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2 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
3 DISTRICT OF NEVADA
4

5 Barbara Heinrich and Gregory Heinrich,
6 Plaintiffs

7 v.

8 Ethicon, Inc.; Johnson & Johnson,
9 Defendants

Case No. 2:20-cv-00166-CDS-VCF

Order Granting in Part and Denying in Part
Defendants' Motion for a Protective Order

[ECF No. 192]

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11 Plaintiff Barbara Heinrich alleges that she suffered injuries after being implanted with
12 the TVT-SECUR (TVT-S) product, which was designed and manufactured by defendants
13 Johnson & Johnson and Ethicon, Inc. Compl., ECF No. 4. Defendants move for a protective
14 order precluding plaintiffs from using certain evidence that Heinrich has obtained through a
15 Colorado public-records request and for an order directing plaintiffs to stop seeking the same
16 sort of public-records requests in the future. Mot. for Protective Order, ECF No. 192. Defendants
17 argue that the requests are improper because they constitute attempts to circumvent this court's
18 discovery deadlines, and that such requests deprive defendants of the opportunity to oppose
19 production. *See generally id.* The Heinrichs oppose the motion, arguing that there is no basis on
20 which to restrict a litigant from conducting informal investigations. *See generally* Resp. Br., ECF
21 No. 193. For the reasons set forth herein, defendants' motion is granted in part and denied in
22 part.

23 **I. Legal Standards**

24 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26 provides that a party "may obtain discovery regarding
25 any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to any party's claim or defense and proportional to the
26 needs of the case, considering the importance of the issues at stake in the action, the amount in

1 controversy, the parties' relative access to relevant information, the parties' resources, the
2 importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the
3 proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). "The 2015 amendments
4 to Rule 26(b)(1) emphasize the need to impose 'reasonable limits on discovery through
5 increased reliance on the common-sense concept of proportionality.'" *Roberts v. Clark Cnty. Sch.*
6 *Dist.*, 312 F.R.D. 594, 603 (D. Nev. 2016) (quoting John Roberts, 2015 Year-End Report on the
7 Federal Judiciary (Dec. 31, 2015), available at [http://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/year-](http://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/year-end/2015year-endreport.pdf)
8 [end/2015year-endreport.pdf](http://www.supremecourt.gov/publicinfo/year-end/2015year-endreport.pdf)). Proportionality requires an active involvement of federal judges to
9 make decisions regarding the scope of discovery. See *In re Bard IVC Filters Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 317
10 F.R.D. 562, 564 (D. Ariz. 2016) (stating that "the parties and the court have a collective
11 responsibility to consider the proportionality of all discovery and consider it in resolving
12 discovery disputes" (cleaned up) (citing Rule 26, Advis. Comm. Notes for 2015 Amends.)).

13 When a party fails to provide requested discovery, the requesting party may move to
14 compel production. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a). On the other hand, a party from whom discovery is
15 sought may move for a protective order to limit or prevent it. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c). For good
16 cause, courts may issue a protective order to protect a party or person from annoyance,
17 embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense. *Id.*; see also Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(2)(C)
18 (courts must limit frequency or extent of discovery that is otherwise permissible if it is
19 unreasonably cumulative or duplicative or can be obtained from some other source that is more
20 convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive); *Dart Indus. Co., Inc. v. Westwood Chem. Co., Inc.*, 649
21 F.2d 646, 649 (9th Cir. 1980) (while discovery should not be unnecessarily restricted, discovery
22 is more limited to protect third parties from harassment, inconvenience, or disclosure of
23 confidential documents).

24 The Supreme Court has interpreted this language as conferring "broad discretion on the
25 trial court to decide when a protective order is appropriate and what degree of protection is
26 required." *Seattle Times Co. v. Rhinehart*, 467 U.S. 20, 36 (1984). In deciding discovery disputes,

1 courts must be careful not to deprive a party of discovery that is reasonably necessary to its
2 case. *Dart Indus.*, 649 F.2d at 680.

3 To establish good cause under Rule 26(c), the movant must show “that specific
4 prejudice or harm will result’ if the protective order is not granted.” *In re Roman Cath. Archbishop of*
5 *Portland in Or.*, 661 F.3d 417, 424 (9th Cir. 2011) (quoting *Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d
6 1122, 1130 (9th Cir. 2003)). “If a motion for a protective order is wholly or partly denied, the
7 court may, on just terms, order that any party or person provide or permit discovery.” Fed. R.
8 Civ. P. 26(c)(2). Further, a party asserting good cause bears the burden, for *each* particular
9 document that it seeks to protect, of showing that specific prejudice or harm will result if
10 no protective order is granted. *Foltz*, 331 F.3d at 1130 (“A party asserting good cause bears the
11 burden, for each particular document it seeks to protect, of showing that specific prejudice or
12 harm will result if no protective order is granted.”); *see also Beckman Indus., Inc. v. Int’l Ins. Co.*, 966
13 F.2d 470, 476 (9th Cir. 1992) (“[B]road allegations of harm, unsubstantiated by specific
14 examples or articulated reasoning, do not satisfy the Rule 26(c) test.” (quoting *Cipollone v. Liggett*
15 *Group, Inc.*, 785 F.2d 1108, 1121 (3d Cir. 1986) (internal quotation marks omitted))); *Deford v. Schmid*
16 *Prods. Co.*, 120 F.R.D. 648, 653 (D. Md. 1987) (requiring party requesting a protective order to
17 provide “specific demonstrations of fact, supported where possible by affidavits and concrete
18 examples, rather than broad, conclusory allegations of potential harm”).

19 II. Discussion

20 Long after the close of discovery,¹ long after an order declining to re-open discovery
21 beyond family and friends’ depositions (ECF No. 92 at 2) was issued, and long after the
22 Heinrichs tacit admission that certain documents and information related to defendants’ expert
23 Dr. Flynn was not compelled (*see* ECF No. 140), the Heinrichs sought additional discovery by
24 filing a Colorado Open Records Act (CORA) request,² which is essentially a public-records

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26 ¹ The discovery deadline was October 4, 2018. Pretrial Order, ECF No. 31.

² *See* ECF No. 192-3, copy of CORA request.

1 request.³

2 This is the second CORA request that the Heinrichs have submitted. I denied the first
3 protective order request in June of 2022 upon plaintiffs' counsel's representation that there were
4 no responsive documents. ECF No. 187. Specifically, the Heinrichs requested information related
5 to a study titled "Efficacy and Complications of TVT-Secur in the management of Stress Urinary
6 Incontinence," that was apparently conducted by Ryan Terlecki, MD; Thomas Pshak, MD; and
7 Brian Flynn, MD sometime between 2007 and 2009. CORA Request, ECF No. 192-3.

8 While not wholly clear, it appears that the Heinrichs received responsive documents to
9 their second CORA request. But the receipt of responsive documents is not what prompted this
10 second motion for a protective order. Rather, as set forth in the defendants' motion, they seek
11 this protective order because the Heinrichs' second CORA request comes long after the close of
12 discovery, runs counter to the multidistrict litigation (MDL) order not to seek such information
13 from the parties' experts' employers due to the potential embarrassment and harassment issues,
14 opens the door to reciprocal requests regarding the plaintiffs' experts. ECF No. 192 at 13.

15 The Heinrichs contend that they are not precluded by any federal rule from seeking
16 public-records requests after the discovery cut-off date. *See generally* ECF No. 193. The Heinrichs
17 further argue that obtaining those documents in such a manner does not render them
18 inadmissible, especially if they are going to be used for impeachment purposes. *Id.* In support of
19 their position, plaintiffs primarily rely on two cases: *Noland v. City of Albuquerque*, 2009 WL
20 5217998 (D.N.M. Oct. 27, 2009) and *Whittaker Corp. v. Execuair Corp.*, 736 F.2d 1341, 1347 (9th Cir.
21 1984).⁴

22 In *Noland*, a judge in the United States District Court for the District of New Mexico,
23 found that there was not relevant legal authority preventing the plaintiff from making valid

24 ³ CORA creates an absolute and mandatory right to inspect public records except for those that are
25 specifically exempted, or unless that inspection is contrary to state or federal law, prohibited by the rules
26 of the Supreme Court or any court, or would be contrary to the requirements of any joint rule of the
Senate or House of Representatives pertaining to lobbying practices. C.R.S. § 24-72-204(1).

⁴ Plaintiffs also rely on non-binding authority from California.

1 public-records requests while his lawsuit was pending. *Noland*, 2009 WL 5217998, at *3. But the
2 procedural posture of the *Nolan* case is distinct from that of this case. There, the public-records
3 requests were conducted before any discovery deadlines were set. Because of this procedural
4 difference, *Whittaker* is more instructive. In that case, the Ninth Circuit held that discovery
5 obtained outside of the discovery process and a cut-off date “does not . . . affect admissibility of
6 [the] evidence obtained.” *Whittaker Corp.*, 736 F.2d at 1347. Importantly, the Ninth Circuit went
7 on to conclude that if the defendant in that case believed the plaintiff’s “conduct regarding
8 discovery in the . . . action was in any way improper, [defendant] should have sought a
9 protective order . . .” *Id.* (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c)). That is precisely what the defendants are
10 doing here, so I am thus required to determine whether the Heinrichs’ conduct is improper or if
11 discovery should otherwise be limited.

12 As a threshold matter, I find that that that defendants have met their burden of
13 establishing good cause for seeking the protective order as to the CORA requests about a study
14 in which Dr. Flynn was involved, and as set forth in the CORA request. *See* ECF No. 192-3. Such
15 a protective order is designed to protect Dr. Flynn from annoyance, embarrassment, or
16 oppression from repetitive requests for information. As discussed *supra*, this is the second
17 request from the Heinrichs to Dr. Flynn’s employer, which runs afoul of the long-standing MDL
18 practice not to make such requests. The Heinrichs provide no information about why they are
19 seeking this information four years after the close of discovery, asserting neither good cause nor
20 excusable neglect. Instead, they merely argue that they are not specifically prohibited from
21 doing so. And while I agree with the position that there is no specific authority prohibiting such
22 requests outside the discovery process and cut-off dates, it is clear that the CORA request is an
23 attempt to circumvent the cut-off dates and the Honorable Judge Andrew P. Gordon’s decision
24 to limit the re-opening of discovery.⁵

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⁵ Judge Gordon presided over this case before it was administratively reassigned to me.

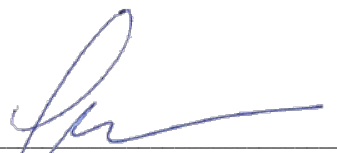
1 Further, allowing said request would open the proverbial pandora's box of discovery
2 related to experts on both sides, which, in turn, could further delay the trial date. Deadlines are
3 set to maintain efficiency, and this court will follow them absent a showing of good cause. Based
4 on the record before the Court, there is no good cause for the delayed request. Therefore, the
5 defendants' motion for a protective order precluding future public records requests regarding
6 Dr. Flynn is granted, and the Heinrichs are precluded from using any responsive documents
7 from the CORA request at trial.

8 However, I decline to issue a blanket a protective order precluding public requests in
9 general. Such broad requests relieve the moving party of demonstrating good cause. Stated
10 otherwise, "[b]road allegations of harm, unsubstantiated by specific examples or articulated
11 reasoning, do not satisfy the Rule 26(c) test." *Beckman Indus.*, 966 F.2d at 476 (quoting *Cipollone*,
12 785 F.2d at 1121).

13 **III. Conclusion**

14 For the reasons set forth above, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that defendant's second
15 motion for a protective order [ECF No. 192] is **GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART**
16 as set forth in this order.

17 DATED: December 2, 2022

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20 Cristina D. Silva
21 United States District Judge
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