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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE DIVISION

GREGORY AHN, et al.,  
Plaintiffs,  
v.  
MATTHEW D. SCARLETT, et al.,  
Defendants.

Case No. [5:16-cv-05437-EJD](#)

**ORDER DENYING WTI'S MOTION TO INTERVENE**

Re: Dkt. No. 115

MATTHEW SCARLETT,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
JONATHAN WHITE, et al.,  
Defendants.

Case No. [5:17-cv-01430-EJD](#)

Re: Dkt. No. 80

WTI, a Colorado general partnership, moves the Court to intervene in the above-captioned related actions. Motion (“Mot.”), Case No. 16-5437, Dkt. No. 115.<sup>1</sup> Cult of 8, Inc. (“CO8”) opposes. Opposition (“Opp’n”), Case No. 16-5437, Dkt. No. 122.<sup>2</sup> For the reasons discussed below, WTI’s motion is DENIED.

**I. BACKGROUND**

These related actions involves three former business associates, Matthew Scarlett, Jonathan

<sup>1</sup> An identical motion has been filed in Case No. 17-1430 at Dkt. No. 80. The Court will refer to the motions collectively as “Motion” or “Mot.”

<sup>2</sup> An identical opposition has been filed in Case No. 17-1430 at Dkt. No. 84. The Court will refer to the oppositions collectively as “Opposition” or “Opp’n.”

1 White, and Gregory Ahn, and their two companies, Cult of 8, Inc. (“CO8”) and Alcohol by  
2 Volume, Inc. (“ABV”), which were created to sell and distribute wine. Case No. 17-1430,  
3 Complaint (“Compl.”), Dkt. No. 1; Case No. 16-5437, First Amended Compl. (“FAC”), Dkt. No.  
4 18. According to the parties’ allegations, Ahn founded CO8 in 2010 with family loans and an  
5 initial investment from WTI. Compl. ¶ 14. Scarlett and White then decided to go into business  
6 with Ahn and incorporated ABV in 2012. Compl. ¶ 17; FAC ¶ 11. The parties allegedly entered  
7 into an oral “Equal Interest Agreement” where they would all be co-owners of the entire  
8 enterprise, including CO8 and ABV. Compl. ¶ 22; FAC ¶¶ 10, 46. However, their relationship  
9 deteriorated, and, in 2015, Ahn and White terminated Scarlett’s employment with CO8. Compl.  
10 ¶ 39; FAC ¶ 25.

11 In August 2016, Scarlett initiated Case No. 17-1430 against White, Ahn, and CO8,  
12 alleging seventeen different causes of actions, including claims in contract and tort and claims for  
13 declaratory relief relating to the parties’ ownership interests. Compl. The following November,  
14 Ahn, White, and CO8 initiated Case No. 16-5437 against Scarlett and ABV, alleging breach of  
15 fiduciary duty, breach of oral contract, fraud in the inducement, and seeking declaratory relief  
16 regarding the parties’ respective interests in CO8 and ABV. Dkt. No. 18. In April 2017, the  
17 parties initiated arbitration proceedings with JAMS<sup>3</sup> to resolve certain issues, including the  
18 ownership of CO8 and ABV. Dkt. No. 65 ¶ D; Opp’n 2.

19 In November 2017, WTI filed the instant motion to intervene. Mot. According to the  
20 allegations in WTI’s intervenor complaint, Ahn entered into an arrangement with Steven Signer,  
21 the managing general partner of WTI, where WTI would invest over \$600,000 in CO8 in  
22 exchange for a 40% ownership interest. Intervenor Compl. (“IC”), Case No. 16-5437, Dkt. No.  
23 115, at ¶¶ 5-6.<sup>4</sup> This arrangement was never formalized, and Ahn later disputed that WTI had any  
24 equity interest. Compl. ¶ 29; IC ¶ 8. Instead, in 2014 or 2015, Ahn allegedly entered into an  
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26 <sup>3</sup> *Fior di Sole, LLC v. Scarlett, Matthew, et al.*, JAMS Reference No. 1100087495.

27 <sup>4</sup> An identical intervenor complaint has been filed in Case No. 17-1430 at Dkt. No. 80. The Court  
28 will refer to the intervenor complaints collectively as “Intervenor Complaint” or “IC.”

1 agreement with WTI where CO8 would pay WTI a \$3.00 royalty per case for three years, plus  
2 10% equity in CO8’s Alias brand of wine. IC ¶ 9. In its Intervenor Complaint, WTI seeks a  
3 “declaration and adjudication of WTI’s rights and ownership between WTI, Ahn and [CO8],”  
4 including with reference to the Alias brand. *Id.* ¶ 14. It also seeks to intervene in the pending  
5 arbitration. *Id.* ¶ 15.

6 **II. LEGAL STANDARDS**

7 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 24 provides for two types of intervention—intervention as  
8 of right and permissive intervention. Under Rule 24(a), a prospective intervenor may intervene in  
9 litigation as of right when a federal statute confers an unconditional right, or when the prospective  
10 intervenor claims that his interest may, as a practical matter, be impaired by disposition of the  
11 pending action and that interest is not adequately represented by existing parties. Fed. R. Civ. P.  
12 24(a). The Ninth Circuit has held that to intervene as of right, a prospective intervenor must: (1)  
13 file a timely motion; (2) identify a significant protectable interest relating to the property that is the  
14 subject matter of the action; (3) suffer practical impairment of an interest if intervention is not  
15 granted; and (4) be inadequately represented by existing parties. *Arakaki v. Cayetano*, 324 F.3d  
16 1078, 1083 (9th Cir. 2003). Failure to satisfy any of these requirements is fatal to a motion to  
17 intervene. *Perry v. Proposition 8 Official Proponents*, 587 F.3d 947, 950 (9th Cir. 2009). If all  
18 four requirements are satisfied, a district court must grant the motion to intervene. *United States v.*  
19 *State of Washington*, 86 F.3d 1499, 1503 (9th Cir. 1996).

20 Under Rule 24(b), the second type of intervention is permissive intervention. Fed. R. Civ.  
21 P. 24(b). The Ninth Circuit has held that a court may grant permissive intervention when the  
22 prospective intervenor files a timely application, shares a common question of law or fact with the  
23 main action, and the court has an independent basis for jurisdiction over intervenor’s claims.  
24 *Donnelly v. Glickman*, 159 F.3d 405, 412 (9th Cir. 1998). Unlike intervention as of right, even if  
25 all three requirements are satisfied, the district court has discretion to deny permissive  
26 intervention. *Id.*

27 Further, Rule 24(c) provides that a motion to intervene must “state the grounds for

1 intervention and be accompanied by a pleading that sets out the claim or defense for which  
2 intervention is sought.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(c).

3 **III. DISCUSSION**

4 WTI’s motion does not specifically identify which type of intervention it seeks, but states  
5 that “[p]ursuant to F.R.C.P. 24, [it] moves to intervene in this action as it claims an interest  
6 relating to the property or transaction that is the subject of this action, and is so situated that  
7 disposing of the action may as a practical matter impair or impede WTI’s ability to protect its  
8 interest . . . .” Mot. 1-2. Because this parrots the language of Rule 24(a) for intervention as of  
9 right, the Court construes WTI’s motion as such.

10 Before turning to the merits, the Court notes that WTI’s motion does not conform to the  
11 requirements of this District’s Civil Local Rules. WTI states that it “moves to intervene” but does  
12 not provide a memorandum of supporting points and authorities. Civil L.R. 7-2(b), 7-4. WTI also  
13 does not provide a proposed order. Civil L.R. 7-2(c). Other courts in this District have denied  
14 relief when faced with similar deficiencies. *See, e.g., Freeman v. Alta Bates Summit Med. Ctr.*  
15 *Campus, et al.*, No. C 04-2019 SBA, 2004 WL 2326369, at \*7 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 12, 2004) (denying  
16 motion to dismiss without prejudice when party failed to comply with Civil L.R. 7-4).

17 However, even if the Court were to look past WTI’s procedural deficiencies and its entire  
18 submission as a motion to intervene, WTI’s motion fails on the merits. First, WTI’s motion is not  
19 timely. WTI waited nearly fifteen months to intervene from the time that the first of these related  
20 actions was filed. Since then, motions to dismiss have been decided, pleadings have been  
21 amended, and arbitration proceedings have been initiated. *See, e.g., Case No. 16-5437, Dkt. Nos.*  
22 *18, 53; Case No. 17-1430, Dkt. No. 34.* Even though WTI claims that it “has been kept in the  
23 dark” by Ahn, *see Reply, Case No. 16-5437, Dkt. No. 124, at 2,*<sup>5</sup> the filing of these actions in 2016  
24 was public record and WTI could have intervened at any point since. Accordingly, WTI has failed  
25 to meet this “threshold requirement” for intervention and denial is warranted. *League of United*

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27 <sup>5</sup> An identical reply has been filed in Case No. 17-1430 at Dkt. No. 86. The Court will refer to the  
28 replies collectively as “Reply.”

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1 *Latin Am. Citizens v. Wilson*, 131 F.3d 1297, 1302 (9th Cir. 1997) (“[I]f we find that the motion to  
2 intervene was not timely, we need not reach any of the remaining elements.”) (internal citation and  
3 quotation marks omitted).

4 Second, WTI has not shown that it stands to “suffer practical impairment of an interest if  
5 intervention is not granted.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(a). In its motion, WTI appears to identify two  
6 alleged “interests” which it fears are at risk: an alleged 40% ownership interest in CO8 and an  
7 alleged 10% ownership interest in the Alias wine brand. *See* IC ¶¶ 6, 8, 9, 14; Reply 4. WTI need  
8 not be a party to the current lawsuits to protect these alleged interests. The parties in these suits  
9 seek adjudication of a variety of contract and tort claims, as well as a declaration of ownership  
10 interests as between them. If, indeed, WTI determines that litigation is necessary to defend its  
11 own alleged ownership interests or recover money it believes it is owed as a result of these  
12 interests, it can do so by bringing a separate suit. Accordingly, WTI’s motion fails on this basis as  
13 well.

14 Finally, the Court notes that the other relief that WTI seeks—the ability to intervene in the  
15 currently pending arbitration—is not something the Court can grant. The JAMS Arbitration Rules  
16 leave it to the arbitrator to determine whether a third party can participate in a pending arbitration.  
17 *See* JAMS Comprehensive Arbitration Rules and Procedures,<sup>6</sup> Rule 6(f) (“Where a third party  
18 seeks to participate in an Arbitration already pending . . . the Arbitrator shall determine such  
19 request . . .”). Accordingly, this request from WTI also fails.

20 **IV. CONCLUSION**

21 For the foregoing reasons, WTI’s motion to intervene is DENIED.

22 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

23 Dated: March 1, 2018



EDWARD J. DAVILA  
United States District Judge

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27 <sup>6</sup> The current version of the JAMS Comprehensive Arbitration Rules and Procedures, effective  
28 July 1, 2014, is available at <https://www.jamsadr.com/rules-comprehensive-arbitration>.

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