

1 extent to which [semiautomatic assault rifles, or ‘SAR,'] are in common use in Washington;
2 (2) The extent to which SAR are typically possessed by law-abiding citizens in Washington;
3 (3) The extent to which SAR are used for lawful purposes in Washington; (4) Whether SAR are
4 dangerous and unusual; (5) Whether SAR are most useful in military service; (6) The effect of
5 the ban on interstate sales of SAR contained in RCW 9.41.124; (7) Each state interest served by
6 the ban on interstate sales of SAR codified at RCW 9.41.124; [and] (8) Each state interest served
7 by the ban on certain purchases of SAR codified at RCW 9.41.240.” Dkt. # 54, Ex. C.

8 Berntsen argues that the Court should grant a protective order because, after performing a
9 reasonable inquiry, Berntsen has determined that DOL lacks knowledge as to all eight topics.
10 Berntsen further argues that these topics are improper because they are designed to elicit
11 information pertinent to specific legal standards used to evaluate the constitutionality of gun
12 regulations and state laws generally. Finally, Berntsen contends that Plaintiffs’ deposition topics
13 seek exclusively legislative (rather than adjudicative) facts, which are outside the scope of the
14 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Evidence.

15 Plaintiffs respond that, because Berntsen plans to eventually supply the court with facts
16 on these topics to defend her legal position, she cannot seek a protective order just because she
17 does not possess the information yet. Plaintiffs also assert that the mere fact that certain terms in
18 the notice are defined with reference to legal precedent does not mean that the topics call for
19 legal conclusions. Basically, Plaintiffs believe that Berntsen’s request for a protective order is an
20 attempt to stonewall and avoid disclosing the “documents, facts, and defense theories” that
21 Berntsen will rely on in subsequent motions. Dkt. # 58 at 1.

22 Under Rule 26, “[p]arties may obtain discovery regarding any nonprivileged matter that
23 is relevant to any party’s claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case.” Fed. R. Civ.
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1 P. 26(b)(1). That said, a court may “limit the frequency or extent of discovery” if “the discovery
2 sought is unreasonably cumulative or duplicative, or can be obtained from some other source that
3 is more convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive,” among other reasons. Fed. R. Civ. P.
4 26(b)(2)(C)(i).

5 Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(b)(6) permits parties to depose a government agency or other
6 organization if they “describe with reasonable particularity the matters for examination.” The
7 agency must then designate a representative who “must testify about information known or
8 reasonably available to the organization.” Courts have interpreted this language to also carry an
9 inverse implication—an organization has no obligation under Rule 30(b)(6) to testify as to
10 matters it cannot reasonably gain knowledge of. *See Dravo Corp. v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co.*, 164
11 F.R.D. 70, 76 (D. Neb. 1995); *Bigsby v. Barclays Capital Real Estate, Inc.*, 329 F.R.D. 78, 81
12 (S.D.N.Y. 2019); *see also CRST Expedited, Inc. v. Swift Transportation Co. of Arizona, LLC*,
13 No. 17-CV-25-CJW-KEM, 2019 WL 2714508, at *4 (N.D. Iowa Mar. 6, 2019) (company did
14 not have to testify about individual driver profit data that it did not have records of); *Kollman v.*
15 *Nat’l Union Fire Ins. Co. of Pittsburgh, PA.*, No. 1:04-CV-3106-PA, 2015 WL 13665078, at *1
16 (D. Or. Jan. 7, 2015) (defendant insurance company did not have to testify about how it handled
17 plaintiff’s claim when reviewer for the claim had left the company and the claim file spoke for
18 itself).

19 Courts have also generally held that questions seeking legal opinions from lay persons
20 deposed under Rule 30(b)(6) are improper. *See Schyvincht v. Menard, Inc.*, No. 18 CV 50286,
21 2019 WL 3002961, at *2 (N.D. Ill. July 10, 2019); *Hanson v. Cty. of Kitsap, Wash.*, No. 13-5388
22 RJB, 2014 WL 549833, at *5 (W.D. Wash. Feb. 11, 2014). Instead, such questions are better
23 suited to contention interrogatories. *See, e.g., 3M Co. v. Kanbar*, No. C06-01225 JW HRL, 2007
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1 WL 1794936, at *2 (N.D. Cal. June 19, 2007) (relying on *McCormick-Morgan, Inc. v. Teledyne*
2 *Indus., Inc.*, 134 F.R.D. 275, 287 (N.D. Cal.) (reversed on other grounds)). Contention
3 interrogatories may ask for “an opinion or contention that relates to fact or the application of law
4 to fact.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 33(a)(2). However, a court “may order that the interrogatory need not be
5 answered until designated discovery is complete, or until a pretrial conference or some other
6 time.” *Id.*

7 The Court has no trouble concluding that all eight of Plaintiffs’ 30(b)(6) deposition topics
8 warrant a protective order. First, and most importantly, the topics seek to elicit information that
9 DOL is not (and has no reason to be) knowledgeable about. With respect to assault rifles, DOL’s
10 organizational mission is limited to maintaining records on firearm dealer licenses and assault
11 rifle purchases and transfers since July 1, 2019. Berntsen Decl., Dkt. # 55, at 2. DOL had no role
12 in drafting or advocating for Initiative 1639 and does not defend the constitutionality of the laws
13 it administers, much less gun laws specifically. *Id.* at 2-3. Berntsen has reasonably inquired with
14 the relevant sections at DOL to determine if the agency has any knowledge of the broad topics
15 mentioned in the notice and states that it does not. *Id.* at 3-5. The Court has no reason to doubt
16 her and therefore no reason to allow this deposition to go forward under Rule 30(b)(6) and
17 Rule 26(b)(2)(C)(i). Forcing an agency to embark on a research project to accommodate
18 deposition topics that reach far beyond its mission would be inefficient and unfair.

19 Second, the deposition topics improperly seek legal opinions. Topics 1 through 6 are
20 intended to elicit information demonstrating that Washington’s law meets the criteria for
21 constitutional gun regulation under *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570 (2008). Topics 7
22 and 8, meanwhile, seek information relevant to whether the challenged law would pass
23 intermediate constitutional scrutiny. While the topics do not call directly for legal conclusions,
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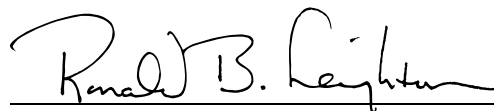
1 the facts requested would collectively amount to legal conclusions about what these
2 constitutional standards require. *See 3M Co. v. Kanbar*, No. C06-01225 JW HRL, 2007 WL
3 1794936, at *2 (N.D. Cal. June 19, 2007) (“[I]n these circumstances, topics containing the terms
4 ‘identical,’ ‘confusingly similar,’ and ‘blurring, dilution and tarnishment’ are, in effect, seeking
5 legal conclusions that should not form the basis for 30(b)(6) deposition topics.”). Courts in this
6 circuit have generally held that such topics are better addressed, if at all, through contention
7 interrogatories. *See McCormick-Morgan*, 134 F.R.D. at 287 and subsequent cases.

8 The question of if and when DOL may be required to answer interrogatories on these
9 topics is not currently before the Court. However, the Court notes that the type of legislative
10 facts Plaintiffs seek may not be proper objects of interrogatories or requests for production at all.
11 Plaintiffs protest that they have already served contention interrogatories that were not
12 adequately answered. *See* Dkt. # 58-1 at 6-7. The questions in Plaintiffs’ interrogatories seek the
13 same kinds of general information that is equally accessible to both parties. Ultimately, Plaintiffs
14 believe they are entitled to discovery on whatever publicly-available documents DOL’s counsel,
15 the Washington Attorney General’s Office, may rely on at summary judgment. The Court is not
16 convinced that there is such an entitlement or, if there is, when it would become effective. In any
17 case, that bridge need not be crossed today.

18 For the above reasons, DOL’s Motion for Protective Order is GRANTED.

19 IT IS SO ORDERED.

20 Dated this 22nd day of November, 2019.

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23 Ronald B. Leighton
24 United States District Judge