

Plaintiffs' lack of diligence notwithstanding, the court may consider Defendants' Motion because it presents issues that can be decided as a matter of law, without the need for further discovery.

Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(d), “[i]f a nonmovant shows by affidavit or declaration that, for specified reasons, it cannot present facts essential to justify its oppositions, the court may . . . defer considering the motion [for summary judgment] or deny it.” Prior to considering a motion for summary judgment, the court should allow “the party opposing a motion for summary judgment [] an adequate opportunity to complete discovery.” *Jones v. City of Columbus, Ga.*, 120 F.3d 248, 253 (11th Cir. 1997). The court may deny a motion for additional discovery if the “record indicate[s] that the plaintiff had ample time and opportunity for discovery, yet failed to diligently pursue his options.” *Barfield v. Brierton*, 883 F.2d 923, 932 (11th Cir. 1989).

Defendants assert that Plaintiffs' Motion should be denied because Plaintiffs have failed to diligently pursue discovery. Defendants represent to the court that Plaintiffs have simply procrastinated and “sat on their hands” throughout this case. However, in looking at the timeline of the case as a whole, the court finds that the record does not show that Plaintiffs have had ample time to complete discovery.

Plaintiffs originally filed suit in the Superior Court of Marin County, California on October 26, 2012. The case was then removed to the United States District Court for the Northern District of California in February 2013, and transferred to the Northern District of Alabama in May 2013. In October 2014, the case was severed into three separate actions. A month later, Defendants filed Motions to Dismiss in each case. Judge Blackburn ruled on those Motions to Dismiss in September 2015, and the cases were reassigned to this judge on October

15, 2015. The parties filed their “Report of the Parties’ Planning Meeting” on December 7, 2015, and Defendants moved for summary judgment on December 11, 2015 – before the court could enter a Scheduling Order.

In the time since this case began in 2012, major, potentially dispositive, motions have been pending at nearly all times. Plaintiffs could not have completed their discovery before the court had ruled on those motions and provided the Plaintiffs with direction about which claims remained viable.

Moreover, although this suit began over three years ago, this court has not yet entered a Scheduling Order setting deadlines for the completion of discovery and the disclosure of expert witnesses. (*See* Doc. 27 (holding the Report of Parties’ Planning Meeting and the entry of a Scheduling Order in abeyance)).

The parties have, however, proposed deadlines in their Report of the Parties’ Planning Meeting, which was filed in December 2015. These dates provide the court with insight into the parties’ estimations of when the essential discovery and disclosures should be completed. In this report, the parties jointly proposed that fact discovery be completed by May 16, 2016 and that experts be disclosed by June 15, 2016.

Despite agreeing to these proposed deadlines, Defendants now argue, in part, that they are entitled to summary judgment because the Plaintiffs have not designated an expert and, therefore, cannot demonstrate a violation of the standard of care. The court fails to see why it should penalize the Plaintiffs for not yet providing the Defendants with expert reports, when *the Defendants themselves have represented to the court* that expert reports should not be due in this case for another five months.

Likewise, the court fails to see how it can find that Plaintiffs have not diligently pursued other factual discovery when Defendants offered a proposed deadline for factual discovery that remains nearly four months away.

Defendants also contend that, Plaintiffs' diligence aside, the court may consider the Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment because the Motion rests on legal questions that require no further discovery. While some issues raised in Defendants' Motion involve predominantly legal questions, the court cannot say *before* getting into them that it requires no factual information to resolve those questions. Further, these legal issues are intertwined with the factual ones, and judicial economy warrants review of *all issues* together.

Accordingly, the court will GRANT Plaintiffs' Rule 56(d) Motion and will DENY these Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment as premature.

The court will enter a separate Order along with this Opinion.

DONE and ORDERED this 1st day of February, 2016.


KARON OWEN BOWDRE
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE