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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

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11 REJEANNE BERNIER, an individual,

12 Plaintiff,

13 V.

14 TRAVELERS PROPERTY CASUALTY

15 INSURANCE COMPANY, INC., a Connecticut corporation,

16 Defendant.

Civil No. 11cv0078 JLS(RBB)

ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S EX

PARTE APPLICATION TO (1)
EXTEND DISCOVERY CUTOFF, (2)
SHORTEN TIME FOR A MOTION FOR
CONTEMPT OF COURT, (3) SHORTEN
TIME TO COMPEL DOCUMENT
PRODUCTION, AND (4) SHORTEN
TIME FOR LEAVE OF COURT TO
AMEND PLAINTIFF'S COMPLAINT
[ECF NO. 37]

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INTRODUCTION

On January 31, 2012, Plaintiff, Rejeanne Bernier, filed an Ex Parte Application to extend the discovery cutoff and shorten time to file certain motions. (Notice Ex Parte Appl., Jan. 31, 2012, ECF No. 37). In her Application, she seeks to (1) extend the discovery cutoff date, (2) shorten time for a motion to hold a third-party witness in contempt and compel deposition testimony from him, (3) shorten time for a motion to compel discovery from

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¹ Because Bernier's Notice and Memorandum of Points and Authorities are not consecutively paginated, the Court will cite to them using the page numbers assigned by the electronic case filing system.

the Defendant, and (4) shorten time for a motion to amend her Complaint. (<u>Id.</u>) Defendant Travelers Property Casualty Insurance Company filed its Opposition to Bernier's Ex Parte Application on February 3, 2012. (Def. Travelers Opp'n Ex Parte Appl. 1, Feb. 3, 2012, ECF No. 38.) Shortly thereafter, Plaintiff filed her Reply. (Pl. Rejeanne Bernier's Reply 1, Feb. 6, 2012, ECF No. 39.)

After reviewing the Ex Parte Application, Opposition, and Reply, the Court concludes that the Plaintiff is not entitled to the relief she requests.

I.

THE BASIS FOR AN EX PARTE MOTION

Rejeanne Bernier is a pro se Plaintiff. Courts liberally construe the pleadings of pro se litigants and give them the benefit of any doubt. See Hebbe v. Pliler, 627 F.3d 338, 342 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting Bretz v. Kelman, 773 F.2d 1026, 1027 n.1 (9th Cir. 1985)). This Court has applied this principle to Bernier's pleadings and other filings. Nonetheless, "pro se litigants are bound by the rules of procedure." Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 54 (9th Cir. 1995).

Plaintiff has developed a pattern of filing ex parte motions. She has not demonstrated that this request is a proper subject for ex parte consideration. "Ex parte applications are a form of emergency relief that will only be granted upon an adequate showing of good cause or irreparable injury to the party seeking relief."

K. Clark v. Time Warner Cable, No. CV 07-1797-VBF(RCx), 2007 U.S.

Dist. LEXIS 100716, at *2 (C.D. Cal. May 3, 2007) (citing Mission Power Eng'q Co. v. Continental Cas. Co., 883 F. Supp. 488, 492

(C.D. Cal. 1995)). The moving party must be "without fault" in

creating the need for ex parte relief or establish that the "crisis [necessitating the ex parte application] occurred as a result of excusable neglect." Id.

An ex parte application seeks to bypass the regular noticed motion procedure; consequently, the party requesting ex parte relief must establish a basis for giving the application preference. See Mission Power Eng'q Co. v. Continental Cas. Co., 883 F. Supp. at 492. Bernier's pending Ex Parte Application [ECF No. 37] fails this test. See, e.g., Family Home & Fin. Ctr., Inc. v. Federal Home Loan Mortq. Corp., 461 F. Supp. 2d 1188, 1192 n.5 (C.D. Cal. 2006). "If the Court's pretrial schedule precluded Plaintiffs from obtaining additional necessary discovery, their remedy was to file a motion for relief from the Scheduling Order. They did not do so and now cannot be heard to complain about the unfairness of the Court-imposed deadlines." Id. (commenting on the failure to diligently pursue discovery before summary judgment).

Plaintiff has failed to show that her multiple requests should be considered on an ex parte basis. For that reason alone, the Ex Parte Application should be denied. Nevertheless, the Court will also address the merits of Bernier's Application.

II.

EXTENDING THE DISCOVERY CUTOFF DATE

Plaintiff identifies the current discovery cutoff date as

January 31, 2012. (Mem. P. & A. Supp. Ex Parte Appl. 3-4, Jan. 31,

2012, ECF No. 37.) The Court, however, on January 30, 2012,

extended that deadline to February 13, 2012. (Min. Order 1, Jan.

30, 2012, ECF No. 36.) Bernier seeks to modify that deadline in

order to file a motion to compel deposition testimony from a third-

party witness and, if her motion is granted, take the deposition.

(Mem. P. & A. Supp. Ex Parte Appl. 4, Jan. 31, 2012, ECF No. 37.)

She also intends to bring a motion to compel the production of audio recordings and "communications." (Id.) In her Reply,

Bernier adds that she would like to extend the discovery cutoff to depose "those expert witnesses that neither TRAVELERS nor BERNIER were able to depose in time" (Pl. Rejeanne Bernier's Reply 9, ECF No. 39.)

This Court issued a Case Management Conference Order on March 4, 2011. The Order provided that all discovery was to be completed by October 31, 2011. (Case Mgmt. Conference Order 1, ECF No. 10.) That deadline has been extended twice. The discovery cutoff was extended until January 31, 2012, and the deadline for serving requests for production of documents and interrogatories was extended until November 29, 2011 [ECF No. 18]. On January 30, 2012, the Court granted the Defendant's Motion to Compel Answers to Deposition Questions from Bernier and extended the discovery cutoff for both parties to February 13, 2012. (Min. Order 1, Jan. 30, 2012, ECF No. 36.)

A. Moving to Compel the Production of Documents

On the last day for serving written discovery, November 29, 2011, the Plaintiff served her second request for production of documents. (Def. Travelers Opp'n Ex Parte Appl. 4, Feb. 3, 2012, ECF No. 38.) She sought "'[a]ny and all audio recordings defendant Travelers Property Casualty Insurance Company, Inc. took of Rejeanne Bernier at any time for any claim,' and repeated this same request to TRAVELERS as it applies to any recording of Mr. Hans Croteau." (Pl. Rejeanne Bernier's Reply 3, Feb. 6, 2012, ECF No.

3.) The Defendant responded that it "'has been unable to locate any responsive documents [or] recordings.'" (Id.)

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Moving for Contempt and to Compel Deposition Testimony On January 10, 2012, approximately one month before the discovery cutoff, and ten months after the original Case Management Conference Order, Plaintiff served a deposition subpoena on her neighbor, Eric Boice, as a third-party witness. (See Def. Travelers Opp'n Ex Parte Appl. 4, Feb. 3, 2012, ECF No. 38.) Boice's deposition was set for January 26th. (Mem. P. & A. Supp. Ex Parte Appl. 11, Jan. 31, 2012, ECF No. 37.) "When asked to raise his right hand to be sworn in, Mr. Boice replied that he refused to do so, and did not want to get involved." (Id.) continued and said that he "would not testify;" he explained that "Bernier and her son, Hans[,] have sued multiple members of his family and his acquaintances." (Def. Travelers Opp'n Ex Parte Appl. 4, Feb. 3, 2012, ECF No. 38.) In its Opposition, Travelers emphasizes that it "had nothing to do with [Boice's] apparent contempt for his neighbor or Bernier's failure to timely serve a subpoena on this witness well in advance of the discovery cutoff." (<u>Id.</u> (citation omitted).) The Defendant argues, "Bernier noticeably offers no explanation for delaying this deposition until it became too late to enforce a subpoena." (Id. (citation omitted).)

Travelers observes that Plaintiff waited until January 6, 2012, to serve her first deposition notice. (Id. at 6.) The following week she attempted to notice five percipient witness depositions. (Id.) According to Travelers, "[Plaintiff] had known about these witnesses since before this action was even filed.

Bernier has offered absolutely no legitimate reason for her failure to complete discovery in a timely manner." (Id.)

C. Expert Depositions

In her Reply, Bernier also asks to extend the discovery cutoff to depose "those expert witnesses that neither TRAVELERS NOR

BERNIER were able to depose in time " (Pl. Rejeanne

Bernier's Reply 9, Feb. 6, 2012, ECF No. 39.) She has not

identified the expert witnesses she intends to depose, explained

why she could not take their depositions by the discovery deadline,

or stated how much of an extension she is requesting. Although

Plaintiff gives the impression that Travelers joins in her request

for an extension for expert depositions, notably, it opposes her

Application. (Def. Travelers Opp'n Ex Parte Appl. 1, Feb. 3, 2012,

ECF No. 38.)

III.

LEAVE TO AMEND THE COMPLAINT

Initially, the deadline for filing a motion to amend the Complaint was July 25, 2011. (Case Mgmt. Conference Order 2, ECF No. 10.) The Court extended the deadline to October 25, 2011. (Order Issuing Second Am. Case Mgmt. Conference Order 3, ECF No. 18.)

More than three months after the deadline for filing a motion to amend her Complaint, Bernier seeks to extend that deadline. She maintains that on January 26, 2012, she uncovered evidence of a conversation between Hans Croteau, her son, and Travelers. (Pl. Rejeanne Bernier's Reply 6, Feb. 6, 2012, ECF No. 39.) Bernier also asserts that another document, identified as "TR000508" and produced by Travelers on August 19, 2011, is evidence of

communications between Travelers and others concerning Plaintiff's 2007 rain damage claim (UMZ7908). (Id. at 3, 6.) Nevertheless, she argues that Travelers did not identify this document -- an October 3, 2007 letter from Bernier to Travelers -- as relating to her insurance claim for rain damage until January 4, 2012. (Id.) Plaintiff maintains that her 2007 letter to Travelers is a basis for amending her Complaint in 2012 and alleging a cause of action against Travelers for failing to defend Bernier from "'any suit for the enforcement of payment under Forgery coverage.'" (Id. at 6.)

The Defendant points out, "[Plaintiff] has known about this alleged forgery and the cross-complaint since 2008, but she never tendered the claim to Travelers." (Def. Travelers Opp'n Ex Parte Appl. 7, Feb. 3, 2012, ECF No. 38.) The Defendant asserts that Bernier "has no explanation for why she is claiming a right to a defense duty in 2012 for a case that started in 2008 and was tried in 2009." (Id. at 8.)

The Plaintiff responds that document number TR000508 is "crucial evidence of notations defendant made on CROTEAU's allegations that there existed a written contract, versus BERNIER's clear contradictory claim that only an oral agreement had existed for what she had intended to be limited remodeling to her home."

(Pl. Rejeanne Bernier's Reply 6, Feb. 6, 2012, ECF No. 39.)

The essence of Bernier's argument is that she discovered evidence to support a claim that Travelers had a duty to defend the superior court lawsuit her other son, Jessee Croteau, brought against her. Plaintiff argues that before January 4, 2012, when notes of a 2007 conversation between her son, Jessee, and a representative from Travelers were referenced by the Defendant,

Bernier did not know that she could assert that any written agreement presented by Jessee was a forgery.

AMENDING THE CASE MANAGEMENT ORDER

IV.

The deadlines for completing discovery, bringing discovery motions, and filing motions to amend Bernier's Complaint have passed. Plaintiff is asking the Court to extend dates set in the Case Management Conference Order, extended in a Second Amended Case Management Conference Order, and extended again after a January 30, 2012 discovery hearing.

This case was filed in San Diego Superior Court on October 29, 2010, and removed to federal court on January 14, 2011. (Notice Removal 1, ECF No. 1.) The pretrial conference is upcoming; it is set for June 28, 2012. (Order Issuing Second Am. Case Mgmt. Conference Order 6, ECF No. 18.)

Rule 16(b)(4) provides that "[a] schedule may be modified only for good cause and with the judge's consent." Fed. R. Civ. P. 16 (b)(4). The rule's "'good cause' standard primarily considers the diligence of the party seeking the amendment. The district court may modify the pretrial schedule 'if it cannot reasonably be met despite the diligence of the party seeking the extension.'"

Johnson v. Mammoth Recreations, 975 F.2d 604, 609 (9th Cir. 1992) (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 16 advisory committee's notes (1983 amendment)). "[T]he focus of the inquiry is upon the moving party's reasons for seeking modification. If that party was not diligent, the inquiry should end." Id. (internal citation omitted); accord Coleman v. Quaker Oats Co., 232 F.3d 1271, 1295 (9th Cir. 2000).

Consistently, Bernier has prosecuted this lawsuit at her own pace. Deadlines have not been taken seriously. For example, the Court initially set August 29, 2011, as the date by which the Plaintiff was to designate experts. (See Case Mgmt. Conference Order 2, ECF No. 10.) On August 30, 2011, the day after Plaintiff's designation was due, she filed an ex parte application to extend her deadline to designate expert witnesses [ECF No. 13]. The Court granted her request and extended the deadline until September 9, 2011 [ECF No. 15]. But on September 12th, Bernier filed an ex parte application to extend all dates by ninety days, including the date to designate experts [ECF No. 16]. The Court, in large part, granted Plaintiff's request and issued a Second Amended Case Management Conference Order on September 19, 2011 [ECF No. 18].

On September 22, 2012, Bernier submitted another ex parte application to extend time [ECF No. 20]. This application was to extend time to file a motion to compel the production of documents. The Defendant had responded to Plaintiff's request for documents on August 19, 2011, and the applicable Case Management Conference Order required that any motion to compel be brought within thirty days of the response. (See Ex Parte Appl. 2, Sept. 22, 2012, ECF No. 20; Case Mgmt. Conference Order 1-2, ECF No. 10.) Plaintiff did not attempt to meet with opposing counsel and confer about her discovery dispute until September 20, 2012; on that date, she presented defense counsel with two "meet and confer letters, totaling 30 single-spaced pages." (Def. Travelers Opp'n Ex Parte Appl. 2, Sept. 28, 2011, ECF No. 21.) Travelers argued that Bernier had not shown good cause to grant the extension. (Id. at

4.) The Court agreed and denied Plaintiff's Ex Parte Application [ECF No. 22].

Although case management deadlines were set on March 4, 2011, Bernier did not notice any deposition until January 6, 2012, less than four weeks before the then-existing discovery cutoff of January 31, 2012. The Court subsequently extended this date to February 13, 2012. Nonetheless, Plaintiff finds herself unable to compel her neighbor to give deposition testimony or depose the Defendants' experts because the discovery cutoff has passed. Her neighbor's deposition was scheduled for January 26, 2012. Bernier does not explain why she did not act earlier.

Similarly, there is nothing in her Application or Reply that demonstrates any effort to depose Defendant's expert witnesses before the February 13, 2012 discovery cutoff. Furthermore, the request for an extension of the discovery cutoff was first raised in Bernier's Reply, and courts generally decline to consider new arguments and claims raised for the first time in a reply memorandum. See Martinez-Serrano v. INS, 94 F.3d 1256, 1259-60 (9th Cir. 1996); Sterner v. United States DEA, No. 05cv0196 JAH(POR), 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 98103, at *47 (S.D. Cal. June 1, 2007).

Plaintiff served her second request for production on the last available date. Travelers responded to her request for audio recordings stating that it "has been unable to locate any responsive recordings." (Def. Travelers Opp'n Ex Parte Appl. 3, Feb. 3, 2012, ECF No. 38.) The Defendant states that it will provide the recordings if they are located. (Id.) Plaintiff simply does not believe Travelers. Her disbelief is not good cause

to modify the pretrial schedule so that Bernier can file a motion to compel the Defendant to produce audio recordings it cannot locate.

Finally, Bernier's assertion that she has discovered a basis to amend her Complaint to assert a new claim against Travelers is not persuasive. Here, too, she has not established that she acted diligently. The lawsuit she brought against her son Jessee, and his counterclaim against her, were tried in 2009 before San Diego Superior Court Judge William R. Nevitt. (See Mem. P. & A. Supp. Ex Parte Appl. 21, Jan. 31, 2012, ECF No. 37.) The extended deadline for filing a motion to amend the pleadings was October 25, 2011. (Order Issuing Second Case Mgmt. Conference Order 3, ECF No. 18.) Plaintiff's current arguments to add an allegedly newly discovered claim come too late and are not credible.

CONCLUSION

The history of this litigation and Bernier's actions underlying the relief she seeks demonstrate that Plaintiff has not been diligent. Her Ex Parte Application to extend the discovery deadline and shorten time so that she may (1) bring a motion for contempt and to compel testimony from her neighbor, a third-party witness, (2) seek to compel the production of audio recordings and "communications," (3) depose expert witnesses, and (4) extend the

date by which she can file a motion to amend her Complaint to assert a claim for failing to defend the superior court lawsuit brought against her in 2008 and tried in 2009 is DENIED. DATED: March 19, 2012 United States District Court cc: Judge Sammartino All Parties of Record