THE WAR NEWS OFFICE 2.

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Attorney for Plaintiffs

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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

John Dorman, Individually, and Joel Gamboa, Individually,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

Defendant Doe 1, La Jolla Church; Defendant Doe 2, Linda Vista Church; Defendant Doe 3, Supervisory Organization; Defendant Doe 4, Perpetrator; and Does 5 through 100,

Defendants.

Case No: 37-2010-00092450-CU-PO-CTL

PLAINTIFFS' REPLY TO DEFENDANTS' OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO COMPEL FURTHER DOCUMENTS FROM DEFENDANTS

Date: 12-23-11 Time: 10:30 a.m.

Judge: Steven R. Denton

Dept: C-73

I. INTRODUCTION

Four documents are at issue in Plaintiffs' motion to compel. The document identified as Plaintiffs' Exhibit 3 appears to no longer have information redacted. This leaves Plaintiffs' Exhibits 1, 2, and 4 at issue. These documents have a total of four names redacted. Each name should be made available to Plaintiffs.

II. THE THIRD PARTIES' HAVE NO REASONABLE EXPECTATION OF PRIVACY IN THE SUBJECT DOCUMENTS

It is important to note that each of the third parties has, at one time or another, disclosed the relevant information to others within the Jehovah's Witness Religion. In light of the number of individuals who may subsequently access such information, the third party witnesses have no reasonable expectation of privacy. *Pioneer Electronics* notes:

"the privacy claimant must possess a reasonable expectation of privacy under the particular circumstances, including "customs, practices, and physical settings surrounding particular activities" (Hill, supra, 7 Cal.4th at p. 36.) As Hill explains, "A 'reasonable' expectation of privacy is an objective entitlement founded on broadly based and widely accepted community norms." (Id. at p. 37.) "[O]pportunities to consent voluntarily to activities impacting privacy interests obviously affect[] the expectations of the participant." (Ibid.)"

40 Cal.4th 360, 370-371

Essentially, the reasonableness of a third party's expectation of privacy is affected by the activities in which they choose to participate. In this circumstance, it is clear that the third parties chose to divulge personal information regarding their interactions with Gonzalo Campos in non-confidential settings within the Jehovah's Witness Religion. These individuals have no reasonable expectation that such material would be kept private.

With respect to Exhibit 1, that document was reviewed time again by individuals at various Jehovah's Witness Congregations and by Watchtower. The individual whose name is redacted voluntarily disclosed information regarding Gonzalo Campos' actions toward her son to a third party, Roberto Rivera, in a non-confidential setting. It is difficult to envision how that third party could have a reasonable expectation of privacy in the subject documents under such circumstances.

With respect to Exhibit 2, two names have been redacted from page 2. This document has also been reviewed on numerous occasions by numerous individuals within the Playa Pacifica Spanish Congregation. There is no reasonable expectation of privacy under such circumstances.

Moreover, the first individual whose name is redacted did not assert his or her privacy interest. Defendant was unable to locate this individual to provide notice of this action. As a result, there is no indication that this person does not, or would not if they had notice, desire to be contacted by Plaintiffs or their counsel.

As to the second individual, this witness has testified in a deposition in this action. He fully explained the extent of his contact with Campos, and his subsequent dealing with the Elders from Linda Vista Spanish Congregation. He has undoubtedly waived his privacy interest in the subject document, or at least has no cognizable right of privacy in the subject document.

As to Plaintiffs' Exhibit 4, the individual whose name is redacted is a family member of a Plaintiff in a related case. The redaction to preclude Plaintiffs from learning this third party's name is a fiction. Nothing is served by continuing to redact the information.

III. PLAINTIFFS' AND OTHER INTERESTS IN THE SUBJECT DOCUMENTS JUSTIFY THEIR COMPULSION

If this Court determines that any of the third parties mentioned in the redacted documents have a reasonable expectation of privacy, this Court should nonetheless order the documents produced in un-redacted form because Plaintiffs' interest in the documents is greater than said privacy interest.

"Assuming that a claimant has met the foregoing Hill criteria for invasion of a privacy interest, that interest must be measured against other competing or countervailing interests in a "'balancing test.'" (Hill, supra, 7 Cal.4th at p. 37; see Parris v. Superior Court, supra, 109 Cal.App.4th at pp. 300–301 [balancing privacy rights of putative class members against discovery rights of civil litigants]; see also Britt v. Superior Court (1978) 20 Cal.3d 844, 855–856 [143 Cal. Rptr. 695, 574 P.2d 766] [balancing right of associational privacy with discovery rights of litigants]; Valley Bank, supra, 15 Cal.3d at p. 657 [balancing test in bank customer privacy case]; Planned Parenthood Golden Gate v. Superior Court, supra, 83 Cal. App. 3d at pp. 358–369 [balancing associational privacy rights].) "Conduct alleged to be an invasion of privacy is to be evaluated based on the extent to which it furthers legitimate and important competing interests." (Hill, supra, 7

Cal.4th at p. 38.) Protective measures, safeguards and other alternatives may minimize the privacy intrusion. "For example, if intrusion is limited and confidential information is carefully shielded from disclosure except to those who have a legitimate need to know, privacy concerns are assuaged." (*Ibid.*)

Pioneer Electronics, 40 Cal.4th 360, 370-371

Plaintiffs have a substantial interest in obtaining the name of the individual redacted from Exhibit 1. It is obvious from the context of the document that the individual whose name is redacted reported to Roberto Rivera her concerns about Gonzalo Campos' interest in her son prior to the Dorman letter of complaint on April 11, 1994. Roberto Rivera was a Ministerial Servant with Playa Pacifica from the moment of its creation until he was appointed an Elder of Playa Pacifica on August 4, 1989. He was removed as an Elder sometime following February 2, 1990 and preceding November of 1990. Thus it is possible, depending on the date of Roberto Rivera's discussion with the woman whose name is redacted, that Rivera was serving Playa Pacifica in a representative capacity at the time he learned of the woman's concerns about Campos. This is extremely relevant to the issue of "notice." Defendant should not be allowed the opportunity to access this witness, while Plaintiff is precluded from even knowing her identity.

Defendants claim that, since Plaintiff John Dorman's mother wrote the letter, Plaintiffs must also be aware of the name of this individual whose name is redacted. This reasoning is flawed. Manuela Dorman obtained this name from Roberto Rivera; she did not claim to have spoken to the witness directly. It is certainly possible, and in fact true, that Manuela Dorman no longer remembers the name that has been redacted from this document. Plaintiffs have a substantial interest in receiving an un-redacted copy of Exhibit 1, and there is no reasonable expectation of privacy at issue that can overcome that interest.

Two names are redacted from page two of this exhibit. Plaintiffs are entitled to both names. Plaintiffs have taken the position that a judicial committee took place in 1986 regarding Gonzalo Campos' sexual abuse of a child. Defendants have taken a contrary position that there was no such Judicial Committee, and that the purported committee had been fabricated by

Campos.

As to the first redacted name on page 2 of this exhibit, there appears to be a notation next to that person's redacted name stating "1986". The right hand margin of page one of this exhibit, contains a handwritten tally of Campos' victims, including a notation referring to "caso de 1986." It is entirely possible that the first redacted name on page two of this exhibit is the name of the individual whom the 1986 Judicial Committee regarded. This information is crucial to Plaintiffs' claims. It impacts on the level of knowledge of each Defendant, and also impacts heavily on the credibility of multiple witnesses who have testified that no such judicial committee took place, despite their signatures on documents to the contrary.

This individual has not asserted his or her right to privacy. Instead, Defendants claim that since they have not been able to locate this person, Plaintiffs are not disadvantaged by having the name withheld. Plaintiffs should not be forced to accept Defendants' efforts to find what may be a key witness. Plaintiffs' should not precluded from conducting their own search for this individual. Plaintiffs' interest in this individual is extreme and overcomes the un-asserted privacy right of this individual.

As to the second redacted individual, this witness has testified in a deposition in this action. He fully explained the extent of his contact with Campos, and his subsequent dealing with the Elders from Linda Vista Spanish Congregation. He has undoubtedly waived his privacy interest in the subject document.

As to Exhibit 4, Plaintiffs have an interest in confirming the identity of the redacted individual. Plaintiffs can certainly guess as to the identity of the redacted individual, but have an interest in being certain as to the individual's identity. Since there is no reasonable expectation of privacy, the document should be produced in un-redacted form.

Finally, this Court can choose to implement a protective order on the usage of the redacted information so as to impose an even more minimal burden on the third parties whose names are redacted.

PLAINTIFFS' REPLY TO DEFENDANTS' OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO COMPEL FURTHER RESPONSES

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed above, and in Plaintiffs' moving papers, the individuals whose names were redacted form the subject documents have no reasonable expectation of privacy in said documents. Moreover, if such a privacy interest did exist, that interest would be far outweighed by Plaintiffs' interests in obtaining the documents, and in the State's interests in finding the truth in legal proceedings, and shedding light on the actions of institutions who utilize known child abusers within their organization. The documents should be produced in unredacted form.

Dated: <u>2-/6-//</u>

Respectfully submitted,

Attorney for Plaintiffs

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CLERK-SU - DR COUR,

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I, Lisa E. Maynes, am employed in the city and county of San Diego, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and no a party to the action; my business address is 12555 High Bluff Drive, Suite 260, San Diego, CA 92130.

On December 16, 2011, I caused to be served:

PLAINTIFFS' REPLY TO DEFENDANTS OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS SECOND MOTION TO COMPEL FURTHER DOCUMENTS

in this action by placing a true and correct copy of said documents(s) in sealed envelopes addressed as follows:

SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST

- (BY MAIL) I am readily familiar with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing. Under that practice it would be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on that same day with postage thereon fully prepaid at San Diego, California, in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit.
- (BY PERSON SERVICE) By causing to be delivered by hand to the offices of the X addressee(s).
- (BY OVERNIGHT DELIVERY) By sending by Federal Express to the addressee(s) as indicated on the attached list.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated: 12-16-11

Lisa E. Maynes

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