

DISCUSSION

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(1) authorizes discovery of

any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to any party's claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case, considering the importance of the issues at stake in the action, the amount in controversy, the parties' relative access to relevant information, the parties' resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit. Information within this scope of discovery need not be admissible in evidence to be discoverable.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1) (2021). Courts broadly construe relevance, and a discovery request is considered if there is, “any possibility” that the information sought may be relevant to the claim or defense of any party. *See, e.g., Sheldon v. Vermonty*, 204 F.R.D. 679, 689–90 (D.Kan.2001). All discovery, however, is subject to the proportionality limitations imposed by Rule 26 and parties may obtain discovery that is “proportional to the needs of the case.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b). Therefore, while the court may order discovery of any matter relevant to the issues involved in the action, there are limits.

The current dispute centers on the requested dates for production. Revised Request No. 5 states:

Produce copies of all communications between SSA and Specialized Rail Service (including but not limited to all letters, instructions, emails, text messages, etc.) regarding Fibria (the product), any accidents, and any load-shifting² of shipped material/product which involves patterned stacking and/or securing (similar to unitized wood pulp) for the period beginning on February 21, 2013 through the present.

(ECF No. 73-1.) Plaintiff’s accident occurred on February 21, 2018. SSA Gulf requests the court “limit the period of Revised Request No. 5 to between February 21, 2013, through February 28, 2022—four years and seven days after the accident.” (ECF No. 73 p. 2.) SSA Gulf points to relevance and proportionality concerns asserting when the relevancy of materials is not apparent,

the requesting part must show the relevancy of the requested items. In support Defendants cite to *Johnson v. Kraft Foods N. Am., Inc.*, 238 F.R.D. 648, 653 (D. Kan. 2006). The *Johnson* court set forth the applicable standards for discovery under Rule 26 and noted that when “the discovery sought appears relevant, the party resisting the discovery has the burden to establish the lack of relevance” by meeting certain requirements. *Id.* Conversely, “when the request is overly broad on its face or when relevancy is not readily apparent, the party seeking the discovery has the burden to show the relevancy of the request.” *Id.* The discovery request here does not fit in the latter standard shifting the burden to Plaintiffs to justify production.

In a prior order, the court found some of Plaintiffs’ original discovery requests overbroad and ordered that they be narrowed. The court also rejected SSA Gulf’s objection regarding Plaintiffs’ requested dates for producing discovery of “five years prior to the date of the accident through the present.” February 9, 2022, Memorandum Decision p. 4, ECF No. 47. There is nothing in the revised request that persuades the court to further limit the date limitation and Defendants fail to present any compelling reason to do so. In fact, the limiting of discovery from a date certain in the past to “through the present” is relatively common. *See Sanchez-Mena v. Gomez-Paz*, No. 2:20-CV-36, 2021 WL 5103874, at *2 (D. Utah Apr. 9, 2021) (compelling production of multiple discovery requests containing a limitation from a date certain “through the present”); *Sunstate Equip. Co., LLC. v. EquipmentShare*, No. 2:19-CV-784 HCN, 2020 WL 7481246, at *2 (D. Utah Dec. 18, 2020) (finding a discovery request relevant that used a limitation of a date certain through the present); *Stratton v. Thompson/Ctr. Arms, Inc.*, No. 4:18-CV-00040-DN-PK, 2019 WL 6498249, at *4 (D. Utah Dec. 3, 2019) (“these discovery requests were clearly limited in time, seeking only certain information and documents Thompson had received ‘from 2007 through the present.’”).

SSA Gulf's arguments seeking to limit dates as to Revised Interrogatory No. 11 are basically identical to its prior arguments concerning Revised Request No. 5. Revised Interrogatory No. 11 states:

Identify all complaints that SSA has received from any of its customers or business partners (including but not limited to SRS), regarding the loading of Fibria, unitized woodpulp, or other material/product which involves patterned stacking and/or securing (similar to unitized wood pulp), for the period beginning on February 21, 2013 through the present. For each complaint, identify:

- (a) The name of the complaining and/or accusing individual/company;
- (b) The date SSA became aware of the complaint;
- (c) The resolution of the complaint; and
- (d) The SSA representative who has the most knowledge of the complaint.

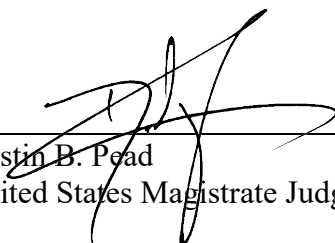
(ECF No. 74-1.) Again SSA Gulf seeks to limit the dates of production to not include "through the present." Instead, Defendants request a period beginning on February 21, 2013 (five years before the accident) to December 21, 2020. The court is not persuaded by this position for the same reasons already set forth previously. Moreover there is nothing in either request that leads the court to switch the burden to Plaintiffs to show the relevancy of the request. *See Johnson, 238 F.R.D. at 653.*

ORDER

For the reasons set forth above, Defendants' Motions for Protective Order are both DENIED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 27 June 2022.



Dustin B. Pead
United States Magistrate Judge