

United States District Court
Northern District of California

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JOSHUA CLAYPOLE, et al.,
Plaintiffs,
v.
COUNTY OF MONTEREY, et al.,
Defendants.

Case No. [14-cv-02730-BLF](#)

**ORDER GRANTING MOTION FOR
SANCTIONS AND TO COMPEL
DISCOVERY**

(Re: Docket No. 122)

The Northern District’s Guidelines for Professional Conduct are just that: guidelines. They only “encourage[]” counsel to comply with them, and the court “does not anticipate that these Guidelines will be relied upon as the basis for a motion.” A one-off lapse, then, may not be a big deal. Attorneys are people, and people make mistakes. But where, as here, an attorney repeatedly and unapologetically flouts guideline after guideline, it is a big deal—and the court has little choice but to do something about it.

Plaintiffs Silvia Guersenzvaig and the Estate of Joshua Claypole move to compel and for sanctions against Defendants California Forensic Medical Group and Taylor Fithian.¹ They cite numerous violations by Defendants’ counsel, Peter Bertling, of not just the Guidelines for Professional Conduct, but also the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and an order to follow those Rules. Defendants’ opposition consists only of a declaration from Bertling that fails to explain, let alone excuse, his conduct.²

Discovery is hard enough, even without conduct like that outlined below. Plaintiffs’ motion is GRANTED.

¹ See Docket No. 122.

² See Docket No. 133.

United States District Court
Northern District of California

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

I.

This court has jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343 and 1367. The undersigned was assigned discovery matters in this case pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(a).

II.

“A lawyer should promptly and completely comply with all discovery requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.”³ In addition, “[a] lawyer should not delay producing documents to prevent opposing counsel from inspecting documents prior to scheduled depositions or for any other tactical reason.”⁴

Plaintiffs deposed Defendants’ expert, Dr. Richard Hayward, on October 16.⁵ Along with the notice of deposition, Plaintiffs asked Hayward to produce all the documents he reviewed, relied on or created in the process of writing his report.⁶ At the deposition, Bertling presented a physically cracked and unusable disc.⁷ When Plaintiffs’ counsel informed him of the problem, Bertling promised to send over the documents digitally the same day.⁸

That production did not happen for another six weeks. Despite Bertling’s assurances, Defendants sent nothing over on October 16, the date of the deposition.⁹ Even after Plaintiffs’ counsel again prodded Bertling, on October 21, Defendants emailed four documents—Hayward’s expert report, Plaintiffs’ expert disclosure, Plaintiffs’ expert report and certain emails between Hayward and Defendants’ counsel—that they knew Plaintiffs already had.¹⁰

³ N.D. Cal. Guidelines for Professional Conduct, § 9.

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *See* Docket No. 122-1, Ex. D.

⁶ *See id.*, Ex. A at 2-5.

⁷ *See id.*, Ex. C.

⁸ *See id.*, Ex. D at 8:1-18.

⁹ *See* Docket No. 122-1 at ¶ 5.

¹⁰ *See id.* at ¶ 7; *id.*, Ex. E.

1 When Plaintiffs’ counsel protested that the production was obviously incomplete, Bertling
 2 responded on October 26, “What do you believe we should be producing that has not already been
 3 produced? You already have many of the documents referred to by Dr. Hayward in his report.”¹¹
 4 Plaintiffs’ counsel again reminded Bertling that “[t]he request for production included, inter alia,
 5 requests for all materials relied upon by Dr. Hayward . . . , notes from his jail visits, incident
 6 reports reviewed, as well as specific documents he referenced that had not previously been
 7 produced to Plaintiffs.”¹² This time, Bertling did not answer at all, and Hayward produced
 8 nothing further.¹³

9 With no other recourse available, on November 10, Plaintiffs moved under Fed. R. Civ. P.
 10 37(a)(1) to compel Hayward to produce the documents.¹⁴ Almost two weeks later, Bertling’s
 11 colleague finally wrote to Plaintiffs’ counsel that the broken disc had contained a number of
 12 documents that Defendants believed Plaintiffs already had, but that Defendants could produce
 13 them again if necessary.¹⁵ But the very next day, Bertling filed his opposing declaration, in which
 14 he said that he had “recently learned” that Hayward did have some paper notes that Plaintiffs had
 15 not received before.¹⁶ He promised that Hayward would produce those notes by December 4.¹⁷
 16 Those notes, along with sign-in sheets for training sessions that Hayward relied on but Plaintiffs
 17 had never seen, finally arrived on December 8—the day after Plaintiffs had to submit their
 18 opposition to Defendants’ motion for summary judgment.¹⁸ Bertling offered no explanation,

19 _____
 20 ¹¹ *Id.*, Ex. E.

21 ¹² *Id.*

22 ¹³ *See* Docket No. 122-1 at ¶ 7.

23 ¹⁴ *See* Docket No. 122.

24 ¹⁵ *See* Docket No. 139-2.

25 ¹⁶ Docket No. 133 at ¶ 2.

26 ¹⁷ *See id.* at ¶ 3.

27 ¹⁸ *See* Docket Nos. 124, 142.

1 either in his declaration or at the hearing on this motion, for Defendants' delay.¹⁹

2 Plaintiffs also seek to depose Hayward again so that Plaintiffs can ask him about the newly
3 produced documents. Remarkably, despite this record of delay, Defendants object to the need for
4 any further deposition. Their arguments are not persuasive.

5 Hayward's notes and the information about the training sessions certainly could have given
6 rise to questions that Plaintiffs never got to ask at the first deposition. Defendants shall therefore
7 make Hayward available for four more hours of deposition on any documents produced after the
8 initial deposition within 14 days of this order. Plaintiffs are further awarded any fees and costs
9 associated with taking the new deposition and filing this motion. And at least 7 days before the
10 new deposition, Hayward must produce any remaining documents that he relied on and that are
11 reasonably available to him or Defendants. This includes the sign-in sheets from training sessions
12 as well as incident reports and other documents, to the extent Hayward has access to them and has
13 not produced them already. Defendants have represented that Plaintiffs already have all the
14 documents that were on the broken disc.²⁰ If that is true, and confirmed in a sworn declaration,
15 Hayward need not produce them again. However, Hayward must identify specifically any
16 documents that he relied on but can no longer access.

17 III.

18 "A lawyer representing a deponent or another party should limit objections to those that
19 are well founded and necessary for the protection of his or her client's interest."²¹ "An objection
20 must be stated concisely in a nonargumentative and nonsuggestive manner."²² "Once a question is
21

22 ¹⁹ See Docket No. 133 at ¶¶ 2-3.

23 ²⁰ See Docket No. 139-2.

24 ²¹ N.D. Cal. Guidelines for Professional Conduct, § 9.

25 ²² Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(c)(2); see also *Sec. Nat'l Bank of Sioux City v. Day*, 800 F.3d 936 (8th Cir.
26 2015) (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(c)(2) advisory committee's note to 1993 amendment)
27 ("[A]rgumentative objections, suggestive objections, and directions to a deponent not to answer,
improperly disrupt, prolong, and frustrate deposition testimony.").

1 asked, a lawyer should not coach the deponent or suggest answers, whether through objections or
 2 other means.”²³ “A lawyer should not direct a deponent to refuse to answer a question unless the
 3 question seeks privileged information, is manifestly irrelevant, or is calculated to harass.”²⁴

4 Bertling repeatedly ignored these standards. Plaintiffs’ motion quotes dozens of deposition
 5 excerpts that show Bertling making extremely long speaking objections,²⁵ coaching witnesses,²⁶

6
 7 ²³ N.D. Cal. Guidelines for Professional Conduct, § 9; *see also Funk v. Town of Paradise*, Case
 8 No. 09-cv-01000, 2011 WL 2580357, at *2 (E.D. Cal. June 28, 2011) (sanctioning counsel for
 9 “appalling” behavior where counsel “repeatedly interrupted the proceedings, interjected editorial
 10 comments, and coached or suggested information to the witnesses”); *Cotton v. City of Eureka*,
 11 Case No. 08-cv-04386, 2010 WL 2889498, at *1-3 (N.D. Cal. July 22, 2010) (noting that an
 12 attorney had violated Rule 30(c)(2) when she “interposed improper coaching objections and
 13 improper speaking objections”); *BNSF Ry. Co. v. San Joaquin Valley Ry. Co.*, Case No. 08-cv-
 14 01086, 2009 WL 3872043, at *4 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 17, 2009) (“[C]ounsel for the witness being
 15 deposed is prohibited from acting as an intermediary, interpreting questions, assisting the
 16 deponent with formulation of the answers, or deciding which questions should be answered.”).

17 ²⁴ N.D. Cal. Guidelines for Professional Conduct, § 9.

18 ²⁵ *See, e.g.*, Docket No. 122-1, Ex. D at 119:11-21 (“Q. So in your opinion, is Dr. Fithian
 19 reporting what Mr. Claypole was stating, or is Dr. Fithian making a clinical judgment that Mr.
 20 Claypole was stable? MR. BERTLING: Lacks foundation. Calls for speculation. Dr. Fithian
 21 could have been asking a number of questions that caused him to come to that conclusion.”); *id.*,
 22 Ex. G at 79:19-80:6 (“Q. Are you familiar with the September 28th, 2014, suicide of Mikol
 23 Stewart in Sonoma County Jail? A. What jail? Q. Sonoma County Jail. MR. BERTLING: So
 24 we are not going to go through any other suicides. We are here today for the treatment and care
 25 that he provided to Mr. Claypole. That’s what this deposition was for. The Court has allowed you
 26 to have a second—another deposition where that information was covered. We are not going to
 27 go over that today. You’ve asked nothing about Mr. Claypole, and it’s about time that you did.”);
 28 *id.* at 174:2-7 (“Q. Are you aware of whether any corrective action plan was identified or
 followed? MR. BERTLING: Lacks foundation that there was a need for any such corrective
 action plan to be identified or followed following the peer review of this case.”); *id.*, Ex. H at
 62:23-63:8 (“Q: . . . Do you know how, either specifically for this contract or in general, CFMG
 would come to the determination of putting in a specific time frame like that in a specific county?
 MR BERTLING: Well, let me just object that it’s vague and ambiguous. Calls for speculation.
 This is also a juvenile facility as opposed to an adult facility with different titles and statutes that
 may be involved. But if you understand the question and can answer, please do, Dr. Fithian.”);
see also Docket No. 122 at 6-10 (quoting other examples).

²⁶ *See, e.g.*, Docket No. 122-1, Ex. D at 119:15-21 (“Q. So in your opinion, is Dr. Fithian
 reporting what Mr. Claypole was stating, or is Dr. Fithian making a clinical judgment that Mr.
 Claypole was stable? MR. BERTLING: Lacks foundation. Calls for speculation. Dr. Fithian
 could have been asking a number of questions that caused him to come to that conclusion.”); *id.*,

1 cutting off witnesses²⁷ and even answering for them.²⁸ Bertling makes no attempt to defend any of
2 this conduct.²⁹

3 Rule 30(d)(2) allows a court to “impose an appropriate sanction—including the reasonable
4 expenses and attorney’s fees incurred by any party—on a person who impedes, delays, or

5
6 Ex. G at 139:9-141:22 (showing Bertling handing the witness a document to “help him respond”
7 to a question); *id.* at 221:1-9 (“Q. Did you do any of that in Joshua Claypole’s case? A. I don’t
8 believe I did, ma’am. MR. BERTLING: Lacks foundation that there was time to do that before
9 committing suicide. . . . Q. And why didn’t you do that? A. Again, Counselor, Mr. Claypole was
10 in custody, I think, for about 48 hours.”); *id.* at 226:16-21 (“Q. And given those stark conditions,
11 prior to May 1st, 2013, did you ever recommend to the County of Monterey that they modify their
12 safety cells? MR. BERTLING: Lacks foundation that there was any way to modify. But go
13 ahead and answer her question.”); *see also* Docket No. 122 at 6-12 (quoting other examples).

14 ²⁷ *See, e.g.*, Docket No. 122-1, Ex. H at 40:23-41:8 (“Q. Do you know if it began prior to May
15 1st, 2013? A. No, I—again, I don’t know with any certainty that it began before 2013.
16 Staffing— MR. BERTLING: You have answered the question.”); *id.*, Ex. J at 64:22-65:18 (“Q.
17 And do you know whose decision it was as between CFMG and the County of Monterey that
18 custody officers do the initial health screening when an inmate comes into the jail? A. You know,
19 Counselor, that has been a pattern of practice since 1981. I think the intake health screening prior
20 to coming on board was done by custody administration, custody staff. I think we continued that
21 through the years. MR. BERTLING: You’ve answered the question. . . . I don’t think you want
22 him to ramble.”).

23 ²⁸ *See, e.g.*, Docket No. 122-1, Ex. D at 129:1-5 (“Q. Do you know if Dr. Fithian asked about any
24 prior suicidal statements during his meeting with Mr. Claypole on the morning of May 2nd? MR.
25 BERTLING: You mean other than what’s in his record where he said he denied it?”); *id.* at 133:3-
26 8 (“Q. In conducting a suicide risk assessment of Mr. Claypole, subsequent to those statements
27 that he made to Ms. Spano, in your opinion, should a suicide risk assessment have involved asking
28 Mr. Claypole about the statements that he’s made indicating suicidality? MR. BERTLING: Well,
he did.”); *id.*, Ex. G at 150:18-25 (“Q. And what evaluation did any medical or mental health staff
do of Josh at the time that he was placed back on suicide watch on May 3rd? MR. BERTLING:
Other than what you just went over with Ms. Spano’s note?”); *id.* at 182:3-11 (“Q. Are you aware
that the court found that conducting health and safety checks of inmates in segregation or
lockdown units only once per hour violated correctional standards? MR. BERTLING: Objection.
Lacks foundation, calls for speculation. That had nothing to do with CFMG. If you know. THE
WITNESS: I think, again, I think Mr. Bertling is correct.”); *id.*, Ex. I at 101:12-16 (“Q[:] What
measures, if any, did CFMG or Dr. Fithian take to address that possibility? MR. BERTLING:
You mean other than the fact that he was in a lock down cell being monitored by custody?”); *see
also* Docket No. 122 at 6-16 (quoting other examples).

²⁹ *See* Docket No. 133.

1 frustrates the fair examination of the deponent.” By persisting in this behavior throughout
 2 discovery on behalf of his clients, Bertling crossed well into sanctionable territory.³⁰ The court
 3 awards Plaintiffs their attorney’s fees and costs for the following depositions: (1) the Hayward
 4 deposition on October 16, 2015,³¹ (2) the Fithian deposition on August 31, 2015³² and (3) the
 5 Fithian deposition on September 7, 2015.³³ Defendants shall make full payment within 14 days.

6 IV.

7 “Lawyers owe a duty of professionalism to their clients, opposing parties and their counsel,
 8 the courts, and the public as a whole.”³⁴ “Those duties include, among others: civility,
 9 professional integrity, personal dignity, candor, diligence, respect, courtesy, cooperation and
 10 competence.”³⁵ “The practice of law before this [c]ourt must be free from prejudice and bias.
 11 Treatment free of bias must be accorded all other attorneys, litigants, judicial officers, jurors and
 12 support personnel.”³⁶ One could defend some of Bertling’s conduct as merely vigorous

13
 14
 15 ³⁰ See *Lund v. Matthews*, Case No. 13-cv-00144, 2014 WL 517569, at *4-6 (D. Neb. Feb. 7, 2014)
 16 (awarding sanctions where counsel whispered into deponent’s ear, made objections with
 17 commentary that coached the deponent’s answers and instructed the witness not to answer on the
 18 basis of an “asked and answered” objection); *Craig v. St. Anthony’s Med. Ctr.*, Case No. 08-cv-
 19 00492, 2009 WL 690210, at *2 (E.D. Mo. Mar. 12, 2009) (awarding sanctions where counsel
 20 “disrupted the proceedings by making argumentative and suggestive objections, conducting
 private conversations with his client, instructing his client not to answer questions without
 asserting a privilege, and answering questions on behalf of his client”); *Cordova v. United States*,
 Case No. 05-cv-00563, 2006 WL 4109659, at *2 (D.N.M. July 30, 2006) (awarding sanctions
 where counsel coached the witness through speaking objections, conferred with the witness off the
 record during pending questions and impermissibly instructed the witness not to answer).

21 ³¹ See Docket No. 122-1, Ex. D.

22 ³² See *id.*, Ex. G.

23 ³³ See *id.*, Ex. H. Plaintiffs also seek preclusive relief, but only the presiding judge can award that
 24 sanction.

25 ³⁴ N.D. Cal. Guidelines for Professional Conduct.

26 ³⁵ *Id.*

27 ³⁶ Civ. L.R. 11-4(b).

1 representation of his client, but Bertling also has stooped to an indefensible attack on opposing
2 counsel.

3 At a contentious deposition, when Plaintiffs' counsel asked Bertling not to interrupt her,
4 Bertling told her, "[D]on't raise your voice at me. It's not becoming of a woman" ³⁷ There
5 are several obvious problems with his statement, but, most saliently, Bertling endorsed the
6 stereotype that women are subject to a different standard of behavior than their fellow attorneys.
7 To make matters worse, in his declaration in opposition to this motion, Bertling offered only a
8 halfhearted politician's apology "if [he] offended" Plaintiff's counsel, and he nevertheless tried to
9 justify the comment because it "was made in the context of [Plaintiff's counsel] literally yelling at
10 [his] client and creating a hostile environment during the deposition." ³⁸

11 A sexist remark is not just a professional discourtesy, although that in itself is regrettable
12 and all too common. The bigger issue is that comments like Bertling's reflect and reinforce the
13 male-dominated attitude of our profession. A recent ABA report found that "inappropriate or
14 stereotypical comments" towards women attorneys are among the more overt signifiers of the
15 discrimination, both stated and implicit, that contributes to their underrepresentation in the legal
16 field. ³⁹ When an attorney makes these kinds of comments, "it reflects not only on the attorney's
17 lack of professionalism, but also tarnishes the image of the entire legal profession and disgraces
18 our system of justice." ⁴⁰

19 _____
20 ³⁷ Docket No. 122-1, Ex. G at 28:5-21. In full, Bertling said, "Move on with your next question
21 and don't raise your voice at me. It's not becoming of a woman or an attorney who is acting
professionally under the rules of professional responsibility." *Id.*

22 ³⁸ Docket No. 133 at ¶ 4. Other than his own characterization, Bertling offers no deposition
23 excerpts or other evidence that suggests this.

24 ³⁹ Stephanie A. Scharf & Roberta A. Liebenberg, Am. Bar Ass'n, *First Chairs at Trial: More
25 Women Need Seats at the Table* 14-15 (2015), available at
[http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/marketing/women/first_chairs2015.authcheckdam.p
26 df.](http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/marketing/women/first_chairs2015.authcheckdam.pdf)

27 ⁴⁰ *Cruz-Aponte v. Caribbean Petroleum Corp.*, Case No. 09-cv-02092, 2015 WL 5006213, at *3
(D.P.R. Aug. 17, 2015).

1 Sanctions may not fully compensate Plaintiffs’ counsel for Bertling’s conduct, but they
 2 might deter it in the future. “District courts have the inherent power to sanction a lawyer for a
 3 ‘full range of litigation abuses.’”⁴¹ Courts may exercise this power “even if procedural rules exist
 4 which sanction the same conduct.”⁴² Because the scope of the sanctioning power is so broad, the
 5 court must “exercise caution in invoking its inherent power, and it must comply with the mandates
 6 of due process.”⁴³ Before it imposes sanctions, a court must “specifically find[] bad faith or
 7 conduct tantamount to bad faith.”⁴⁴ And to satisfy due process, the court must ensure that the
 8 sanctioned party has notice of the challenged misconduct and the allegation of bad faith.⁴⁵ Subject
 9 to these safeguards, the court may “fashion an appropriate sanction for conduct which abuses the
 10 judicial process.”⁴⁶

11 Guided by these principles, the court finds that Bertling’s conduct was in bad faith. In
 12 light of his other discovery misconduct and his failure to tender any meaningful apology—despite
 13 opportunities to do so on the papers and at the hearing—the remark was emblematic of an
 14 unacceptably disrespectful attitude towards Plaintiffs’ counsel. Furthermore, the requirements of
 15 due process have been satisfied: Bertling had a full and fair opportunity to oppose the motion on
 16 the papers and at the hearing.

17 The only question, then, is what sanction to impose. The court already has awarded
 18 Plaintiffs their fees and costs in bringing this motion as well as a portion of their attorney’s fees
 19 for the deposition during which Bertling made his sexist comment. Those sanctions help

21 ⁴¹ *Evon v. Law Offices of Sidney Mickell*, 688 F.3d 1015, 1035 (9th Cir. 2012) (quoting *Chambers*
 22 *v. NASCO, Inc.*, 501 U.S. 32, 55 (1991)).

23 ⁴² *Chambers*, 501 U.S. at 49.

24 ⁴³ *Id.* at 50.

25 ⁴⁴ *Fink v. Gomez*, 239 F.3d 989, 994 (9th Cir. 2001).

26 ⁴⁵ *See In re Deville*, 361 F.3d 539, 548-50 (9th Cir. 2004).

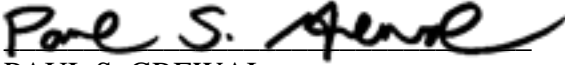
27 ⁴⁶ *Chambers*, 501 U.S. at 44-45.

United States District Court
Northern District of California

1 compensate Plaintiffs for Defendants’ violation of discovery rules and Bertling’s other conduct
2 during depositions, but a specific and appropriate sanction for Bertling’s comment is required. To
3 that end, within 28 days, Bertling shall donate \$250 to the Women Lawyers Association of Los
4 Angeles Foundation⁴⁷—an organization in Bertling’s region dedicated to women in the legal
5 profession—and submit a declaration to the court confirming his compliance with this order.

6 **SO ORDERED.**

7 Dated: January 12, 2016


8 PAUL S. GREWAL
9 United States Magistrate Judge

10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

⁴⁷ Bertling may make his donation online at <https://wlala.site-ym.com/donations/donate.asp?id=8677>.