

No. \_\_\_\_\_

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In The  
Supreme Court of the United States

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MITRA RANGARAJAN,  
*Petitioner,*  
v.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, ET AL.,  
*Respondents.*

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On Petition for a Writ of Certiorari to the  
United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit

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**APPENDIX**

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PUBLISHED

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE FOURTH CIRCUIT

No. 17-1834

MITRA RANGARAJAN, Plaintiff – Appellant,  
v.  
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Defendant –  
Appellee.

No. 17-1835

MITRA RANGARAJAN, United States of America,  
State of Maryland, ex rel., Plaintiff – Appellant,  
v.  
JOHNS HOPKINS HEALTH SYSTEM  
CORPORATION; JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL,  
INCORPORATED, trading as Johns Hopkins  
Medicine; ANTHONY KALLOO, M.D.; JOHNS  
HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Defendants – Appellees.

No. 17-1836

MITRA RANGARAJAN, United States of America,  
State of Maryland, ex rel., Plaintiff – Appellant,  
v.  
JOHNS HOPKINS HEALTH SYSTEM  
CORPORATION AND JOHNS HOPKINS  
UNIVERSITY, trading as Johns Hopkins Medicine;  
JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL, INCORPORATED,  
Defendants – Appellees.

Appeals from the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, at Baltimore. William M. Nickerson, Senior District Judge. (1:12-cv-01953-WMN; 1:13-cv-03630-WMN; 1:17-cv-00807-WMN)

Argued: November 1, 2018  
Decided: February 22, 2019

Before GREGORY, Chief Judge, and NIEMEYER and HARRIS, Circuit Judges. Affirmed by published opinion. Judge Niemeyer wrote the opinion, in which Chief Judge Gregory and Judge Harris joined.

**ARGUED:** Erienne A. Sutherell, HANSEL LAW, P.C., Baltimore, Maryland, for Appellant. Robert Thomas Smith, KATTEN MUCHIN ROSENMAN LLP, Washington D.C., for Appellees. **ON BRIEF:** Cary J. Hansel, III, HANSEL LAW, P.C., Baltimore, Maryland, for Appellant. Maria E. Rodriguez, Elizabeth Clark Rinehart, VENABLE, LLP, Baltimore, Maryland; Daniel E. Lipton, KATTEN MUCHIN ROSENMAN LLP, Washington, D.C., for Appellees.

NIEMEYER, Circuit Judge:

Mitra Rangarajan, who claims that she was constructively discharged as a nurse practitioner at the School of Medicine of Johns Hopkins University — whether because of discrimination and retaliation, as she contends, or because of her performance, as Johns Hopkins contends — commenced four separate actions against the

University<sup>1</sup> arising out of the same course of events and alleging state torts of defamation and interference with prospective advantage, as well as violations of the False Claims Act, the Maryland False Health Claims Act, Title VII, and 42 U.S.C. § 1981. Over the long course of proceedings in these cases, the district court dismissed one action for failure to prosecute and the remaining three actions as the sanction for Rangarajan’s “flagrant and unremitting” violations of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, especially with respect to discovery and summary judgment practice.

On appeal, Rangarajan contends that the district court abused its discretion by failing to give her adequate warning of the sanction and failing to show required restraint by imposing lesser sanctions. After careful review of the lengthy procedural history of the cases, we conclude that the district court did not abuse its discretion. Rangarajan’s conduct under the procedural rules was inept and abusive to the degree that, as the district court found in its thorough 44-page opinion, it rendered virtually useless five years of proceedings before the district court, and such abuse would likely have continued in any future proceedings. Accordingly, we affirm.

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<sup>1</sup> Rangarajan sued not only Johns Hopkins University but also the Johns Hopkins Health System Corp., the Johns Hopkins Hospital Inc., and related personnel whom she refers to in her brief collectively as Johns Hopkins or JH. We are satisfied also to refer to Johns Hopkins collectively, as the issues in this appeal are not implicated by which entity might have been involved in any given activity.

## I

Rangarajan's employment at Johns Hopkins as a nurse over the period from 2007 to 2011 was volatile and unsatisfactory to both Rangarajan and Johns Hopkins. From Rangarajan's viewpoint, as the district court summarized, she was a stellar healthcare provider who was treated unfairly by supervisors and coworkers in the following respects:

[S]he was denied the \$95,000 salary that she was allegedly promised; she was assigned unmanageable workloads; she was not provided the training she needed to advance her career while Dr. [Anthony] Kalloo, [the director of the GI Division in which Rangarajan worked] showed favoritism and provided those opportunities to another Nurse Practitioner . . . ; [she] applied for but was denied permission to participate in a Nurse Practitioner Fellowship Program; while she was accepted into a Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP) program, once in the program she was treated unfairly by the program director . . . ; she was given an undeserved failing grade by the Capstone Professor in the DNP program . . . ; and, she was denied vacation leave and reimbursement for attending professional conferences.

But from Johns Hopkins' point of view, again as the district court summarized, she failed as a professional nurse:

[Rangarajan] had attendance and tardiness issues, she failed to timely check for test results and follow-up with patients, and her notes in medical histories were often disorganized and unreliable. In response to a round of negative performance reviews, [Rangarajan] was placed on a performance improvement plan in January of 2011. Before that plan could be fully implemented, [she] demonstrated poor judgment in the care of a patient that [Johns Hopkins] assert[s] could have had catastrophic results for that patient. In response to those concerns, Dr. Anthony Kalloo, the director of the GI Division, suspended [Rangarajan's] clinical privileges.

After Rangarajan was suspended, she resigned from Johns Hopkins in May 2011, claiming that she was constructively discharged. She then began litigation against Johns Hopkins, filing four separate actions based on its treatment of her.

In the first action filed in October 2012 —No. 12-1953 — Rangarajan alleged that Johns Hopkins engaged in widespread fraudulent billing of the U.S. Government and then retaliated against her for reporting it internally. Because her claims under the False Claims Act and the Maryland False Health Claims Act were qui tam actions, the U.S. Department of Justice and the Maryland Attorney General investigated them but then declined to intervene, as those statutes would allow. Rangarajan thereafter voluntarily dismissed the qui tam claims but continued her claim alleging that Johns Hopkins retaliated against her for reporting fraudulent

billing practices. Later, however, she filed a motion to amend her complaint to reallege the qui tam claims, but the district court denied her motion as untimely and prejudicial.

Several months after filing the first action, Rangarajan filed a second action against Johns Hopkins — No. 13-3630 — alleging that Johns Hopkins had discriminated against her on the basis of race, national origin, age, and sex, in violation of Title VII and 42 U.S.C. § 1981. This action was based on the same conduct that formed the basis for her claims in the first action.

A month after the district court denied Rangarajan's motion to amend the first action to re-allege her qui tam claims, Rangarajan filed a third action — No. 15-1394 — alleging those same qui tam action claims again. She did not, however, pursue this action in accordance with the rules of procedure, and, after it languished for over a year and a half, the district court dismissed it for failure to prosecute.

Rather than appealing the district court's ruling in the third action, Rangarajan filed a fourth action — No. 17-807 — which the district court concluded was "essentially identical to the just-dismissed [third] action." The court by then, however, had before it Johns Hopkins' motion for sanctions based on Rangarajan's discovery and summary judgment practices in the first and second actions, and accordingly it stayed the fourth action pending its ruling on the sanctions motion.

After the second action was filed, the district court consolidated the first and second actions, and the parties conducted discovery in the consolidated actions. During discovery, Johns Hopkins provided

Rangarajan with nearly 50,000 pages of documents, including tens of thousands of emails. It also arranged for and participated in the depositions of 14 former and current employees of Johns Hopkins. During this period, Rangarajan also responded to Johns Hopkins' discovery requests. In response to Johns Hopkins' request for all "jhmi.edu" and "jhu.edu" emails in her possession, Rangarajan made no objection and produced 1,573 pages of documents. After the close of discovery, she produced an additional 85 pages, stating that they also responded to Johns Hopkins' request for her "jhmi.edu" and "jhu.edu" emails. Rangarajan also gave a deposition, which lasted roughly seven hours.

After discovery closed in September 2016 as directed in the district court's scheduling order, Johns Hopkins filed a motion for summary judgment in both consolidated actions, based on the record that discovery had produced. Johns Hopkins contended that summary judgment in its favor was justified by "overwhelming evidence that Ms. Rangarajan did not satisfy the basic requirements of her job[] and that there were legitimate, non-discriminatory and non-retaliatory reasons for any adverse employment action that she allegedly suffered."

In response to Johns Hopkins' motion for summary judgment, Rangarajan took a number of steps to expand, embellish, alter, and recast her deposition testimony. First, she submitted a 51-page errata sheet to her deposition, proposing hundreds of edits to her testimony and justifying many of the changes by claiming that the court reporter had intentionally altered both the transcript and the

audio and video recording of her deposition. She stated:

The Court Reporters' Office has informed me that they edited my video, audio and typed deposition transcripts. It is clear that key testimony is deleted, altered, cloned from various sound bites etc., to accomplish two things. 1. Change the testimony 2. To induce grammar mistakes thus making me sound as if I am speaking broken English.

She also sent an *ex parte* letter to the district court for the district judge's "eyes only," claiming similarly that the court reporter improperly edited her deposition.

Second, in support of her opposition to the summary judgment motion, Rangarajan filed a 54-page Declaration in which she introduced new allegations, attached 19 exhibits that had never before been produced during discovery, and revised testimony that allegedly contradicted her deposition testimony. While the district court did not find the Declaration to be "diametrically opposed" to Rangarajan's statements in the deposition, it nonetheless concluded that reliance on the Declaration "would render the taking of [Rangarajan's] deposition essentially useless." Rangarajan's opposition to Johns Hopkins' motion for summary judgment was grounded mainly on her Declaration and not the evidence produced during discovery. As the district court noted, while Rangarajan cited her deposition testimony only 3 times in her opposition, she cited her subsequently filed Declaration "over 750 times."

In addition, the newly disclosed exhibits revealed major failures by Rangarajan to produce documents requested of her during discovery. For instance, several exhibits — screenshots of Rangarajan’s emails — revealed her computer’s entire display showing retained copies of emails in two inboxes labeled “Jhmi” and “Jhmi 1,” and one of those inboxes contained 8,612 emails, most of which had never been produced during discovery; Rangarajan had only produced 1,658 documents during discovery.

After receiving Rangarajan’s opposition to its motion for summary judgment, Johns Hopkins filed a motion to stay further briefing on the summary judgment motion, to strike Rangarajan’s opposition to its motion for summary judgment, and to dismiss Rangarajan’s actions as the sanction for her improper conduct. In support of its motion, it claimed that Rangarajan had “attempted to fundamentally alter the record that existed when discovery closed” by, among other things,

- (1) submitting her 51-page errata, which baselessly accused the court reporter of altering hundreds of lines of key testimony;
- (2) including a 54-page declaration that sought to fill critical holes in her story; (3) attaching at least 19 documents to her opposition that had not been produced during discovery; and (4) concealing thousands of e-mails responsive to [Johns Hopkins’] requests after falsely certifying that she would produce these documents.

After receiving Johns Hopkins' motion, the district court issued an order staying further proceedings on the summary judgment motion and informing Rangarajan that Johns Hopkins' motion for sanctions "raise[d] some serious issues regarding [Rangarajan's] lack of compliance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, both throughout the discovery process and in the submission of her opposition to the summary judgment motion."

The next day, the court unsealed Rangarajan's third action, which was again a qui tam action, and dismissed it for nonprosecution. Nonetheless, Rangarajan then proceeded to file the fourth action repeating the qui tam allegations she had made in the first and third actions. The district court stayed the fourth action, pending disposition of the motion for sanctions.

In response to the motion for sanctions, Rangarajan argued that her Declaration did not contradict her deposition testimony and that her errata sheet properly clarified her deposition testimony. As to her accusation that the court reporter altered the deposition transcript, she stated:

Ms. Rangarajan believes that her deposition transcript was changed and that Defendants are attempting to divert attention to this discrepancy through its Motion to Strike. However, Ms. Rangarajan does not know who changed the transcript. She also believes that the exhibits provided by the Court Reporter were different than those shown to her during her deposition. In addition, she believes that she did not

receive her original deposition video. Ms. Rangarajan has provided a detailed chart with examples of the testimony in the transcript to show the discrepancy in the written testimony and video and the statement of an expert who viewed the video, which confirm her position.

As to her nonproduction of emails, Rangarajan stated that she “believe[d] that she provided all her emails to her counsel.”

After briefing on the motion for sanctions was completed, Rangarajan filed yet another paper entitled “Notice of Plaintiff’s Analysis,” again purporting to demonstrate that the Court Reporter had altered the videotape of her deposition, again asserting malfeasance, and again embellishing her testimony.

By order dated June 16, 2017, the district court granted Johns Hopkins’ motion for sanctions, dismissing Rangarajan’s three pending actions — the first, the second, and the fourth. In its thorough written opinion, which recited Rangarajan’s misconduct chapter and verse, the court concluded that “[n]othing that [Rangarajan] submitted lends any credence to her claims that the videotape or transcript of her deposition was purposely altered in any way. . . . The Court suspects that [Rangarajan’s] inexorable need to deflect responsibility and to project it on others perhaps sheds more light on [her] difficulties in the GI Division than any of the actual testimony in her deposition.” With respect to the Declaration that Rangarajan had filed, the court concluded that it was an effort “to replace [Rangarajan’s deposition testimony] with [a] more

favorable narrative of events.” The court noted that if it were to rely on the Declaration, the Declaration “would render the taking of [Rangarajan’s] deposition essentially useless.” And with respect to Johns Hopkins’ claims that Rangarajan withheld documents during discovery, the court concluded that Rangarajan “failed to fulfill her discovery obligations under Rule 26(e).” Moreover, the court found that Rangarajan “flagrantly and unremittingly violated the rules governing discovery and summary judgment motions practice” and that Rangarajan herself was clearly culpable. “The responsibility for the lack of compliance with the pertinent rules [lay] primarily with her and not with her counsel.” While the court criticized Rangarajan’s counsel for his judgment, the court concluded that Rangarajan herself “has been and continues to be the prime offender.” Finally, the court concluded that Rangarajan’s conduct “rendered much of [the litigation] activity essentially meaningless,” and her conduct “impacted the dozen witnesses who could not care for patients while responding to her claims and has also depleted the resources of [the various agencies that were necessarily involved].” And to justify dismissal rather than a lesser sanction, the court concluded that “there is not another remedy that would effectively address [Rangarajan’s] violations.” Even if it attempted a more limited sanction, it noted, “discovery would need to be reopened and it is likely that plaintiff would need to be re-deposed and [Johns Hopkins’] motion for summary judgment re-briefed. Doing so would foist considerabl[y] more expense on [Johns Hopkins]. Given the history of this litigation, were discovery to be reopened, the Court has little confidence that

[Rangarajan's] counsel would be able to ensure [Rangarajan's] compliance with the rules of discovery." The court also recognized "the futility of redoing discovery and motions practice" because "it [was] apparent from the current record that those claims would fail on the merits."

From the district court's order, Rangarajan filed this appeal.

## II

Rangarajan does not challenge the district court's factual findings. Indeed, she appears to acknowledge her "irregularities" and "transgressions," blaming them on "disagreements between [her] and her previous attorney." Rather, she contends (1) that the district court abused its discretion in imposing the sanction "without providing the required clear and explicit warning to [her] that her discovery transgressions could lead to dismissal" and (2) that the court abused its discretion in "fail[ing] to use the restraint required in exercising this most extreme sanction without adequately addressing the required factors," arguing that the "transgressions . . . would have been rectifiable by lesser sanctions." She also contends that the district court abused its discretion in dismissing the fourth action as part of the sanction. We address these points in order.

### A

Rangarajan first argues that prior warning of sanctions was required and that she did not receive prior warning. We reject both arguments.

First, as a factual matter, Rangarajan did receive notice that dismissal of her actions was a potential sanction when the district court, in response to Johns Hopkins' motion for sanctions, alerted her that the motion "raised some serious issues" regarding her failure to comply with rules relating to discovery and summary judgment. Johns Hopkins' motion itself detailed the alleged failures and sought *dismissal* of the first and second actions as a sanction. The gravity of the issues was also conveyed to Rangarajan by the district court's order staying proceedings in not only the first and second actions, but also in the fourth action. Moreover, Rangarajan conceded in her response that she knew that the sanction of dismissal was on the table, as she fully addressed the sanction of dismissal, arguing that it was "not warranted" and that Johns Hopkins' motion was only an effort at distracting the court from the truth. She also argued that she had not received clear notice of potential dismissal, yet, in making that argument itself *before* any sanction was imposed, she revealed that she had notice. It does not ring true, therefore, that the district court failed to warn Rangarajan. The fact remains that she not only was warned, she argued her position on both the sanction of dismissal and the lack of notice *before* any sanction was issued.

Moreover, Rangarajan's contention that a clear and explicit warning of dismissal must always be given is not supported by any specific authority. To be sure, giving notice is an aspect of fairness in procedure that might relate to the ultimate fairness of imposing any sanction. But it is not a rubric to be applied mechanically. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37, on which Rangarajan relies, imposes

no such requirement, and *Hathcock v. Navistar International Transportation Corp.*, 53 F.3d 36 (4th Cir. 1995), on which she also relies, did not mandate it in every situation. In *Hathcock*, we recognized the “significance of warning a defendant about the possibility of default before entering such a harsh sanction” in circumstances where the district court had entered a default judgment for the defendant’s failure to follow general scheduling orders. *Id.* at 40. But a warning was not held to be a necessary element for imposing a Rule 37 sanction. Rather, the lack of warning was a deficiency reflecting on the district court’s exercise of discretion in selecting a particular sanction for violating the court’s general scheduling orders.

As importantly, in this case, the district court did not impose its sanction under Rule 37. While the court did recognize its authority under Rule 37 to dismiss actions, it relied on its inherent power to do so because the circumstances presented a party who “abuse[d] the process at a level that [was] utterly inconsistent with the orderly administration of justice or undermine[d] the integrity of the process,” quoting *Projects Management Co. v. DynCorp International, LLC*, 734 F.3d 366, 373 (4th Cir. 2013) (quoting *United States v. Shaffer Equip. Co.*, 11 F.3d 450, 462 (4th Cir. 1993)). In *DynCorp*, we affirmed dismissal of an action as a sanction where the plaintiff “was on clear notice of the district court’s consideration of the use of its inherent authority and had a full opportunity to argue its position before the court.” *Id.* at 376. So it was here, as the court stated in response to Johns Hopkins’ motion for dismissal, that Johns Hopkins had presented the court with “serious issues,” and Rangarajan then had a full

opportunity to respond — and did respond — before any decision on sanctions was made.

## B

Rangarajan’s argument that the district court failed to exhibit restraint by declining to impose lesser sanctions challenges the court’s exercise of discretion with respect to its inherent power to dismiss an action. We review that exercise of discretion for abuse. *See Shaffer*, 11 F.3d at 462.

In exercising its discretion, the district court relied on the six factors set forth in *Shaffer*, 11 F.3d at 462–63. As we explained in *Shaffer*, when exercising its power to dismiss as a sanction, a court must consider:

- (1) the degree of the wrongdoer’s culpability;
- (2) the extent of the client’s blameworthiness if the wrongful conduct is committed by its attorney, recognizing that we seldom dismiss claims against blameless clients;
- (3) the prejudice to the judicial process and the administration of justice;
- (4) the prejudice to the victim;
- (5) the availability of other sanctions to rectify the wrong by punishing culpable persons, compensating harmed persons, and deterring similar conduct in the future; and
- (6) the public interest.

*Id.* In addressing the first two factors, the district court found that Rangarajan was personally responsible for her actions. As to the third and fourth factors, the court noted that “Defendants have been forced to expend a tremendous amount of time,

effort, and expense in the discovery process and motions practice” and that Rangarajan’s “conduct has rendered much of that activity essentially meaningless.” As to the fifth factor, while recognizing that striking Rangarajan’s Declaration and the exhibits not produced in discovery could have cured the prejudice resulting from those specific failures, the court concluded that such a sanction “would not address her failure to produce the thousands of emails contained on her home computer.” Moreover, the court expressed its lack of confidence that counsel could ensure Rangarajan’s compliance given her previous failures. The court also concluded that reopening discovery would be futile because Rangarajan’s “desperate attempt to disavow her deposition testimony and replace it with her Declaration [was] an implicit acknowledgement that her claims were unsupported under the record produced through discovery.” Finally, as to the sixth factor, the court found that the public interest supported dismissal because the “litigation ha[d] interrupted the provision of care of numerous health care providers and impacted the resources of this Court and several administrative agencies” and Rangarajan’s actions “seriously undermined the truth-seeking function of the Court.” Finding that all of the six factors weighed against Rangarajan and in favor of dismissal, the court imposed the sanction of dismissal. Rangarajan argues nonetheless that the district court abused its discretion in bypassing “the analysis set forth by the Fourth Circuit for determining whether sanction is even appropriate for [her] failures to update disclosure in discovery and proceed[ing] directly to selecting a penalty.” She also argues that, “[i]n seeking an appropriate

penalty, the court also bypassed those penalties contemplated specifically for this failure to disclose, as set forth in Rule 37(c)(1), and proceed[ed] directly to [the] harshest of the other sanctions enumerated under Rule 37(b)(2)." She then concludes:

The several irregularities of discovery cited by the lower court in the instant matter either do not rise to the level of a violation worthy of sanction or, if found to be sanctionable, were by no means permanent, surprising, or fatally prejudicial. The lower court could have easily remedied these by sanctions tailored to the transgression, even though it may not be exactly commensurate, and still remain within its discretion.

To support that conclusion, Rangarajan then launches into a discussion of how each "irregularity" or "transgression" was justified, could have been rectified, or in any case did not justify dismissal. For example, with respect to her failure to produce thousands of emails that she was required to produce during discovery, she argues that "there has been no effort by the court and no agreement by the parties to provide for a finding of fact or agreeable method of determining which of those [8,612 emails] [was] discoverable, which may be personal or even privileged, or how they should be provided in discovery." Yet, during the discovery, Rangarajan made no objection to the request for documents — which called for the production of all emails in her "Jhmi" and "Jhmi 1" inboxes, and more — but rather confirmed that she was producing all of the documents covered by Johns Hopkins' requests. Her

arguments typically turn a blind eye to the scope of her misconduct as found by the district court and thus fail to address the specific misconduct found.

When reviewed in its totality, the record in this case reveals a totally dysfunctional performance by Rangarajan and her counsel, but mostly by her, as she acknowledged in her brief that “[t]hough [I] was, in fact, represented by an attorney, the court was well aware that [I] was in many ways acting without the benefit of counsel.”

To begin, Rangarajan commenced four actions, when only one was proper and would have sufficed, repeatedly reasserting claims that the district court had dismissed. After the district court denied her motion to replead qui tam claims in the first action, she nonetheless repleaded them in the third action, and when the district court dismissed the third action, she refiled the same claims in the fourth action.

In the course of discovery, Rangarajan flagrantly failed to produce thousands of documents, several of which were core documents relating to her claims. She later produced some of those documents for the first time during the summary judgment process, because she thought she needed them to make her points. Also, after giving a daylong deposition, she sought to undermine and recant her testimony in a long, 54-page Declaration that, as the district court found, rendered her deposition essentially useless. Finally, she challenged the transcription of her deposition, claiming it was deliberately altered and recreated by the court reporter, a conclusion that the district court found to be conclusively false. In short, she rendered virtually useless the entire discovery

process, in which the parties had invested substantial time and money.

During summary judgment, which required additional expenditures of time and money, Rangarajan relied almost exclusively on her Declaration, which had not been made part of the discovery record and which was often inconsistent with her deposition testimony, placing the summary judgment practice on an untenable and virtually useless footing.

In addition to these specifics, it was also apparent throughout the entire proceedings that, while Rangarajan was represented by an attorney, she refused to follow his advice and engaged in inappropriate actions, such as communicating arguments directly to the court *ex parte* and including substantive matters in her errata sheet. And the district court attributed this dysfunction between attorney and client to Rangarajan personally, a finding that Rangarajan has not disputed. As the court stated:

It [was] [Rangarajan] who continue[d] the attempt to support the unsupportable contention that the court reporting service made hundreds of alterations to her deposition video and transcript. It is clear that it was [Rangarajan] who authored the embellished narrative contained in her Declaration. It was [Rangarajan] who failed to turn over to her counsel documents that were clearly responsive to discovery requests and it [was] [Rangarajan] who misrepresented the amount of emails from

her work email account that were stored on her home computer.

The court also pointed to the statement of Rangarajan's counsel that "[Rangarajan] had additions and revisions to her declaration which . . . result[ed] in changes to the opposition, and [Rangarajan] and her counsel [were] not in agreement with the final content of the opposition." Any effort to have retrieved useful products of some five years of the litigation process would undoubtedly have failed to produce much of what was needed to adjudicate the case. The district court so concluded — "Rangarajan's conduct has rendered much of [the litigation] activity essentially meaningless." It observed that any attempt to remedy this would require a do-over — "discovery would need to be reopened and it is likely that [Rangarajan] would need to be re-deposed and [Johns Hopkins'] motion for summary judgment re-briefed." And all of this would be at much additional expense. Also important to the court's ultimate sanction decision was its additional finding that, in light of Rangarajan's conduct, the court had "little confidence that [Rangarajan's] counsel would be able to ensure [Rangarajan's] compliance with the rules of discovery," a finding that the court made while expressing doubt about the merits of Rangarajan's claims.

We are mindful of the strong policy favoring the disposition of cases on the merits and disfavoring dismissals without a merits decision. *See Shaffer*, 11 F.3d at 462. But when a party "abuses the process at a level that is utterly inconsistent with the orderly administration of justice or undermines the integrity

of the process” — as we conclude Rangarajan did here — she forfeits her right to use the process. *Id.* We hold that the district court did not abuse its discretion in dismissing the actions.

## C

Finally, Rangarajan contends that the sanction imposed by the district court should not have included dismissal of the fourth action because the reasons that the district court gave for dismissal of the first and second actions were not applicable to the fourth action. The district court, however, noted that the fourth action was essentially the same as the third action, which it had dismissed earlier for nonprosecution. It also noted that the fourth action related to “transactions that took place as long as nine years ago.” Moreover, we note that the claims in the fourth action were not only the same as the claims in the third action, they were also the same as the claims that Rangarajan was barred from repleading in the first action based on the court’s finding that they were untimely and prejudicial.

All four actions that Rangarajan filed against Johns Hopkins were based on the same term of employment and the same course of events, and the fact that two of the actions specifically suffered from Rangarajan’s misconduct does not spare the other two actions from being infected by the same misconduct. As the court found, Rangarajan’s misconduct in litigating would not likely have abated in the future. We believe, moreover, that the unnecessary multiplicity of actions was an abuse that colored Rangarajan’s entire litigation efforts. The district court thus did not abuse its discretion in

including the fourth action in the scope of its sanction.

Accordingly, we affirm the judgment of the district court.

AFFIRMED

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

Civil Action No. WMN-12-1953  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ex rel. MITRA RANGARAJAN  
v.  
JOHNS HOPKINS HEALTH SYSTEM CORP. et al.

Civil Action No. WMN-13-3630  
MITRA RANGARAJAN  
v.  
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

Civil Action No. WMN-17-807  
MITRA RANGARAJAN  
v.  
JOHNS HOPKINS HEALTH SYSTEM CORP. et al.

**ORDER**

In accordance with the foregoing Memorandum, and for the reasons stated therein, IT IS this 16th day of June, 2017, by the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, ORDERED:

- (1) That Defendants' Motion to Strike Plaintiff's Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment, Stay Further Proceedings, and Dismiss Plaintiff's Action with Prejudice, ECF No. 131, is GRANTED;
- (2) That consolidated cases Civil Action No. WMN-12-1953 and Civil Action No. WMN-13-3630 are DISMISSED, with prejudice;

- (3) That Civil Action No. WMN-17-807 is DISMISSED, with prejudice; and
- (4) That the Clerk of the Court shall transmit a copy of this Memorandum and Order to all counsel of record.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

Civil Action No. WMN-12-1953  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ex rel. MITRA RANGARAJAN  
v.  
JOHNS HOPKINS HEALTH SYSTEM CORP. et al.

Civil Action No. WMN-13-3630  
MITRA RANGARAJAN  
v.  
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

Civil Action No. WMN-17-807  
MITRA RANGARAJAN  
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JOHNS HOPKINS HEALTH SYSTEM CORP. et al.

**MEMORANDUM**

On October 31, 2016, Defendants<sup>1</sup> in consolidated cases Civil Actions WMN-12-1953 and WMN-13-3630, filed a Motion for Summary Judgment. ECF No. 112.<sup>2</sup> After Plaintiff filed her opposition to that motion, ECF No. 121, Defendants

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<sup>1</sup> Defendants in these actions are three institutional entities: Johns Hopkins Health System Corporation; Johns Hopkins Hospital, Inc.; and Johns Hopkins University and one individual, Dr. Anthony Kalloo.

<sup>2</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, citations to ECF Nos. will be to filings in Civil Action WMN-12-1953.

filed a motion to strike that opposition, to stay further briefing of the summary judgment motion, and to dismiss Plaintiff's action with prejudice as a sanction. ECF No. 131. Defendants based that motion for sanctions on the contention that Plaintiff has flagrantly violated the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure governing both discovery and summary judgment practice. Finding that Defendants' motion raised some serious issues regarding Plaintiff's compliance with the applicable rules, the Court stayed further briefing of the summary judgment motion until the motion for sanctions could be briefed and resolved. ECF No. 132. The motion for sanctions is now fully briefed. Upon review of the pleadings and the applicable case law, the Court determines that no hearing is necessary, Local Rule 105.6, and that the motion for sanctions will be granted and that all three of the above captioned actions will be dismissed.

## **I. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

Plaintiff Mitra Rangarajan applied for a position as a nurse practitioner in the Division of Gastroenterology and Hepatology (the GI Division) at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in 2007. While she had recently received a Master of Science in Nursing from the Johns Hopkins University, she had yet to be credentialed as a nurse practitioner so she was hired as a registered nurse and began work in November of 2007. She was hired at an initial salary of \$65,000 but she contends that she was promised a salary of \$95,000 once she became credentialed as a nurse practitioner.

Plaintiff was credentialed as a nurse practitioner in 2009 and was given periodic increases in her salary but her salary never rose to the level she alleges she was promised.

In Defendants' view, Plaintiff's performance did not live up to her paper qualifications. Plaintiff had attendance and tardiness issues, she failed to timely check for test results and follow up with patients, and her notes in medical histories were often disorganized and unreliable. In response to a round of negative performance reviews, Plaintiff was placed on a performance improvement plan in January of 2011. Before that plan could be fully implemented, Plaintiff demonstrated poor judgment in the care of a patient that Defendants assert could have had catastrophic results for that patient. In response to those concerns, Dr. Anthony Kalloo, the director of the GI Division, suspended Plaintiff's clinical privileges. In response to that suspension, Plaintiff resigned her position on or about May 6, 2011.

In Plaintiff's view, she was at all times a stellar and exemplary health care provider, while those around her failed to follow up with patients, lost pathology specimens, and engaged in fraudulent billing practices. She also complains that she was treated unfairly by her supervisors and coworkers. Chief among her complaints are the following: she was denied the \$95,000 salary that she was allegedly promised; she was assigned unmanageable workloads; she was not provided the training she needed to advance her career while Dr. Kalloo showed favoritism and provided those opportunities to another Nurse Practitioner, Monica Van Dongen;

Plaintiff applied for but was denied permission to participate in a Nurse Practitioner Fellowship Program; while she was accepted into a Doctor of Nursing Practice (DNP) program, once in the program she was treated unfairly by the program director, Dr. Mary Terhaar; she was given an undeserved failing grade by the Capstone professor in the DNP program, Dr. Julie Stanik-Hutt; and, she was denied vacation leave and reimbursement for attending professional conferences. Plaintiff identifies Dr. Kalloo and his assistant, Tiffany Boldin, as leading the conspiracy to mistreat her, but, in her view, most if not all of the other individuals in the GI Division were also involved in the conspiracy to set her up for failure.

In response to this alleged mistreatment, Plaintiff has now filed four lawsuits. In the first lawsuit, Civil Action WMN-12-1953, Plaintiff alleges that this mistreatment was in retaliation for her protesting fraudulent billing practices. In that suit, she brought retaliation claims under the federal False Claims Act and the Maryland False Health Claims Act. Plaintiff originally also brought claims in that action as a putative relator under those same acts but, after the United States and the State of Maryland gave notice of their decisions not to intervene in the false claims aspects of the First Amended Complaint, Plaintiff voluntarily dismissed those claims. In the second suit, Civil Action WMN-13-3630, Plaintiff attributes the same conduct, not to retaliation, but to discrimination on the basis of her race, national origin, sex, and age and asserted claims under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Court consolidated these first two cases on September 16, 2016. ECF No. 107.

Before those two cases were consolidated, Plaintiff's counsel moved to amend the complaint in Civil Action WMN-12-1953 to restore the substantive false claims act claims. The Court denied that motion on April 14, 2015, on the grounds of both undue delay and undue prejudice. ECF No. 66. Plaintiff's counsel then proceeded to assert those same claims in a third action filed on May 14, 2015, Civil Action WMN-15-1394. This action was filed as a relator action and under seal, despite the fact that the United States and the State of Maryland had already declined to intervene on these same claims. Plaintiff's counsel allowed this case to remain under seal and unserved for over a year and a half. On January 18, 2017, the Court issued an order requesting Plaintiff's counsel to show cause why that case should not be dismissed. In response to the Court's show cause order, Plaintiff's counsel acknowledged that the action should never have been filed as a qui tam action and requested fifteen days to file an amended complaint only in the name of Plaintiff. Civ. No. WMN-15-1394, ECF No. 5 at 2.

On February 2, 2017, this Court issued a memorandum and order dismissing Civil Action WMN-15-1394. In dismissing that case, the Court noted that,

Plaintiff's counsel's failure to properly file this case so that Defendants would have notice of the filing, and then letting it languish for over a year and a half, has resulted in claims that, if permitted to go forward, would relate to transactions that took place as long as nine years ago. Plaintiff's counsel provides no explanation

for his delay and the Court concludes that he has not shown good cause as to why this case should not be dismissed for want of prosecution.

Civ. No. WMN-15-1394, ECF No. 6 at 3.<sup>3</sup>

Plaintiff's counsel did not file a motion to reconsider the dismissal of Civil Action WMN-15-1394, nor did he file an appeal of that decision. Instead, on March 23, 2017, he filed a fourth action on Plaintiff's behalf, Civil Action WMN-17-807. This action is essentially identical to the just-dismissed action and, remarkably, was brought as a qui tam action on behalf of the United States and the State of Maryland, again ignoring the fact that the United States and the State of Maryland<sup>4</sup> had already declined to intervene on these same claims. On May 11, 2017, Defendants filed a motion to stay their obligation to respond to the Complaint in Civil

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<sup>3</sup> The Court is particularly troubled that Plaintiff's counsel participated in a settlement conference in the first two consolidated cases on November 18, 2015, before Magistrate Judge Stephanie Gallagher. While engaging in this settlement discussion, supposedly in good faith, Plaintiff's counsel was maintaining this third action improperly undisclosed and under seal against the same defendants

<sup>4</sup> In response to a letter sent to the Court by Defendants in which Defendants noted the duplicitous nature of Civil Action No. WMN-17-807, Plaintiff's counsel challenged Defendants' representation that the State of Maryland had declined to intervene, asserting that "[t]here is no information on the docket which confirms that the State of Maryland declined to intervene in Civil Action No. 12-cv-1953." ECF No. 139 at 4. To the contrary, on January 13, 2014, the State of Maryland filed a "Notice of Election to Decline Intervention and Request for Dismissal of Maryland's Claim." ECF No. 11.

Action WMN-17-807 until the Court rules on the pending motions in the first two consolidated actions. The Court granted that motion to stay on May 18, 2017.

## **II. DISCUSSION**

As explained more fully below, Defendants premise their motion for sanctions on four particular aspects of Plaintiff's conduct in discovery and in opposing the summary judgment motion. First, Plaintiff has advanced an unsupported and unsupportable claim that the video-recording and transcript of her deposition were edited both to change the substance of her testimony and to make her appear less articulate. Second, Plaintiff submitted with her opposition a 54-page declaration which includes factual contentions that were never disclosed in discovery. Third, Plaintiff submitted with her opposition exhibits containing highly relevant documents that were requested in discovery but never produced. Fourth, a review of documents produced by Plaintiff indicates that Plaintiff may have withheld thousands of additional responsive documents from discovery.

### **A. Plaintiff's Counsel's Reluctance to File the Opposition**

Before addressing the concerns raised by Defendants, the Court notes that it appears that Plaintiff's counsel had his own concerns and misgivings about the content of the opposition to Defendants' summary judgment motion, at least as to what Plaintiff wanted him to include in that

opposition. Defendants filed their motion for summary judgment on October 31, 2016. On November 10, 2016, Plaintiff's counsel filed a motion for a two week extension of time to file his opposition based in part on the length of the motion - it was 42 pages long with 99 exhibits. ECF No. 113.

Defendants consented to the extension, ECF No. 114, and the Court granted the motion. ECF No. 115. On December 1, 2016, Plaintiff's counsel filed a second motion for an extension of time to file the opposition, to which Defendants also gave their consent, this time asking for just a two day extension and reporting that "Plaintiff prepared notes containing information she wished to be included in the opposition, but her computer crashed on November 29, 2016, and she lost all of her notes." ECF No. 116 at 2. The Court granted that motion. Plaintiff's counsel filed a third motion for an extension on December 5, 2016, this time for a one day extension, explaining that other commitments rendered him "unable to complete the opposition and get it approved by the client." ECF No. 118 at 2. The motion was granted and the time in which the opposition was to be filed was extended through December 6, 2016.

On December 7, 2016, Plaintiff's counsel filed a Notice in which he stated that he "wishe[d] to advise the court why the opposition has not been filed." ECF No. 120 at 1. He explained that, after having spending a few hundred hours working on the opposition, he had completed it and the exhibits, including a declaration from Plaintiff, on December 6, 2016. Counsel then stated that "Plaintiff had additions and revisions to her declaration which will result in changes to the opposition, and Plaintiff and

her counsel are not in agreement with the final content of the opposition.” Id. at 1-2. Counsel indicated that if his differences with Plaintiff could not be resolved, he would file a motion to withdraw and allow Plaintiff to file her opposition pro se.

Even before receiving that explanation from Plaintiff’s counsel regarding the reasons for the delay in filing the opposition, the Court received an ex parte communication from Plaintiff herself indicating that there was some disagreement between her and her counsel. On December 2, 2016, the undersigned received a letter from Plaintiff in an envelope addressed “Strictly Confidential Documents for Honorable Judge Nickerson’s Eyes Only.” That letter focused on her belief, detailed more fully below, that her deposition had been improperly edited. She also stated in that letter that her counsel had told her that he would like to withdraw and that she “should have retained different counsel.” Significantly, the letter also indicated that it was copied to Plaintiff’s counsel and, if indeed it was, counsel was aware that his client was sending ex parte communications to the Court but took no action.

Whatever disagreements existed between Plaintiff and her counsel must have been sufficiently resolved to permit Plaintiff’s counsel to file an opposition to the summary judgment motion later in the day of December 7, 2016. The opposition that was filed was 104 pages in length. The “Facts” portion of the opposition extended from page 2 through 68, and was taken virtually word for word from Plaintiff’s 54-page Declaration that was submitted with the opposition. ECF No. 121-2.

### **B. Plaintiff's Efforts to Change Her Deposition Testimony**

Plaintiff's deposition was taken on August 9, 2016. On November 28, 2016, more than three months later and almost a month after Defendants filed their summary judgment motion, Plaintiff's counsel forwarded to the court reporting service a 51-page "Errata Sheet" that he states was "provided by Ms. Rangarajan." ECF No. 131-3 (email forwarding Errata Sheet). At the beginning of this Errata Sheet, Plaintiff states,

The court reporters' office has informed me that they edited my video, audio and typed deposition transcripts. It is clear that key testimony is deleted, altered, cloned from various sound bites etc., to accomplish two things. 1. Change the testimony 2. To induce grammar mistakes thus making me sound as if I am speaking broken English.

I was unaware that court reporters were allowed to edit the deposition transcripts prior to the deponent reviewing the transcript.

*Id.* at 2.<sup>5</sup> Plaintiff then proceeds to set out in her Errata Sheet almost 500 corrections, comments, and proposed additions to the transcript.

A few of Plaintiff's notations do reflect actual transcription errors, but those errors are inconsequential and none seriously altered the

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<sup>5</sup> When citing this Errata Sheet, the Court will cite to the bracketed numbers on the bottom of the page.

content of Plaintiff's testimony. For example, in response to a question as to why she believes she was discriminated against on the basis of her race, Plaintiff responded, “[t]here is a general perception that Indian woman (sic) are subservient and will serve as an inferior supplicant.” Plaintiff correctly points out that the transcript incorrectly transcribed “general perception” as “gender perception.” ECF No. 131-3 at 6 (referencing Pl.’s Dep. Tr. at 55). In a portion of the deposition where Plaintiff is questioning a document that was presented to her, she queries why the author of the document used a “stamped signature.” Plaintiff complains that in two of Plaintiff’s answers, the court reporter mis-transcribed her as saying “stamp signature.” ECF No. 131-3 at 14 (citing Pl.’s Dep. Tr. at 206, lines 9 and 14). The Court notes that the court reporter also made the same transcription error when transcribing counsel’s question, Pl.’s Dep. Tr. at 206, line 8, but again, there is no consequence to these minor transcription errors.

There is one transcription error that was potentially substantive. Plaintiff was presented in her deposition with a letter written by one of the physicians with whom Plaintiff worked, a Dr. Marcia Canto, in which Dr. Canto stated that she was not satisfied with Plaintiff’s performance and that she was no longer interested in working with Plaintiff. When Plaintiff was asked if she remembered Dr. Canto expressing her dissatisfaction with her, Plaintiff responded “[s]he was never dissatisfied with me.” Plaintiff correctly notes that the court reporter inaccurately transcribed her response as “[s]he was never satisfied with me.” ECF No. 131-3 at 14 (citing Pl.’s Dep. Tr. at 204, line 21). Counsel’s

follow-up question, however, which was accurately transcribed, removed any potential confusion. “Q. So why do you think she wrote this letter saying that she was dissatisfied with you?” Pl.’s Dep. Tr. at 205, line 1.

Plaintiff repeats throughout her Errata Sheet that the court reporter somehow edited out parts of her testimony or the questions asked of her and then proceeds to instruct the court reporter to “put back” the omitted material into the videotape and transcription. In some instances, Plaintiff appears to simply misunderstand the court reporter’s use of ellipses and dashes. The court reporter would use these punctuation marks when Plaintiff or counsel would pause, restart a sentence, or fail to complete a sentence. See, e.g., Pl.’s Dep. Tr. at 19, lines 17 (“But this was a — there was a — she neglected to mention the negotiated salary”). Reviewing the videotape of the deposition clearly shows that this was an accurate transcription of what was said. Plaintiff, however, suggests that the dashes somehow replaced significant portions of her testimony:

I need to know what I said. I believe I may have raised the discrepancy between the letter I received and the letter I was reading at the deposition. I remember mentioning that the letter I received stated Research Nurse and not Clinical Nurse. I want to know what is it that I said. That response is totally missing No one should edit out what I stated, it is simply wrong.

ECF No. 131-3 at 3. She then instructs, “[p]lease put back what you edited out.” Id.

The court reporter, however, used the same conventions when transcribing the questions of counsel. For example, when Defendants’ counsel stopped and restarted a question or was interrupted by Plaintiff, the reporter signaled the restart or interruption with dashes. See, e.g., Pl.’s Dep. Tr. at 32, lines 9-13 (“Q. Did — and each time that you solved this alert you called IT? A. I called IT. I called IT. Q. And they resolved the problem and gave you — A. They resolved the problem.”). Any sensible review of the transcript would reveal that there was no nefarious plot on the part of the court reporter to make Plaintiff appear inarticulate. Plaintiff insists, however, that the court reporter “[p]ut back whatever it is that you edited out. I need to know what she said in that question. It is incomplete.” ECF No. 131-3 at 4.

Plaintiff also repeatedly asserts that the court reporter somehow moved her answers to questions to entirely different places in her deposition. For example, in the context of a series of questions where Defendants’ counsel was trying to ask Plaintiff where she had looked for responsive documents during discovery, this exchange occurred as reflected in the transcript:

Q. Where did you look?

A. Where did I look?

Q. Uh-huh.

A. What did you ask me for, if you can recollect what you asked me for then I'll tell you where I looked.

Q. I don't remember --

A. You don't remember.

Q. I'm --

A. I want to help you. Please tell me.

Pl.'s Dep. Tr. at 26, lines 1-9. In her Errata Sheet, Plaintiff instructs the court reporter to remove that last answer: "Remove the response," "I recall I gave this response for a different question on page 43, line 16." ECF No. 131-3 at 3. The Court finds it astonishing that Plaintiff, months after the deposition took place, insists that she remembers with such certainty the exact question to which she gave this relatively innocuous response.

Towards the end of her "Errata Sheet," Plaintiff not so much challenges the accuracy of the transcription, but begins to simply add "clarifying information" to her deposition testimony. When asked about the relationship between what occurred in the context of a Doctorate of Nursing Program (DNP) in which Plaintiff had enrolled and what was happening in the GI Division in which she was employed, Plaintiff responded:

A. Right. There is an interrelationship, interconnection. I reported to Allison Boyle in, you know, in August I made a phone call to Allison Boyle. I think I made two phone calls. I met with her in September. I, you know, gave her the written.

But before that, even before that, look at the sequence of events. In May I get accepted 26th or so. And first week of June my schedule is changed. It's an unprecedented schedule that anybody would have.

Pl.'s Dep. Tr. at 337. In her Errata Sheet, Plaintiff instructs the court reporter to replace that answer with the following:

What happened to me in the DNP Clarifying program and what was happening in my work in the GI division are interlocked, intertwined and interconnected. I reported to Allison Boyle in August. I made at least two phone calls to Allison in August, I met her in person in September and gave the written complaint as well. Dr. Kalloo planted the seed in May 2010, to destroy me in the DNP program. In May 2010, I got accepted to the program. In June my schedule changed. It was the most brutal schedule unprecedeted in the history of Hopkins or any healthcare entity.

Plaintiff not only attempts to embellish her testimony regarding the mistreatment she allegedly suffered, but also seeks to elaborate on the deficiencies that she perceives in her co-workers and supervisors. When explaining in her deposition why she was given a bad grade on her Capstone project by her Capstone professor, Julie Stanik-Hutt, Plaintiff testified: "... I tried to explain it all and this was complete. I don't know, this is, this has definitely, it's not a grade I deserve. It's not a grade I should have gotten." Pl.'s Dep. Tr. at 341, lines 18-21. In her Errata Sheet, she instructs the court reporter to replace that testimony with the following:

I tried to explain the project in simple terms and Julie just did not get it. She simply

lacked the intellect to comprehend the concept. She is from the old school and does not understand technology. I did not deserve the grade she gave. She gave me full marks for the organization, scholarly etc., of the project and then gave a failing grade for the overall paper. Her grading did not make sense.

ECF No. 131-3 at 38.

Remarkably, well after the motion for sanctions was fully briefed, Plaintiff's counsel submitted on Plaintiff's behalf a "Notice of Plaintiff's Analysis," in which "Plaintiff respectfully requests the Court review her analysis of the video of her deposition." ECF No. 141 at 1.<sup>6</sup> Attached to that notice was a 22-page document that begins with a list of 24 "Key Points" that Plaintiff asserts support her belief that the video files provided to the Court and to Plaintiff "are not the copies of the video files from the original recording." ECF No. 141-1 at 2.<sup>7</sup> The document then notes several hundred places in the video that Plaintiff believes were somehow edited, enhanced, or otherwise altered.

The intended significance and import of most of Plaintiff's notations are not immediately clear to the

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<sup>6</sup> As initially presented to the Court, the document was unsworn. On May 25, 2017, Plaintiff submitted a sworn copy of her "Analysis" about which she declares that "this is my independent analysis of my deposition and I did not seek the assistance of anyone in preparing the document." ECF No. 144 1.

<sup>7</sup> As submitted, this document has no page numbering. When citing this document, the Court will reference the page number in the header generated when the document was docketed in the CMECF system.

Court. She states numerous times that “the film moves”<sup>8</sup> and that she hears the sound of a tape winding. See, e.g., ECF No. 141-1 at 5, 7, 8, 9. She comments that the video shows her smiling at times when she did not remember smiling like that. Id. at 7. She complains that you can hear counsel clearing her throat when “[s]he never cleared her throat during the deposition.” Id. at 11. She opines that “her recollection of the deposition was that the attorney, Ms. Rodriguez did not speak so fast and curt,” id. at 14, and that Plaintiff’s voice is “clearly enhanced.” Id. at 4. She is particularly concerned that the audio of the deposition was altered to include the whispering of one of Defendants’ attorneys, Robert Smith, to establish that he was in the deposition at a time after Plaintiff believes he had left the room. Id. at 8.<sup>9</sup>

Plaintiff complains that the videotape was also altered to eliminate the eloquence of her answers. Of one portion of her testimony, she avers,

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<sup>8</sup> In her “Key Points,” Plaintiff states that “[t]here are several places in the Video where the frame is moving. The Video camera was on a tripod and I did not see the Videographer moving the camera around.” Id. at 4. The video does show a very slight movement in those instances but it also shows that Plaintiff is not looking at the camera at those times. It is also likely that the tripod was simply motorized to permit the camera to pan left and right.

<sup>9</sup> Defendants explain that Mr. Smith had to leave Plaintiff’s deposition to travel to Johns Hopkins Hospital to prepare Dr. Kalloo for his deposition. Defendants submitted time stamped receipts from Uber that demonstrate conclusively that Mr. Smith left the deposition and returned to the deposition at the times indicated on the video and in the transcript of Plaintiff’s deposition. ECF Nos. 145-2 and 145-3.

[m]y testimony was quite strong that there was a stoic silence. They have edited out the sentence, because my emotions and expressions would portray the high level of ethics and integrity on my end. The male attorney was standing across at an acute angle facing me and there was stoic silence and his expression revealed emotions as if to say, “how or why did they do this to her. Or you poor thing.” The female attorney needed time to compose herself and she could not make any eye contact with me.

Id. at 20. See also, id. at 21 (“I gave a very beautiful answer that has been edited out.”).

In their motion for sanctions, Defendants complain that Plaintiff is attempting to fundamentally change the substance of her deposition testimony. This, they maintain, runs counter to the provisions of Rule 30(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Rule 30(e) permits, as Defendants acknowledge, a deponent “to review the transcript” and, “if there are changes in form or substance, to sign a statement listing the changes and the reasons for making them.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(e)(1). A growing number of courts, including this one, have imposed limits on the extent to which a deponent can substantively change his or her testimony. These courts have interpreted the rule as “foreclosing changes that materially alter the testimony or contradict the testimony.” Green v. Wing Enterprises, Inc., Civ. No. 14-1913, 2015 WL 506194, at \*2 (D. Md. Feb. 5, 2015) (citing Wyeth v. Lupin Ltd., 252 F.R.D. 295, 296 (D. Md. 2008)). “[W]here the proposed changes do not correct

misstatements or clarify existing answers but instead materially change the answers or fully supplant them, such changes will be stricken and the deponent will be barred from utilizing the revised testimony at trial. *Id.* (citing Wyeth, 252 F.R.D. at 297). Plaintiff's counsel acknowledged this limitation when he instructed a third party witness during his deposition that he had a right to review the transcript of his deposition before it became final but he "would only be able to make minor corrections, maybe spellings, but no substantive changes." ECF No. 131-17, Sergey Kantsevoy Dep. at 38.

The Court finds that many of Plaintiff's proposed changes do not fundamentally change the substance of her testimony, in fact, many of the proposed changes have no substantive import at all. Whether or not a camera moved, someone is heard whispering, Plaintiff smiled in a particular way, or counsel cleared her throat, does not affect the content of Plaintiff's testimony. While Plaintiff's proposed "corrections" to the videorecording or transcript might be an attempt to polish her testimony and perhaps render it more compelling, they would not fundamentally change the substance of that testimony. Thus, the actual substance of her proposed changes does not seriously trouble the Court.

What does trouble the Court, however, is that Plaintiff has made frivolous and unsupportable allegations of serious malfeasance on the part of the court reporting service and that her counsel has supported her in advancing those allegations. A representative of the court reporting service has submitted a sworn declaration that she reviewed a

portion of both the transcript and videotape “to determine conclusively that they both accurately captured the deposition and that neither had been altered” and that she repeatedly explained to Plaintiff that the transcript of her deposition had been “edited’ only in the sense that the court reporter had turned her raw notes into a transcript” and that “absolutely nothing had been done to add to, delete or otherwise edit the videotape of her deposition.” ECF No. 131-4. The Court’s own review of the time-stamped videotape of the deposition conclusively shows that videotape was unaltered and that the deposition was accurately transcribed with just a few insignificant transcription errors. There is no hint of editing of the videotape and for one to perfectly execute the hundreds of edits to the videotape that Plaintiff suggests were made would require an incredible amount of time and sophistication. Plaintiff offers no explanation as to why a neutral third party would engage in such conduct.

It is particularly disturbing that Plaintiff’s counsel attended the deposition and thus would know if there was any validity to Plaintiff’s accusations. In opposing the motion for sanctions, he ignores what he must know to be true, deflects responsibility, and simply avers that “Ms. Rangarajan believes that her deposition transcript was changed” and “she also believes that the exhibits provided by the court reporter were different than those shown to her during the deposition,” and “she believes that she did not receive her original deposition video.” ECF No. 136 at 7 (emphasis added). Plaintiff’s counsel also suggests that the statement of an “expert” that he submitted with the

opposition somehow confirms Plaintiff's position. The expert, however, simply states that what Plaintiff submitted to him were not original digital video files but were copies in a compressed format. ECF No. 136-2. He makes no suggestion, whatsoever, that the video or audio was edited or altered.

Nothing that Plaintiff has submitted lends any credence to her claims that the videotape or transcript of her deposition was purposely altered in any way. What Plaintiff's Errata Sheet and Analysis does establish is that Plaintiff is completely unable to acknowledge any flaws or inadequacies in her own performance or conduct. Where flaws or inadequacies appear, Plaintiff seems willing to attribute them onto anyone else, even a disinterested third party. The Court suspects that Plaintiff's inexorable need to deflect responsibility and to project it on others perhaps sheds more light on Plaintiff's difficulties in the GI Division than any of the actual testimony in her deposition.

### **C. Plaintiff's Declaration**

Plaintiff clearly was not pleased with her deposition testimony. In addition to her efforts to rewrite that testimony, as discussed above, she ignores it for the most part in her opposition to the motion for summary judgment. Instead, she attempts to replace that testimony with the more favorable narrative of events that she set out in her 54-page Declaration. While she cites her deposition three times in the opposition to the motion for summary judgment, she cites her Declaration over 750 times.

Rule 56(c)(4) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure does permit a party to provide a

declaration in opposing a summary judgment motion. Plaintiff acknowledges that a party cannot contradict their deposition testimony by simply submitting a declaration: “If a party who has been examined at length on deposition could raise an issue of fact simply by submitting an affidavit contradicting his own prior testimony, this would greatly diminish the utility of summary judgment as a procedure for screening out sham issues of fact.” ECF No. 136 at 4 (quoting In re Family Dollar FLSA Litig., 637 F.3d 508, 513 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2011), emphasis added by Plaintiff). Plaintiff’s counsel contends that Plaintiff’s Declaration simply supplements Plaintiff’s deposition testimony, but does not contradict that testimony.

Defendants respond that Plaintiff’s Declaration does, in fact, contradict some significant aspects of Plaintiff’s deposition testimony. Defendants detail two specific examples of contradictions: one involving a negative performance evaluation of her prepared by Dr. Vikesh Singh and the other concerning an email which raised concerns about Plaintiff’s lack of follow up with patients of Dr. Sergey Kantsevoy. Defendants also note numerous examples where Plaintiff’s Declaration supplements Plaintiff’s interactions with supervisors and administrators beyond what was disclosed in her deposition or in discovery. See ECF No. 131-1 at 13 n.4.

As for Dr. Singh’s negative evaluation, Plaintiff states in her Declaration that “Dr. Singh gave me a bad evaluation and I confronted him about its contents. Dr. Singh admitted that Dr. Kalloo had invited him to a meeting and coached him on how to do the evaluation and even provided some

information about me. He admitted that he only wrote part of the evaluation . . . .” Pl.’s Decl. ¶ 122. When asked about this evaluation in her deposition, Plaintiff mentions nothing about Dr. Kalloo coaching Dr. Singh to give a negative evaluation. Instead, she simply questioned whether Dr. Singh really filled out the evaluation given Dr. Singh’s high opinion of her - “I believe he referred to me as excellent,” Pl.’s Dep at 269, 266. In opposing the motion for sanctions, Plaintiff does note that in her answer to an interrogatory seeking “all facts in detail that support your contention that Dr. Kalloo solicited doctors to complain about you” she stated that “Dr. Vik Singh told me that Dr. Kalloo invited him to his office and solicited an evaluation of me.” ECF No. 131-14 at 21-22. Soliciting an evaluation is certainly a different thing than coaching the evaluator on how to do the evaluation and alleging that parts of the evaluation were completed by a different person.

Significantly, Dr. Singh testified in his own deposition that he prepared the evaluation and that no one, including Dr. Kalloo, gave him any input in his evaluation or communicated any concerns about Plaintiff. Singh Dep. at 13-15, 19. He also testified that his “Below Expectation” ratings accurately reflect his opinions concerning Plaintiff’s work. He testified that her clinic notes “were not of a quality that was commensurate with a practitioner at Johns Hopkins Hospital.” Id. at 21. He testified that “her notes were never done on time,” and that “there was always an excuse” for that untimeliness. Id. at 23-24. He also indicated that he communicated those concerns to her. Id. at 23.

The email raising concerns about Plaintiff's follow up with Dr. Kantsevoy's patients was written by Tanya Engler and copied to Dr. Kantsevoy. When questioned in her deposition about the email and whether she remembered there being a problem with his patients, Plaintiff responded, "Not at all. Not at all. This is a very good email that you brought. Look at the date. August 21st, 2008. Dr. Kantsevoy left Hopkins June 30th, 2008." Pl.'s Dep. at 172. Plaintiff then goes on to explain that there was a concern raised about one of Dr. Kantsevoy's patients and she "directed it to Dr. Kalloo" and "Dr. Kalloo said thank you, I'll take care of it." Id. at 173.

In her Declaration, however, Plaintiff presents an entirely different and detailed narrative of the circumstances surrounding this email, one that includes the active involvement of Dr. Kantsevoy. She declares:

On August 20, 2008, Ms. Engler, Dr. Kantsevoy's MOC, told Dr. Kantsevoy and I [sic] that patients were not receiving timely calls from the week before. Ms. Engler named one specific patient then listed four others. Dr. Kantsevoy replied and asked Ms. Engler if she was just "cutting and pasting the names" of patients who already received a call back from Dr. Kantsevoy or I [sic]. Dr. Kantsevoy personally spoke with one of the patients on the list a few days prior. Ms. Engler then changed her answer and said "half of the patients on this list from last week had not been contacted," but failed to indicate which half. I replied and told Ms. Engler that I already spoke with the primary

patient of concern earlier that day. Indeed I sent out an email confirmation of the conversation with Dr. Kansevoy before Ms. Engler even sent her email. I then asked Ms. Engler if the patient called back with additional concerns. At this point Ms. Engler became defensive because I did not directly let her know this same-day update. Of the other patients, Ms. Engler gave the wrong number of one patient. Another patient said that he never left a message. Dr. Kansevoy was aware of all updates and responded confirming his receipt of the emails within a few hours of when the original message was sent. Half an hour after I asked Ms. Engler for the correct patient number, Ms. Engler emailed Ms. Boldin and Ms. Bach to complain about my delayed answers to patient calls.

The Court finds that, while Plaintiff's testimony in her deposition and statements in her Declaration are not diametrically opposed, reliance on the Declaration would render the taking of Plaintiff's deposition essentially useless. The Declaration goes far beyond the "supplementation" of deposition testimony permitted under Rule 56(c)(4).

#### **D. Documents Used to Oppose Summary Judgment Never Disclosed in Discovery**

Defendants next complain that Plaintiff submitted with her opposition to the motion for summary judgment at least 19 documents that were never produced in discovery but that were clearly

responsive to Defendants' discovery requests. Thirteen of those documents are emails between Plaintiff and different employees of Defendants.<sup>10</sup> Three are "screenshots" of the GI Division schedules.<sup>11</sup>

While these emails and schedules are not particularly significant, Defendants note that two other documents submitted with her opposition but not disclosed in discovery are critical documents relating to issues that have been at the center of this dispute for years. One of those documents purports to be a September 11, 2007, letter from Plaintiff to Tiffany Boldin memorializing the alleged agreement to automatically increase Plaintiff's salary to \$95,000 once she became a nurse practitioner. ECF No. 121-6 (the \$95,000 Offer Letter). Defendants have consistently denied that there ever was any such agreement and, before this letter appeared with the opposition to the motion for summary judgment, there was no documentation in the record of any such agreement. Plaintiff was specifically asked in her deposition if that agreement was ever put in writing and she responded, at least in one part of her deposition, that she did not know. Pl.'s Dep. at 46-47.

The other critical document purports to be Plaintiff's June 8, 2008, application for the GI Fellowship program. ECF No. 121-9 (the Fellowship Application). In Civil Action WMN-13-3630, Plaintiff points to the denial of the opportunity for her to participate in the GI Fellowship program as one of the primary examples of Defendants' discriminatory behavior. Civ. No. WMN-13-3630, Compl. at ¶ 12.

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<sup>10</sup> ECF Nos. 121-14, 121-17 to 121-29, and 121-34.

<sup>11</sup> ECF Nos. 121-48, 121-54, and 121-57.

Defendants, however, have consistently maintained throughout the administrative process and this litigation that they have no record that they ever received an application from Plaintiff for the program. In the report of the investigation of Plaintiff's complaints conducted by Defendants' Office of Institutional Equity (OIE) in September of 2010, the investigator, Allison Boyle, states that Plaintiff acknowledged in her interview that she never actually applied for the Fellowship program, ECF No. 112-53 at 7, and, based on that testimony, the OIE concluded that Plaintiff "has not applied to that program, and accordingly has never availed herself of the possibility of receiving such training." *Id.* at 24. Defendants specifically noted in their motion for summary judgment that Plaintiff failed to produce her application to the Fellowship program in discovery. ECF No. 112-1 at 31. Now suddenly, in opposing that motion, Plaintiff is able to produce her 2008 application.

Rule 26(e) provides that a party "who has responded to an interrogatory, request for production, or request for admission . . . must supplement or correct its disclosure or response . . . in a timely manner if the party learns that in some material respect the disclosure or response is incomplete or incorrect, and if the additional or corrective information has not otherwise been made known to the other parties during the discovery process or in writing." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(e). Rule 37(c)(1) provides that if a party fails to provide information as required by Rule 26(e), the party is not allowed to use that information . . . to supply evidence on a motion . . ., unless the failure was

substantially justified or is harmless.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(c)(1)

Plaintiff’s counsel makes no argument that these documents are not responsive to Defendants’ discovery requests. Plaintiff’s counsel also makes no claim that they were produced in discovery, nor could he in that none of these documents bear Bates stamps. As to the emails, counsel’s explanation as to why they were not produced is somewhat cryptic: “Plaintiff believes that she submitted these documents to counsel during the discovery period, but Plaintiff’s counsel produced to Defendants all documents submitted to Plaintiff’s counsel.” ECF No. 136 at 3 (emphasis added). See also, *id.* at 10 (“Ms. Rangarajan believes that she previously provided these emails to counsel during discovery, but counsel produced all documents provided by Plaintiff.”) (emphasis added); *id.* at 11 (“Ms. Rangarajan believes that she provided all her emails to her counsel . . . .”) (emphasis added). Given counsel’s awareness of Plaintiff’s expressed beliefs about the videotape and transcript of her deposition, his reliance on Plaintiff’s expressed beliefs regarding her compliance with her discovery obligation seems questionable at best.

The bona fides of Plaintiff’s claims to have complied with her discovery obligations is further undermined by her responses in her deposition and in the opposition to the motion for sanctions. When asked in her deposition about the letter clarifying the \$95,000 salary, Plaintiff responded, “I have to look, I mean, I’m sure, I’m sure I have a copy somewhere but I will look.” Pl.’s Dep. at 19. That would imply that she had not previously looked for that obviously relevant document. That response led

to a series of questions and answers as to where Plaintiff had looked for responsive documents in which Plaintiff was less than forthcoming. Id. at 25-30. A portion of that exchange is quoted above. Supra at 14-15. Her response continued:

Whatever you've asked for, I've given. I believe. You're asking me for something I don't have your questions in front of me, your requests. So I have to tell you right now that I have honored your request and I've produced whichever I thought you should have. I gave it to my counsel. And I believe that has been given to you.

If there's something you still need then you can ask me and if I have it I'll be happy to share it with you.

Pl.'s Dep. at 28 (emphasis added). The opposition also relates that only “[a]fter Plaintiff saw the partial production [of emails] by Defendant in their Motion for Summary Judgment, she searched her records and produced the associated emails.” ECF No. 136 at 10 (emphasis added).

At least as to the emails and screenshots of the GI Division schedules, Plaintiff makes the argument that her failure to produce them in discovery is harmless.<sup>12</sup> She suggests that because the emails

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<sup>12</sup> Plaintiff appears to suggest that her failure to produce the emails in discovery is justified based upon Defendants' failure to produce these same emails in discovery. Defendants acknowledged, during the discovery period, that Plaintiff's email account had been inadvertently deleted by the IT

were between Plaintiff and other of Defendants' employees, "Defendants should have been aware of the substance of these emails." Id. As for the schedules of the GI Division, Plaintiff proffers that "Defendants should have records of their own divisional schedule and should not have been surprised by this information." Id.

While Plaintiff made some effort to justify her failure to produce the emails and schedules in discovery, her opposition to the motion for sanctions offers no response, whatsoever, as to the two most critical documents, the \$95,000 Offer Letter and the Fellowship Application. Plaintiff offers no explanation as to why she could find them now when she was not able to find them during discovery. Significantly, in the motion for sanctions, Defendants indicated that they "had reasons to question the authenticity of at least some of these documents," and suggested ways that their authenticity might be validated. ECF No. 131-1 at 22 n.6. Plaintiff offered no response even to that challenge.

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Department in December 2013 and Defendants informed Plaintiff of that deletion and the efforts they were taking to reconstruct Plaintiff's email account through the accounts of other employees. See May 5, 2016, email from Defendants' counsel to Plaintiff's counsel, ECF No. 131-8. Defendants then went to considerable expense to reconstruct Plaintiff's email account from other accounts and ultimately produced tens of thousands of pages of emails. During discovery, Plaintiff's counsel never questioned that the deletion of Plaintiff's email account was inadvertent, never questioned Defendants' efforts to recreate that account, and never filed a motion to compel any further production.

The Court concludes that Plaintiff failed to fulfill her discovery obligations under Rule 26(e).

#### **E. Additional Withheld Documents**

In the course of reviewing the documents produced by Plaintiff, Defendants uncovered evidence that Plaintiff may have withheld thousands of additional documents that would have been responsive to their discovery requests. Because some of the emails submitted by Plaintiff were submitted as printouts of screenshots, they reveal some of the documents and materials that resided on the computer from which those screenshots were taken. Specifically, it appears that the computer contained copies of Plaintiff's jhmi.edu email in at least two inboxes, one of which alone contained 8,612 emails. In a Declaration submitted by Louis Petrovia, an Information Technology Manager at Johns Hopkins University, Petrovia opines that other content in the screenshots indicate that the computer was Plaintiff's home computer and the emails were accessed no earlier than July 17, 2013, which is well after Plaintiff left her employment at Johns Hopkins. ECF No. 131-20. Plaintiff produced just 1658 pages of documents in discovery.

After being confronted by this evidence, Plaintiff states, without any evidentiary support, that she has "thousands of items in her account, not emails" and that most of the items are irrelevant to her claims. ECF No. 136 at 3. She also admitted, however, that she had used a flash drive to copy her work emails to her home computer while she was still working at the hospital in response to network problems that periodically deleted her email. Id. at 11. In her

deposition, in response to those questions as to where she looked for responsive documents and when asked if she looked in her personal computer she responded, “Yeah, I mean, if there is anything there I printed it out and gave it to you.” Pl.’s Dep. at 29. When asked further, “A. Did you ever forward from your computer at the hospital to your home computer any emails that you received?” she answered, “You know, I did, a few emails I did.” Id. She then explained the problem she was having with accessing her email account and explained: “I became more cognizant that I need to retain some of these documents. So a few emails. Not, I mean, I didn’t forward all emails, just a few emails.” Id. at 31.

Of course, the forwarding of “a few” emails is a far different thing than the copying of thousands of emails via a flash drive. Thus, the Court concludes that, whether or not Plaintiff may “believe” that she had fulfilled her discovery obligations, she clearly did not. Furthermore, Plaintiff failure to inform Defendants that she possessed a large portion, if not all, of her email account caused Defendants to unnecessarily spend the time and effort to recreate her account.

#### **F. The Appropriate Remedy**

It is abundantly clear to the Court that Plaintiff has flagrantly and unremittingly violated the rules governing discovery and summary judgment motions practice. The only question that remains is - what is the appropriate remedy? Under Rule 37(c)(1), the possible sanctions for the failure to supplement discovery responses include the following:

- (i) directing that the matters embraced in the order or other designated facts be taken as established for purposes of the action, as the prevailing party claims;
- (ii) prohibiting the disobedient party from supporting or opposing designated claims or defenses, or from introducing designated matters in evidence;
- (iii) striking pleadings in whole or in part;
- (iv) staying further proceedings until the order is obeyed;
- (v) dismissing the action or proceeding in whole or in part;
- (vi) rendering a default judgment against the disobedient party; or

Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(c)(1)(C) (incorporating sanctions of 37(2)(A)).

Moreover, the Court also has an inherent power to dismiss a case where a party “abuses the process at a level that is utterly inconsistent with the orderly administration of justice or undermines the integrity of the process.” Projects Mgmt. Co. v. DynCorp Int'l. LLC, 734 F.3d 366, 373 (4th Cir. 2013) (quoting United States v. Shaffer Equip. Co., 11 F.3d 450, 462 (4th Cir. 1993)). Because of the strong policy that cases be decided on their merits, the “greatest caution” must be exercised before imposing the sanction of dismissal. Shaffer Equip., 11 F.3d at 462. Before exercising this inherent power,

“a court must consider the following factors: (1) the degree of the wrongdoer's culpability; (2) the extent of the client's blameworthiness if the wrongful conduct is committed by its attorney, recognizing that we seldom dismiss claims against blameless clients; (3) the prejudice to the judicial process and the administration of justice; (4) the prejudice to the victim; (5) the availability of other sanctions to rectify the wrong by punishing culpable persons, compensating harmed persons, and deterring similar conduct in the future; and (6) the public interest.”

Project Mgmt., 743 F.3d at 373-74 (quoting Shaffer Equip., 11 F.3d at 462-63).<sup>13</sup>

Regarding the first two factors, Plaintiff is clearly culpable and the responsibility for the lack of compliance with the pertinent rules lies primarily with her and not with her counsel. Plaintiff is not blameless. It is Plaintiff who continues the attempt to support the unsupportable contention that the court reporting service made hundreds of alterations to her deposition video and transcript. It is clear that

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<sup>13</sup> The Fourth Circuit has looked to similar factors when considering the entry of judgment by default under Rule 37: “(1) whether the noncomplying party acted in bad faith; (2) the amount of prejudice his noncompliance caused his adversary, which necessarily includes an inquiry into the materiality of the evidence he failed to produce; (3) the need for deterrence of the particular sort of noncompliance; and (4) the effectiveness of less drastic sanctions.” Mut. Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n v. Richards & Assocs., Inc., 872 F.2d 88, 92 (4th Cir. 1989) (citing Wilson v. Volkswagen of Am., Inc., 561 F.2d 494, 503-04 (4th Cir. 1977)).

it was Plaintiff who authored the embellished narrative contained in her Declaration.<sup>14</sup> It was Plaintiff who failed to turn over to her counsel documents that were clearly responsive to discovery requests and it is Plaintiff who misrepresented the amount of emails from her work email account that were stored on her home computer. While her counsel may have employed questionable judgment in not more thoroughly probing as to what Plaintiff stated she “believes” about her compliance, it appears that Plaintiff has been and continues to be the prime offender.

As to the third and fourth factors, Defendants have been forced to expend a tremendous amount of time, effort, and expense in the discovery process and motions practice. Plaintiff's conduct has rendered much of that activity essentially meaningless. In addition, as Defendants note, Plaintiff's conduct has impacted the dozen witnesses who could not care for patients while responding to her claims and has also depleted the resources of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Department of Education, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Justice's Civil Fraud Section, the U.S. Attorney's Office, the Maryland Attorney General's Office, and this Court.

Short of dismissal, there is not another remedy that would effectively address Plaintiff's violations.

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<sup>14</sup> It appears that Plaintiff may have also drafted at least part of the actual opposition. On occasion, the opposition references Plaintiff using a first person pronoun, which would be unlikely if the opposition was drafted by counsel. See, e.g., ECF No. 121 at 54 (“Ms. Boyle confirmed that I had the lowest salary during the meeting.”) (emphasis added).

While the Court could strike the exhibits not disclosed in discovery and the portions of Plaintiff's Declaration that contradict her previous testimony, that would not address her failure to produce the thousands of emails contained on her home computer. To fully remedy that violation, discovery would need to be reopened and it is likely that Plaintiff would need to be re-deposed and Defendants' motion for summary judgment re-briefed. Doing so would foist considerable more expense on Defendants. Given the history of this litigation, were discovery to be reopened, the Court has little confidence that Plaintiff's counsel would be able to ensure Plaintiff's compliance with the rules of discovery.

The Court also recognizes the futility of redoing discovery and motions practice. Without ultimately deciding the merits of Plaintiff's claims, it is apparent from the current record that those claims would fail on the merits. Plaintiff's desperate attempt to disavow her deposition testimony and replace it with her Declaration is an implicit acknowledgement that her claims were unsupported under the record produced through discovery.

Furthermore, Plaintiff's Declaration is at odds with all of the other evidence in the record. The Court discussed, supra, the inconsistencies between Plaintiff's Declaration and the testimony of Dr. Singh. In the same paragraph of her Declaration where Plaintiff alleges that Dr. Singh was coached to give her a bad evaluation, she described Dr. Gerald Mullin as the only individual in the GI Division that did not distance himself from her. Pl.'s Decl. ¶ 122. Throughout her Declaration, Plaintiff describes Dr. Mullin as having a positive opinion of her and

agreeing that Plaintiff was being treated unfairly. See, id. ¶¶ 55, 58, 60, 71, 115. In her answers to interrogatories, Plaintiff asserts that Dr. Kalloo asked Dr. Mullin to do a review of Plaintiff but, when Dr. Mullin indicated it would be a positive review, he never heard back from Dr. Kalloo. ECF No. 121-4 at 21.

While Plaintiff took Dr. Mullin's deposition, it is never cited in her opposition to the summary judgment motion and, thus, it must be assumed that none of his testimony supported Plaintiff's assertions. In fact, the portions of his testimony cited by Defendants indicate that Dr. Mullin shared the same concerns about Plaintiff's performance as the others in the GI Division. See Mullin Dep., ECF No. 112-44 at 28 (citing Plaintiff's running behind in seeing patients); 29 (citing inaccuracies in patient histories taken by Plaintiff); and 30 (citing problems with Plaintiff's punctuality). Dr. Mullin also does not appear to believe that Plaintiff was treated unfairly. Id. at 38-39 (expressing his opinion that he did not believe that Dr. Kalloo gave special treatment to Ms. Von Dongen). When asked how Plaintiff was treated by Ms. Boldin, Dr. Mullin's response was simply, "[a]s per Mitra, she was cruel to Mitra." Id. at 45.

Finally, the Court finds that the public interest is best served by dismissal of this action. As noted above, this dispute and litigation has interrupted the provision of care of numerous health care providers and impacted the resources of this Court and several administrative agencies. In addition, dismissal of a case such as this, where a plaintiff's has seriously undermined the truth-seeking function of the Court, is appropriate "not merely to penalize those whose conduct may be deemed to warrant such a sanction,

but to deter those who might be tempted to such conduct in the absence of such a deterrent.” Nat'l Hockey League v. Metro. Hockey Club, Inc., 427 U.S. 639, 643 (1976) (approving district court’s dismissal of action under Rule 37).

Plaintiff’s counsel’s primary argument against dismissal is his contention that, before a court can dismiss a case for violations of discovery rules or abuses of the litigation process, it must give “an “explicit and clear” threat to a party that failure to meet certain conditions could result in dismissal of the party’s case with prejudice.” ECF No. 136 at 12 (quoting Franklin v. Tri-Cty. Council for the Lower E. Shore of Md., Civ. No. ELH-15-786, 2016 WL 3653966, at \*3 (D. Md. July 8, 2016)). He notes that, “[i]n addition, ‘courts in the Fourth Circuit generally impose a dispositive sanction only in cases where the noncompliant party disregarded an earlier, lighter sanction, such as a protective order, a motion to compel, or the payment of attorney’s fees.’” Id. at 13 (quoting Franklin, 2016 WL 3653966, at \*4).

While that general rule might apply in many cases, the Court finds it inapplicable here. Here, it was not until after years of litigation, the closing of discovery, and Defendants’ filing of their summary judgment motion that Plaintiff’s failure to comply with discovery rules became apparent. During discovery, Plaintiff represented that she had produced all relevant materials in her possession and Defendants were given no reason to believe that she was not being truthful. Although her deposition was taken on August 9, 2016, and she received the transcript of that deposition no later than November 3, 2016, Plaintiff waited until November 28, 2016, to submit her “Errata Sheet” and until May 12, 2017, to

submit her “Analysis,” and only after Defendants used that deposition in their motion for summary judgment. Plaintiff’s other abuses - her creation of a new narrative in her Declaration, her submission of undisclosed documents and continued withholding of relevant documents – did not occur or become apparent until Defendants filed their summary judgment motion.<sup>15</sup> Thus, unlike the cases relied upon by Plaintiff, there was no occasion for the Court to issue an earlier warning.

The Court will also dismiss Civil Action WMN-17-807 for the same reasons, as well as for the reasons it dismissed Civil Action WMN-15-1394. In his letter attempting to justify the filing of Civil Action WMN-17-807, ECF No. 139, Plaintiff’s counsel makes much of the fact that the previous case was “dismissed without prejudice,” but he ignores the reasons given for that dismissal.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> The Court also notes that Plaintiff’s abuse of the litigation process by filing a duplicative suit and keeping it sealed for a year and a half was only revealed to Defendants after the motion for sanctions was filed and then, only by an action of the Court.

<sup>16</sup> 16 A dismissal without prejudice is not the same as a dismissal without consequence. For example, while a case may be dismissed without prejudice, the prosecution of a new case bringing the same claims might still be barred by limitations, regardless of the “without prejudice” dismissal. See, e.g. Chico-Velez v. Roche Prods., Inc., 139 F.3d 56, 59 (1st Cir. 1998) (holding that “a prescriptive period is not tolled by filing a complaint that is subsequently dismissed without prejudice” and noting such a dismissal “may sound the death knell for the plaintiff’s underlying cause of action if the sheer passage of time precludes the prosecution of a new case”).

Plaintiff's still unexplained delay in pursuing that action "has resulted in claims that, if permitted to go forward, would relate to transactions that took place as long as nine years ago." Civ. No. WMN-15-1394, ECF No. 6 at 3. Plaintiff's counsel could have appealed that dismissal, but did not. See Domino Sugar Corp. v. Sugar Workers Local Union 392, 10 F.3d 1064, 1066–67 (4th Cir. 1993) (holding that while a dismissal without prejudice is generally not appealable, "if the grounds of the dismissal make clear that no amendment could cure the defects in the plaintiff's case, the order dismissing the complaint is final in fact and [appellate jurisdiction exists]"') (alteration in original, internal quotation marks omitted).

### III. CONCLUSION

For all of these reasons, Civil Action WMN-12-1953, Civil Action WMN-13-3630, and Civil Action WMN-17-708 will be dismissed. A separate order will issue.

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/s/  
William M. Nickerson  
Senior United States District Judge

DATED: June 16, 2017

**Rule 37 – Failure to Make Disclosures or to Cooperate in Discovery; Sanctions**

(a) Motion for an Order Compelling Disclosure or Discovery.

(1) In General. On notice to other parties and all affected persons, a party may move for an order compelling disclosure or discovery. The motion must include a certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or attempted to confer with the person or party failing to make disclosure or discovery in an effort to obtain it without court action.

(2) Appropriate Court. A motion for an order to a party must be made in the court where the action is pending. A motion for an order to a nonparty must be made in the court where the discovery is or will be taken.

(3) Specific Motions.

(A) To Compel Disclosure. If a party fails to make a disclosure required by Rule 26(a), any other party may move to compel disclosure and for appropriate sanctions.

(B) To Compel a Discovery Response. A party seeking discovery may move for an order compelling an answer, designation, production, or inspection. This motion may be made if:

(i) a deponent fails to answer a question asked under Rule 30 or 31;

(ii) a corporation or other entity fails to make a designation under Rule 30(b)(6) or 31(a)(4);

(iii) a party fails to answer an interrogatory submitted under Rule 33; or

(iv) a party fails to produce documents or fails to respond that inspection will be permitted—or fails to permit inspection—as requested under Rule 34.

(C) Related to a Deposition. When taking an oral deposition, the party asking a question may complete or adjourn the examination before moving for an order.

(4) Evasive or Incomplete Disclosure, Answer, or Response. For purposes of this subdivision (a), an evasive or incomplete disclosure, answer, or response must be treated as a failure to disclose, answer, or respond.

(5) Payment of Expenses; Protective Orders.

(A) If the Motion Is Granted (or Disclosure or Discovery Is Provided After Filing). If the motion is granted—or if the disclosure or requested discovery is provided after the motion was filed—the court must, after giving an opportunity to be heard, require the party or deponent whose conduct necessitated the motion, the party or attorney advising that conduct, or both to pay the movant's reasonable expenses incurred in making the motion, including attorney's fees. But the court must not order this payment if:

- (i) the movant filed the motion before attempting in good faith to obtain the disclosure or discovery without court action;
- (ii) the opposing party's nondisclosure, response, or objection was substantially justified; or
- (iii) other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

(B) If the Motion Is Denied. If the motion is denied, the court may issue any protective order authorized under Rule 26(c) and must, after giving an opportunity to be heard, require the movant, the attorney filing the motion, or both to pay the party or deponent who opposed the motion its reasonable expenses incurred in opposing the motion, including attorney's fees. But the court must not order this payment if the motion was substantially justified or other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

(C) If the Motion Is Granted in Part and Denied in Part. If the motion is granted in part and denied in part, the court may issue any protective order authorized under Rule 26(c) and may, after giving an opportunity to be heard, apportion the reasonable expenses for the motion.

(b) Failure to Comply with a Court Order.

(1) Sanctions Sought in the District Where the Deposition Is Taken. If the court where the discovery is taken orders a deponent to be sworn or to answer a question and the deponent fails to obey, the failure may be treated as contempt of court. If a deposition-related motion is transferred to the court where the action is pending, and that court orders a deponent to be sworn or to answer a question and the deponent fails to obey, the failure may be treated as contempt of either the court where the discovery is taken or the court where the action is pending.

(2) Sanctions Sought in the District Where the Action Is Pending.

(A) For Not Obeying a Discovery Order. If a party or a party's officer, director, or managing agent—or a witness designated under Rule 30(b)(6) or 31(a)(4)—fails to obey an order to provide or permit discovery, including an order under Rule 26(f), 35, or 37(a), the court where the action is pending may issue further just orders. They may include the following:

- (i) directing that the matters embraced in the order or other designated facts be taken as established for purposes of the action, as the prevailing party claims;
- (ii) prohibiting the disobedient party from supporting or opposing designated claims or defenses, or from introducing designated matters in evidence;

- (iii) striking pleadings in whole or in part;
- (iv) staying further proceedings until the order is obeyed;
- (v) dismissing the action or proceeding in whole or in part;
- (vi) rendering a default judgment against the disobedient party; or
- (vii) treating as contempt of court the failure to obey any order except an order to submit to a physical or mental examination.

(B) For Not Producing a Person for Examination. If a party fails to comply with an order under Rule 35(a) requiring it to produce another person for examination, the court may issue any of the orders listed in Rule 37(b)(2)(A)(i)—(vi), unless the disobedient party shows that it cannot produce the other person.

(C) Payment of Expenses. Instead of or in addition to the orders above, the court must order the disobedient party, the attorney advising that party, or both to pay the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, caused by the failure, unless the failure was substantially justified or other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

(c) Failure to Disclose, to Supplement an Earlier Response, or to Admit.

(1) Failure to Disclose or Supplement. If a party fails to provide information or identify a witness

as required by Rule 26(a) or (e), the party is not allowed to use that information or witness to supply evidence on a motion, at a hearing, or at a trial, unless the failure was substantially justified or is harmless. In addition to or instead of this sanction, the court, on motion and after giving an opportunity to be heard:

- (A) may order payment of the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, caused by the failure;
- (B) may inform the jury of the party's failure; and
- (C) may impose other appropriate sanctions, including any of the orders listed in Rule 37(b)(2)(A)(i)—(vi).

(2) Failure to Admit. If a party fails to admit what is requested under Rule 36 and if the requesting party later proves a document to be genuine or the matter true, the requesting party may move that the party who failed to admit pay the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, incurred in making that proof. The court must so order unless:

- (A) the request was held objectionable under Rule 36(a);
- (B) the admission sought was of no substantial importance;

(C) the party failing to admit had a reasonable ground to believe that it might prevail on the matter; or

(D) there was other good reason for the failure to admit.

(d) Party's Failure to Attend Its Own Deposition, Serve Answers to Interrogatories, or Respond to a Request for Inspection.

(1) In General.

(A) Motion; Grounds for Sanctions. The court where the action is pending may, on motion, order sanctions if:

(i) a party or a party's officer, director, or managing agent—or a person designated under Rule 30(b)(6) or 31(a)(4)—fails, after being served with proper notice, to appear for that person's deposition; or

(ii) a party, after being properly served with interrogatories under Rule 33 or a request for inspection under Rule 34, fails to serve its answers, objections, or written response.

(B) Certification. A motion for sanctions for failing to answer or respond must include a certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or attempted to confer with the party failing to act in an effort to obtain the answer or response without court action.

(2) Unacceptable Excuse for Failing to Act. A failure described in Rule 37(d)(1)(A) is not excused

on the ground that the discovery sought was objectionable, unless the party failing to act has a pending motion for a protective order under Rule 26(c).

(3) Types of Sanctions. Sanctions may include any of the orders listed in Rule 37(b)(2)(A)(i)—(vi). Instead of or in addition to these sanctions, the court must require the party failing to act, the attorney advising that party, or both to pay the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, caused by the failure, unless the failure was substantially justified or other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

(e) Failure to Preserve Electronically Stored Information. If electronically stored information that should have been preserved in the anticipation or conduct of litigation is lost because a party failed to take reasonable steps to preserve it, and it cannot be restored or replaced through additional discovery, the court:

(1) upon finding prejudice to another party from loss of the information, may order measures no greater than necessary to cure the prejudice; or

(2) only upon finding that the party acted with the intent to deprive another party of the information's use in the litigation may:

(A) presume that the lost information was unfavorable to the party;

- (B) instruct the jury that it may or must presume the information was unfavorable to the party; or
- (C) dismiss the action or enter a default judgment.

(f) Failure to Participate in Framing a Discovery Plan. If a party or its attorney fails to participate in good faith in developing and submitting a proposed discovery plan as required by Rule 26(f), the court may, after giving an opportunity to be heard, require that party or attorney to pay to any other party the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, caused by the failure.