IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Named Plaintiffs' motion is DENIED. Discovery in this matter closed on March 2, 2009. Pursuant to this court's Civil Local Rule 26-2, all depositions must be concluded by the discovery cut-off date, and any motion to compel must be filed with seven days court days after the discovery cut-off. Named Plaintiffs neither sought, nor obtained, relief from the discovery cut-off before serving notices on July 17, 2009 for the depositions at issue in this motion. Moreover, the purported reason for the depositions—to find out the objectors' reasons for objecting to the proposed settlement—does not appear to be within the scope of discovery. *See* Fed.R.Civ.Pro. 26(b)(1). The one case Named Plaintiffs cite as authority for allowing these depositions did not

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address whether such depositions may be compelled under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. See

Warren v. City of Tampa, 693 F.Supp. 1051, 1060 (merely noting that counsel for the parties had

deposed the objectors, without addressing the propriety of such depositions).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this order is without prejudice to Named Plaintiffs moving
for relief from the discovery cut-off if they can show that the depositions are authorized under the
Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Named Plaintiffs' motion to shorten time is deemed MOOT in light of this order.²

Dated: 8/10/19

PATRICIA V. TRUMBULL United States Magistrate Judge

Parties are, of course, free to agree to depositions that are not otherwise authorized by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Absent such an agreement, the party seeking to compel such depositions must show that the court has authority to order an individual to appear for deposition.

The court notes the motion to shorten time was defective in any event, as Named Plaintiffs failed to serve the motion on the objectors' attorney.