



1 reasons discussed below, Defendant’s motion for a protective order is **GRANTED**  
2 **IN PART AND DENIED IN PART.**

3 **BACKGROUND**

4 This case arises out of a medical malpractice action brought by Plaintiff  
5 Clyde Estes against her treating physician, Defendant Jason Dreyer, and her  
6 physician’s former employer, Defendant Providence Health & Services –  
7 Washington, also known as St. Mary Medical Center. *See* ECF Nos. 128 at 2; 132  
8 at 2-3. The present dispute concerns the permissible scope of topics noticed to  
9 Providence’s Rule 30(b)(6) deponent. *See* ECF Nos. 141; 143-1.

10 **DISCUSSION**

11 Plaintiff’s Rule 30(b)(6) Notice lists 23 topics for examination. *See* ECF  
12 No. 143-1 at 2-8. Defendant Providence seeks a protective order as to 20 of those  
13 topics. ECF No. 141 at 2. Broadly, Defendant argues that the information sought  
14 is (1) privileged, (2) overly vague, and (3) overburdensome. *Id.* at 1-2.

15 Rule 30(b)(6) provides:

16 In its notice or subpoena, a party may name as the deponent a public or  
17 private corporation . . . or other entity and must describe with  
18 reasonable particularity the matters for examination. The named  
19 organization must designate one or more officers, directors, or  
20 managing agents, or designate other persons who consent to testify on  
its behalf; and it may set out the matters on which each person  
designated will testify. Before or promptly after the notice or subpoena  
is served, the serving party and the organization must confer in good  
faith about the matters for examination. . . . The persons designated

1 must testify about information known or reasonably available to the  
2 organization.

3 FED. R. CIV. P. 30(b)(6).

4 Under Rule 26(c)(1), a party from whom a deposition is sought “may move  
5 for a protective order.” FED. R. CIV. P. 26(c)(1). “The motion must include a  
6 certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or attempted to confer  
7 with other affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action.”

8 *Id.* Providence has duly certified that it conferred in good faith with Plaintiff. ECF  
9 Nos. 141 at 2; 143 at 2, ¶ 3.

10 Once certification is confirmed, “[t]he court may, for good cause, issue an  
11 order to protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or  
12 undue burden or expense.” FED. R. CIV. P. 26(c)(1). To establish good cause, the  
13 movant must “show[ ] specific prejudice or harm will result” in the absence of an  
14 order. *Phillips ex rel. Estates of Byrd v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1210-  
15 11 (9th Cir. 2002). Upon a showing of good cause, the Court has broad discretion  
16 to craft a protective order as it deems fit, including by forbidding discovery,  
17 limiting inquiry into certain matters, specifying the terms of discovery, or  
18 prescribing a certain method of discovery. FED. R. CIV. P. 26(c)(1)(A)-(D); *Seattle*  
19 *Times Co. v. Rhinehart*, 467 U.S. 20, 36 (1984) (“Rule 26(c) confers broad  
20

1 discretion on the trial court to decide when a protective order is appropriate and  
2 what degree of protection is required.”).

3 **A. Privileged Information**

4 Defendant seeks to preclude inquiry into topics 1-5, 10, 15, 16, 18, and 21  
5 on the basis of privilege, asserting that the noticed subjects violate Washington’s  
6 peer review and quality improvement statutes. ECF No. 141 at 3. Additionally,  
7 Defendant claims that topics 10 and 16 violate attorney-client privilege and the  
8 related work-product protection doctrine. *Id.*

9 Federal courts sitting in diversity apply state substantive law and federal  
10 procedural law. *Gasperini v. Ctr. for Humanities, Inc.*, 518 U.S. 415, 427 (1996).

11 In Washington, the internal records of hospital peer review and quality  
12 improvement committees are privileged and immune from discovery in any civil  
13 action. *Carbon v. Seattle Reprod. Med. Inc. PS, 2:19-cv-01491-RAJ-JRC*, 2020  
14 WL 4339253, at \*4 (W.D. Wash. July 28, 2020) (slip op.) (citations omitted).

15 Specifically, the peer review privilege statute provides:

16 The proceedings, reports, and written records of such committees or  
17 boards [whose duty is to review and evaluate the quality of patient  
18 care], or of a member, employee, staff person, or investigator of such a  
19 committee or board, are not subject to review or disclosure, or subpoena  
20 or discovery proceedings in any civil action, *except actions arising out  
of the recommendations of such committees or boards involving the  
restriction or revocation of the clinical or staff privileges of a health  
care provider as defined in RCW 7.70.020(1) and (2).*

1 RCW § 4.24.250(1) (emphasis added). Similarly, the quality improvement  
2 privilege statute dictates:

3 Information and documents, including complaints and incident reports,  
4 created specifically for, and collected and maintained by, a quality  
5 improvement committee are not subject to review or disclosure, except  
6 as provided in this section, or discovery or introduction into evidence  
7 in any civil action, and no person who was in attendance at a meeting  
8 of such committee or who participated in the creation, collection, or  
9 maintenance of information or documents specifically for the  
10 committee shall be permitted or required to testify in any civil action as  
11 to the content of such proceeding or the documents and information  
12 prepared specifically for the committee. This subsection *does not*  
13 *preclude*:

9 (a) . . .

10 (b) [I]n any civil action, the testimony of any person concerning the  
11 facts which form the basis for the institution of such proceedings of  
12 which the person had personal knowledge acquired independently  
13 of such proceedings;

13 (c) . . .

14 (d) [I]n any civil action, disclosure of the fact that staff privileges  
15 were terminated or restricted, including the specific restrictions  
16 imposed, if any and the reasons for the restrictions[.]

16 RCW § 70.41.200(3) (emphasis added) (formatting altered for readability).

17 The purpose animating both the peer review and quality improvement  
18 privileges is to facilitate candid reviews of provider qualifications by keeping the  
19 “studies, discussions, and deliberations [of those bodies] confidential.” *Anderson*  
20 *v. Breda*, 103 Wash. 2d 901, 907 (1985); *see also Fellows v. Moynihan*, 175 Wash.

1 2d 641, 649 (2012). However, that purpose is not furthered by the secreting of  
2 information disseminated outside of those forums. *See, e.g., Anderson*, 103 Wn.2d  
3 at 906-7 (explaining that the peer review privilege does not prevent plaintiffs from  
4 discovering the same information contained in committee reports through other  
5 sources, or from discovering whether a physician’s privileges have been revoked  
6 as the result of a peer review investigation); *see also, e.g., Lowy v. PeaceHealth*,  
7 174 Wash. 2d 769, 787 (2012) (holding that the quality improvement privilege  
8 “does not protect what goes into or comes out of the quality improvement  
9 committees,” but does extend to “documents created as part of the inner workings  
10 of the committee”).

11 *1. Topics 1, 2 and 15*

12 The parties group topics 1, 2, and 15 together. ECF No. 161 at 3-4. Topic 1  
13 requests information regarding the dates of all peer review or quality improvement  
14 investigations of Dr. Dreyer’s cases and the number of cases reviewed; the name  
15 and location of the peer review committee (but not the individual committee  
16 members); the outcome of any peer review between 2013-2019; and any  
17 documents showing the agenda items and dates for any peer review or quality  
18 improvement investigation. ECF No. 143-1 at 2-3, ¶ 1.

19 Topic 2 requests information “regarding the dates and nature of any  
20 complaint received by any defendant or any person or entity acting on behalf of

1 any defendant[ ] regarding Dr. Dreyer that resulted in a peer review or quality  
2 improvement investigation.” *Id.* at 3, ¶ 2. Similarly, topic 15 asks for information  
3 concerning Defendant’s Integrity Line, “including how the line operates, who has  
4 access to any information provided through the ‘line,’ and facts concerning any  
5 complaints about Dr. Dreyer between 2013-2019” that were received through the  
6 line. *Id.* at 6-7, ¶ 15.

7 As to topic 1, the motion for a protective order is **granted in part and**  
8 **denied in part.** The motion is granted respecting Plaintiff’s request for “any  
9 documents showing the agenda items” of the peer review committee’s meetings  
10 and “any Peer Review Committee Agenda.” Such information likely implicates  
11 records generated specifically for and maintained by the review committee as well  
12 as the substance of those internal discussions, which is intended to be private.

13 The Court otherwise declines to issue a protective order regarding Plaintiff’s  
14 request for the disclosure of the name of the peer review committee and the dates  
15 and location where it convened. *See Coburn v. Seda*, 101 Wash. 2d 270, 278  
16 (1984) (permitting disclosure of the existence of a peer review committee,  
17 including its name, location, and meeting times). Additionally, the motion is  
18 denied to the extent that Plaintiff seeks to uncover information regarding the  
19 number of Dr. Dreyer’s cases that the peer review and quality improvement  
20 committees reviewed. Defendant has not shown or explained how revealing the

1 quantity of Dr. Dreyer’s cases reviewed by the committee would interfere with the  
2 statutory purposes of RCW §§ 4.24.250(1) or 70.41.200(3). *Id.*

3 The Court also denies Defendant’s motion regarding Plaintiff’s request as to  
4 “the outcome of any peer review” of Dr. Dreyer between 2013-2019, but narrows  
5 the scope of that inquiry. *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 26(c)(1)(D) (allowing the court to  
6 limit the scope of discovery into certain matters). Under *Anderson*, whether Dr.  
7 Dreyer’s physician privileges were restricted or revoked as the result of any  
8 committee meeting is discoverable information. 103 Wash. 2d at 906; *see also*  
9 RCW § 4.24.250(1). However, the “findings of the [peer review] committee”  
10 more generally are unreviewable. *Id.*

11 As to topics 2 and 15, the motion is also **denied**. Both topics request any  
12 information received by Defendants that resulted in a peer review or quality  
13 improvement investigation and the dates those complaints were made. ECF No.  
14 143-1 at 3, ¶ 2; 6-7, ¶ 15. So long as those complaints were generated outside the  
15 course of a peer review or quality improvement meeting, they are discoverable.  
16 *See Seattle Child. ’s Hosp. v. King Cnty.*, 16 Wash. App. 2d 365, 377 (2020)  
17 (allowing discovery of communications exchanged between a quality improvement  
18 committee and external agencies).

19 Defendant complains that its Rule 30(b)(6) deponent can only reasonably  
20 learn of the information Plaintiff is seeking in these topics by reviewing the records



1 of the peer review and quality improvement committees, and argues that Plaintiff  
2 will then exploit the exception in RCW § 70.41.200(3)(b) by pressing that its  
3 deponent’s newly acquired personal knowledge of such information entitles it to  
4 discovery of those facts. *See* ECF No. 161 at 3, 5 (filed under seal). Defendant’s  
5 argument is both speculative and unfounded. Even if Plaintiff did attempt to  
6 exercise § (3)(b) as a loophole to obtaining otherwise privileged information under  
7 the quality improvement statute, her efforts would prove unavailing because the  
8 exception specifically requires any personal knowledge to have been “acquired  
9 *independently* of such [committee] proceedings.” RCW § 70.41.200(3)(b)  
10 (emphasis added). As such, otherwise privileged information will not become  
11 discoverable merely because the corporate deponent reviews committee records.

12       2. *Topics 3-5*

13       Topics 3-5 can be addressed together. They ask for the date during each  
14 year of Dr. Dreyer’s surgical practice where his wRVU rate exceeded the 90th,  
15 150th, and 250th percentile of the national average for neurosurgeons or  
16 orthopedic spine surgeons. *See* ECF No. 143-1 at 3-4, ¶¶ 3-5. Additionally, the  
17 noticed topics ask the Rule 30(b)(6) deponent to identify the existence, location  
18 and storage of any document containing this information; who had access to this  
19 information and in what form; and whether the information resulted in any peer  
20 review or quality improvement committee meetings. *Id.*

1           The Court **denies** Defendant’s motion for a protective order as to topics 3-5.  
2 Defendant has neither asserted nor drawn the Court’s attention to any evidence  
3 suggesting that Dr. Dreyer’s comparative wRVU rate was generated exclusively by  
4 and for a peer review or quality improvement committee. RCW §§ 4.24.250(1);  
5 70.41.200(3). Defendant also argues that Plaintiff’s request for “whether [the  
6 wRVU] information resulted in any peer review or other quality assurance  
7 investigation” is privileged. ECF 161 at 5 (sealed). As aforementioned, though,  
8 information external to peer review and quality improvement committees is  
9 discoverable. *Seattle Child. ’s Hosp.*, 16 Wash. App. 2d at 377. As such, Plaintiff  
10 is within her prerogative to seek any information regarding whether Dr. Dreyer’s  
11 wRVUs was reported to hospital administration and prompted an investigation.

12           3.    *Topics 10 and 16*

13           The parties group topics 10 and 16 together. ECF Nos. 153 at 13; 161 at 6.  
14 Topic 10 requests information regarding Providence’s decision to place Dr. Dreyer  
15 on administrative leave, the nature and timing of any staff concerns about Dr.  
16 Dreyer prompting this decision, and whether or why not this information was  
17 reported to the National Practitioner Data Bank (NPDB) or any St. Mary’s medical  
18 staff committee. ECF No. 143-1 at 5, ¶ 10. Topic 16 requests information  
19 regarding Providence’s encouragement of Dr. Dreyer’s resignation and/or the non-  
20 renewal of his employee and surgical privileges, including any documentation of

1 why Providence made that decision rather than terminating him, and whether any  
2 adverse report was made to the NPDB. ECF No. 143-1 at 7, ¶ 16. In addition to  
3 claiming that topics 10 and 16 are privileged under the peer review and quality  
4 improvement committee statutes, Defendant also asserts they are covered by  
5 attorney-client privilege and the related work product doctrine.

6 Defendant's motion as to topic 10 is **denied**. The information is not  
7 shielded by the peer review or quality improvement privileges because the decision  
8 to place Dr. Dreyer on administrative leave and whether that decision was reported  
9 to the committees falls under the statutory exceptions. *See* RCW 4.24.250(1)  
10 (making an exception for peer review committee decisions "involving the  
11 restriction or revocation of the clinical or staff privileges"); 70.41.200(3)(d) (the  
12 quality improvement privilege does not preclude disclosure of the fact that staff  
13 privileges were terminated or restricted). Additionally, for the reasons given above  
14 in the preceding analysis of topics 2 and 15, the specifics regarding complaints  
15 issued to those committees is not privileged, either.

16 Defendant represents that attorney-client privilege and work product  
17 doctrine protects the generation of this information because Plaintiff is attempting  
18 to uncover Defendant's reasons for the adverse employment decision. ECF No.  
19 141 at 6. In response, Plaintiff contends that Defendant stipulated to the fact that  
20 Dr. Dreyer was placed on leave and that Defendant failed to report him to the

1 NPDB in an underlying settlement with the Department of Justice (DOJ) in an  
2 underlying case filed pursuant to the qui tam provisions of the False Claims Act,  
3 31 U.S.C. § 3730(b). ECF No. 153 at 14; *see United States ex rel. David Yam v.*  
4 *Providence Health & Servs.*, 4:20-cv-5004-SMJ (E.D. Wash.). Plaintiff believes  
5 this stipulation waives any assertion of attorney-client privilege. *Id.* Defendant  
6 replies that the privilege was not waived, because its surrender of documents in the  
7 qui tam litigation was involuntary and compelled by the government’s subpoena.  
8 ECF No. 161 at 6. Defendant attaches a declaration of its former attorney, Ross  
9 Siler, who represented it in the qui tam action. ECF No. 164. Mr. Siler avers that,  
10 “[t]hroughout the investigation, Providence declined to produce what it considered  
11 to be attorney-client privileged and/or work product-protected documents” to DOJ.  
12 ECF No. 164 at 2, ¶ 3.

13 In a federal diversity action such as this one, state law governs privilege.  
14 FED. R. EVID. 501. In Washington, the attorney-client privilege “protect[s] the  
15 confidentiality of communications between attorney and client.” *Kittitas Cnty. v.*  
16 *Allphin*, 190 Wash. 2d 691, 709 (2018). The related work product protection  
17 doctrine covers:

18 [D]ocuments and other tangible things that (1) show legal research and  
19 opinions, mental impressions, theories, or conclusions of the attorney  
20 or of other representatives of a party; (2) are an attorney’s written notes  
or memoranda of factual statements or investigation; and (3) are formal  
or written statements of fact, or other tangible facts, gathered by an  
attorney in preparation for or in anticipation of litigation.

1 *Id.* at 705 (quoting *Limstrom v. Ladenburg*, 136 Wash. 2d 595, 611 (1998)).

2 Documents protected by the work product doctrine may only be obtained “upon a  
3 showing of necessity for one’s case and an inability to acquire similar material  
4 elsewhere.” *Harris v. Drake*, 152 Wash. 2d 480, 486 (2004).

5 A party may waive attorney-client privilege or the work product privilege.

6 A client, client’s attorney, or representative of the client may waive attorney-client  
7 privilege by voluntarily disclosing the communication to a third party. *Allphin*,

8 190 Wash. 2d at 710. Respecting waivers of the work product protection,

9 Washington law tracks federal law. *Id.* at 712. A party does not necessarily waive

10 privilege under the work product doctrine by disclosing privileged documents to a

11 third party, so long as the interests of the disclosing party and non-disclosing party

12 are “similarly aligned on a matter of common interest.” *Id.* at 710 (quoting

13 RESTATEMENT (THIRD) OF THE LAW GOVERNING LAWYERS § 91, cmt. B).

14 However, documents which are voluntarily disclosed to an adversary or potential

15 adversary will destroy the privilege. *In re Pac. Pictures Corp.*, 679 F.3d 1121,

16 1126-27 (9th Cir. 2012). While involuntary disclosures to adverse parties do not

17 waive the privilege, the Ninth Circuit has held that “without the threat of contempt,

18 the mere existence of a subpoena does not render testimony or the production of

19 documents involuntary.” *Id.* at 1130 (citing *Westinghouse Elec. Corp. v. Rep. of*

20 *Phil.*, 951 F.2d 1414 (9th Cir. 1991); *United States v. Plache*, 913 F.2d 1375, 1380

1 (9th Cir. 1990)). Additionally, courts will investigate whether the subpoenaed  
2 party chose to assert the privilege or not. *Id.* See also FED. R. EVID. 502(a).

3 Here, the Court agrees that the privilege was waived as to topic 10. In the  
4 underlying qui tam action, Defendant stipulated to the following:

5 On May 22, 2018, as a result of concerns articulated by SMMC medical  
6 staff, Providence, as the employer, placed Dr. [Dreyer] on  
7 administrative leave and initiated an independent analysis of certain  
8 concerns articulated as to Dr. [Dreyer] with regard to certain specific  
9 patients . . . Providence, as the employer, did not report Dr. [Dreyer] to  
10 the [NPDB] or the Washington State Department of Health.

11 ECF No. 134 at 72, ¶ F (sealed).

12 Any documents or admissions produced to this effect constitute a waiver of  
13 the attorney-client privilege or work-product privilege because they amount to a  
14 voluntary disclosure to an adverse third party. Defendant's reliance on the fact that  
15 some of these documents were produced pursuant to a subpoena is unavailing  
16 because *In re Pac. Pictures* clarifies that the existence of a subpoena itself will not  
17 render a disclosure involuntary. 679 F.3d at 1130. Therefore, Defendant cannot  
18 claim attorney client or work product privilege as to its decision to place Dr.  
19 Dreyer on administrative leave, the concerns prompting that decision, and whether  
20 or not a report was made to the NPDB.

Defendant's former counsel maintains that, throughout the qui tam  
investigation, Defendant declined to produce certain documents that it considered

1 to be protected by the attorney-client or work product privileges. ECF No. 164.  
2 To the extent any documents or information was not proffered to DOJ on the basis  
3 of these asserted privileges, Defendant does not need to produce them here. FED.  
4 R. CIV. P. 26(c)(1)(D) (allowing the court to limit the scope of discovery into  
5 certain matters). Other documents which were produced pursuant to the subpoena  
6 and relate to topic 10, however, are discoverable.

7 The same analysis of the peer review and quality improvement issues  
8 governs Defendant's motion concerning topic 16, which requests information  
9 regarding Providence's encouragement of Dr. Dreyer's resignation and/or the non-  
10 renewal of his employee and surgical privileges. ECF No. 143-1 at 7, ¶ 16.

11 In the underlying settlement, Defendant stipulated to the fact that Dr. Dreyer  
12 "submitted his letter of resignation to Providence, which Providence accepted,"  
13 and that a report was not made to the NPDB or Department of Health. ECF No.  
14 134 at 72, ¶ F. The agreement does not mention Providence's encouragement of  
15 Dr. Dreyer's resignation or nonrenewal privileges. The Court therefore **grants in**  
16 **part and denies in part** the motion for a protective order as to topic 16. Plaintiff  
17 may inquire about whether Dr. Dreyer resigned, whether a report was filed, and  
18 acquire any documentation to that effect, but Defendant is not required to offer any  
19 attorney-client protected information concerning Providence's encouragement of  
20 the non-renewal or resignation. FED. R. CIV. P. 26(c)(1)(D).

1           4.    *Topics 18 and 21*

2           Topic 18 requests “[t]he creation, maintenance, contents, and location of the  
3 entire employment and credentialing file concerning Dr. Dreyer.” ECF No. 143-1  
4 at 7, ¶ 18. The topic further specifies that if the file itself or documents within the  
5 file changed locations, then Defendant should note the date the move occurred. *Id.*  
6 Defendant argues that certain documents within the file are protected by the peer  
7 review and quality improvement privileges. ECF No. 141 at 3.

8           The Court **denies** Defendant’s motion as to topic 18. The credentialing,  
9 hiring, and continuous employment of Dr. Dreyer occurred outside a peer review  
10 or quality improvement committee. *See, e.g., Fellows*, 175 Wash. 2d at 651. To  
11 the extent that any documents which originated in those committees passed out of  
12 the committees into Dr. Dreyer’s employment file, those documents are likewise  
13 non-exempt from disclosure, because the statutes only protect files which are  
14 internally maintained by the committees. *See, e.g., Anderson*, 103 Wn.2d at 906-7;  
15 *see also, e.g., Lowy*, 174 Wash. 2d at 787 (the quality improvement privilege “does  
16 not protect what goes into or comes out of” the committee).

17           Topic 21 similarly asks for all evaluations of Dr. Dreyer between 2013 and  
18 2019 concerning his reimbursement submissions, practice growth, patient volumes,  
19 peer comparisons, and provider risk ratings. ECF No. 143-1 at 8, ¶ 21. The  
20 motion as to topic 21 is **granted in part and denied in part**. Any evaluations



1 created and retained by the peer review or quality improvement committees are not  
2 subject to disclosure in this litigation. However, any evaluations generated in the  
3 regular course of Dr. Dreyer's employment or released by the committees are  
4 discoverable.

5 **B. Vagueness and Burdensomeness of Noticed Topics**

6 Defendant alleges that the topics discussed above and remaining topics are  
7 overly vague. ECF No. 141 at 6-9. Defendant also maintains that the information  
8 sought could be accomplished by less burdensome means. *Id.* at 6-7.

9 As to the specificity and burdensomeness of noticed topics, Fed. R. Civ. P.  
10 30(b)(6) requires that the matters for examination are described with "reasonable  
11 particularity." "Courts 'have limited discovery whether the breadth of subjects and  
12 number of topics identified in a 30(b)(6) deposition notice renders a responding  
13 party's efforts to designate a knowledgeable person unworkable.'" *Wesley v. CBS*  
14 *Radios Servs.*, 2:18-CV-0466-RSL, 2019 WL 13300429, at \*3 (W.D. Wash. June  
15 17, 2019) (slip op.) (quoting *Luken v. Christensen Grp. Inc.*, No. C16-5214 RBL,  
16 2018 WL 1994121, at \*2 (W.D. Wash. Apr. 27, 2018)). "The purpose of the rule  
17 is to put the deponent on notice of what will be asked, so that the deponent can  
18 prepare a designee." *Tyler v. Chelan Cnty. & Chelan Cnty. Sheriff's Office*, 2:19-  
19 CV-0172-MKD, 2023 WL 8242454, at \*2 (E.D. Wash. Nov. 28, 2023) (citing *Buie*  
20 *v. Dist. of Columbia*, 327 F.R.D. 1, 9 (D.D.C. 2018)).

1 Defendant generally alleges that Plaintiff’s proposed topics consistently use  
2 ambiguous and broad language” and that “[t]he breadth of the requests go beyond  
3 what any person could reasonably have had knowledge of regardless of their  
4 position within the corporation.” ECF No. 141 at 7. More specifically, Defendant  
5 complains that many of the topics request multiple pieces of information, including  
6 dates prior to when the relevant events occurred in this case, and that certain  
7 unreasonably request comparative data regarding other practitioners the state of  
8 Washington, which Defendant cannot know of. Plaintiff responds that she is  
9 amenable to narrowing the scope of some of the requested topics, but that  
10 Defendant’s argument is unspecific and that certain information was previously  
11 admitted to in the underlying qui tam settlement, which indicates that the  
12 information is available to Defendant. *See, e.g.*, ECF No. 153 at 12, ¶ C; 13, ¶ D.  
13 The Court examines each topic in turn.

14 Topics 1 and 2 regard Defendant’s investigations and complaints of Dr.  
15 Dreyer. The Court **denies** the motion with respect to these topics, as they concern  
16 information within Providence’s control.

17 Topics 3-5 ask for relevant data comparing Dr. Dreyer’s wRVU to the  
18 national average for neurosurgeons and orthopedic spine surgeons. The motion is  
19 **denied** with respect to these topics because in the underlying settlement Defendant  
20 stipulated to the fact that Dr. Dreyer’s w RVU exceeded the 90th percentile of

1 physicians based on “market survey data.” ECF No. 134 at 71, ¶ C (sealed). The  
2 Court assumes the same data or source can answer whether his wRVU rate  
3 exceeded the 150th and 250th percentile of physicians. Assuming the market data  
4 is not available as to “neurosurgeons and orthopedic spine surgeons” specifically,  
5 per Plaintiff’s request, the topic is modified to compare Dr. Dreyer’s WRVU to the  
6 national average for physicians.

7 Topic 6 asks for information regarding Dr. Dreyer’s rate of surgical  
8 complications as compared to other neurosurgeons employed or staffed at  
9 Providence facilities in Washington, as well as non-staff neurosurgeons. The topic  
10 is specific and the information requested is certainly within Defendant’s control.

11 The motion is **denied** as to topic 6.

12 Topics 8 and 9 (topic 7 was withdrawn) ask for information regarding  
13 Defendants’ wRVU compensation plan for neurosurgeons statewide between 2013  
14 and 2019. The motion is **denied**. Again, the information sought is specific and  
15 within Defendant’s control. Although the span of years is significant, it is not  
16 irrelevant as it captures the dates Dr. Dreyer was employed by Providence.

17 Topics 10 and 16 ask for information regarding the decision to place Dr.  
18 Dreyer on administrative leave and his choice to resign. The motion is **denied**  
19 (within the limitations outlined above), as the request is specific and presumptively  
20 within Providence’s control.

1           Topic 11 asks for information regarding Defendant’s PEPPER program,  
2 comparative billing reports, and any other audits of spinal fusion billings between  
3 2013 and 2019. The Court agrees with Defendant that the request is  
4 disproportionate compared to Plaintiff’s stated aim, which is to determine “whether  
5 Providence was using any provider risk assessment tools . . . to evaluate whether  
6 Dr. Dreyer might be at higher risk for medical/insurance fraud and abuse.” ECF  
7 No. 153 at 15. The motion is **granted in part**. The Court narrows the scope of the  
8 topic to specify that Defendant need only provide “information regarding the  
9 receipt, dissemination, use, analysis and evaluation of *Dr. Dreyer’s surgical*  
10 *practice.*”

11           Topic 12 requests all facts known to Defendant about why its Renton branch  
12 did not want Dr. Dreyer to return, Dr. Dreyer’s employment status in 2019, all  
13 notices of employee action concerning Dr. Dreyer, and the dates Dr. Dreyer was no  
14 longer employed and no longer had privileges to perform procedures at  
15 Providence. ECF No. 143-1 at 5-6, ¶ 12. The Court **denies** the motion as to this  
16 topic. Although there is a significant amount of information requested, it is all  
17 information which is reasonably known to Defendant.

18           Topic 13 asks about the number of multi- and single-level spinal fusions Dr.  
19 Dreyer performed between 2013 and 2019, and how his numbers compared with  
20 other spine surgeons employed or staffed at Providence’s Washington facilities

1 during that period. The topic also requests information regarding “[t]he total  
2 number of spine procedures performed . . . at St. Providence Mary between  
3 January 1, 2006, and December 31, 2021, and yearly and monthly breakdowns of  
4 the dates of those surgeries.” ECF No. 143-1 at 6, ¶ 13. The Court **grants the**  
5 **motion in part**. Defendant must produce information regarding Dr. Dreyer’s  
6 spinal fusions and how his numbers compared with other Providence surgeons  
7 between 2013 and 2019. The Court strikes the last sentence regarding the total  
8 number of spinal surgeries performed between January 1, 2006 and December 31,  
9 2021. That information is irrelevant and the request is overly burdensome.

10 Topic 14 asks for information regarding all persons known to Providence  
11 spoke at or attended non-peer review staff meetings where Dr. Dreyer was used as  
12 an example of a physician who was well compensated by the wRVU system and  
13 any documents or presentation materials to that effect. ECF No. 143-1 at 6, ¶ 14.  
14 The motion as to topic 14 is **granted in part and denied in part**. Defendant need  
15 not identify all people who spoke at or attended meetings which lauded the wRVU  
16 system based on Dr. Dreyer’s success, but if any materials pertaining to Dr. Dreyer  
17 were produced at those meetings, they shall be discoverable.

18 Topic 15 asks for information regarding Defendant’s integrity line, who has  
19 access to the line, and facts concerning any complaints about Dr. Dreyer received  
20 through the line. The topic is specific and the motion is therefore **denied**.

1           Topic 17 concerns questions and documents showing the quarterly  
2 compensation summary described in Dr. Dreyer's employment agreement and data  
3 upon which the summary was based for each quarter from 2013 to 2019. The  
4 motion is **denied** as the request is specific and clearly within Defendant's  
5 knowledge and control.

6           Topic 18 asks for information concerning Dr. Dreyer's employment and  
7 credentialing file. The request is specific and relevant. The motion is **denied**.

8           Topic 19 concerns the policies Providence had in place to oversee its wRVU  
9 compensation system, including any procedures to identify and correct potential  
10 abuses, as compared to the actual process used to monitor spinal surgeons from  
11 2013-2019. The request is specific and relevant. The motion is **denied**.

12           Topic 20 requests information regarding the revenue to Defendants from  
13 surgery performed by Dr. Dreyer, plus the percentage of revenue to Defendant St.  
14 Mary Medical Center compared to for Dr. Dreyer's surgeries compared to its  
15 overall revenue from 2013-2019, with monthly and yearly breakdowns. The  
16 amount of information requested is significant, but not unspecific or irrelevant. To  
17 reduce some of the burden on Defendant, the Court **grants the motion in part** and  
18 holds that Defendant only needs to provide annual comparative breakdowns of Dr.  
19 Dreyer's surgeries; it does not need to give monthly breakdowns.

1           Topic 21 asks for all evaluations of Dr. Dreyer between 2013-2019  
2 concerning his reimbursement submissions, practice growth patterns, patient  
3 volumes, peer comparisons, and provider risk ratings. The motion is **denied** as the  
4 information sought is specific and relevant.

5           Topic 22 concerns Providence’s pre-approval process. The Court is unclear  
6 whether this topic has been withdrawn or not—Plaintiff represents it has, but  
7 Defendant seems to indicate that only topics 7 and 14 have been withdrawn.  
8 *Compare* ECF Nos. 155 at 2, ¶ 5 *with* 162 at 2, ¶ 3. However, Defendant did not  
9 directly address topic 22 so the Court assumes the parties have reached an  
10 agreement as to this topic. If otherwise, the parties shall advise the Court after  
11 certifying that they have met and conferred in good faith about the topic.

12           Topic 23 asks for the readmission rate for patients who received surgical  
13 interventions between 2013-2019 and how Dr. Dreyer’s readmission rate compared  
14 to other physicians at Providence St. Mary. The Court **denies** the motion, but  
15 narrows the scope of the request—Defendant only needs to offer how Dr. Dreyer’s  
16 readmission rates compared to other spinal surgeons/neurosurgeons at Providence  
17 St. Mary.

18 **ACCORDINGLY, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

- 19 1. Defendant Providence & Health Services’ motion for a protective order (ECF  
20 No. 141) is **GRANTED IN PART AND DENIED IN PART.**

1 2. The scope of the noticed topics entered at ECF No. 143-1 is modified pursuant  
2 to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c)(1)(D) as follows:

3 a. Topic 1: The dates of all peer review or other quality improvement  
4 investigations of any surgical cases of Defendant Dr. Dreyer, including  
5 the number of cases reviewed, and the name and location of the peer  
6 review committee (not the names [of] committee members) that reviewed  
7 these cases, and the **[adverse employment]** outcome of any peer review  
8 of Dr. Dreyer between 2013 and 2019[.], ~~including any documents~~  
9 ~~showing the agenda items and dates for any such peer review or~~  
10 ~~investigation and whether the dates peer review occurred are listed on~~  
11 ~~any peer review committee agenda.~~

12 b. Topics 3-5: The date during each year of the surgical practice of Dr.  
13 Dreyer when Dr. Dreyer's wRVU rate exceeded the 90<sup>th</sup>, 150<sup>th</sup>, or 250<sup>th</sup>  
14 percentile of the national average for neurosurgeons or orthopedic spine  
15 surgeons **[or, if such information is unavailable, for physicians**  
16 **generally based on market rate data]**, including the existence, location,  
17 and storage of any document with this information, who has access to  
18 this information, to whom this information was distributed and in what  
19 form, and whether this information resulted in any peer review or other  
20 quality assurance investigation of Dr. Dreyer's surgical cases.



1 c. Topic 10: Information regarding the decision to place Dr. Dreyer on  
2 “Administrative Leave” on May 22, 2018, including the nature and  
3 timing of any “concerns articulated by St. Marty Medical Center staff”  
4 and the decision not to report Dr. Dreyer to the NPDB, and information  
5 regarding whether this decision was reported to the St. Mary medical  
6 staff executive committee, the medical staff surgical committee, or any  
7 other St. Mary Medical Center medical staff committee. [**Defendant**  
8 **does not need to produce any documents or information previously**  
9 **identified as privileged and not shared with DOJ in the underlying**  
10 **settlement.**]

11 d. Topic 11: Information regarding the receipt, dissemination, use, analysis  
12 and evaluation of [**Dr. Dreyer’s surgical practice**] using the “Program  
13 for Evaluating Payment Patterns Electronic Reports” (PEPPER),  
14 “Comparative Billing Reports” (CBR) for the years 2013-2019, and any  
15 other audits of [**his**] spinal fusion billings during this time range.

16 e. Topic 13: The number of multi-level spinal fusions performed by Dr.  
17 Dreyer between 2013 and 2019, the number of single level spine fusions,  
18 discectomies, and laminectomies, and the total number of spine surgeries  
19 performed by Dr. Dreyer during this time, and how Dr. Dreyer’s numbers  
20 for these types of surgeries compared with other spine surgeons

1 employed by or on staff at any Providence facility in the State of  
2 Washington between 2013 and 2019. ~~The total number of spine surgery~~  
3 ~~procedures performed by any neurosurgeon or spine surgeon, including~~  
4 ~~any employed or non-employed surgeons at Providence St. Mary~~  
5 ~~between January 1, 2006 and December 31, 2021, and yearly and~~  
6 ~~monthly breakdowns of the dates of those surgeries.~~

7 f. Topic 14: All [**materials disseminated at non-peer review staff or**  
8 **administrative meetings**]~~persons known to Providence who spoke at or~~  
9 ~~attended any non-peer review staff or administrative meetings~~ where Dr.  
10 Dreyer was used as an example of a physician who was well  
11 compensated by his use of the [wRVU] compensation system, including  
12 any documents, presentation materials, data, photographs, or video  
13 presentations.

14 g. Topic 16: The decision to allow ~~and/or encourage~~ Dr. Dreyer to resign  
15 and/or not renew his privileges as an employee of Providence in 2019,  
16 and/or allowing ~~or encouraging that~~ Dr. Dreyer [to] not renew his  
17 surgical privileges and any documentation of the effect of allowing  
18 ~~and/or encouraging~~ Dr. Dreyer to resign and/or not renew his privileges  
19 rather than terminate him and reporting to the NPDB, including whether  
20

1 any adverse report was made to the NPDB, **[except as covered by**  
2 **attorney-client privilege]**.

3 h. Topic 20: Information regarding the revenue to defendants from surgery  
4 performed by Dr. Dreyer from 2013-2019, including the percentage of  
5 revenue to defendant St. Mary Medical Center for Dr. Dreyer's surgeries  
6 compared to overall revenue to St. Mary Medical Center from 2013-  
7 2019, with ~~monthly~~ and yearly breakdowns for revenue with supporting  
8 documents.

9 i. Topic 23: The readmission rate for patients who received **[spinal]**  
10 surgical interventions performed by Dr. Dreyer between 2013-2019 and  
11 how Dr. Dreyer's readmission rate **[compared to]** other **[neurosurgeons**  
12 **or orthopedic spinal surgeons performing similar operations]** at St.  
13 Mary **[during that period]**.

14 The District Court Executive is directed to enter this Order and furnish  
15 copies to counsel.

16 DATED December 8, 2023.



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17  
18  
19

*Thomas O. Rice*  
THOMAS O. RICE  
United States District Judge