

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA  
Civil No. 13-1103 (DSD/TNL)

Brian Potocnik,

Plaintiff,

v.

**ORDER**

Anoka County; Dakota County;  
Hennepin County; Sherburne County;  
St. Louis County; City of Apple  
Valley; City of Big Lake;  
City of Biwabik; City of Bloomington;  
City of Brooklyn Center; City of  
Brooklyn Park; City of Cambridge;  
City of Deephaven; City of Dilworth;  
City of Duluth; City of Eagan;  
City of Elk River; City of Farmington;  
City of Gilbert; City of Golden Valley;  
City of Hancock; City of Hoyt Lakes;  
City of Lake City; City of Lakeville;  
City of Minneapolis; City of Moorhead;  
City of New Hope; City of New Ulm;  
City of Redwood Falls; City of Rosemount;  
City of St. Paul; City of Virginia; City  
of Wells; Michael Champion, acting in  
his individual capacity as Commissioner  
of the Minnesota Department of Public  
Safety; Ramona Dohman, acting in her  
individual capacity and, in her official  
capacity for prospective relief only,  
as Commissioner of the Minnesota  
Department of Public Safety; John and  
Jane Does (1-300) acting in their  
individual capacity as supervisors,  
officers, deputies, staff, investigators,  
employees or agents of the others  
named law-enforcement agencies;  
Department of Public Safety Does (1-30)  
acting in their individual capacity  
as officers, supervisors, staff, employees,  
independent contractors or agents of  
the Minnesota Department of Public Safety;  
and Entity Does (1-30) including cities,  
counties, municipalities,

Defendants.

Kenneth H. Fukuda, Esq., Lorenz F. Fett, Jr., Mark H. Zitzewitz, Esq., Sonia L. Miller-VanOort, Esq., Jonathan A. Strauss, Esq. and Sapientia Law Group PLLC, 12 South Sixth Street, Suite 1242, Minneapolis, MN 55402, counsel for plaintiff.

Bryan D. Frantz, Esq. Anoka County Attorney's Office, 2100 Third Avenue, Anoka, MN 55303; Andrea G. White, Esq., Dakota County Attorney's Office, 1560 Highway 55, Hastings, MN 55033; Beth A. Stack, Esq., Toni A. Beitz, Esq. and Hennepin County Attorney's Office, 300 South Sixth Street, Suite C-2000, Minneapolis, MN 55487; Joseph E. Flynn, Esq., Jamie L. Guderian, Esq. and Jardine, Logan & O'Brien, PLLP, 8519 Eagle Point Boulevard, Suite 100, Lake Elmo, MN 55042; Nick D. Campanario, Esq., Leslie E. Beiers, Esq. and St. Louis County Attorney's Office, 100 North Fifth Avenue West, Room 501, Duluth, MN 55802; Susan M. Tindal, Esq., Jon K. Iverson, Esq. and Iverson, Reuvers, Condon, 9321 Ensign Avenue South, Bloomington, MN 55438; M. Alison Lutterman, Esq., Nathan N. LaCoursiere, Esq. Duluth City Attorney's Office, 411 West First Street, Room 410, Duluth, MN 55802; John S. Garry, Esq., John R. Mule, Esq., Oliver J. Larson, Esq. and Minnesota Attorney General's Office, Suite 1100, 445 Minnesota Street, St. Paul, MN 55101, Attorneys for defendants.

This matter is before the court upon the motions to dismiss by defendants and the motion to sever by Hennepin County.<sup>1</sup> Based on

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<sup>1</sup> Defendants include Anoka County, Dakota County, Hennepin County and Sherburne County (collectively, County Defendants); St. Louis County; City of Apple Valley, City of Big Lake, City of Biwabik, City of Bloomington, City of Brooklyn Center, City of Brooklyn Park, City of Cambridge, City of Deephaven, City of Dilworth, City of Eagan, City of Elk River, City of Farmington, City of Gilbert, City of Golden Valley, City of Hancock, City of Hoyt Lakes, City of Lake City, City of Lakeville, City of Moorhead, City of New Hope, City of New Ulm, City of Redwood Falls, City of Rosemount, City of Virginia and City of Wells (collectively, City Defendants); City of Duluth; City of Minneapolis; City of St. Paul; Michael Champion, acting in his individual capacity as Commissioner  
(continued...)

a review of the file, record and proceedings herein, and for the following reasons, the court grants the motions to dismiss and denies as moot the motion to sever.

### **BACKGROUND**

This privacy dispute arises out of defendants' access of the motor vehicle record of plaintiff Brian Potocnik between 2003 and 2011. Compl. ¶ 2. Potocnik asserts claims against numerous counties and cities, as well as against the current and former commissioners of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety (DPS).

DPS makes drivers' motor vehicle records available to law enforcement officers through a computerized Driver and Vehicle Services (DVS) database. Id. ¶ 55. In 2013, Potocnik requested an audit of his DVS motor vehicle record from DPS. Id. ¶ 3; see id. Ex. A. The audit showed that the record had been accessed hundreds of times from facilities maintained by defendant counties and cities. See Compl. ¶ 371. The record included his address, photograph, date of birth, eye color, weight, height, medical information and driver identification number. Id. ¶ 91. Each

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(...continued)

of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety and Ramona Dohman, acting in her individual capacity and in her official capacity for prospective relief only as Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety (collectively, Commissioner Defendants); and unknown persons, in their individual capacities as law enforcement and DPS personnel, and unknown entities (collectively, Unknown Defendants).

defendant city and county accessed the record between one and 309 times. See id. Ex. A. Potocnik alleges that there was no legitimate purpose for each access, and that the Commissioner Defendants “knowingly disclosed [his] ... [p]rivate [d]ata and violated state policy by devising and implementing ... [the DVS] database.” Compl. ¶ 102.

On May 9, 2013, Potocnik filed suit, alleging claims (1) under the Driver’s Privacy Protection Act (DPPA) and (2) under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for damages and injunctive relief. The Commissioners, County and City Defendants each move to dismiss. Hennepin County also moves to sever.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **I. Standard of Review**

To survive a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim, “a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” Braden v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., 588 F.3d 585, 594 (8th Cir. 2009) (citations and internal quotation marks omitted). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff [has pleaded] factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009) (citing Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 556 (2007)). Although a complaint need not

contain detailed factual allegations, it must raise a right to relief above the speculative level. See Twombly, 550 U.S. at 555. “[L]abels and conclusions or a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action” are not sufficient to state a claim. Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. at 1949 (citation and internal quotation marks omitted).

## **II. DPPA Claims**

Potocnik first asserts a claim against all defendants for violations of the DPPA. The DPPA provides that “[i]t shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to obtain or disclose personal information,<sup>2</sup> from a motor vehicle record, for any use not permitted under section 2721(b)<sup>3</sup> of this title.” 18 U.S.C. § 2722. Under the DPPA, any “person<sup>4</sup> who knowingly obtains, discloses or uses personal information, from a motor vehicle record, for a purpose not permitted under this chapter shall be liable to the individual to whom the information pertains.” Id. § 2724(a).

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<sup>2</sup> The DPPA defines “personal information” as including “an individual’s photograph, social security number, driver identification number, name, address ..., telephone number, and medical or disability information.” 18 U.S.C. § 2725(3).

<sup>3</sup> Section 2721(b) provides that permissible uses include, but are not limited to: court and law enforcement functions, motor vehicle or driver safety or monitoring, certain conduct of legitimate businesses, research activities, production of statistical reports, insurance-related purposes, private investigative agency or security service activities and bulk distribution of surveys and marketing materials. 18 U.S.C. § 2721(b).

<sup>4</sup> A “person” includes “an individual, organization or entity, but does not include a State or agency thereof.” 18 U.S.C. § 2725(2).

Potocnik alleges that all defendants either obtained or disclosed his information without a permitted purpose.

**A. Statute of Limitations**

Defendants first argue that some of the DPPA claims are time-barred. Because the DPPA does not contain a statute of limitations, the general four-year federal statute of limitations applies. See 28 U.S.C. § 1658(a) (“Except as otherwise provided by law, a civil action arising under an Act of Congress ... may not be commenced later than 4 years after the cause of action accrues.”). The parties dispute, however, when a DPPA cause of action accrues. Defendants argue that the court should adopt “[t]he general rule concerning statutes of limitation[, which] is that a cause of action accrues when the wrong occurs and a party sustains injuries for which relief could be sought.” Ridenour v. Boehringer Ingelheim Pharms., Inc., 679 F.3d 1062, 1065 (8th Cir. 2012) (first alteration in original) (citations and internal quotation marks omitted). Potocnik responds that the “discovery rule” applies, and that “the statutory period of limitations is tolled until the injured party discovers or reasonably should have discovered facts supporting a cause of action.” Id. (citations omitted).

Although the Eighth Circuit is silent on when a DPPA cause of action accrues, courts in this district hold that the general accrual rule applies to the DPPA. See, e.g., Rasmusson v. Chisago Cnty., No. 12-632, 2014 WL 107067, at \*12 (D. Minn. Jan. 10, 2014);

Kost v. Hunt, No. 13-583, 2013 WL 6048921, at \*8 (D. Minn. Nov. 15, 2013). In Kost, Judge Ericksen considered relevant precedent as well as textual, historical and equitable arguments before applying the general accrual rule to DPPA claims. 2013 WL 6048921, at \*5-8. The court finds Kost persuasive and adopts its reasoning in applying the general accrual rule.<sup>6</sup> As a result, all claims relating to conduct before May 9, 2009 – four years before the present action was commenced – are time-barred, and dismissal of those claims is warranted.

### **B. Claims Against Commissioners**

As to the timely claims, Potocnik first alleges DPPA claims against the Commissioner Defendants. Potocnik does not allege, however, that the Commissioner Defendants personally obtained the record or personally communicated such information to others.

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<sup>6</sup> Potocnik also argues that, even if the general accrual rule otherwise applies, the court should apply the discovery rule because defendants fraudulently concealed their activities. In some situations, “fraudulent concealment of information material to a non-fraud claim will toll a limitations period.” Abbotts v. Campbell, 551 F.3d 802, 805-06 (8th Cir. 2008) (citation omitted). However, “[u]nder Rule 9(b)’s heightened pleading standard, allegations of fraud, including fraudulent concealment for tolling purposes, [must] be pleaded with particularity.” Summerhill v. Terminix, Inc., 637 F.3d 877, 880 (8th Cir. 2011) (second alteration in original) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). Here, Potocnik has not pleaded fraudulent concealment, let alone pleaded it with the requisite particularity. As a result, the allegations of fraudulent concealment are not properly before the court, and this argument is unavailing.

Rather, Potocnik alleges that the Commissioner Defendants created, maintained and inadequately monitored the DVS database, thereby facilitating others' improper access to the record.

To be liable under the DPPA, however, "the Commissioners *themselves* must have acted with ... a[n impermissible] purpose." Nelson v. Jesson, No. 13-340, 2013 WL 5888235, at \*3 (D. Minn. Nov. 1, 2013) (emphasis in original). In other words, the DPPA does not impose liability on one who indirectly facilitates *another's* access of a motor vehicle record by maintaining an electronic database. See id.; see also Kiminski v. Hunt, Nos. 13-185, 13-208, 13-286, 13-358, 13-389, 2013 WL 6872425, at \*9 (D. Minn. Sept. 20, 2013) ("But the provision[s of the DPPA] may not be stretched to the point of rewriting .... so [that the statute] reaches others at a state agency who gave the officer database access for a legitimate purpose, merely because they did so in a negligent manner."). Here, Potocnik has not pleaded that the Commissioner Defendants acted with an impermissible purpose. Moreover, unlike other statutes, the DPPA does not expressly create a private right of action for mismanagement of records, and the court declines to recognize one here. See Kiminski, 2013 WL 6872425, at \*9 (observing that, unlike the DPPA, the Internal Revenue Code explicitly allows private damages claims for negligent disclosures

of confidential information). As a result, dismissal as to the timely DPPA claims against the Commissioner Defendants is warranted.

### **C. Claims Against Cities and Counties**

As to the remaining claims, Potocnik alleges that the City and County Defendants accessed his motor vehicle record “for a purpose not permitted under the DPPA.” Compl. ¶ 170. Defendants respond that such allegations are insufficient to state a claim under Iqbal and Twombly. The court agrees.

Under the DPPA, the plaintiff has the burden of pleading that a defendant accessed a motor vehicle record with an impermissible purpose. See Maracich v. Spears, 675 F.3d 281, 299-300 (4th Cir. 2012), vacated on other grounds, 133 S. Ct. 2191 (2013); Howard v. Criminal Info. Servs., Inc., 654 F.3d 887, 890-91 (9th Cir. 2011); Thomas v. George, Hartz, Lundeen, Fulmer, Johnstone, King, & Stevens, P.A., 525 F.3d 1107, 1113-14 (11th Cir. 2008). Here, Potocnik baldly states that “[n]one of the [i]ndividual [d]efendants’ activities fell within the DPPA’s permitted exceptions for procurement of Potocnik’s information.” Compl. ¶ 171. Potocnik thus asks the court to speculate and conclude – solely from the number of times defendants allegedly accessed the record – that the purposes of law enforcement personnel were impermissible. As already explained, however, “labels and conclusions or a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of

action" are not sufficient to state a claim. Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. at 1949 (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). Although at this stage in the proceedings, Potocnik is entitled to the benefit of all reasonable inferences, "a reasonable inference is one which may be drawn from the evidence *without resort to speculation*." Kinserlow v. CMI Corp., 217 F.3d 1021, 1026 (8th Cir. 2000) (emphasis added) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted).

Moreover, "in the absence of clear evidence to the contrary, courts presume that [public officers] have properly discharged their official duties." United States v. Chem. Found., Inc., 272 U.S. 1, 14-15 (1926) (citations omitted), cited with approval in Wilburn v. Astrue, 626 F.3d 999, 1003-04 (8th Cir. 2010); cf. United States v. Eklund, 733 F.2d 1287, 1294 (8th Cir. 1984) (noting that the court was "unwilling to infer improper motivation" of government officials given the presumption of regularity). Further, the legislative history of the DPPA indicates that Congress intended to preserve broad discretion for government entities and agents in accessing motor vehicle records. See Kost, 2013 WL 6048921, at \*11-12. As a result, the court will not infer from bare, conclusory allegations that defendants' purposes were improper. See Lancaster v. City of Pleasanton, No. C-12-05267, 2013 WL 5182949, at \*3-4 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 13, 2013) (dismissing DPPA claim as insufficiently detailed to satisfy Rule 8(a) pleading

requirements). Therefore, Potocnik has not adequately pleaded the DPPA claims under Twombly and Iqbal, and dismissal of the remaining timely DPPA claims is warranted.

### **III. Section 1983 Claims**

Potocnik next alleges § 1983 claims, arguing that defendants violated his Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights by accessing his information or allowing others to do so. Claims under § 1983 require that defendants acted under color of state law and that their conduct resulted in a denial of rights secured by the United States Constitution or by federal law. Scheeler v. City of St. Cloud, Minn., 402 F.3d 826, 830 (8th Cir. 2005). Section 1983 is not an independent source of rights, and a complaint must allege a deprivation of a specific right, privilege or immunity. Morton v. Becker, 793 F.2d 185, 187 (8th Cir. 1986). Defendants argue that they did not violate any constitutional or statutory right.

#### **A. Constitutional Claims**

Potocnik alleges that defendants violated his constitutional right to privacy and his constitutional right to be free from unreasonable search, and that the City Defendants are vicariously liable for the unconstitutional acts of their employees.

## 1. Right to Privacy

Potocnik next alleges that defendants violated his Fourth Amendment right to privacy.<sup>7</sup> “[T]o violate the constitutional right of privacy the information disclosed must be either a shocking degradation or an egregious humiliation ..., or a flagrant bre[a]ch of a pledge of confidentiality which was instrumental in obtaining the personal information.” Van Zee v. Hanson, 630 F.3d 1126, 1128 (8th Cir. 2011) (alterations in original) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). A constitutional privacy claim “depends upon whether the plaintiff had a reasonable expectation of privacy in the information.” Id. at 1129 (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). This standard is “a high bar ... [such] that many disclosures, regardless of their nature, will not reach the level of a constitutional violation.” Cooksey v. Boyer, 289 F.3d 513, 516 (8th Cir. 2002).

Here, the mere fact that the data about Potocnik allegedly accessed by defendants was personal information does not render it private information subject to constitutional protection. An expectation of privacy is reasonable where there is “both an actual subjective expectation and, even more importantly ... that expectation must be one which society will accept as reasonable.”

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<sup>7</sup> “The Fourth Amendment applies to the states through the Fourteenth Amendment.” Barrett v. Claycomb, 705 F.3d 315, 321 n.3 (8th Cir. 2013) (citation omitted).

McDonnell v. Hunter, 809 F.2d 1302, 1306 (8th Cir. 1987) (citations omitted).

Potocnik alleges that defendants accessed data including his address, photograph, date of birth, eye color, weight, height, medical information and driver identification number. Even if Potocnik had a subjective expectation of privacy in this information, such an expectation is not one that is objectively reasonable. Indeed, such information is not uniquely available from the DVS database. See Condon v. Reno, 155 F.3d 453, 465 (4th Cir. 1998) (“[T]he identical information can be obtained from public property tax records ... [and] there is a long history in the United States of treating motor vehicle records as public records.” (citations omitted)), rev'd on other grounds sub nom. Reno v. Condon, 120 S. Ct. 666 (2000). A driver's license contains such information precisely for, among other purposes, identifying oneself to others, cashing checks, using credit cards, boarding airplanes or purchasing age-restricted products. See Nelson, 2013 WL 5888235, at \*5. Further, though Potocnik baldly alleges that defendants accessed his “medical information,” he does not claim that such medical information was highly personal. See Cooksey, 289 F.3d at 517 (“We merely recognize that all ... health information is not created equal and should not be treated categorically under a privacy rights analysis.”); Alexander v. Peffer, 993 F.2d 1348, 1351 (8th Cir. 1993) (recognizing that

constitutional protection extends to "highly personal" medical information).

Moreover, contexts involving public regulation necessarily require reduced expectations of privacy. See Nelson, 2013 WL 5888235, at \*5 ("[P]ervasive schemes of regulation, like vehicle licensing, must necessarily lead to reduced expectations of privacy." (citation and internal quotation marks omitted)). Further, drivers routinely share such information with government actors for purposes of vehicle licensing and registration, and "a person has no legitimate expectation of privacy in information he voluntarily turns over to third parties." Smith v. Maryland, 442 U.S. 735, 743-44 (1979) (citations omitted). Where, as here, an individual voluntarily discloses information for limited purposes, such information is not subject to Fourth Amendment protection. Cf. United States v. Miller, 425 U.S. 435, 443 (1976) ("[T]he Fourth Amendment does not prohibit the obtaining of information ... conveyed ... to Government authorities, even if the information is revealed on the assumption that it will be used only for a limited purpose ....").

Finally, Congress expressly recognized numerous situations in which the information contained in motor vehicle records may be lawfully accessed. See 18 U.S.C. § 2721(b). Given these exceptions, the information in the DVS database is not subject to a reasonable expectation of privacy once communicated to DPS. In

sum, any expectation of privacy Potocnik had in the information defendants allegedly accessed is not one society recognizes as reasonable. As a result, there is no constitutional right to privacy in the information allegedly accessed, and dismissal is warranted.

## **2. Right to Freedom from Unreasonable Search**

Potocnik next alleges that, by accessing the record, defendants violated his Fourth Amendment right to be free from unreasonable search. Potocnik, however, lacks standing to argue that the alleged access of the record violated his Fourth Amendment rights. "Fourth Amendment rights are personal and may not be asserted vicariously." United States v. Green, 275 F.3d 694, 698 (8th Cir. 2001) (citation omitted). That is, an individual must have a sufficient personal interest in the object of a search or seizure in order to trigger Fourth Amendment rights. See United States v. Kelly, 529 F.2d 1365, 1369 (8th Cir. 1976). Here, the record containing information about Potocnik belongs not to him, but to DPS. Cf. United States v. Wilson, 806 F.2d 171 (8th Cir. 1986) (finding no standing to challenge admission of bank records because "materials were bank records rather than defendant's private papers" (citation omitted)). As a result, Potocnik does not have standing to assert a Fourth Amendment claim based on access of the DVS database. For this reason alone, dismissal is warranted.

Even if Potocnik had standing, however, defendants argue that accessing a motor vehicle record is not a search under the Fourth Amendment. The court agrees. An intrusion is a search for Fourth Amendment purposes only "if it violates a person's reasonable expectation of privacy," Nelson v. Jesson, No. 13-340, 2013 WL 5888235, at \*5 (D. Minn. Nov. 1, 2013) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). As already explained, Potocnik did not have a reasonable expectation of privacy in the information contained in the motor vehicle record. See Rasmusson v. Chisago Cnty., No. 12-632, 2014 WL 107067, at \*7-8 (D. Minn. Jan. 10, 2014). Thus, any access of Potocnik's record was not a search under the Fourth Amendment. For this additional reason, dismissal is warranted.

### **3. Municipal Liability**

Potocnik next argues that the City Defendants are liable for the acts of unknown defendants who accessed his information. "[A] municipality may be held liable for the unconstitutional acts of its officials or employees when those acts implement or execute an unconstitutional municipal policy or custom." Mettler v. Whitley, 165 F.3d 1197, 1204 (8th Cir. 1999) (citing Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Servs., 436 U.S. 658 (1978)). A municipality, however, may not be held liable for its officers' actions unless the officers are "found liable on the underlying substantive claim." Abbott v. City of Crocker, 30 F.3d 994, 998 (8th Cir.

1994) (citations omitted), abrogated on other grounds by Engleman v. Deputy Murray, 546 F.3d 944 (8th Cir. 2008). As already explained, all constitutional claims against the individual defendants fail. As a result, dismissal of the municipal liability claims against the City Defendants is warranted.

### **B. Statutory Claims**

Potocnik next argues that defendants' alleged violations of the DPPA are enforceable through 42 U.S.C. § 1983.<sup>8</sup> "Standing alone, [§] 1983 does not establish any substantive rights .... [A]n underlying constitutional or statutory violation is a predicate to liability under [§] 1983." Henley v. Brown, 686 F.3d 634, 640 (8th Cir. 2012) (citation omitted). As already explained, Potocnik has failed to state a claim that defendants violated the DPPA, and dismissal is warranted for this reason alone.

Defendants argue that, even if Potocnik could state a claim for violations of the DPPA, his § 1983 claims for statutory violations should be dismissed because the DPPA is not enforceable through § 1983. Several courts in this district have agreed with

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<sup>8</sup> Courts have broadly construed § 1983 as providing a remedy for official violations of many federally-protected rights. Lugar v. Edmondson Oil Co., Inc., 457 U.S. 922, 934 (1982). As a result, § 1983 may provide a cause of action for statutory, as well as constitutional rights violations. Grey v. Wilburn, 270 F.3d 607, 611 (8th Cir. 2001).

such a position, finding that the DPPA precludes enforcement through § 1983. See, e.g., Rasmusson, 2014 WL 107067, at \*5; Nelson, 2013 WL 5888235, at \*7; Kiminski, 2013 WL 6872425, at \*14.

In Kiminski, for example, Judge Ericksen analyzed the text of the DPPA and its similarity to other statutes that preclude enforcement through § 1983 and held that “consideration of the DPPA’s explicit private remedy under 18 U.S.C. § 2724 confirms that enforcement under § 1983 would be inconsistent with it.” 2013 WL 6872425, at \*13. The court finds the analysis in Kiminski persuasive and adopts it in concluding that Congress foreclosed the enforcement of the DPPA through § 1983. As a result, Potocnik may not expand the spectrum of remedies available under the DPPA by enforcement through § 1983, and dismissal is warranted.

#### **IV. Severance**

Finally, Hennepin County moves for severance pursuant to Rule 20. Rule 20 permits persons or entities to be joined as defendants if “(A) any right to relief is asserted against them jointly, severally, or in the alternative with respect to or arising out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences; and (B) any question of law or fact common to all defendants will arise in the action.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 20(a)(2). Rule 20 permits all “reasonably related” claims against different parties “to be tried in a single proceeding.” Mosley v. Gen.

Motors Corp., 497 F.2d 1330, 1333 (8th Cir. 1974). A court assesses whether claims are reasonably related on a case-by-case basis. Id.

Potocnik fails to satisfy the first prong of the test announced in Rule 20. A plaintiff may not join defendants on the mere basis of *similar* transactions – “the rule permitting joinder requires that [a right to relief] arise from the *same* transactions.” Movie Sys., Inc. v. Abel, 99 F.R.D. 129, 130 (D. Minn. 1983) (emphasis in original). Here, the record was accessed between 2003 and 2011 from different locations spanning the state of Minnesota. Potocnik has not pleaded any facts suggesting that the individual cities and counties acted jointly to access the record or in any way cooperated in doing so. That is, “[n]o concert of action is alleged, nor could it be because the operative facts of each transaction are distinct and unrelated to any other.” Id. As a result, the claims asserted by Potocnik are not “reasonably related.”

In essence, Potocnik suggests that “because [he] was wronged in the same way by several different individuals, the transactional requirement of Rule 20 is met. Such a reading of Rule 20 would improperly expand the Rule.” DIRECTV v. Loussaert, 218 F.R.D. 639, 643 (S.D. Iowa 2003); see also Movie Sys., Inc., 99 F.R.D. at 130 (characterizing improperly joined claims as “inappropriate wholesale litigation”). Although Potocnik wishes to aggregate his

claims against a large number of defendants, joinder is wholly inappropriate here. Nevertheless, as already explained, the court has determined that Potocnik fails to state a claim against Hennepin County. As a result, the motion to sever is denied as moot.

#### **CONCLUSION**

Accordingly, based on the above, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that:

1. The motions to dismiss [ECF Nos. 18, 31, 33, 35, 43, 48] are granted;

2. The motion to sever [ECF No. 31] is denied as moot.

Dated: February 21, 2014

s/David S. Doty  
David S. Doty, Judge  
United States District Court