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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

NEDRA WILSON,)	Case No. 2:14-cv-00362-APG-NJK
)	
Plaintiff(s),)	ORDER
)	
vs.)	
)	
GREATER LAS VEGAS ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS,)	
)	(Docket No. 70)
)	
Defendant(s).)	

Pending before the Court is Defendant’s motion to overrule objections and compel Plaintiff to supplement responses to second set of requests for production. Docket No. 70. Plaintiff filed a response, and Defendant filed a reply. Docket No. 73, 74. The Court finds this motion properly resolved without oral argument. *See* Local Rule 78-2.

I. BACKGROUND

This case arises from Defendant’s termination of Plaintiff, who was Defendant’s Chief Financial Officer, from her position at Greater Las Vegas Association of Realtors (“GLVAR”). Docket No. 1 at 3. Plaintiff alleges, *inter alia*, that race discrimination and disparate treatment contributed to her termination. *Id.* at 3-7. Defendant asserts counter-claims against Plaintiff, alleging, *inter alia*, that she breached her confidentiality and fiduciary obligations. Docket No. 54 at 13-27. In particular, Defendant alleges that Plaintiff provided confidential documents to GLVAR members whom Attorney Matthew Callister represented in a separate lawsuit against Defendant. *Id.* at 19-23; *see also* Docket No. 74 at 11.

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1 The dispute before the Court centers on two main issues.¹ The first issue relates to Requests for
2 Production 43 and 51, which ask for communications and documents exchanged between Plaintiff and
3 Callister + Associates, LLC. Docket No. 70-1 at 14, 16-17. Plaintiff contends that she produced all
4 documents responsive to these requests, but submits that identifying the specific documents that she
5 provided to Attorney Callister so that he could evaluate the merits of a potential wrongful termination
6 suit would reveal privileged information. Docket No. 73 at 12. Defendant replies that Plaintiff has
7 failed to substantiate her privilege claim and has not shown that attorney-client privilege can be used
8 to avoid identifying which documents are privileged. Docket No. 74 at 9.

9 The second issue relates to responses in which Plaintiff stated that: “There are no documents
10 responsive to this Request known to be in Plaintiff’s possession, custody or control, other than what may
11 have been produced as part of her Initial Disclosures, and any supplement thereto, or in response to
12 other Requests.”² Docket No. 70-1 at 29-38. Defendant argues that Plaintiff must identify by Bates
13 number the documents that are responsive to each request. Docket No. 70 at 17-18. Plaintiff responds
14 that she produced all the responsive documents and counters that identifying responsive documents
15 would be unduly burdensome and disproportionate to the needs of the case. Docket No. 73 at 14.
16 Defendant replies that Plaintiff failed to cite authority to substantiate her position, and that Defendant’s
17 position is consistent with relevant case law. Docket No. 74 at 4-7.

18 **II. PRIVILEGE**

19 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 34(a) permits a party to serve the opposing party with document
20 requests seeking non-privileged matter that is relevant and proportional to the needs of the case.³
21

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23 ¹ Defendant’s motion also requests that the Court order Plaintiff to answer “questions during her
24 deposition regarding what documents and information she provided to Callister + Associates, LLC.”
25 Defendant fails, however, to meaningfully develop this argument. In any event, since Plaintiff’s deposition
26 has not yet occurred, Defendant’s “motion to compel deposition testimony is not ripe for decision.” *Linares*
27 *v. Costco Wholesale, Inc.*, 2013 WL 5434570 *6 (S.D. Cal. Mar. 7, 2013).

28 ² This was Plaintiff’s response to Request Nos. 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56,
57, 60, 61, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 73, and 74. Docket No. 70-1 at 29-38.

³ Unless otherwise specified, references to “Rules” refer to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

1 Fed.R.Civ.P. 34(a) (citing Rule 26(b)). A party may withhold otherwise discoverable information by
2 claiming privilege, but she must expressly make the claim and describe the information not disclosed
3 without revealing the information itself in a manner that enables the other party to assess the claim of
4 privilege. Fed.R.Civ. 26(b)(5)(A).

5 A party asserting the attorney-client privilege has the burden of establishing the privileged
6 nature of the information. *United States v. Ruehle*, 583 F.3d 600, 608 (9th Cir. 2009) (citing *United*
7 *States v. Munoz*, 233 F.3d 1117, 1128 (9th Cir. 2000)). “The fact that a person is a lawyer does not
8 make all communications with that person privileged.” *Id.* at 607 (internal citation omitted). Rather,
9 federal courts use an eight-part test to determine whether information is covered by the attorney-client
10 privilege:

11 (1) Where legal advice of any kind is sought (2) from a professional legal adviser in his
12 capacity as such, (3) the communications relating to that purpose, (4) made in confidence
13 (5) by the client, (6) are at his instance permanently protected (7) from disclosure by
14 himself or by the legal adviser, (8) unless the protection be waived.

15 *Id.* (quoting *In re Grand Jury Investigation*, 974 F.2d 1068, 1071 n. 2 (9th Cir. 1992)); *see also United*
16 *States v. Richey*, 632 F.3d 559, 566 (9th Cir. 2011). “Because it impedes full and free discovery of the
17 truth, the attorney-client privilege is strictly construed.” *Id.* (internal citation omitted).

18 Plaintiff’s privilege claim rests on her assertion that she met with Attorney Callister to evaluate
19 a potential case for wrongful termination. Docket No. 73 at 12. She submits that being forced to
20 identify which documents were disclosed during this meeting would reveal the nature of Plaintiff’s and
21 Attorney Callister’s privileged conversation. *Id.* at 13.

22 The Court finds that Plaintiff has not met the burden of establishing the essential elements of the
23 attorney-client privilege. Plaintiff does not identify the eight-part test, or any other test, used to
24 determine the applicability of the privilege in federal question cases. *Id.* Plaintiff fails to cite any
25 authority whatsoever to support her contention of privilege. *Id.* Plaintiff, therefore, fails to demonstrate
26 that her communications with Mr. Callister are privileged.

27 Plaintiff does not, for instance, establish that she furnished this information so that Mr. Callister
28 could provide her with legal advice. Plaintiff states that, “during the time period in which the members’
derivative action was being organized[,]” she provided the documents to Mr. Callister to allow him to

1 “evaluate a wrongful termination lawsuit[.]” Docket No. 73 at 12 (internal quotations omitted). That
2 derivative suit, however, was filed almost a year before Plaintiff’s termination. Docket No. 74-1 at 13
3 (showing May 29, 2012, as date of filing of derivation action); Docket No. 1 at 2 (establishing May 7,
4 2013, as Plaintiff’s termination date). Plaintiff has failed to carry the burden of establishing that her
5 meeting with Mr. Callister was for the purpose of obtaining legal advice regarding her alleged wrongful
6 termination that was not to occur for another year.

7 Moreover, Plaintiff fails to demonstrate that identifying the documents at issue would reveal
8 confidential communications. The attorney-client privilege protects confidential communications, not
9 facts. *LightGuard Sys., Inc. v. Spot Devices, Inc.*, 281 F.R.D. 593, 598 (D. Nev. 2012). *See also*
10 *Upjohn Co. v. United States*, 449 U.S. 383, 395-96 (1981). Here, Plaintiff offers no theory as to how
11 the act of identifying documents that she has already produced will reveal the contents of privileged
12 communications, even if she had met her burden of demonstrating her communications with Mr.
13 Callister were privileged. Docket No. 73 at 12.

14 Accordingly, Plaintiff has failed to satisfy her burden. The Court, therefore, finds that the
15 identity of the documents disclosed to Mr. Callister is not protected by the attorney-client privilege.
16 Plaintiff is ordered to provide supplemental responses identifying the documents responsive to Requests
17 Nos. 43 and 51, no later than May 16, 2016.

18 **III. DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION**

19 An evasive or incomplete response must be treated as a failure to respond. *Buchanan v. Las*
20 *Vegas Metro. Police Dep’t*, 2012 WL 1640516, *1 (D. Nev. May 9, 2012). Where a party answers
21 requests by stating that the information was “already provided,” without more, her response is “evasive
22 or nonresponsive within the meaning of Rule 37(a)(4).” *Id.* (citing *USF Ins. Co. v. Smith's Food and*
23 *Drug Center, Inc.*, 2011 WL 2457655 at *3 (D. Nev. 2011)). This is because the discovering party is
24 “entitled to know which documents are responsive to which responses.” *Queensridge Towers, LLC v.*
25 *Allianz Glob. Risks US Ins. Co.*, 2014 WL 496952, *6 (D. Nev. Feb. 4, 2014). Accordingly, in such
26 cases, the responding party must “supplement [her] responses to indicate which of the previously
27 disclosed documents are responsive to each request for production.” *Buchanan*, 2012 WL 1640516 at
28 *1.

1 Plaintiff's statement that responsive documents 'may have been already produced' is evasive
2 and incomplete. *See Buchanan*, 2012 WL 1640516 at *1. This response makes it impossible to tell
3 which documents Plaintiff claims are responsive to which request or if any documents at all were
4 responsive to a particular request. "[Plaintiff] may not appropriately respond that [the responsive
5 documents] are somewhere in the documents that have been . . . produced." *Queensridge Towers, LLC*,
6 2014 WL 496952 at *5. Therefore, Plaintiff must supplement her responses in order to "permit
7 [Defendant] to identify and locate which documents [Plaintiff] alleges are responsive to which
8 requests." *Id.*

9 Further, Plaintiff's argument that identifying responsive documents is unduly burdensome or
10 disproportionate to the needs of the case is unpersuasive. First, Plaintiff failed to assert these objections
11 to Defendant's discovery requests, and, therefore, they are waived. *Richmark Corp. v. Timber Falling*
12 *Consultants*, 959 F.2d 1468, 1473 (9th Cir. 1992) (citing *Davis v. Fendler*, 650 F.2d 1154, 1160 (9th
13 Cir.1981) ("It is well established that a failure to object to discovery requests within the time required
14 constitutes a waiver of any objection"). Second, Plaintiff does not offer authority that creates an
15 exception to the general document identification requirement. Third, Plaintiff's supplementation will
16 be adequate so long as it permits Defendant to identify which documents are responsive to which
17 requests. The Court finds that such a supplementation is not unduly burdensome or disproportionate
18 to the needs of the case.

19 Finally, Plaintiff raises the issue that she interposed additional objections to Requests 45 and
20 68. Docket No. 73 at 21-22. Regarding Request 45, the Court agrees. The Court therefore **DENIES**
21 Defendant's motion as to this request and limits it to communications Plaintiff has had with any current
22 or former employee of GVLAR that is relevant to any claims, counter-claims, or defenses in the instant
23 litigation. The Court finds that Request 68 is not overbroad, however, and **GRANTS** Defendant's
24 motion.

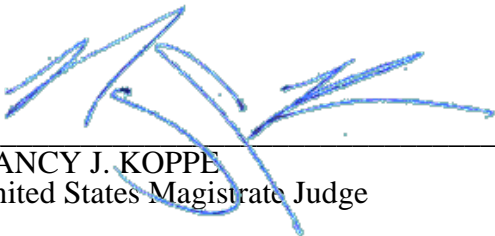
25 Plaintiff is therefore ordered to provide supplemental responses identifying the documents, if
26 any, responsive to Requests 39, 41, 42, 44, 45 (with the limitations stated above), 46, 47, 49, 50, 53, 54,
27 56, 57, 60, 61, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 73, and 74 no later than May 16, 2016.

1 **V. CONCLUSION**

2 For the reasons stated above, Defendant’s motion, Docket No. 70, is **GRANTED** in part and
3 **DENIED** in part. The Court orders Plaintiff to supplement her responses consistent with this order no
4 later than May 16, 2016. Defendant’s request that the Court order Plaintiff to answer various questions
5 at her deposition is **DENIED** without prejudice.

6 IT IS SO ORDERED.

7 DATED: May 2, 2016

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10 NANCY J. KOPPE
11 United States Magistrate Judge
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