

**S283279**

IN THE SUPREME COURT  
OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

MANUEL BANUELOS

*Petitioner,*

v.

THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS  
ANGELES,

*Respondent,*

AZUZA POLICE DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICER JONATHAN RUSH,

*Real Parties in Interest.*

SC No. \_\_\_\_\_

2nd Dist No. B333189

(LASC No. KA124752)

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**Petition for Review**

After Summary Denial of Petition for Writ of Mandate

Second Appellate District, Division Eight

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TO THE HONORABLE PATRICIA GUERRERO CHIEF  
JUSTICE, AND TO THE HONORABLE ASSOCIATE JUSTICES  
OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

Petitioner, by his attorney Ricardo D. Garcia, Public  
Defender of Los Angeles County, respectfully petitions this Court  
for review of an order of the Court of Appeal of the State of

California, Second Appellate District, Division Eight, which summarily denied petitioner's Petition for Writ of Prohibition on December 28, 2023. The ORDER is attached to this petition as an Appendix.

Petitioner seeks review of the Court of Appeal's summary denial of the Petition for Writ of Mandate requesting that the protective order prohibiting dissemination of public records related to a peace officer's sustained findings of dishonesty be vacated and set aside.

### **ISSUE ON REVIEW**

Can a judge issue a protective order to prohibit the dissemination of peace officer personnel records which are nonconfidential and available to the public pursuant to Penal Code section 832.7, subdivision (b)(1)(C) and being produced in response to an existing CPRA request?

### **NECESSITY FOR REVIEW**

Petitioner seeks review of the Court of Appeal's summary denial of the Petition for Writ of Mandate requesting that the protective order prohibiting dissemination of public records related to a peace officer's sustained finding of dishonesty be vacated and set aside.

The prosecution informed counsel that a peace officer, who

was a witness in petitioner's case, had a sustained finding of dishonesty and records related to this finding were not confidential and available for public inspection under Penal Code section 832.7, subdivision (b)(1)(C). Counsel for petitioner submitted a CPRA request to a police agency and filed a motion seeking any additional *Brady* (*Brady v. Maryland* (1963) 373 U.S. 83) discovery located within this officer's personnel file.

The judge granted the petitioner's motion and ordered that the records related to the officer's sustained finding of dishonesty, which were public, be disclosed. The judge instructed the police agency, who was already in the process of producing these records, to comply with the petitioner's existing CPRA request. At the request of counsel for the police agency, the judge then issued a protective order which prohibited counsel from petitioner from disseminating the public records which were being produced in response to her CPRA request.

Counsel for the police routinely seek a protective order when a party brings a motion to obtain *Brady* discovery from a peace officer's personnel file. As this case illustrates, protective orders are issued routinely by judges at the behest of counsel for the police. The legitimate scope of such protective orders must be settled and clarified by this court to avoid the wide variety of rulings that are currently issued, and to avoid reversals based on improper protective orders and litigation of claimed violations of

such orders.

Peace officers do not have a right to privacy in public records related to the specific categories of misconduct outlined in Penal Code section 832.7, subdivision (b). Issuance of a protective order to prohibit the dissemination of public records disregards the mandate and legislative intent underlying the amendment to Penal Code section 832.7, which embraces transparency and emphasizes the public's right to know about specified categories of police misconduct.

Evidence Code section 1045, subdivision (e) governs the discovery of confidential information. Protective orders should not be issued under this section to shield peace officer records which are not confidential and are available to the public pursuant to Penal Code section 832.7, subdivision (b). This Court should grant review to so state.

The trial court's issuance of a protective order pursuant to Evidence Code section 1045, subdivision (e) is not appealable. Accordingly, petitioner's only means of obtaining relief from this erroneous order is by means of a petition for writ of mandate. (*Chambers v. Superior Court* (2007) 42 Cal. 4th 673, 682; *Alford v. Superior Court* (2003) 29 Cal. 4th 1033.)

## **STATEMENT OF THE CASE AND FACTS**

Petitioner is the defendant in a felony criminal action

entitled *People v. Manuel Banuelos*, wherein petitioner is charged with murder, in violation of Pen. Code sec. 187, subd.(a).<sup>1</sup> This matter is pending before the Honorable Mike Camacho, judge of the Superior Court.

On August 2, 2023, Deputy District Kevin Keeland sent counsel for petitioner a *Brady* notification regarding Azuza Police Officer Jonathan Rush.<sup>2</sup> This notification informed counsel that Officer Rush had received a sustained finding for dishonesty related to an incident that occurred in September of 2021.<sup>3</sup> This notification also stated that “Azuza Police Department will publish reports related to this incident pursuant to SB1421.”<sup>4</sup> In this e-mail, the district attorney advised counsel that this notification constituted a “sufficient tip” to support a *Pitchess* (*Pitchess v. Superior Court* (1974) 11 Cal.3d 531) motion to seek discovery of *Brady* material located within Officer Rush’s personnel file.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> A copy of the Information is attached as Exhibit A to the Petition for Writ of Mandate at page 3.

<sup>2</sup> *Brady* Notification, attached as Exhibit C to Petition of Writ of Mandate at page 20.

<sup>3</sup> Petition for Writ of Mandate, Exhibit C at page 21.

<sup>4</sup> Petition for Writ of Mandate, Exhibit C at page 21.

<sup>5</sup> Petition for Writ of Mandate, Exhibit C at page 21.



On August 4, 2023, counsel for petitioner sent a CPRA request to the Azuza Police Department requesting information regarding several officers, including Officer Rush.<sup>6</sup> Pursuant to Penal Code section 832.7, subdivision (b), counsel requested records which were held by the Azuza Police Department including, but not limited to, the following:

“All records relating to any incident in which a sustained finding was made by any law enforcement agency or oversight agency of dishonesty by any of the listed officers directly relating to the reporting, investigation, or prosecution of a crime, or directly relating to the reporting of, or investigation of misconduct by, another peace officer or custodial officer, including, but not limited to, any sustained finding of perjury, false statements, filing false reports, destruction, falsifying, or concealing of evidence.”<sup>7</sup>

On August 14, 2023, Tamara Patlogar, the Administrative Services Manager of the Azuza Police Department, informed counsel that she was working on the CPRA request and had found responsive records regarding several officers, including Officer Rush.<sup>8</sup> Ms. Patlogar advised counsel that she

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<sup>6</sup> CPRA Request, attached as Exhibit D to Petition of Writ of Mandate, at pages 23-27.

<sup>7</sup> Petition for Writ of Mandate, Exhibit D at page 24.

<sup>8</sup> E-mail Exchange Regarding Production of CPRA Documents, attached as Exhibit E to Petition of Writ of Mandate, at page 29.

anticipated that the public records related to Officer Rush would be produced by September 20, 2023.<sup>9</sup>

On August 11, 2023, petitioner, using the *Pitchess* procedure, Petitioner used the procedure outlined in *People v. Superior Court (Johnson)* (2015) 61 Cal.4<sup>th</sup> 696 and *Serrano v. Superior Court* (2017) 16 Cal.App.5<sup>th</sup> 759.<sup>10</sup> filed a *Brady/Johnson* motion for pretrial discovery regarding Officer Rush.<sup>11</sup>

On September 6, 2023, real party filed an opposition to the *Brady/Johnson* motion for pretrial discovery.<sup>12</sup> In their pleadings, real party sought a protective order pursuant to Evidence Code section 1045, subdivisions (d) and (e), requesting that any records which were ordered disclosed not be used for any

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<sup>9</sup> Petition for Writ of Mandate, Exhibit E at page 59.

<sup>10</sup> Petitioner used the procedure outlined in *People v. Superior Court (Johnson)* (2015) 61 Cal.4<sup>th</sup> 696 and *Serrano v. Superior Court* (2017) 16 Cal.App.5<sup>th</sup> 759.

<sup>11</sup> Motion for Discovery of *Brady* Information in a Police Personnel File, attached as Exhibit F to the Petition for Writ of Mandate, at page 64.

<sup>12</sup> Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Discovery of *Brady* Information in a Police Personnel File, attached as Exhibit G to the Petition for Writ of Mandate, at page 93.

purpose other than the instant court proceeding.<sup>13</sup>

On September 11, 2023, counsel for petitioner filed a reply to real party's opposition arguing that a protective order should not be authorized to limit disclosure of the records related to Officer Rush's sustained finding of dishonesty because these records were not confidential and were available to the public pursuant to Penal Code section 832.7, subdivision (b)(1)(C).<sup>14</sup>

On September 15, 2023, respondent court granted petitioner's motion for pretrial discovery and conducted an in camera hearing.<sup>15</sup> The court determined that other than the material that resulted in the sustained finding of dishonesty, there was no additional discoverable information located within Officer Rush's personnel file.<sup>16</sup> With respect to disclosure, respondent court stated that real party did not have to reproduce the records and ordered that the Azuza Police Department

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<sup>13</sup> Petition for Writ of Mandate, Exhibit G at page 107.

<sup>14</sup> Reply to Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Discovery of *Brady* Information in a Police Personnel File, attached as Exhibit H to the Petition for Writ of Mandate, at pages 11-12.

<sup>15</sup> Transcript of Proceedings dated September 15, 2023, attached as Exhibit I to the Petition for Writ of Mandate, at page 139.

<sup>16</sup> Petition for Writ of Mandate, Exhibit I, at pages 142-143.

comply with petitioner’s existing CPRA request.<sup>17</sup>

Respondent court authorized a protective order to limit disclosure of the public records that the Azuza Police Department was producing in response to petitioner’s CPRA Request.<sup>18</sup> Pursuant to Evidence Code section 1045, subdivision (e), respondent court ordered that 1) “[d]efense counsel alone will have custody, control and access to the information”; and, 2) “[d]efense counsel will be prohibited from releasing, disseminating or sharing the information with anyone, with the exception of any other attorneys or investigators working on the case including experts and other professional[s].”<sup>19</sup>

On November 9, 2023, petitioner filed a Petition for Writ of Mandate in the Court of Appeal. On December 28, 2023, it was summarily denied.

## **ARGUMENT**

In 2019, the California Legislature recognized that California was “one of the most secretive states in the nation in terms of openness when it comes to officer misconduct and uses of

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<sup>17</sup> Petition for Writ of Mandate, Exhibit I, at pages 145-146.

<sup>18</sup> Petition for Writ of Mandate, Exhibit I, at page 143 and Protective Order, attached as Exhibit J to the Petition for Writ of Mandate, at pages 155-156.

<sup>19</sup> Petition for Writ of Mandate, Exhibit J, at page 156.

force.” (S. 2018-1421, Reg. Sess., at 8 (Cal. 2018).) Senate Bill 1421, which was drafted to increase transparency and public access to records of misconduct committed by law enforcement, recognized that peace officers are vested with “extraordinary authority” and “misuse of that authority” can lead to serious harms. (Stats 2018, ch. 988, §§ 1, 2, eff. Jan 1, 2019; (*Becerra v Superior Court* (2020) 44 Cal.App.5<sup>th</sup> 897, 909-910.) The Legislature ultimately amended Penal Code section 832.7, recognizing that the public has a right to know about incidents involving officer-involved shootings, the use of force by an officer that results in death or great bodily injury as well as sustained findings of sexual assault or dishonesty by an officer. (Pen. Code sec. 832.7, subd. (b); Stats 2018, ch. 988, §§ 1, 2, eff. Jan 1, 2019.)

Penal Code section 832.7 (b)(1)(C) explicitly states that records pertaining to a peace officer’s sustained findings of dishonestly are not confidential and must be made available for public inspection pursuant to the California Public Records Act. Real party sought a protective order to limit dissemination of public records regarding an incident which led to a sustained finding of dishonesty by Officer Rush, disregarding both the mandate and the legislative intent underlying Penal Code section 832.7(b). Respondent court erred in granting real party’s request and authorizing a protective order under Evidence Code section 1045, subdivision (e). This section applies to discovery of

confidential information which is ordered disclosed pursuant to a *Pitchess* motion and is *not* applicable to the nonconfidential public records specifically addressed by 832.7, subdivision (b).

**I. Respondent Court Abused Its Discretion When It Authorized an Order to Protect Dissemination of Records Which Were Deemed Nonconfidential and Available for Public Inspection Pursuant to Penal Code Section 832.7, Subdivision (b)(1)(C)**

There is no dispute that the records related Officer Rush's sustained finding of dishonesty, which are the subject of the protective order authorized by respondent court pursuant to Evidence Code 1045, subdivision (e), are nonconfidential records which are available for public inspection pursuant to Penal Code section 832.7, subdivision (b)(1)(C).

Pursuant to Penal Code section 832.7, subdivision (a), the personnel records of a peace officer are generally still confidential. However, Penal Code section 832.7, subdivision (b)(1), excludes some information from this confidentially provision, setting forth exceptions for specific categories of peace officer personnel records which "shall not be confidential and shall be made available for public inspection pursuant to the California Public Records Act..." (Pen. Code sec. 832.7, subd.(b)(1)(A)-(E).) Records related to sustained findings of dishonesty by an officer, which are not confidential and available

for public inspection, include the following:

“Any record relating to an incident in which a sustained finding was made by any law enforcement agency or oversight agency involving dishonesty by a peace officer or custodial officer directly relating to the reporting, investigation, or prosecution of a crime, or directly relating to the reporting of, or investigation of misconduct by, another peace officer or custodial officer, including, but not limited to, any false statements, filing false reports, destruction, falsifying, or concealing of evidence, or perjury.” (Pen. Code sec. 832.7, subd. (b)(1)(C).)

There are provisions of Section 832.7 (b) which allow a police agency to redact portions<sup>20</sup> of a nonconfidential record

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<sup>20</sup> Penal Code section 832.7(b)(6) directs a police agency to redact a record disclosed pursuant to this section “[t]o remove personal data or information...” , “[t]o preserve the anonymity of whistleblowers, complainants, victims, and witnesses”, “[t]o protect confidential medical, financial, or other information... of which disclosure is specifically prohibited by federal law or would cause an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy that clearly outweighs the strong public interest in records about possible misconduct and use of force by peace officers and custodial officers”; and, “[w]here there is a specific, articulable, and particularized reason to believe that disclosure of the record would pose a significant danger to the physical safety of the peace officer, custodial officer, or another person.” Penal Code section 832. (7) states that an agency may redact a record disclosed pursuant to this section... “where, on the facts of the particular case, the public interest served by not disclosing the information clearly outweighs the public interest served by disclosure of the information.”

or delay disclosure<sup>21</sup> of the record in specified circumstances. (Pen. Code sec. 832.7(b)(6)-(7-8).) However, there is no provision in this statute which authorizes the use of a protective order to shield public records from disclosure or dissemination.

Real party's request for a protective order to prohibit dissemination of public records is contrary to the legislative intent underlying Section 837.2, (b). In amending Section 832.7, the Legislature emphasized the public's "right to know about *all* serious police misconduct" and found that "concealing crucial public safety matters, such as officer violations of civilian's rights...undercuts the public's faith in the legitimacy of law enforcement..." (Stats 2018, ch. 988, §§ 1, 2, eff. Jan 1, 2019.) This amendment reflects the legislature's desire to make police records more transparent and has even enabled news organizations and advocacy groups to obtain law enforcement records over the objection of the Department of Justice. (*Becerra v. Superior Court, supra*, 44 Cal.App.5<sup>th</sup> 897, 910.)

Respondent court erred in granting real party's request to conceal nonconfidential and public records by authorizing a

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<sup>21</sup> A police agency may delay disclosure of records regarding an incident that is the subject of a criminal or administrative investigation if the agency provides a written document addressing any the four criteria set forth in Penal Code section 832.7, subdivision (b)(8) (i)-(iv).



protective order to prevent dissemination of records related to Officer Rush's sustained finding of dishonesty. Respondent court's order, which was authorized by Section 832.7(b) and contrary to the legislative intent underlying this section, was an abuse of discretion.

## **II. Respondent Court Erred in Relying Upon Evidence Code section 1045, Subdivision (e)**

Respondent court conducted an in-camera hearing and ordered disclosure of the records which resulted in Officer Rush's sustained finding of dishonesty.<sup>22</sup> Respondent court did not order real party to reproduce the records related to Officer Rush's sustained finding of dishonesty in discovery.<sup>23</sup> Instead, it ordered the Azuza Police Department to comply with the CPRA request and produce the records.<sup>24</sup>

Despite the nonconfidential and public nature of these records, respondent court issued a protective order pursuant to Evidence Code section 1045, subdivision (e), to ensure that the

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<sup>22</sup> Petition for Writ of Mandate, Exhibit I at page 143;

Respondent court determined that there was no additional *Brady* material located within Officer Rush's personnel file. (Petition for Writ of Mandate, Exhibit I at page 142.)

<sup>23</sup> Petition for Writ of Mandate, Exhibit I at page 145.

<sup>24</sup> Petition for Writ of Mandate, Exhibit I at pages 145-146.

public records regarding Officer Rush’s sustained finding of dishonesty were not disseminated.<sup>25</sup> This protective order prohibited defense counsel “from releasing, disseminating or sharing the [public] information with anyone, with the exception of any other attorneys or investigators working on the case including experts and other professional[s].”<sup>26</sup> As discussed below, respondent court erred in relying upon Evidence Code section 1045 to authorize a protective order prohibiting dissemination of records which were not confidential and available to the public pursuant to Penal Code section 832.7, subdivision (b).

Evidence Code section 1045 governs discovery of *confidential* information located within police personnel files which is sought through a *Pitchess* motion.<sup>27</sup> When a *Pitchess* motion for pretrial discovery is granted, the confidential information received by the moving party is subject to a protective order pursuant to Evidence Code section 1045,

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<sup>25</sup> Petition for Writ of Mandate, Exhibit I at page 143.

<sup>26</sup> Petition for Writ of Mandate, Exhibit J at page 156 and Exhibit I at pages 143-145.

<sup>27</sup> The *Pitchess* ruling has been partly codified in Evidence Code sections 1043- 1045, which set out procedures for requesting disclosure of confidential personnel records of peace officers. (*City of Santa Cruz v. Municipal Court* (1989) 49 Cal.3d 74, 81.)

subdivision (e) which provides the following:

“The court shall, in any case or proceeding permitting the disclosure or discovery of any peace or custodial officer records requested pursuant to Section 1043, order that the records disclosed or discovered may not be used for any purpose other than a court proceeding pursuant to applicable law.” (Evid. Code sec. 1045, subd. (e).)

The statutes which codified *Pitchess* were historically considered an exemption to disclosure under CPRA. (*Copley Press, Inc. v. Superior Court* (2006) 39 Cal.4<sup>th</sup> 1272, 1283; *Becerra v. Superior Court, supra*, 44 Cal.App.5<sup>th</sup> 897, 914.) However, when Penal Code section 832.7 was amended in 2018, the confidentiality of officer personnel records became subject to the newly added subdivision (b) which made three categories of officer related records, including incidents in which a sustained finding of dishonesty, nonconfidential and subject to public disclosure. (Pen. Code sec. 832.7, subd. (b); *Becerra v. Superior Court, supra*, 44 Cal.App.5<sup>th</sup> 897, 914-916.)

A protective order authorized pursuant to Evidence Code section 1045, subdivision (e) is *not* applicable when the records sought are not confidential and accessible to the public pursuant to Penal Code section 832.7(b):

“*Except as provided in subdivision (b)*, the personnel records of peace officers and custodial officers and records maintained by a state or local agency pursuant to Section 832.5, or information obtained from these records, are confidential and shall not be disclosed in any criminal or

civil proceeding except by discovery pursuant to Sections 1043 and 1046 of the Evidence Code...” (Pen. Code sec. 832.7, subd. (a); emphasis added.)

The protective order issued by respondent court did not protect the disclosure of *confidential* information located within Officer Rush’s personnel file. There is no dispute that the records protected by respondent’s court were nonconfidential records which were available to the public pursuant to Penal Code section 832.7 (b)(1)(C).<sup>28</sup> There is also no dispute that Tamara Patlogar, the Administrative Services Manager for the Azuza Police Department, was prepared to produce these records without any limitation upon disclosure.<sup>29</sup> It was an abuse of discretion for respondent court to rely on Evidence Code section 1045, subdivision (e), which applies to confidential records sought through *Pitchess* discovery, to authorize an order prohibiting dissemination of public records.

Moreover, the rationale underlying the issuance of a protective order pursuant to Evidence Code section 1045, subdivision (e) does not apply when the records at issue are nonconfidential and available to the public pursuant to Penal Code section 832.7, subdivision (b)(1). “The section

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<sup>28</sup> Petition for Writ of Mandate, Exhibit I at page 122.

<sup>29</sup> Petition for Writ of Mandate, Exhibit I at page 123.

1045(e) protective order is designed to ensure that disclosure of *confidential* information is limited to the proceeding in which the disclosure is ordered.” (*Chambers v. Superior Court, supra*, 42 Cal.4<sup>th</sup> 673, 682; emphasis added.) The California Supreme Court held that limiting disclosure in this manner “is consistent with the purpose of the *Pitchess* scheme to balance the police officer's privacy interest in his or her personnel records with the criminal defendant's interest in obtaining all pertinent information.”<sup>30</sup> (*Ibid.*)

Officer Rush does not have a privacy interest in the records regarding his sustained finding of misconduct which have been deemed nonconfidential and available to the public pursuant to Penal Code section 832.7, subdivision (b). Respondent court’s reliance upon Evidence Code section 1045, subdivision (e). to prohibit dissemination of public records was an abuse of discretion which violated Section 832.7 and the legislative intent to embrace transparency with respect to specific categories of police personnel records, including sustained findings of dishonesty.

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<sup>30</sup> The provisions of Penal Code section 832.7(b) which allow a police agency to redact portions of a nonconfidential record or delay disclosure of the record in specified situations “reflect the legislative concern for certain privacy and safety interests and competing public interests.” (*Becerra v. Superior Court, supra*, 44 Cal.App.5<sup>th</sup> 897, 914-916.)

## CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above and the reasons stated in the Petition for Writ of Prohibition filed in the Court of Appeal, Petitioner respectfully request that this court grant the Petition for Review.

Respectfully submitted,

RICARDO GARCIA  
PUBLIC DEFENDER  
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY,  
CALIFORNIA

By: /s/\_\_\_\_\_

Lisa Zimmerman  
(State Bar No. 173603)  
Deputy Public Defender

Attorneys for Petitioner

## **CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE**

I certify that pursuant to the California Rules of Court Rules 8.520(c)(1), the attached PETITION FOR REVIEW in this action contains 4,315 words according to the word count of the computer program used to prepare the document.

DATED: January 4, 2024

By:  /s/ \_\_\_\_\_

Lisa Zimmerman

## **Proof of Service**

I declare under penalty of perjury that the following is true and correct:

At the time of service, I was at least 18 years of age and not a party to this legal action. My business address is 320 West Temple Street, Suite 590, Los Angeles, California 90012. I served the foregoing petition for writ of prohibition in Court of Appeal Case Number B333189 (Trial Case No. KA124752), and the attached exhibits as follows:

### ***By Truefiling***

On January 4, 2024, I served copies of the documents identified above on the following recipient via Truefiling:

Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office  
Appellate Division  
320 West Temple Street, Suite 540  
Los Angeles, California 90012  
[TrueFiling@da.lacounty.gov](mailto:TrueFiling@da.lacounty.gov)

Office of the Attorney General  
300 South Spring Street  
Los Angeles, California 90013  
[docketinglaawt@doj.ca.gov](mailto:docketinglaawt@doj.ca.gov)

### ***By U.S. Mail***

On January 4, 2024, I enclosed a copy of the documents identified above in an envelope and deposited the sealed envelopes with the U.S. Postal Service with the postage fully



prepaid, addressed as follows:

**Honorable Mike Camacho**  
Pomona Courthouse South  
Department P  
400 Civic Center Plaza  
Pomona, CA 91766

**Marco A. Martinez, Esq.**  
Denise Hansen, Esq.  
Yara Wahba, Esq.  
Best, Best and Krieger LLP  
2855 F. Guasti Road, Suite 400  
Ontario, CA 91761

Executed on January 4, 2024, at Los Angeles, California.

/S/

JENNIFER MARTINEZ

# APPENDIX

IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SECOND APPELLATE DISTRICT

COURT OF APPEAL – SECOND DIST.

DIVISION EIGHT

FILED

Dec 28, 2023

EVA McCLINTOCK, Clerk

mfigueroa Deputy Clerk

MANUEL BANUELOS,

B333189

Petitioner,

(Super. Ct. No. KA124752)

v.

(Mike Camacho, Judge)

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE  
OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES,

Respondent;

**ORDER**

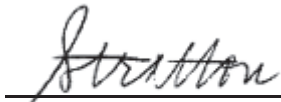
AZUSA POLICE DEPARTMENT et  
al.,

Real Parties in Interest.

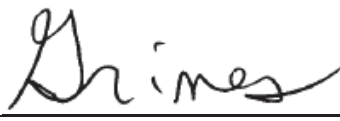
We have read and considered the petition for writ of mandate filed on November 9, 2023.

Petitioner does not establish entitlement to extraordinary relief.

Accordingly, the petition is denied.



STRATTON, P. J.



GRIMES, J.



VIRAMONTES, J.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
Supreme Court of California

**PROOF OF SERVICE**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
Supreme Court of California

Case Name: **Manuel Banuelos v. The Superior Court**

Case Number: **TEMP-SE029X1P**

Lower Court Case Number:

1. At the time of service I was at least 18 years of age and not a party to this legal action.
2. My email address used to e-serve: **lzimmerman@pubdef.lacounty.gov**
3. I served by email a copy of the following document(s) indicated below:

Title(s) of papers e-served:

Filing Type	Document Title
ISI_CASE_INIT_FORM_DT	Case Initiation Form
PETITION FOR REVIEW	KA124752_PR_Banuelos

Service Recipients:

Person Served	Email Address	Type	Date / Time
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I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

1/4/2024

Date

/s/Jennifer Martinez

Signature

Zimmerman, Lisa (173603)

Last Name, First Name (PNum)

Los Angeles Public Defender's Office

Law Firm