



1           **A. Official Information Privilege**

2           “Federal common law recognizes a qualified privilege for official information.” *Miller v.*  
3 *Pancucci*, 141 F.R.D. 292, 299 (C.D. Cal. 1992). The personnel files of government employees  
4 have been considered official information for purposes of the common law privilege. *Sanchez v.*  
5 *City of Santa Ana*, 936 F.2d 1027, 1033 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1990.) Courts engage in a balancing test to  
6 determine whether personnel files are privileged and thereby protected from disclosure. *Miller*,  
7 141 F.R.D. at 300. Specifically, “courts must weigh potential benefits of disclosure against  
8 potential disadvantages; if the latter is greater, the official information privilege may bar  
9 discovery.” *Id.* The balancing test is pre-weighted in favor of disclosure. *Kelly v. City of San*  
10 *Jose*, 114 F.R.D. 653, 656 (N.D. Cal. 1987.)

11           Additionally, in § 1983 cases, some courts have adopted a general presumption against  
12 implementing the official information privilege. *Floren v. Whittington*, 217 F.R.D. 389, 391  
13 (S.D.W.Va. 2003.) However, in order to trigger the Court’s balancing of interests, the party  
14 opposing disclosure must make a substantial threshold showing by submitting a declaration from a  
15 responsible official with personal knowledge of the police department’s internal investigatory  
16 system. *See Soto v. City of Concord*, 162 F.R.D. 603, 613 (N.D. Cal. 1995.) (citing *Kelly*, 114  
17 F.R.D. at 670.) Once the party asserting the privilege meets the threshold burden, the court will  
18 review the documents in light of the balancing test articulated by the court in *Kelly*, which  
19 includes, but is not limited to: (1) The extent to which disclosure will thwart the governmental  
20 process by discouraging citizens from giving the government information; (2) The impact upon  
21 persons who have given information of having their identities disclosed; (3) The degree to which  
22 government self-evaluation and consequent program improvement will be chilled by disclosure;  
23 (4) Whether the information sought is factual data or evaluative summary; (5) Whether the party  
24 seeking discovery is an actual or potential defendant in any criminal proceeding either pending or  
25 reasonably likely to follow from the incident in question; (6) Whether the police investigation has  
26 been completed; (7) Whether any interdepartmental disciplinary proceedings have arisen or may  
27 arise from the investigation; (8) Whether the plaintiff’s suit is not frivolous and brought in good  
28 faith; (9) Whether the information sought is available from discovery or through other sources;

1 (10) The importance of the information sought to the plaintiff's case. *See Kelly*, 114 F.R.D. at 663  
2 (citing *Frankenhauser v. Rizzo*, 59 F.R.D. 339, 344 (E.D. Pa. 1973.))

3         When considering this case in light of the *Kelly* balancing test, the Court finds the factors  
4 weighing in support of disclosure are: nine (absence of other available sources) and ten  
5 (importance of information sought). The ninth and tenth *Kelly* factors weight heavily in support of  
6 production. Since the San Diego Police Department is a self-governing agency, information  
7 contained in internal performance reviews and disciplinary records is not likely to be discoverable  
8 from any other source. In addition, both the performance evaluations and the disciplinary  
9 investigations are undeniably relevant to Plaintiff's claims. Among Plaintiff's asserted claims are  
10 violations of 42 U.S.C. § 1983 civil rights violation and conspiracy to violate civil rights.<sup>1</sup> The  
11 personnel records in question are relevant to Plaintiff's claims in the event the officer in question  
12 violated standard practices and procedures. Such documentation would be in the performance  
13 reviews and any related disciplinary action. Also, such information is relevant to officer  
14 credibility. *See Hampton v. City of San Diego*, 147 F.R.D. 227, 229 (S.D. Cal. 1993). Production  
15 of these documents may also be vital to Defendants' claims because the performance evaluations  
16 are conducted on a routine basis and the absence of materials documenting officer misconduct  
17 would tend to suggest the officer in question performed adequately and in accord with department  
18 policies.

19         When balancing the competing interests involved in this case, Plaintiff's interest in  
20 disclosure of the performance evaluations and discipline documents outweighs the City of San  
21 Diego's assertion of the Official Information privilege. Accordingly, the Court concludes the  
22 official information privilege does not preclude discovery of the requested documents and orders  
23 that the requested documents be produced with certain redactions as explained below.

#### 24         **B.Right of Privacy**

25         Federal courts generally recognize a right of privacy that can be raised in response to  
26 discovery requests. *Johnson ex rel Johnson v. Thompson*, 971 F.2d 1487, 1497 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1992)  
27 (denying discovery of names of participants in a medical study due to privacy interests of the

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28         <sup>1</sup> For a list of all claims see Plaintiff's Second Amended Complaint [Doc. No. 54].

1 individual participants). The party whose privacy is affected may object or seek a protective  
2 order. *Laxalt v. McClatchy*, 809 F.2d 885, 889 (D.C. Cir. 1987). Resolution of a privacy  
3 objection or request for protective order requires a balancing of the need for the particular  
4 information against the privacy right asserted. *Cook v. Yellow Freight System, Inc.*, 132 F.R.D.  
5 548, 550-551 (E.D. 1990) (balancing targeted individual’s right of privacy against public’s need  
6 for discovery in employment discrimination case.) With respect to the disclosure of police files,  
7 courts have recognized that privacy rights are not inconsequential. *Kelly v. City of San Jose*, 114  
8 F.R.D. 650, 653 (N.D. Cal 1987). However, these privacy rights have to be considered in light of  
9 the substantial weight afforded plaintiffs in civil rights cases against police departments. *Kelly*,  
10 114 F.R.D. at 660. Current case law suggests the privacy interests police officers have in their  
11 personnel file do not outweigh plaintiff’s interests in civil rights cases. See *Soto*, 162 F.R.C. at  
12 617; *Hampton*, 147 F.R.D. at 230; *Miller*, 141 F.R.D. at 301. In addition, Defendants’ privacy  
13 concerns may be sufficiently protected with the use of a “tightly drawn” protective order which  
14 specifies that only the Plaintiff have access to the material, and that copies of such material will be  
15 returned to Defendants at the conclusion of the case. See *Kelly*, 114 F.R.D. at 662, 666, 671; See  
16 *Chism*, 159 F.R.D. at 535; *Hampton*, 147 F.R.D. at 231; *Miller*, 141 F.R.D. at 301.

17 In the instant case, Plaintiff’s assert numerous civil rights violations which weigh against  
18 the privacy interests of the officers. As discussed earlier, the information contained in the files is  
19 unlikely to be available from any other source. The court in *Kelly* emphasized the need for  
20 disclosure in civil right cases is especially strong because “public confidence in our system of  
21 justice is of comparable significance and is threatened when relevant evidence is not made  
22 available and independent of that public perception of the system there are few things more  
23 important than doing justice in fact in individual cases.” *Id.* at 661. When considering the facts of  
24 the instant case, in the event there was police misconduct, not only are there public confidence  
25 considerations but concern for public safety implications as well. Additionally, any concerns the  
26 Defendants may have can be alleviated by an appropriate protective order, as well as the redaction  
27 of any sensitive personal information (e.g. social security numbers, addresses, phone numbers,  
28 etc.).

1 In sum, the Court concludes Plaintiff's need for the documents as well as the public policy  
2 considerations relevant to the instant case overcome any asserted privacy rights. Accordingly, the  
3 requested documents must be produced with the appropriate redactions on the noted pages below:  
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Bates Stamp #	Document Description	Information to be Redacted
PR-P-000000009	Tri Annual Employee Performance Report	Rowlett's ID #
PR-P-000000017	Correspondence from City of San Diego	Rowlett's home address
PR-P-000000018	Memorandum re: Discretionary Leave	"MS-748"
PR-D-000000004	Overall Job Performance Review	Rowlett's ID #
PR-P-000000002	Overall Job Performance Review	Rowlett's ID #
PR-C-000000013	Overall Job Performance Review	Rowlett's ID #
PR-D-000000007	Employee Performance Plan	Rowlett's ID #

15 **III. CONCLUSION AND ORDER THEREON**

16 In accordance with the Court's findings expressed above, Defendants are ordered to submit  
17 a proposed protective order on or before December 3, 2010. Within five days of the Court signing  
18 the protective order Defendants shall produce the documents listed above.  
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20 IT IS SO ORDERED.

21 DATED: November 24, 2010

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23 Hon. William McCurine, Jr.  
24 U.S. Magistrate Judge  
25 United States District Court  
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