

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

Civil Action No. 10-cv-02593-WJM-KLM

PANDAW AMERICA, INC., and
PAUL G. STRACHAN,

Plaintiffs,

v.

PANDAW CRUISES INDIA PVT. LTD.,
EXOTIC JOURNEYS PVT. LTD, conspirator participant entity,
EXOTIC HOSPITALITY PVT. LTD, conspirator participant entity,
GAJRAJ WILDLIFE RESORTS PVT, LTD, conspirator participant entity,
HERITAGE RIVER CRUISES, conspirator participant entity,
RAJ SINGH, conspirator participant individual,
ATTAR SINGH, conspirator participant individual,
GAJENDRA SINGH, conspirator participant individual,
VISHNU SINGH SINSINWAR, conspirator participant individual,
ASHRAFI DEVI, conspirator participant individual,
SANJAY SAHAY, conspirator participant individual,
ATUL BHATT, conspirator participant individual,
VARIOUS PANDAW INTERNET DOMAIN PROPERTIES, *in rem*,
www.bengalpandaw.com, www.pandaw.in, www.pandawcruisesindia.com, and
JOHN DOE(S), individuals, entities, and properties inclusively,

Defendants.

ORDER

ENTERED BY MAGISTRATE JUDGE KRISTEN L. MIX

This matter is before the Court on **Defendants' Motion to Stay Discovery Pursuant to Rule 26(a)(1)(C) and Rule 26(c)** [Docket No. 46; Filed January 3, 2012] (the "Motion"). Defendants ask the Court to stay discovery pending resolution of their Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Personal Jurisdiction [#39], which became ripe for review on June 20, 2011 [#42]. Defendants represent that Plaintiffs oppose the requested relief. For the

reasons stated below, the Court **DENIES** the Motion.¹

This Court has long noted that the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure do not explicitly provide for a stay of *proceedings* in a lawsuit. *String Cheese Incident, LLC v. Stylus Shows, Inc.*, No. 02-cv-01934-LTB-PAC, 2006 WL 894955 (D. Colo. Mar. 30, 2006). However, the Court has construed Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c) to permit a stay of *discovery* “for good cause, to protect a party from undue burden or expense,” especially when dispositive motions are pending. *Id.* The party who seeks a stay of discovery has the burden of demonstrating good cause, and “cannot sustain that burden by offering simply conclusory statements.” *Tr. of Springs Transit Co. Emp.’s Ret. and Disability Plan v. City of Colorado Springs*, No. 09-cv-02842-WYD-CBS, 2010 WL 1904509, at *4 (D. Colo. May 11, 2010). Generally, the Court requires a “particular and specific demonstration of fact” in support of a request for a stay. *Id.*; see also *Christou v. Beatport, LLC*, No. 10-cv-02912-CMA-KMT, 2011 WL 650377, at *1 (D. Colo. Feb. 10, 2011). In the context of ruling on a motion to stay, the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals stated almost thirty years ago that “the right to proceed in court should not be denied except under the most extreme circumstances.” *Commodity Futures Trading Comm’n v. Chilcott Portfolio Mgmt., Inc.*, 713 F.2d 1477, 1484 (10th Cir. 1983). Hence, it has long been recognized that stays are generally disfavored in this district, although the decision to grant or deny them invokes the discretion of the Court under the circumstances at issue. See, e.g., *id.*

Precedent amply demonstrates that the Court has broad discretion to stay an action when a dispositive motion is pending. *String Cheese Incident, LLC*, 2006 WL 894955 at

¹ The Court may rule on a motion at any time after it is filed. D.C.COLO.LCivR 7.1C.

*2 (finding that a thirty-day stay of discovery was appropriate when a motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction was pending). Indeed, “a court may decide that in a particular case it would be wise to stay discovery on the merits until [certain challenges] have been resolved.” 8 Charles Allen Wright et al., *Federal Practice and Procedure* § 2040, at 521-22 (2d ed. 1994) (“[W]hen one issue may be determinative of a case, the court has discretion to stay discovery on other issues until the critical issue has been decided.”); see also *Vivid Techs., Inc. v. Am. Sci. & Eng’g, Inc.*, 200 F.3d 795, 804 (Fed. Cir. 1999) (“When a particular issue may be dispositive, the court may stay discovery concerning other issues until the critical issue is resolved.”); *Nankivil v. Lockheed Martin Corp.*, 216 F.R.D. 689, 692 (M.D. Fla. 2003) (holding that a stay is appropriate if “resolution of a preliminary motion may dispose of the entire action”).

Finally, the factors to be applied by the Court in determining the propriety of a stay are: (1) Plaintiffs’ interests in proceeding expeditiously with the action and the potential prejudice to Plaintiffs resulting from a delay; (2) the burden on the Defendants; (3) the convenience to the Court; (4) the interests of persons not parties to the litigation; and (5) the public interest. *String Cheese Incident, LLC*, 2006 WL 894955 at *2.

1. Plaintiffs’ Interests

This litigation does not differ substantially from other civil litigation. Plaintiffs’ interests in proceeding with the lawsuit are manifest, as are Defendants’ interests in avoiding or delaying it. Here, staying discovery would further delay the resolution of Plaintiffs’ claims in an already-aging case, should the pending Motion to Dismiss be denied. This factor weights against the imposition of a stay.

2. Defendants' Burden

This issue concerns whether Defendants will be unfairly burdened if discovery proceeds before rulings are issued on the pending dispositive motion. *See, e.g., String Cheese Incident, LLC*, 2006 WL 894955 at *2 (“defendants, however, also would undoubtedly be prejudiced if they were forced to engage in discovery if the court eventually granted their motion to dismiss”). The Court is not inclined to prejudge the merits of the dispositive motion; however, the Court recognizes that proceeding with discovery would be wasteful should the Motion to Dismiss be granted. Thus, this factor weighs in favor of imposing a stay.

3. Convenience to the Court

Entry of a stay may cause significant delay of the resolution of this matter, which in turn makes the Court’s docket less predictable and less manageable. Moreover, the District Judge discourages litigation strategy or conduct that results in delaying the progress of litigation, including the filing of motions for extensions of time, motions for continuances of hearings, and dispositive motions generally. *See* WJM Practice Standards §§ II.D, III.D, III.E (Nov. 1, 2011). This factor weighs against the entry of a stay.

4. Interest of Non-Parties

The Court finds that this factor does not weigh in favor of or against imposition of a stay, as it is impossible to predict the effect of a stay on any non-parties at this time.

5. The Public Interest

The public interest at stake here is the same interest underlying all lawsuits: that they be resolved as fairly and quickly as possible. In light of the issues outlined above, the

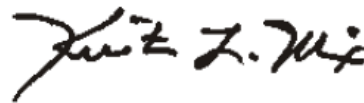
Court finds that considerations of fairness and timeliness will not be advanced by imposition of a stay. Hence, this factor weighs against entry of a stay.

The strong presumption against stays, as well as application of the *String Cheese* factors, results in the conclusion that an imposition of a stay of discovery is not justified in this case. Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY **ORDERED** that the Motion [#46] is **DENIED**. The Scheduling Conference remains set for January 26, 2012.

Dated: January 4, 2012

BY THE COURT:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kristen L. Mix". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Kristen L. Mix
United States Magistrate Judge