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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

JESSICA LEE, individually and on behalf of
a class of similarly situated individuals,

No. C 11-0043 RS

Plaintiff,

**ORDER RE MOTION TO EXTEND
EXPERT DISCOVERY**

v.

STONEBRIDGE LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY, et al.,

Defendants.

_____ /

In this putative class action, plaintiff alleges that defendants violated the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 227 *et seq.* by sending unsolicited text messages to consumers' cell phones. Deadlines set in the Case Management Order related to the process for seeking class certification have been extended on two prior occasions at plaintiff's request.¹ Under the now-operative deadlines, pre-certification expert discovery was to have been completed by August 16, 2012. No specific time for expert disclosures was set, however.

¹ In neither instance did defendants oppose extending the deadlines, although on the second occasion they proposed an alternate briefing schedule, which was adopted. Defendants' acquiescence in prior continuances does not undermine their argument that further extensions are unwarranted, particularly since parties should not be penalized for efforts to make reasonable accommodations. Nevertheless, this is not a situation where a party has repeatedly requested extensions that plainly burdened the other side.

1 On August 29, 2012, shortly before filing her motion for class certification, plaintiff notified
2 defendants for the first time that she had retained Randall Snyder as an expert witness, and intended
3 to submit a declaration from him in support of the motion. Plaintiff now seeks an order “extending”
4 the deadline for expert discovery in connection with class certification to October 18, 2012.
5 Plaintiff argues that any prejudice to defendants arising from the timing of her disclosure of Snyder
6 can be cured by reopening expert discovery in such a fashion, and by permitting defendants to retain
7 and disclose a rebuttal expert if they so wish. Plaintiff further states a willingness to continue the
8 hearing on the class certification motion if necessary.

9 Plaintiff’s explanations as to why she did not perceive a need to utilize Snyder as an expert
10 witness in time to comply with the existing schedule are extremely weak. Nevertheless, the
11 touchstone is whether there would be any undue prejudice to defendants. Snyder’s proffered
12 declaration provides general background regarding the technology of sending text messages, and,
13 based on his review of certain records, states an opinion that the text messages in issue were
14 disseminated by an “automated telephone dialing system,” using a random or sequential number
15 generator.² Snyder reaches that conclusion in light of the number, timing, and patterns of calls made
16 over the course of a relatively short time period.

17 Efforts that defendants would have made had Snyder been disclosed earlier, and that they
18 can still make, to rebut his factual assertions and conclusions do not constitute “prejudice.” In other
19 words, the mere fact that defendants may wish to take Snyder’s deposition, and that doing so will be
20 an expense, is not a basis to deny relief, given that there is still adequate time for such a deposition
21 to take place. Similarly, the cost of obtaining any rebuttal expert is not prejudice, as the same
22 expense would have been incurred had Snyder been timely disclosed. Defendants argue, however,
23 that had they known that plaintiff would present Snyder’s declaration, they would have conducted
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26 ² Some of Snyder’s statements are phrased as legal conclusions to the effect that a violation of the
27 statute occurred. Such conclusions will be disregarded. Similarly, while Snyder states that the
28 conduct described was undertaken by “defendants,” his declaration lacks foundation to establish that
defendants are factually or legally responsible for sending the messages, a matter which plaintiff
will have to establish through other evidence and arguments.

1 additional third-party discovery regarding the particular equipment used to send the text messages in
2 this case, and that they cannot do so now without resulting in undue delay.

3 If there is a basis to contend that the text messages conceivably could have been sent from a
4 system that does qualify as an “automatic telephone dialing system,” notwithstanding the number,
5 timing, and pattern of calls, defendants can present such facts and arguments without conducting
6 third-party discovery. In that event, any uncertainty as to whether an “automatic telephone dialing
7 system” was actually employed will be appropriately weighed against plaintiff.

8 Accordingly, relief from the deadlines set in the scheduling order will be granted to the
9 following extent:

10 1. Snyder’s declaration in support of the class certification motion will be allowed.

11 2. Defendants may submit an expert declaration or declarations with their opposition to
12 class certification to rebut any of the factual assertions made by Snyder, or his conclusion that the
13 text messages in issue were disseminated by an automated telephone dialing system, using a random
14 or sequential number generator.

15 3. In the event defendants in good faith believe that deposing Snyder is reasonably
16 necessary to prepare their opposition to class certification, they may notice his deposition forthwith,
17 and plaintiff shall produce him to be deposed as promptly as practicable.

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21 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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24 Dated: 9/5/12



25 RICHARD SEEBORG
26 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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