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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

AMY MAY,

Plaintiff,

v.

BRUCE K. BRUNTON,  
individually and as trustee of the  
Bruce K. Brunton Revocable  
Trust dated September 5, 2008,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 12cv2860-W (MDD)

ORDER DENYING  
DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO  
REOPEN DISCOVERY

[ECF NO. 38]

On December 2, 2013, Defendant filed a motion to reopen discovery so that Defendant could depose Plaintiff and a “newly disclosed” witness. (ECF No. 38). Plaintiff responded in opposition on December 11, 2013. (ECF No. 41). The Court finds that Defendant has not presented good cause sufficient for the Court to order discovery to re-open. Accordingly, Defendant’s motion is **DENIED**.

Background

On November 30, 2012, May filed an action against her landlord, Defendant Bruce K. Brunton (“Brunton”), for discrimination and harassment on the basis of sex in violation of the federal Fair Housing Act and related state laws. (ECF No. 1, ¶ 1, 16-35). On April 11, 2013, after the pleadings were settled and following a case management

1 conference, the Court issued a Scheduling Order governing the progress  
2 of this case. (ECF No. 29). Paragraph 3 of the Scheduling Order  
3 provides, in part:

4 All discovery, including experts, shall be completed by all  
5 parties on or before October 28, 2013. "Completed" means  
6 that all discovery under Rules 30-36 of the Federal Rules of  
7 Civil Procedure, and discovery subpoenas under Rule 45,  
8 must be initiated a sufficient period of time in advance of the  
cut-off date, so that it may be completed by the cut-off date,  
taking into account the times for service, notice and response  
as set forth in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

8 (*Id.*).

### 9 Legal Standard

10 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16(b)(4) provides “[a] schedule may  
11 be modified only for good cause and with the judge’s consent.” The Ninth  
12 Circuit has held that “Rule 16(b)’s ‘good cause standard’ primarily  
13 considers the diligence of the party seeking amendment.” *Johnson v.*  
14 *Mammoth Recreations, Inc.*, 975 F.2d 604, 609 (9th Cir. 1992). “Although  
15 the existence or degree of prejudice to the party opposing modification  
16 might supply additional reasons to deny a motion, the focus of the  
17 inquiry is upon the moving party’s reasons for seeking modification.” *Id.*  
18 (internal citations omitted).

### 19 Discussion

20 In support of his motion, Defendant asserts that he pursued  
21 discovery diligently but could not meet the discovery deadline. (ECF No.  
22 38 at 2). Specifically, he states that Plaintiff successfully avoided being  
23 deposed in a state court case in which Defendant sued Plaintiff for  
24 unlawful detainer and, as a consequence, “caus[ed] a cloud of uncertainty  
25 to linger over the overall disputes between the parties (in both cases).”  
26 (*Id.*). Defendant also claims that Plaintiff only recently divulged the  
27 name of a new witness and Defendant did not have enough time to notice  
28 that witness for deposition. (*Id.*).

1           Newly Disclosed Witness

2           Regarding the newly disclosed witness, Plaintiff asserts that the  
3 witness (Defendant's ex-girlfriend) was identified by Defendant during  
4 his deposition on April 16, 2013. Her identity and the nature of the  
5 information she possesses are known to Defendant. It appears that on  
6 November 11, 2013, Plaintiff amended her disclosures under  
7 Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(a) to include the ex-girlfriend as someone who may have  
8 discoverable information that Plaintiff may use to support her claims.  
9 That supplemental disclosure by Plaintiff, argues Defendant, justifies re-  
10 opening discovery so that he may seek to have her deposed.

11           Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(e) requires a party to supplement disclosures only  
12 if the additional or corrective information has not otherwise been made  
13 known to the other party during the discovery process. The identity of  
14 the newly disclosed witness and the nature of the information that she  
15 may possess was disclosed during Defendant's deposition. Accordingly,  
16 it was not necessary, although it was good practice, for Plaintiff to  
17 supplement her disclosures under Rule 26(a).

18           That supplemental disclosure does not constitute good cause to re-  
19 open discovery even for the limited purpose of obtaining the ex-  
20 girlfriend's deposition.

21           Deposition of Plaintiff

22           Regarding the deposition of Plaintiff, Plaintiff claims that  
23 Defendant did not serve Plaintiff with a notice of deposition until  
24 October 28, 2013, the deadline for discovery to close in this case. With  
25 regard to the state case, Plaintiff claims that her counsel opposed her  
26 deposition in that case as harassing but did offer to submit to a joint  
27 deposition covering both cases by letter dated May 27, 2013. Plaintiff  
28 also offered herself for deposition in June, 2013. According to Plaintiff,

