendant on the date of the incident, and the answers  
5 are just about whether the statements were made (sometimes yes and sometimes no). Interrogatory 5  
6 questions whether black inmates and white inmates have a history of violence, and the answer is  
7 generic.

8 The answers to interrogatories 3, 4, and 6 refer to – and do not quote or characterize – the post  
9 order. Thus, the answers themselves do not raise security concerns. (The court addresses disclosure  
10 of the post order itself in the next section.) There are short additional answers for interrogatories 4  
11 and 6 that are entirely generic. Similarly, interrogatory 8 and the response to it are only fact issues  
12 about the incident and a generic statement about how control booth operators operate.

13 There is nothing in any of these responses that suggest privilege or safety issues. Also, despite  
14 the precise direction in the court’s January 7, 2011 order, *see* ECF No. 56 at 2, Defendant did not  
15 identify the parts of her answers that were problematic or cite any legal authority. The court  
16 assumes that if Defendant had specific concerns, she would have identified them. In addition, the  
17 information is discoverable. Some answers are about the incident, and thus they are relevant. Other  
18 information is relevant to the claims of excessive force, and courts routinely allow disclosure of the  
19 information even when prison officials assert privilege. *See, e.g., Soto v. City of Concord*, 162  
20 F.R.D. 603, 614-15 (N.D. Cal. 1995) (“information [from personnel files] may lead to evidence of a  
21 continuing course of conduct reflecting malicious intent” or “reveal the defendant officers’ patterns  
22 of behavior as well as [their agency’s] response to such behavior”); *Miller v. Pancucci*, 141 F.R.D.  
23 292, 296 (C.D. Cal. 1992); *Baker v. Hatch*, No. C 07 2204 FCD EFB, 2010 WL 3212859, at \*3-\*4  
24 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 12, 2010); *Kelly v. City of San Jose*, 114 F.R.D. 653, 660 (N.D. Cal.1987).  
25 Defendant has not identified any parts of the answers that are potentially privileged or protected to  
26 allow the court to reach a different result.

27 Accordingly, the court orders Defendant to disclose her responses to the interrogatories.

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1 **B. Objection to Excessive Force Policy and Post Order**

2 In objecting to disclosure of the post order and the use of force policy, Defendant makes the  
3 following arguments: (1) most of the use of force policy involves situations other than inmate  
4 fighting, so only a small portion of the policy is relevant, and in any event, Plaintiff does not allege  
5 that the policy itself is unconstitutional; and (2) requirements of security are paramount, and inmates  
6 are not privy to policies like the post order and use of force policy because – for example – they  
7 might plan accordingly if they knew how many guards were assigned to a position or assigned to  
8 respond to an incident. ECF No. 60 at 2-3 (also noting that Defendant disagrees with the district  
9 court’s conclusion that the information is discoverable).

10 For the relevance analysis, the specific parts of the document requests at issue are as follows:

11 (2) . . . anything that could be deemed relevant to the allegations made by Plaintiff in this case.

12 (4) Any and all documents pertaining to the rules and procedures, as well as acceptable methods  
13 used by control booth operators regarding inmate movement and use of force.

14 Turning first to the post order, it sets forth a control booth officer’s duties and responsibilities  
15 covering daily activities like showers and yard access, and it also sets forth emergency response  
16 procedures. Some of the information arguably raises a security concern, such as the paragraph at the  
17 top of the page bates-stamped M-00167, which also does not appear to be relevant. Other  
18 information appears innocuous, such as the time schedule on the page bates-stamped M-00167.  
19 Similarly, the information on the page bates-stamped M-00166 (from the top of the page down  
20 through the bullet points) sets forth responsibilities about inmates’ daily activities and does not  
21 appear to raise any security concerns. Indeed, to the extent these are rules about inmates’ activities,  
22 presumably they know them separately. General information about daily responsibilities might be  
23 relevant to addressing whether a guard’s conduct deviated from those procedures, in the same way  
24 that training in areas related to the specific incident (like training in the use of force) can be relevant  
25 and producible. *See Hernandez v. City of Napa*, No. C 09 02782 EDL, 2010 WL 3001369, at \*4  
26 (N.D. Cal. July 29, 2010). That same analysis might apply to the bottom paragraph on the page  
27 bates-stamped M-00166 about alarm response. Parenthetically, the court observes that the only  
28 reference to use of force is a cross-reference (without discussion) of the use-of-force policy.

1 The court agrees that emergency response procedures like the one identified in the previous  
2 paragraph might raise security concerns. But courts have redacted such information and allowed  
3 production of post orders insofar as they relate to general responsibilities. *See, e.g., Mitchell v.*  
4 *Adams*, No. C 06 2321 GEB GGH, 2009 WL 674348, at \*11 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 6, 2009)  
5 (responsibilities regarding inmate housing assignments but not emergency response protocols);  
6 *Dickey v. Churray*, No. C 03 2215 MCE PAN, 2006 WL 1153796, at \*2 (E.D. Cal. May 2, 2006)  
7 (procedures for monitoring yard). The problem here is that the court is guessing at the objections  
8 that Defendant might raise, given that she only asserted a general concern about safety. That  
9 concern really is directed only to the paragraph at the top of the page bates-stamped M-00167, which  
10 Defendant may redact. Defendant may redact information about keys (the last three sentences of the  
11 paragraph beginning “1400” on the page bates-stamped M-00167) as irrelevant and potentially  
12 implicating security concerns. Otherwise, the post order should be disclosed.

13 As to the use-of-force policy, Defendant argued that only certain portions of the policy were  
14 relevant, but Defendant did not identify the relevant or irrelevant portions in the over-sixty-page  
15 document that she submitted for *in camera* review, and she cited no legal authority supporting her  
16 position, even though the court instructed her to do so. The problem again is that the court has to  
17 guess at Defendant’s security objections given that courts do order disclosure of excessive force  
18 policies narrowed to exclude information that raises security concerns. *See, e.g., Jacobs v. Scribner*,  
19 No. C 06 01280 AWI GSA, 2009 WL 3157533, at \*4 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 25, 2009).

20 Here, the excessive force policy itself (pages bates-stamped M-00168 to M-00173) is the  
21 category of information that courts order to be disclosed, and it does not appear to raise security  
22 concerns. The procedures (M-00175 to M-00229) mostly are irrelevant because they are about  
23 unrelated situations (like chemical agents, for example), and producing the procedures may raise  
24 security concerns. The most relevant portions appear to be the sections on immediate force and in-  
25 cell assaults (M-00176 to M-00178). Again, they are the kinds of procedures that courts order  
26 disclosed, and they do not appear to raise security concerns because they are mostly definitions of  
27 general responsibilities (as opposed to the security-sensitive information that courts protect against  
28 disclosure). *See United States v. Williams*, 791 F.2d 1383, 1387 (9th Cir. 1986) (upholding district

1 court's determination that Bureau of Prisons' procedures about escape prevention measures were  
2 sensitive information about security that were not sufficiently material to be disclosed); *Ibanez v.*  
3 *Miller*, No. C 06 2668 JAM EFB, 2009 WL 3481679, \*2-\*3 (E.D. Cal. Oct. 22, 2009) (discovery  
4 request for alarm procedures might undermine safety and security of prison; relevance to case was  
5 attenuated). Other potentially relevant portions are the procedures on reporting allegations of  
6 unnecessary force and the sections in "Reporting, Evaluating, and Monitoring Force" about the  
7 employee's (here, the Defendant's) reporting requirements (M-00194 to M-00199). These  
8 procedures do not appear to implicate security concerns either and are akin to the training  
9 procedures found relevant and disclosable in *Hernandez*. See 2010 WL 3001369 at \*4.

10 Accordingly, the court orders disclosure of these portions of the excessive force policy.

11 In sum, the portions of the post order and excessive force policy are relevant and do not appear  
12 to implicate any security concerns. But given that the court is guessing about Defendant's relevance  
13 and security objections, the court gives Defendant one final opportunity to file objections to the  
14 document productions. As the court instructed in its January 7 order, Defendant must identify the  
15 specific portions at issue and cite legal authority that the documents should not be produced. See  
16 ECF No. 56 at 2. (The court observes that it is easy to identify by measures such as highlighting any  
17 specific portions that Defendant asserts ought to be redacted.) The letter brief must be filed no later  
18 than March 4, 2010.

19 **IV. CONCLUSION**

20 Defendant shall provide its answers and document responses in the manner set forth in the  
21 previous sections. To the extent that Defendant still objects to the court's narrower document  
22 productions, Defendant may file a letter brief with specific objections and legal argument no later  
23 than March 4, 2010.

24 This disposes of ECF Nos. 54 and 60.

25 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

26 Dated: February 22, 2011

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LAUREL BEELER  
United States Magistrate Judge