

1 Third-Party Defendant Chip Fenton for Failure to Appear for His Deposition (#98), and *Emergency*
2 Motion for Protective Order (#99). Third-Party Defendant Zemke, Slagowski Plaintiffs, and the Fenton
3 Defendants filed Oppositions to the *Emergency* Motion (#99). (#100, #104, and #107). Defendants
4 filed a Supplement in Support of the Motion for Sanctions (#113) and a Notice of No Response to the
5 Motion for Sanctions (#121).

6 Also before the court is Third-Party Defendants Mitchell Forest Zemke's Counter-Motion for
7 Attorney Fees, Costs, and Sanctions. (#101). Slagowski Plaintiffs, the Law Plaintiffs, and the Fenton
8 Defendants filed Joinders thereto. (#102, #106, and #109). Defendants filed an Opposition (#113),
9 Third-Party Defendant Zemke filed a Reply (#118), and Counter-Claimant Mitchell Zemke and Plaintiff
10 Kathryn Zemke filed a Joinder thereto (#120).

11 The court held a hearing on June 27, 2013. (#123).

12 **I. Procedural Background**

13 On January 26, 2011, plaintiff Candace Slagowski filed a petition and order for appointment of
14 guardian Ad Litem to initiate a wrongful death case (#1 and #2). Plaintiff Candace Slagowski alleges
15 that her husband, and the father of her minor children, died in an automobile accident, and that the
16 children have a cause of action for wrongful death. (#2-2). On January 27, 2011, the court issued an
17 order granting the motion to appoint guardian Ad Litem. (#4). On January 28, 2011, Slagowski
18 Plaintiffs and plaintiff Patricia Dean filed a motion to remove Candace Slagowski as guardian Ad Litem
19 for Patricia Dean. (#5). The court denied the motion (#5) on May 31, 2011. (#29). On June 9, 2011,
20 Slagowski Plaintiffs filed a complaint for damages against Central Washington Asphalt, Inc. (referred
21 to herein as "CWA" or "Central Washington"), Donald Hannon, James Wentland, and Jerry Goldsmith
22 alleging claims for (1) general negligence/wrongful death and (2) exemplary damages. (#30).

23 On July 22, 2011, defendants filed their answer, asserting seventeen affirmative defenses. (#32).
24 The parties filed their proposed discovery plan and scheduling order on November 28, 2011 (#38),
25 which the court signed on December 12, 2011 (#39). On May 1, 2012, defendants filed a motion for

1 leave to file third-party complaint. (#40). Slagowski Plaintiffs filed a non-opposition to the motion
2 (#40) on May 15, 2012. (#42). The court granted the defendants' motion on May 17, 2012. (#43).
3 Defendants filed the third-party complaint (#44) on the same day. Third-party defendants Chip Edward
4 Fenton and Fenton Trucking, LLC (hereinafter "Fenton Defendants") filed their answer on July 17,
5 2012. (#48). Third-party defendant Mitchell Forest Zemke filed an answer to the third-party complaint
6 and a counterclaim against all defendants on August 8, 2012. (#53).

7 On August 31, 2012, defendants filed an answer to the counterclaim. (#55). The parties filed
8 a proposed discovery plan on September 4, 2012 (#56), which the court signed on September 6, 2012
9 (#57). On September 24, 2012, third-party defendant Doreen Law filed her answer to the third-party
10 complaint. (#59). On November 6, 2012, third-party defendant Law filed a motion to consolidate cases
11 (#62), and on November 8, 2012, third-party defendant Zemke and Slagowski Plaintiffs filed non-
12 oppositions (#63 and #64). On November 27, 2012, the court issued a minute order granting the motion
13 to consolidate (#62). (#67). The consolidation order brought in Phillip Law and Kathryn Zemke. *Id.*
14 On February 20, 2013, plaintiff Candace Slagowski filed a petition and order to substitute William
15 Terrel as guardian Ad Litem (#69), and the court granted the motion on March 11, 2013 (#71).

16 On April 8, 2013, defendants filed a motion to stay civil proceedings pending anticipated
17 criminal proceedings (#73) and an *emergency* motion for protective order regarding depositions of
18 defendants Hannon, Wentland, and Goldsmith ("individual defendants") (#74). On April 9, 2013, third-
19 party defendant Zemke filed an opposition to the *emergency* motion for protective order (#74). (#75).

20 Defendants asked this court to issue a protective order to prevent the depositions of the
21 individual defendants currently scheduled for April 18 and April 19, 2013, from going forward until
22 the court has considered the parties' full briefing on the defendants' motion to stay proceedings (#73).
23 (#74). Defendants stated in the pending motion to stay proceedings, that they "seek a narrowly tailored
24 stay of the depositions and testimonial discovery of Hannon, Wentland and Goldsmith pending the
25 resolution of criminal proceedings that may arise from the accident." (#73).

1 Defendants asserted in the *emergency* motion for protective order that they have “recent reason
2 to anticipate criminal indictment,” as “[t]he Nye County District Attorney’s office recently confirmed
3 that, although no criminal charges have been filed yet, it is actively reviewing the Nevada Highway
4 Patrol traffic accident report of the motor vehicle accident at the center of this civil case and Hannon’s,
5 Wentland’s and Goldsmith’s conduct in relation to the accident.” (#74). Defendants argued that the
6 depositions undermine the defendants’ “Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination and threaten
7 to unjustly prevent [d]efendants from defending against liability in this action.” *Id.* Defendants also
8 asserted that without a protective order, they will “be faced with the impossible decision of either
9 asserting their Fifth Amendment privilege against self incrimination or waiving the privilege and
10 testifying, as required for [d]efendants to comprehensively defend against civil liability in this case.”

11 *Id.*

12 Third-party defendant Zemke argued in his opposition that defendant Hannon should be subject
13 to deposition and assert the Fifth Amendment privilege “**on a question by question basis** consistent
14 with Nevada and Federal law.” (#75)(emphasis in original). Zemke also argued that Wentland and
15 Goldsmith have no basis to assert the Fifth Amendment, and that there are no parallel criminal
16 proceedings and thus no real threat of prosecution. *Id.*

17 The court issued an order on April 9, 2013, granting the *emergency* motion for protective order
18 regarding the depositions (#74) and staying the depositions until resolution of the motion to stay (#73).
19 (#77). The court held that “[t]emporarily staying the depositions until the court rules on the pending
20 motion to stay (#73) will not prejudice any of the parties,” and that “[r]equiring the defendants to testify
21 at their depositions before the court rules on the motion to stay (#73), however, *may* hinder defendants’
22 ability to defend this action.” *Id.* (emphasis in original).

23 Oppositions to the motion to stay and joinders thereto were filed (#78, #79, #85, and #87), and
24 Slagowski Plaintiffs filed a countermotion for attorneys’ fees (#81). Defendants’ filed a reply in
25 support of their motion to stay (#73) and an opposition to the countermotion (#81). (#89). On May 8,

1 2013, the parties filed a stipulation to extend discovery (#92), which the court signed on May 10, 2013
2 (#93). On May 17, 2013, the court scheduled a hearing on the motion to stay (#73) and the
3 countermotion for attorneys' fees (#81) for June 6, 2013. (#95). On May 28, 2013, defendants filed
4 a motion for sanctions regarding Chip Fenton's failure to appear at his deposition (#98), and an
5 *emergency* motion on order shortening time for protective order to stay the rogue deposition of Chip
6 Fenton (#99). Third-Party defendant Zemke filed an opposition to the *emergency* motion (#100) and
7 a countermotion for cost, fees, and sanctions (#101). On May 29, 2013, plaintiffs filed a joinder to
8 Zemke's countermotion for costs, fees, and sanctions (#101). (#102).

9 The court entered a minute order on May 29, 2013, stating that "the deposition of Chip Fenton
10 is stayed pending the resolution of Defendants' Emergency Motion (#99)," and scheduling a hearing
11 on the *emergency* motion (#99), motion to stay (#73), and countermotion (#81) for June 6, 2013, at 1:30
12 p.m. (#103). On May 29, 2013, Slagowski Plaintiff filed an opposition to defendant's *emergency*
13 motion for protective order regarding deposition of Chip Fenton (#99). (#104). On May 30, 2013, the
14 Fenton Defendants filed an opposition to defendants' *emergency* motion for protective order (#99).
15 (#107). The Zemkes filed a joinder in opposition to defendants' motion to stay civil proceedings.
16 (#108). Fenton Defendants filed a joinder to Zemke's countermotion for costs, fees, and sanctions.
17 (#109).

18 **II. Motion To Stay Proceedings (#73)**

19 **A. Relevant Substantive Facts**

20 The complaint arises from an accident allegedly caused by individual defendants, all drivers for
21 defendant Central Washington Asphalt, trying to pass a slower semitruck driven by third-party
22 defendant Fenton, which resulted in seven tragic injuries and one fatality. (#73). Mr. Fenton alleges
23 that when he announced over the radio that the individual defendants were responsible for the accident,
24 he heard someone say "I'm in trouble." *Id.* Individual defendants deny having any involvement and
25 claim that they drove on with no knowledge of the accident. *Id.* The individual defendants were not

1 cited for the accident or criminally charged to date, but the accident report was given to the Nye District
2 Attorney's Office and the Nevada Attorney General's Office for review. *Id.* The individual defendants
3 assert that they recently learned that they may be indicted, and indicate that the statute of limitations
4 for a misdemeanor passed, and that the statute of limitations for a felony charge expires on December
5 12, 2013. *Id.*

6 **B. Defendants' Arguments**

7 Defendants argue that "[i]t is well-settled that a court has the authority to stay discovery in a
8 civil case where a party faces concurrent criminal charges and the proceedings will be adversely
9 affected. *Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Ala. v. Unity Outpatient Surgery Ctr., Inc.*, 490 F.3d 718, 724 (9th
10 Cir. 2007); *Keating v. Office of Thrift Supervision*, 45 F.3d 322, 324-25 (9th Cir. 1995); *Fed. Sav. &*
11 *Loan Ins. Corp. v. Molinaro*, 889 F.2d 899, 902 (9th Cir. 1989); *see also Aspen Fin. Servs., Inc. v.*
12 *Eighth Jud. Dist. Ct.*, 128 Nev. Adv. Op. 57, 289 P.3d 201, 204-05 (2012)." (#73). Defendants state
13 that without a stay of the depositions and testimonial discovery involving the individual defendants, the
14 individual defendants will be in the "untenable position of choosing between their defense in this action
15 and their Fifth Amendment privilege against self incrimination," and that "Central Washington Asphalt,
16 Inc.'s ability to defend against claims of vicarious liability, through no fault of its own," will be in
17 jeopardy. *Id.*

18 The defendants assert that "[d]etermining whether to grant such a stay is a fact-intensive,
19 case-by-case determination that requires a delicate balancing of the 'competing interests involved in
20 the case.'" *Aspen Fin. Servs., Inc.*, 289 P.3d at 206 (quoting *Molinaro*, 889 F.2d at 902)." *Id.* The Ninth
21 Circuit has held that "court must analyze "the extent to which the defendant's fifth amendment rights
22 are implicated," as well as the following factors: (1) the interest of the plaintiffs in proceeding
23 expeditiously with this litigation or any particular aspect of it; (2) the burden which may be imposed
24 on the civil defendants, (3) the convenience of the court in the management of its cases; (4) the interests
25 of persons not parties to the civil litigation; and (5) the interest of the public in the pending civil and

1 criminal litigation. *Keating*, 45 F.3d at 324-25; *see also Aspen Fin. Servs., Inc.*, 289 P.3d at 206.

2 Defendants argue that “there is complete overlap between this civil proceeding and the
3 accident-related felonies for which the Nye County District Attorney is considering to indict Hannon,
4 Wentland and Goldsmith. Defendants’ civil liability and the criminal charges alike depend on the facts
5 surrounding the accident and its aftermath. Defendants will not be able to present a comprehensive
6 defense if Hannon, Wentland and Goldsmith, vital witnesses, invoke the Fifth Amendment. And when
7 coupled with adverse inferences regarding the facts of the accident, the scenario will be a de facto grant
8 of summary judgment against Defendants on liability.” (#73).

9 Defendants assert that “a significant overlap increases the risk of self-incrimination and
10 heightens the need for a stay.” *Aspen Fin. Servs., Inc.*, 289 P.3d at 207 (citing *Alcala v. Texas Webb*
11 *Cnty.*, 625 F. Supp. 2d 391, 400 n.8 (S.D. Tex. 2009); *see also Trustees of Plumbers Pen. Fund v.*
12 *Transworld Mech.*, 886 F. Supp. 1134, 1139 (S.D.N.Y.1995).” *Id.* Defendants also assert that “a
13 significant overlap also exacerbates the detrimental effect on a defendant’s civil case if he elects to
14 claim privilege because the court may draw an adverse inference from the refusal to testify on Fifth
15 Amendment grounds. *Baxter v. Palmigiano*, 425 U.S. 308, 318, 96 S.Ct. 1551, 1558 (1976); *see also*
16 *Aspen Fin. Servs., Inc.*, 289 P.3d at 209 (quoting *Volmar Distribs. v. N.Y. Post Co.*, 152 F.R.D. 36,
17 39-40 (S.D.N.Y. 1993)).” *Id.* Defendants analyze each of the remaining factors, and argue that they
18 weigh in favor of staying the depositions of the individual defendants. *Id.*¹

19
20 ¹ Defendants analysis is as follows:

21 (1) the stay will not prejudice the plaintiffs or any other party in this action, as (a) the stay is limited to only the
22 deposition and testimonial discovery of three individuals, (b) additional time that passes while a stay is in place will
23 have a negligible, if any, impact on the individual defendants’ memories, (c) the stay will have no effect on plaintiffs’
24 ability to conduct other discovery in the interim, and (d) the stay will have a definite end date of December 12, 2013,
25 and that “[t]his case is relatively new and the requested stay will have no affect on the parties’ ability to continue with
26 discovery or on the parties’ right to take this case to trial within the five year rule;”

(2) in addition to having to make the “impossible choice between waiving the constitutional right against self
incrimination and sacrificing the ability to defend against civil liability, “the individual defendants and Central
Washington Asphalt, Inc. each face significant prejudice if the case is not stayed.”

- “If Hannon, Wentland and Goldsmith are forced to testify, they risk inadvertently revealing weak
points of their case to the criminal prosecutor if they invoke privilege as to certain questions. *Id.* at 209 (quoting

1 depositions of the officers discussed above, the defendants sent correspondence indicating that the
2 individual defendants fear criminal prosecution. *Id* (Exhibit D).

3 Zemke's opposition is summarized as follows: (a) Wentland and Goldsmith have no justified
4 fear of prosecution, and they have no Fifth Amendment privilege against testimony which may
5 incriminate Donald Hannon. *See Thomas v. Bible*, 694 F.Supp. 750 (D. Nev. 1988), (b) defendant
6 Hannon's Fifth Amendment privilege does not extend to prevent all discovery, as "[t]he only way the
7 privilege [against self-incrimination] can be asserted is on a question-by-question basis, and thus, as
8 to each question asked, the party has to decide whether or not to raise his Fifth Amendment right."
9 (*quoting Doe v. Glazner*, 232 F.3d 1258, 1263 (9th Cir.2000). *See also Davis v. Fendler*, 650 F.2d 1154,
10 1159 (9th Cir.1981); *Baker v. Limber*, 647 F.2d 912, 916 (9th Cir.1981), (c) no indictment has been filed
11 against Hannon, and "[t]he need for a stay is "far weaker" when "[n]o indictment has been returned."
12 *Securities & Exchange Com'n v. Dresser Indus.*, 628 F.2d 1368, 1376 (D.C. Cir.1980),"³ (d) Hannon
13 waived any Fifth Amendment privilege by stating his verison of the facts under oath (citing *Rogers v.*
14 *United States*, 340 U.S. 367, 372-73,71 S.Ct. 438, 95 L.Ed. 344 (1951)(holding that a party may,
15 however, waive his ability to invoke his privilege to subsequent questioning by answering questions
16 that already disclosed incriminating facts.), (e) defendants cannot meet the "heavy burden⁴ necessary
17 to justify a stay," and a stay of civil discovery pending the outcome of a related criminal matter should
18 not be granted lightly because it "is an extraordinary remedy appropriate for extraordinary
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21 ³ As a general rule, pre-indictment requests for a stay are denied "because there is less risk of
22 self-incrimination, and more uncertainty about the effect of a delay on the civil case." *Walsh Securities v. Cristo*
Property Management, 7 F.Supp.2d 523, 527 (D.NJ.1998); see *King*, 16 P.3d at 56 ("Where there is not yet a formal
charge, resolution of the criminal matter may be so remote it should not be awaited.").

23 ⁴ "A movant must carry a heavy burden" in order to demonstrate that a stay is warranted. *See Alcala v. Texas*
24 *Webb County*, 625 F.Supp.2d 391,397-98 (S.D.Tex.2009) ("[T]here is a strong presumption in favor of discovery, and it
is the party who moves for a stay that bears the burden of overcoming this presumption."). *See also Gordon v. Federal*
25 *Deposit Insurance Corp.*, 427 F.2d 578, 580 (D.C.Cir.1970) (holding that the overall interest of the courts that justice be
done does not allow halting all civil litigation pending the outcome of a related criminal prosecution).

1 circumstances." (quoting *Weil v. Markowitz*, 829F.2d 166, 174n. 17 (D.C. Cir.1987)), (f) Nevada law⁵
2 does not favor a stay and an analysis of the Ninth Circuit's factors in *Keating*, 45 F.3d at 325⁶ does not
3 favor a stay, and (g) the motion was brought in bad faith, as the officer's testimony did not indicate that
4 the defendants were being investigated or were going to be indicted, calls to the Nye County DA
5 indicate that no indictment was filed, and the "basis" for the requested stay is a phone call initiate by
6 defense counsel "which asserts through hearsay upon hearsay that a criminal prosecution is still a
7 possibility." *Id.* Zemke asserts that since the motion was made in bad faith, he is entitled to costs and
8 fees (under Rule 37(B)) and defendants should be sanctioned. *Id.*

9 2. Law Defendants' Opposition⁷

10 The Law Plaintiffs asserts that the Nevada Supreme Court has already decided the issue before
11 the court in the matter of *Aspen Financial Services, Inc. v. Eighth Judicial District Court*, 128 Nev.

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13 ⁵ See *Aspen Financial Services v. Dist. Ct.*, 289 P.3d 201 (Nev.,2012) (holding that "[t]he touchstone for
14 evaluating a pre-indictment motion to stay is considering whether "special circumstances" justify granting a stay despite
15 the absence of an indictment One such instance is where the issuance of a formal indictment is "an eventuality." See,
16 e.g., *Chao*, 498 F.Supp.2d at 1039 (internal quotation marks omitted). Another circumstance in which a pre-indictment
17 stay may be warranted is where the government has initiated the civil proceeding and also controls the simultaneous
18 criminal investigation. See, e.g., *S.E.C. v. Healthsouth Corp.*, 261 F.Supp.2d 1298, 1326 (N.D.Ala.2003). In such a
19 circumstance, "the government itself has an opportunity to escalate the pressure on defendants by manipulating
20 simultaneous civil and criminal proceedings" and, as a result, "there is a special danger that the government can
21 effectively undermine rights that would exist in a criminal investigation by conducting a de facto criminal investigation
22 using nominally civil means." *Sterling*, 175 F.Supp.2d at 578-79.")

23 ⁶ Zemke argues that (1) the delay would prejudice plaintiffs' ability to present their case, as witness' memories
24 would fade, evidence would be harder to acquire, plaintiffs need to depose witnesses to learn more regarding the
25 accident and these witnesses are key, Zemke and the other third-party defendants sued by CWA have a right to
26 discovery of the claims against them, (2) the burden upon the defendants in going forward is low, as Wentland and
27 Goldsmith have no rational fear of prosecution and Hannon could assert a privilege on a question by question basis, and
28 "[d]efendants have made no showing of the specific harm that could result other than general assertions of the "choice"
29 between risking self-incrimination and an adverse interest instruction" (3) this action has been pending since June 9,
30 2011, and the district court has an interest in clearing its docket, *Federal Say. & Loan Ins. Com. v. Molinaro*, 18 899
31 F.2d 899, 903 (9th Cir. 1989), and (4) the public interest in resolving litigation already filed outweighs any speculation
32 about criminal matters which may never be filed. See *U.S. ex rel. Gonzalez v. Fresenius Medical Care North America*,
33 571 F.Supp.2d 758 (W.D. Tex. 2008) ("The public interest in proceeding in an important civil enforcement matter that
34 has already been filed seems to outweigh speculation about if and when an indictment will be returned").

35 ⁷ On April 18, 2013, third-party defendant Doreen Law filed a joinder to the Law Plaintiffs' opposition (#79).
36 (#87).

1 Adv. Rep. 57, 289 P.3d 201 (2012). (#79). The Law Plaintiffs assert that none of the factors relied
2 upon by the Nevada Supreme Court are found here, and that “Nevada Supreme Court held at the outset
3 that a corporation, such as Defendant CWA, does not possess a Fifth Amendment right against self
4 incrimination. See *Afro-Lecon, Inc. vs. U.S.*, 820 F.2d 1198, 1206 (Fed Cir. 1987), *Aspen, supra* at P.7.”
5 *Id.* The Law Plaintiffs address the following factors from *Aspen*, and argue that the court here should
6 not enter a stay: (1) the implication of the Fifth Amendment privilege,⁸ (2) plaintiffs' interests and
7 potential prejudice,⁹ (3) convenience and efficiency of the court,¹⁰ (4) interests of non-parties to the civil
8 proceedings,¹¹ and (5) interest of the public in the civil and criminal matters.¹² *Id.*

10 ⁸ The Law Plaintiffs argue that even though "there would appear to be overlap between the actions of the
11 CWA's drivers and any criminal investigation of their actions which resulted in death and serious injuries to others,"
12 "the Aspen decision further stated that the "touchstone for evaluating a pre-indictment motion for stay" is considering
whether "special circumstances" justify granting a stay despite the absence of an indictment," such as whether a formal
indictment is an "eventuality." (#79).

13 ⁹ The Law Plaintiffs assert that "[t]he Aspen defendants' concerns of asserting their Fifth Amendment privilege
14 were based on far more compelling factors than the Defendant CWA drivers in this case," and that "concerns [found
15 here] are further offset by the prejudice that a stay would cause to the interests of both groups of Plaintiffs in this case
16 who have suffered death and serious injuries due to the actions of the Defendant CWA drivers on this case." (#79). The
17 Law Plaintiffs make many of the same arguments that Zemke made regarding the parties' need to conduct discovery and
how the stay will deprive them of this right. *Id.* The Law Plaintiffs argue that "the chance that Defendant CWA drivers
may be subject to criminal indictment is less than the "faint possibility" it was for the Aspen defendants, with far more
compelling facts for a stay in that case." *Id.*

18 ¹⁰The Law Plaintiffs assert that "[a] stay would...frustrate this Courts caseload as it did for the Court in Aspen
19 due to the defenses and counter-claims and third-party complaints filed by the Defendant CWA drivers." (#79). They
also assert that "convenience of the courts is best served when motions to stay proceedings are discouraged." *U.S. v.*
Private Sanitation Industry Ass'n, 811 F. Supp. 802, 808 (E.D.N.Y. 1992), *Aspen, Supra*, at Page 11." *Id.*

20 ¹¹The Law Plaintiffs assert that the next factor in the “Aspen decision concerned the interests of non-parties
21 such as key corporate officials and officers when its employees are compelled to assert their Fifth Amendment privilege
22 against self incrimination and thus leave these corporate officials “defenseless.”” (#79). Law Plaintiffs argue that this
factor weighs against a stay, "as no separate causes of action have been alleged against any CWA corporate officers or
directors." *Id.*

23 ¹²The Law Plaintiffs argue that "the public should...have a interest in rooting out hazardous public safety
24 threats on the state highways of Nevada, as is being alleged against the Defendant CWA drivers who were verbally
25 warned by another commercial vehicle driver that passing other vehicles on highway 318 was dangerous and then when
26 told by the same driver they had caused a severe multi vehicle collision, simply drove away in attempting to escape."
(#79). They also assert, as in *Aspen*, that "the public has a significant interest in a system that encourages individuals to
come to court for the settlement of their disputes." *Id.*

1 The Law Plaintiffs also ask this court to award attorneys' fees and costs and impose sanctions
2 against defendants for filing the motion to stay. *Id.*¹³ They assert that since "[d]efendant CWA and
3 its [d]efendant drivers have been unable to present any evidence whatsoever, that criminal charges are
4 being considered, are imminent or are being investigated, more than two years after this subject incident
5 took place," and defense counsel was informed in writing that they had no legal basis for seeking a stay,
6 the court should award their reasonable attorneys' fees and court costs and consider monetary sanctions
7 for the filing of defendants motion for stay under Rule 11(b). *Id.*

8 **3. Fenton Defendants' Opposition**

9 The Fenton Defendants assert that "CWA's motion should be denied as neither it nor its
10 employees have a good faith basis for asserting the Fifth Amendment in staying their depositions," and
11 that they "join[] in and incorporate[] by reference herein the oppositions filed by Doreen and Philip Law
12 as and by Third Party Defendant, Mitchell Zemke." (#84). The Fenton Defendants also assert that the
13 motion should be denied because a stay would prejudice Mr. Fenton. *Id.* The Fenton Defendants state
14 that such prejudice is apparent because (1) "he will be required to be deposed without knowing the
15 factual basis of Mr. Hannon's (or Wentland and Goldsmith's) allegations against him," (2) "with the
16 current expert deadline of June 1, 2013, Mr. Fenton would be required to produce an expert report,
17 which would be incomplete at best and require supplementation after the CWA employee depositions
18 are completed," and (3) "depositions of the other witnesses and experts may need to be re-taken, which
19 subjects him with undue burden and expense." *Id.*

20 **4. Slagowski Plaintiffs' Joinder and Opposition**

21 The Slagowski Plaintiffs filed a joinder to the two oppositions (#78 and #79) and supplemented
22 the joinders with points and authorities. (#85). The Slagowski Plaintiffs emphasize arguments made
23

24 ¹³ The Law Plaintiffs filed one document containing the opposition and a counter-motion for attorneys' fees
25 and costs and for sanctions. (#79). Pursuant to Special Order 109, the clerk separated the document into plaintiffs'
26 Opposition (#79) and plaintiffs' Counter-Motion (#81).

1 in the two oppositions (#78 and #79) and assert that the oppositions make clear that a stay is not
2 warranted. *Id.* Slagowski Plaintiffs contend that defendants “created their own emergency,” and that
3 “defense counsel had knowledge for almost two years of the fact that criminal charges may be
4 potentially filed against his clients, and he could have moved to stay this case or moved for a protective
5 order well over one year ago.” *Id.*

6 Slagowski Plaintiffs also contend that even though this action has been pending for nearly two
7 years, defendants did not raise the Fifth Amendment concerns until now. *Id.* Slagowski Plaintiffs assert
8 that the Highway Patrol “issued a 123-page report documenting that this accident was solely caused by
9 CWA driver Hannon, who attempted a dangerous passing maneuver that forced the Zemke vehicle off
10 the roadway, causing the multi-vehicle collision. Hannon then fled the accident scene, along with his
11 fellow driver, James Wentland,” and that NHP “forwarded their report to the Nye County District
12 Attorney more than two years ago on February 24, 2011, recommending Hannon be prosecuted for
13 violations of NRS 484B.213 Limitations on overtaking on left side; NRS 484E.010, Duty to stop at
14 scene of accident involving death or personal injury; and NRS 484E.030, Duty to give information and
15 render aide.” *Id.*

16 Slagowski Plaintiffs outline the procedural history of the action for the court, and state that at
17 no time did defendants assert self-incrimination as a defense or otherwise notify the court of any
18 concern about any criminal prosecution or the need to stay the civil action. *Id.* Slagowski Plaintiffs
19 also assert that “on November 19, 2012, Hannon responded to Zemke's interrogatory asking about his
20 knowledge of the accident. Significantly, Hannon raised no Fifth Amendment objection, and expressed
21 no concern about any potential criminal action.” *Id.* Slagowski Plaintiffs state that after the
22 depositions of the officers were taken, which “confirmed the facts and conclusions of their
23 investigation, and... that they had had no contact with the Nye County District Attorney's Office for
24 over two years,” “defense counsel Jaffe first raised purported Fifth Amendment concerns about the
25 driver depositions...” *Id.*

1 Slagowski Plaintiffs argue that “[t]he above chronology shows that counsel for CWA has had
2 nearly two years to raise Fifth Amendment concerns,” and that “[a]t all times, counsel for CWA was
3 aware of the potential for criminal charges being filed in this case.” *Id.* Slagowski Plaintiffs argue that
4 (1) the information in the declaration of CWA’s counsel, Ashlie Surur, is hearsay within hearsay, (2)
5 the fact the Nye County District Attorney has taken no action whatsoever, over two years after the
6 MAIT report was sent to his office strongly suggests this matter will never be criminally prosecuted,
7 (3) the investigating NHP Troopers have testified they have had no contact with the Nye County
8 District Attorney in over two years, and (4) counsel for CWA does not report any contact by the Nye
9 County District Attorney with CWA or the individual defendant drivers. *Id.*

10 Slagowski Plaintiffs join in with the other oppositions and assert that defendant Hannon is the
11 only defendant that is implicated and would even remotely face criminal charges, and the requested stay
12 will halt discovery, as the defendants are “key percipient witnesses.” *Id.* Plaintiffs also argue that the
13 stay will severely prejudice the minor plaintiffs in this action, as the ultimate “outcome will determine
14 their standard of living now and affect their choices regarding educational and other opportunities in
15 the future.” *Id.*

16 Slagowski Plaintiffs ask for attorneys’ fees and costs and that sanctions be entered against
17 defendants, as “[d]efendants’ creation of an “*Emergency Motion*” and frivolous request for a Stay of the
18 civil action has thrown the current discovery schedule in disarray.” *Id.* Slagowski Plaintiffs assert that
19 “[i]n light of defendants’ bad faith tactics to scuttle the agreed upon discovery plan, plaintiffs’ counsel
20 requests that this Court order CWA to produce its three drivers for depositions in Las Vegas where this
21 action is pending. This Order will make it much easier to reschedule the three CWA defendant driver
22 depositions as only two attorneys will need to travel to Las Vegas for these depositions, and Las Vegas
23 is easily accessible.” *Id.*

24 **D. Defendants’ Reply**

25 Defendants assert that the court should grant the motion (#73), as the individual defendants
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1 “remain susceptible to felony charges until the three-year statute of limitations expires on December
2 12, 2013. (#89). Defendants contend that they can subpoena the District Attorney for an affidavit if
3 the opposing parties (the court refers to all who filed oppositions or joinders in opposition as “opposing
4 parties”) take issue with the admissibility of the representations of counsel in counsel’s affidavit. *Id.*
5 Defendants argue that not granting the stay and forcing the defendants to choose between the Fifth
6 Amendment and defending this action “is contrary to the Supreme Court’s and Ninth Circuit’s clear
7 admonitions that a party should not suffer a “costly” penalty for exercising his Fifth Amendment right,
8 which includes the “costly” dismissal of a civil case. *Spevack v. Klein*, 385 U.S. 511, 515, 87 S.Ct. 625,
9 628, 17 L.Ed.2d 574 (1967); *Campbell v. Gerrans*, 592 F.2d 1054, 1057 (9th Cir. 1979); *see also*
10 *Wehling v. Columbia Broad. Sys.*, 608 F.2d 1084, 1088 (5th Cir. 1979); *Doe v. Sipper*, 869 F. Supp. 2d
11 113, 117 (D.D.C. 2012).” *Id.*

12 **1. Defendants’ Fear of Prosecution/Delay in Filing Motion**

13 Defendants assert that counsel calling the District Attorney’s office demonstrates that
14 defendants filed the motion in *good faith*, and that counsel was re-affirming the possibility that
15 indictments could be filed *before* filing the motion. *Id.* The defendants assert that there is no merit to
16 the opposing parties’ argument that defendants should be sanctioned for filing the motion in bad faith.
17 *Id.* The individual defendants each face the possibility of prosecution, defendants assert, and the “Fifth
18 Amendment privilege against self-incrimination applies not only to evidence which may directly
19 support a criminal conviction, but to “information which would furnish a link in the chain of evidence
20 that could lead to prosecution, as well as evidence which an individual reasonably believes could be
21 used against him in a criminal prosecution.” *Maness v. Meyers*, 419 U.S. 449, 461 (1975) (citing
22 *Hoffman v. United States*, 341 U.S. 479, 486, 71 S.Ct. 814, 818, 95 L.Ed. 1118 (1951)) (emphasis
23 added); *see also United States v. Sharp*, 920 F.2d 1167, 1170 (4th Cir. 1990).” *Id.*

24 Defendants argue that the assertion of a privilege does not require an imminent criminal
25 prosecution or even investigation, rather “the right to assert one’s privilege against self-incrimination
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1 does not depend upon the likelihood, but upon the possibility of prosecution.” *In re Master Key*
2 *Litigation*, 507 F.2d 292, 293 (9th Cir.1974) (emphasis added); accord *Doe v. Glanzer*, 232 F.3d 1258,
3 1263 (9th Cir. 2000).” *Id.* Defendants state that the opposing parties cannot challenge that each of the
4 defendants are susceptible to criminal prosecution, regardless of their alleged involvement.¹⁴

5 Defendants contend that they were not aware of the possibility of prosecution before the
6 officer’s depositions in April 2013, and that they filed the instant motion only after learning that they
7 were being accused of causing the accident and being investigated for such conduct. *Id.* Defendants
8 quote the officer’s testimony, wherein the officer states that the defendants “were being accused of
9 causing a fatal accident as soon as Sergeant Davis made contact with them,” and that “[t]hey were being
10 investigated as being in the proximity of that crash and being identified by not one but two people.”¹⁵

11 *Id.*

12 Defendants assert that the opposing parties erroneously assert that the individual defendants
13 waived the privilege by answering interrogatories, and argue that ““a waiver is ‘not to be lightly
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18 ¹⁴ “Plaintiffs do not (and cannot) seriously challenge Hannon’s potential liability under NRS 484E.010, “a
19 category B felony [punishable] by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 2 years and a
20 maximum term of not more than 15 years,” for allegedly leaving the accident scene.” (#89). “Culpability for NRS
21 484E.010 extends to “[t]he driver of any vehicle involved in an [injury] accident” that fails to stop at the accident, which
22 would include Wentland, the driver of the second Central Washington Asphalt truck. And Nevada criminal law further
provides for accessory liability for a person who “harbors, conceals or aids” a criminal offender—an offense that is also
punishable as a felony, whether or not the offender himself is indicted or convicted. NRS 195.030(1); NRS 195.040(1).
Thus, like Hannon, Wentland and Goldsmith face the possibility of criminal prosecution under either of these statutes if
they testify regarding their respective roles in and knowledge of the accident.” *Id.*

23 ¹⁵ Defendants also include the following testimony: *Compare* (#78-1), at 198:4-5 (“It’s my job to make
24 recommendations. ***It’s the DA’s job to make the accusations.***” (emphasis added)); *id.* at 205:16-19 (noting investigation
25 was “submit[ted] ***to the District Attorney’s Office for criminal prosecution***” (emphasis added)), *with id.* at 199 (“I’m
26 more interested in the driver accused of doing the damage because ***my job is to put people in jail*** So my job is to
ultimately find you, find what’s what’s wrong, ***prosecute you***, and be a good witness for the State of Nevada and ***put***
you in jail.” (emphasis added)).

1 inferred,”¹⁶ and will only be inferred in the most convincing and compelling circumstances.¹⁷ *Id.*
2 Defendants assert that the court should follow the court in *Snipper*, and find that a defendant cannot
3 knowingly waive his Fifth Amendment right “months before they learned of their possible prosecutions
4 through the officers’ depositions.” *Id.*

5 2. **Keating Factors**

6 Defendants assert that, in light of the unique circumstances of this action, the *Keating* factors
7 weigh in favor of granting the stay:

8 (1) the case severely implicates the individual defendants’ Fifth Amendment Rights, and the
9 defendants’ privilege against self-incrimination “is especially critical in this case because it involves
10 all the same underlying facts as the criminal investigation. *See Milton Pollack, Sr. J., U.S. Dist. Ct.*
11 *S.D.N.Y., Parallel Civil and Criminal Proceedings*, 129 F.R.D. 201, 203 (1990) (recognizing overlap
12 between civil and criminal issues as “the most important factor” for courts to consider).” *Id.*

13 (2) the narrow stay will cause minimal prejudice to the opposing parties, as the arguments
14 advanced by them have no merit. *Id.* The individual defendants’ memories will not fade in the next
15 couple months, and the opposing parties waited over two years since the accident and over a year after
16 the Rule 26(f) to notice their depositions. *Id.* The alleged delay in recovery argument is outweighed
17 by the fact that defendants, not opposing parties, potentially face “life-changing consequences” as a
18 result of this case. *Id.* The “adverse inference” opposing parties suggest they are entitled to draw is
19 improper, and the “fact that a stay may thwart Plaintiffs’ efforts to obtain an evidentiary windfall at the
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22 ¹⁶ *Doe v. Sipper*, 869 F. Supp. 2d 113, 118 (D.D.C. 2012) (quoting *Smith v. United States*, 337 U.S. 137, 150,
23 69 S.Ct. 1000, 93 L.Ed. 1264 (1949)).

24 ¹⁷ *See Allstate Ins. Co. v. Plambeck*, CIV.A. 12-175, 2012 WL 1597308 (E.D. La. May 7, 2012) (“As a
25 constitutional right, waiver of the privilege must be knowingly and voluntarily made, *Gardener v. Broderick*, 392 U.S.
26 273, 276 (1968), and waiver will only be inferred in the most convincing and compelling circumstances. *Klein v. Harris*,
667 F.2d 274, 288 (2d Cir. 1981).”).

1 expense of the Fifth Amendment privilege fails to demonstrate “prejudice.”” *Id.*¹⁸

2 (3) defendants would be severely burdened without a stay, as “the fact that the individual
3 defendants are mere months away from the expiration of the statutes of limitations— ***but the matter***
4 ***remains open and active with the District Attorney*** —suggests the District Attorney is waiting for
5 potentially incriminating testimony proffered in this action to trigger indictment and prosecution.” *Id*
6 (emphasis in original). Defendants also assert that this is a critical phase of their criminal plight, and
7 that this outweighs any slight prejudice to the opposing parties. *Id.* Defendants argue that Central
8 Washington would be severely prejudiced, and that since plaintiffs’ “claims against Central Washington
9 Asphalt, Inc. are premised on, among other theories, vicarious liability, which imputes liability of an
10 employee to the employer. See, e.g., *Busch v. Flangas*, 108 Nev. 821, 824, 837 P.2d 438, 440 (1992),”
11 if the individual defendant assert their Fifth Amendment, “***Central Washington Asphalt, Inc. will also***
12 ***be rendered defenseless, through no fault of its own.***” *Id* (emphasis in original).

13 (4) the seven month stay will minimally effect the court, non-parties, and the public, and not
14 staying the action and forcing the defendants to assert the privilege on a question-by-question basis
15 would result in a waste of the court’s and the parties’ time, resources, and money. *Id* (citing *Jones v.*
16 *City of Indianapolis*, 216 F.R.D. 440, 452 (S.D. Ind. 2003) (stay granted where inefficient use of
17 resources to allow discovery and court “will not suffer an inconvenience if a limited stay is granted”);
18 *Volmar Distributors, Inc. v. New York Post Co., Inc.*, 152 F.R.D. 36, 41-42 (S.D.N.Y. 1993) (stay
19 granted to avoid “additional expenses for the parties without expediting the discovery process”); *see*
20 *also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 1.)”

21 3. Opposing Parties’ Request for Sanctions, Fees, and Costs

23 ¹⁸ The individual defendants assert that the opposing parties’ argument that they need to obtain more factual
24 information is belied by the fact that if the stay does not take effect, defendants will invoke their Fifth Amendment and
25 opposing parties will not gain any information from them. *Id.* The defendants assert that “[t]hey are willing to expand
26 the stay to all discovery and/or modify the current discovery deadlines to accommodate Plaintiffs’ apparent desire to
depose Defendants before proceeding with other discovery, if Plaintiffs prefer.” *Id.*

1 Defendants assert that the opposing parties' requests for sanctions, fees, and costs are
2 unsupported by law and unwarranted. (#89). Defendants argue that they filed the motion in good faith
3 after the officers' deposition testimony gave rise to the issue of criminal prosecution, and that checking
4 with the District Attorney's office "simply underscores their good faith basis for this motion." *Id.*
5 Defendants also argue that the opposing parties' requests lack any support in the law, as neither Rule
6 37 nor Rule 11 permit sanctions in a situation such as this. *Id.* Defendants assert that the opposing
7 parties' request to further sanction defendants by forcing them to be deposed in Nevada is unsupported,
8 as they haven't satisfied the requirements of Rule 26(b) or moved for a protective order. *Id.*

9 **C. Supplemental Opposition**

10 The Slagowski Plaintiffs filed their supplement on June 18, 2013. (#116). Slagowski Plaintiffs
11 contend that after they filed their opposition, counsel attempted to contact the District Attorney's office
12 to confirm whether the office was "actively investigating" the accident. *Id.* Counsel was able to reach
13 Mr. John Friel, Esq, and ask him about the alleged pending criminal investigation against the individual
14 defendants. *Id.* Mr. Friel submitted a declaration testifying that he was "assigned to review the NHP
15 police report in connection with the incident involving the multi-vehicle collision that occurred on
16 December 12, 2010 in Nye County on State Route 318," and that the District Attorneys' office is "not
17 actively investigating this matter at this time." (#116-1)(Declaration of John Friel).

18 Slagowski Plaintiffs assert that any argument from the defendants that the potential of criminal
19 prosecution is still real should not be accepted by the court, as to accept such an argument would set
20 the precedent that "anytime a police report is sent to a District Attorney to consider the filing of
21 criminal charges, any related civil case should be automatically stayed, even absent any evidence of an
22 ongoing criminal investigation." *Id.* The Slagowski Plaintiffs ask this court to deny the motion to stay
23 in light of this new evidence. *Id.*

24 **E. Discussion**

25 The court finds that Mr. Friel's declaration (#116-1) stating that his office is "not actively
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1 investigating this matter at this time,” does not conclusively determine the issue before the court, as the
2 individual defendants’ deposition testimony could trigger the District Attorney’s office to investigate
3 further or indict the defendants between now and the December 2013, statute of limitations. The Ninth
4 Circuit has held that “the right to assert one's privilege against self-incrimination does not depend upon
5 the *likelihood*, but upon the *possibility* of prosecution. *See Hoffman v. United States*, 341 U.S. 479,
6 486-487, 71 S.Ct. 814, 95 L.Ed. 1118 (1951); *Isaacs v. United States*, 256 F.2d 654, 658 (8 Cir. 1958).”
7 *In re Master Key Litig.*, 507 F.2d 292, 293 (9th Cir. 1974)(emphasis added).

8 There is still a “possibility” of prosecution here, regardless of Mr. Friel’s statement that his
9 office is not investigating “at this time,” and each individual defendant, regardless of their involvement,
10 could still be subject to criminal charges.¹⁹ As the court finds that the declaration (#116-1) is not
11 determinative of the issues before the court, the court must still engage in an analysis of the *Keating*²⁰

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13 ¹⁹ Hannon is subject to charges under NRS 484E.010, "a category B felony [punishable] by imprisonment in
14 the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 2 years and a maximum term of not more than 15 years," for
15 allegedly leaving the accident scene." Culpability for NRS 484E.010 extends to "[t]he driver of any vehicle involved in
16 an [injury] accident" that fails to stop at the accident, which would include Wentland. And Nevada criminal law
17 provides for accessory liability for a person who "harbors, conceals or aids" a criminal offender—an offense that is also
18 punishable as a felony, whether or not the offender himself is indicted or convicted. NRS 195.030(1); NRS 195.040(1).

19 ²⁰ In the *Keating* case, heavily relied upon by all the parties involved, the Office of Thrift Supervision
20 (hereinafter “OTS”) filed a notice of charges against Keating on August 9, 1990, and an Administrative Law Judge was
21 appointed to oversee the proceedings. *Keating*, 45 F.3d at 324. The OTS’s final order banned Keating from the
22 federally insured banking industry and directed him to pay restitution. *Id.* Keating appealed based on, among other
23 grounds, the assertion that the ALJ should have granted Keating’s request to stay the civil proceedings pending the
24 resolution of the criminal proceedings against him. *Id.* Keating argued on appeal that the pending criminal proceedings
25 forced him to “invoke his Fifth Amendment privilege during the OTS hearing, depriving him of an opportunity to testify
26 on his own behalf.” *Id.*

20 On November 15, 1990, the ALJ denied Keating motion to stay the proceedings pending the resolution of all
21 criminal proceedings against him. *Id.* at 324. The OTS hearing was conducted on July 1-3, and 8-12, 1991, and the trial
22 began in state court on August 4, 1991, resulting in a conviction on December 4, 1991. *Id.* at 325. Federal charges were
23 filed on December 12, 1991. *Id.* at 325. Keating filed a motion to reconsider the order denying the request to stay civil
24 proceedings pending the resolution of the criminal charges, and the ALJ denied the motion on February 28, 1991. *Id.* at
25 324 n.1. The OTS hearing resumed on April 27, 1992, and the federal trial began on November 2, 1992. *Id.* at 325. The
26 Ninth Circuit states that Keating did not have the opportunity to invoke his Fifth Amendment privilege in the OTS
hearing before the hiatus (during which the state and federal indictments took place), and that *after* the federal
indictment, the OTS severed two administrative counts that overlapped with the federal indictment. *Id.* Keating argued
that there was a significant overlap between the federal charges and the OTS charges, which made it necessary to invoke
his Fifth Amendment, and during the OTS hearing he asserted the privilege when asked questions about certain
transactions. *Id.*

1 factors, consider the ruling in *Doe*, and balance the outcome of granting or denying the stay.

2 The Ninth Circuit held in *Keating* that while the “Constitution does not ordinarily require a stay
3 of civil proceedings pending the outcome of criminal proceedings. *Federal Sav. & Loan Ins. Corp. v.*
4 *Molinaro*, 889 F.2d 899, 902 (9th Cir.1989); *Securities & Exchange Comm'n v. Dresser Indus.*, 628
5 F.2d 1368, 1375 (D.C.Cir.), cert. denied, 449 U.S. 993, 101 S.Ct. 529, 66 L.Ed.2d 289 (1980),” the
6 court “may decide in its discretion to stay civil proceedings ... ‘when the interests of justice seem [] to
7 require such action.’” *Id* at 324 (internal citations omitted). The court also held that the “decision
8 whether to stay civil proceedings in the face of a parallel criminal proceeding should be made “in light
9 of the particular circumstances and competing interests involved in the case,” *Molinaro*, 889 F.2d at
10 902,” and that the court must consider ““the extent to which the defendant's fifth amendment rights are
11 implicated.”” *Id*.

12 In *Keating*, the federal charges were filed on December 12, 1991, and the ALJ denied the motion
13 to reconsider the order denying the request to stay civil proceedings pending the resolution of the
14 criminal charges on February 28, 1991. *Id* at 324 n.1. At the time of the motion to reconsider the
15 motion to stay, the federal indictment was already filed against Keating. *Id*. The ALJ determined,
16 however, that the civil charges were not related to the federal charges and did not overlap in a way to
17 force Keating to assert his Fifth Amendment. *Id* at 325. Here, no indictment has been filed against the
18 defendants and the Slagowski Plaintiffs presented Mr. Friel’s declaration (#116-1) stating that his office
19 is not investigating the matter “at this time.” As stated above, this declaration is not determinative, and
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21 The Ninth Circuit found that “any remaining overlap between the OTS and criminal proceedings did not make
22 the ALJ's refusal to stay the OTS proceeding an abuse of discretion,” as “[a] defendant has no absolute right not to be
23 forced to choose between testifying in a civil matter and asserting his Fifth Amendment privilege.” *Id* at 325-26. The
24 court held that [i]n contrast to Keating's interests, which were not overly burdened by proceeding with the hearing, the
25 public's interest in a speedy resolution of the controversy and the OTS' concern for efficient administration would have
26 been unnecessarily impaired had the proceeding been stayed.” *Id* at 326. The court also addressed the “inordinate
amount of media attention” the case gained, and held that any delay “would have been detrimental to public confidence
in the enforcement scheme for thrift institutions.” *Id*.

1 there is still a “possibility” of prosecution. *See In re Master Key Litig.*, 507 F.2d at 293. Any
2 allegations contained in an indictment against the defendants would overlap with the claims in this
3 action, as they would both directly relate to the accident, the individual defendants’ responsibility for
4 the accident, and the actions taken after the accident occurred. This overlap supports defendants’
5 argument for a stay.

6 The court in *Keating* enumerated five factors for the court to analyze: “(1) the interest of the
7 plaintiffs in proceeding expeditiously with this litigation or any particular aspect of it, and the potential
8 prejudice to plaintiffs of a delay; (2) the burden which any particular aspect of the proceedings may
9 impose on defendants; (3) the convenience of the court in the management of its cases, and the efficient
10 use of judicial resources; (4) the interests of persons not parties to the civil litigation; and (5) the interest
11 of the public in the pending civil and criminal litigation.” *Keating*, 45 F.3d at 325.

12 Rule 1 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides for the “just, speedy, and inexpensive
13 determination” of all civil matters. The court recognizes that all parties in this action and the court
14 have an interest in the speedy resolution of this action, and that a five and one half month delay in
15 taking critical parties’ depositions could hinder those interests. The Slagowski Plaintiffs and the Law
16 Plaintiffs have an interest in recovery for their damages, third-party defendant Zemke has an interest
17 in deposing the defendants and filing a dispositive motion in this action, and the court has an interest
18 in seeing that actions are resolved and do not remain dormant on its docket. The parties and the court’s
19 interests weigh in favor of not granting a stay. *See Keating*, 45 F.3d at 325.

20 The court recognizes that if a stay is not granted individual defendants will have to choose
21 between asserting their Fifth Amendment right and defending this action, and that this choice would
22 impact defendant Central Washington’s ability to defend itself. This possible prejudice, however, could
23 be addressed by the court permitting the defendants to be re-deposed *after* the December 12, 2013,
24 statute of limitations expires. While there is a possibility of prejudice to the defendants without a stay,
25 since this prejudice can be cured through the defendants being re-deposed, the court finds the second
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1 factor is neutral. *See Keating*, 45 F.3d at 325. The court also finds that since none of the parties have
2 identified non-parties whose interests would be affected by the stay, the fourth factor is neutral. *Id.*

3 The public's interest, however, in having parties resolve their disputes and be held accountable
4 for their actions, is an important factor for the court to consider, and a stay would not serve those
5 interests. *See Keating* at 326. After examining the *Keating* factors, the court finds that a stay of the
6 defendants' depositions is not appropriate. The parties may depose the individual defendants, and the
7 defendants can assert their Fifth Amendment privilege on a "question by question" basis as provided
8 for in *Doe v. Glanzer*, 232 F.3d 1258, 1265 (9th Cir. 2000)(holding that "in a civil case, the Fifth
9 Amendment's protections against self-incrimination are invoked on a question-by-question basis, *see*
10 *Rendahl*, 746 F.2d at 555, and therefore the assertion of the privilege necessarily attaches only to the
11 question being asked and the information sought by that particular question.").²¹ If, after the December
12 12, 2013, statute of limitations expires, no criminal indictments are filed against the individual
13 defendants, and any party wishes to depose the individual defendants again, the individual defendants
14 may be re-deposed. The depositions will be limited to those questions where defendants previously
15 asserted their Fifth Amendment privilege. The parties may also elect to postpone the depositions of the
16 individual defendants until *after* the December 12, 2013, statute of limitations' expiration²². The
17 depositions of the individual defendants must be conducted on or before January 3, 2014. The
18 dispositive motions deadline is moved to January 15, 2014, and the Joint Pre-Trial Order deadline is
19 February 14, 2014.

20 Defendants argue that it would be unfair to permit the depositions to be conducted in this
21 fashion, as the parties would be able to draw negative inferences from the invocation of the privilege.

23 ²¹ The parties may also stipulate to which questions the defendants intend to assert their Fifth Amendment
24 privilege regarding.

25 ²² If the parties agree to postpone the depositions until after December 12, 2013, the parties must schedule the
26 deposition dates now to ensure the depositions are conducted by the court's January 3, 2013, deadline.

1 (#73). The Ninth Circuit held in *Doe*, however, that “an adverse inference can be drawn when silence
2 is countered by independent evidence of the fact being questioned, but that same inference cannot be
3 drawn when, for example, silence is the answer to an allegation contained in a complaint. *See Nat’l*
4 *Acceptance Co. v. Bathalter*, 705 F.2d 924, 930 (7th Cir.1983). In such instances, when there is no
5 corroborating evidence to support the fact under inquiry, the proponent of the fact must come forward
6 with evidence to support the allegation, otherwise no negative inference will be permitted. *See LaSalle*
7 *Bank*, 54 F.3d at 391.” *Doe*, 232 F.3d at 1264.

8 With regard to the opposing parties’ requests for fees, costs, and sanctions, defense counsel
9 asserts that the motion was necessary in light of the deposition testimony (Exhibits A and B) of the
10 officers. (#73). As counsel pointed out during the hearing, Officer Davis testified at his deposition
11 that defendant Hannon “could have been arrested” and that “charges [could have been] filed just off of”
12 defendants’ interrogatory answer. (#78-2 Page 60). Officer Davis also testified that he had been shown
13 defendant Hannon’s interrogatory answer in preparation for his deposition. *Id* at Page 67-68. Officer
14 Simon testified that he did not contact Central Washington regarding the defendants, because he is
15 “more interested in the driver accused of doing the damage because [his] job is to put people in jail,”
16 that the defendants “were being accused of causing a fatal collision as soon as Sergeant Davis made
17 contact with them,” and that “[t]hey were being investigated as being in the proximity of that crash and
18 being identified by not one but two people.” (#78-1 Page 199-200). Defense counsel owes a duty to
19 his clients to protect their interests, and it is reasonable that the above testimony coupled with a phone
20 call to the DA’s office resulted in a fear of criminal prosecution. Defendants did not bring the instant
21 motion (#73) in bad faith, and sanctions, costs, and fees are unwarranted.

22 **III. Motion for Sanctions (#98), Emergency Motion for Protective order (#99), and Counter**
23 **Motion (#101).**

24 **A. Procedural History**

25 On May 28, 2013, defendants filed a motion for sanctions (#98) and an *emergency* motion for
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1 protective order to stay the deposition of third-party defendants Chip Fenton scheduled for June 3, 2013
2 (#99). On May 29, 2013, defendant Zemke filed an opposition to the motion for protective order (#100)
3 and a counter-motion for costs, fees, and sanctions (#101), and plaintiffs filed a joinder thereto (#102).
4 Also on May 29, 2013, the court issued a minute order stating that “the deposition of Chip Fenton is
5 stayed pending the resolution of Defendants’ *Emergency Motion* (#99),” and scheduling a hearing on
6 defendants’ *Emergency Motion* (#99) for 1:30 p.m., on June 6, 2013, in Courtroom 3D. (#103).

7 On the same day, Slagowski Plaintiffs filed an opposition to the defendants’ *emergency* motion
8 for protective order. (#104). On May 30, 2013, the Law Plaintiffs filed a joinder to the opposition
9 (#104) and to the counter motion for attorney fees, costs, and sanctions (#101). (#105 and #106). Also
10 on May 30, 2013, the Fenton Defendants filed an opposition to the *emergency* motion for protective
11 order (#99). (#107). On May 31, 2013, the Fenton Defendants filed a joinder to the countermotion for
12 fees, costs, and sanctions (#101). (#109). On June 17, 2013, defendants filed an opposition to the
13 countermotion (#101) and a supplement to its motion for sanctions (#98). (#113). On June 20, 2013,
14 defendant Zemke filed a reply in support of his motion for fees, costs, and sanctions (#118), and on June
15 24, 2013, the Law Plaintiffs filed a joinder thereto (#119).

16 **B. Relevant Facts**

17 Defendants offer the following chronology in support of this requested relief:

18 - February 19, 2013, Central Washington’s counsel noticed the deposition of Chip
19 Fenton, for March 26, 2013 (See Notice of Taking Videotaped Deposition, attached
20 hereto as Exhibit “A”) and sent a letter to Mr. Fenton’s attorney requesting that he
contact Central Washington’s counsel if Mr Fenton is unavailable (See Letter from Hall,
Jaffe & Clayton (“HJC”) to Bruce Dickinson, Esq., attached hereto as Exhibit “B”) ;

21 - March 8, 2013, Central Washington’s counsel conducted a conference call with
22 counsel for the various parties, including counsel for Mr. Fenton, (with the exception
of Phillip Law’s attorney George Bochanis, Esq.) to discuss deposition dates and
23 discovery issues (See Declaration of Ashlie L. Surur, Esq., attached hereto as Exhibit
“C”). During the conference call, Mr. Fenton’s attorney advised that Mr. Fenton was
24 not available for deposition on March 26, 2013, but was unable to provide any
alternative dates at that time despite the fact that the purpose of the conference call was
25 to discuss deposition dates (*Id.*);

1 - March 15, 2013, Central Washington's counsel vacated the deposition of Chip Fenton,
2 scheduled for March 26, 2013 (See Notice Vacating Videotaped Deposition, attached
hereto as Exhibit "D");

3 - March 18, 2013, Central Washington's counsel sent a letter to all counsel summarizing
4 the deposition dates and locations agreed to during the March 8, 2013 conference call
5 and proposed that Mr. Fenton's deposition take place on May 16, 2013 in Las Vegas
6 when all counsel indicated they could be present. (Letter from HJC to all counsel dated
March 18, 2013, attached hereto as Exhibit "E"). Alternatively, Central Washington's
counsel proposed taking Mr. Fenton's deposition in Idaho, his place of residence, on
May 16, 2013. (*Id.*);

7 - March 21, 2013, Central Washington's counsel sent Mr. Fenton's attorney an e-mail
8 again indicated that Central Washington wanted to take Mr. Fenton's deposition on
May 16, 2013. (E-mail from Ashlie Surur to Bruce Dickinson dated March 21, 2013,
attached hereto as Exhibit "F");

9 - March 24, 2013, Mr. Fenton's attorney responded to the March 21, 2013, e-mail from
10 Central Washington's attorney stating that he placed a call to his client, Mr. Fenton, and
11 that he would provide Central Washington with a deposition date by March 29, 2013.
(See Ex. "F");

12 - March 29, 2013, Central Washington's counsel contacted Mr. Fenton's counsel by
13 telephone during which Mr. Fenton's counsel advised that they were still working on
obtaining dates from Mr. Fenton for his deposition. (See Ex. "C");

14 - April 3, 2013, after no response from Mr. Fenton's counsel, Central Washington's
15 counsel sent letter to Mr. Fenton's counsel informing them that Mr. Fenton's deposition
16 was being noticed for May 16, 2013 (see Letter from HJC to Bruce Dickinson, dated
April 3, 2013, attached hereto as Exhibit "G") and formally noticed the deposition of
Chip Fenton, for May 16, 2013 (See Amended Notice of Taking Videotaped Deposition,
attached hereto as Exhibit "H");

17 - April 8, 2013, Mr. Fenton's counsel sent an e-mail to Central Washington's counsel
18 insisting that Mr. Fenton be deposed in North Dakota because he is working in that state
19 and that Mr. Fenton's deposition proceed after the depositions of the individual
Defendants, even though Central Washington had filed an Emergency Motion for
20 Protective Order regarding those depositions; there is no indication that Mr. Fenton is
unavailable for his May 16, 2013 deposition. (See E-mail from Bruce Dickinson to
Ashlie Surur, attached hereto as Exhibit "I");

21 - April 9, 2013, this Court granted Central Washington's Emergency Motion for
22 Protective Order Regarding Depositions [Doc 77], and orders that the depositions of the
individual Defendants are temporarily stayed pending resolution of Central
23 Washington's Motion to Stay [Doc 77];

24 - April 17, 2013, Mr. Fenton's counsel sent an e-mail to Central Washington's counsel
25 stating, for the first time, that Mr. Fenton was unavailable May 16, 2013 and that Mr.
Fenton's counsel has been working with Plaintiffs' counsel to arrange a date and

1 location for Mr. Fenton's deposition to be taken in North Dakota. (See E-mail from
2 Bruce Dickinson to Ashlie Surur, attached hereto as Exhibit "J");

3 - April 18, 2013, Plaintiffs' counsel noticed the deposition of Chip Fenton for June 3,
4 2013, at a location to be determined in North Dakota, and after Central Washington had
5 duly noticed Mr. Fenton's deposition for May 16, 2013. (See Plaintiffs' Notice of Taking
6 Videotaped Deposition of Chip Edward Fenton, attached hereto as Exhibit "K");

7 - April 30, 2013, Central Washington's counsel sent an e-mail to Mr. Fenton's counsel
8 addressing the issues related to the scheduling of Mr. Fenton's deposition, including the
9 fact that Mr. Fenton's counsel failed to provide Central Washington with potential
10 deposition dates despite Mr. Fenton's counsel's apparent cooperation with Plaintiff's
11 counsel who noticed Mr. Fenton's deposition for June 3, 2013 without any input from
12 Central Washington and Central Washington's counsel's inability to vacate Mr.
13 Fenton's May 16 deposition under the scheduling order in place at that time. (E-mail
14 from Ashlie Surur to Bruce Dickinson dated April 30, 2013, attached hereto as Exhibit
15 "L");

16 - May 1, 2013, Central Washington's counsel conducted a conference call with counsel
17 for all parties to discuss the deposition of Chip Fenton. (See Ex. "C"). Central
18 Washington's counsel was agreeable to rescheduling its noticed May 16, 2013
19 deposition to June 3, 2013 solely as an accommodation to Mr. Fenton and his attorney
20 so long as the parties and the court agreed to extend the existing discovery deadlines to
21 ensure Mr. Fenton was deposed before the initial expert disclosure deadline. (*Id.*).
22 Central Washington never agreed to vacate its May 16 notice or to allow Plaintiffs to
23 proceed first on any June 3 deposition. (*Id.*).

24 - May 3, 2013, Central Washington's counsel joined in the notice served by Plaintiffs'
25 counsel for the deposition of Chip Fenton, in Bismarck, North Dakota, on June 3, 2013.
26 (See Joinder to Plaintiffs' Notice of Taking Deposition, attached hereto as Exhibit "M");

- May 6, 2013, Central Washington's counsel verbally discussed with counsel for
Plaintiffs and Third Party Defendant Mr. Fenton to permit counsel for Central
Washington to conduct Mr. Fenton's deposition, in an attempt to resolve the matter,
causing Mr. Fenton's counsel to defer the decision until after he privately discussed the
request with Plaintiffs' counsel (Declaration of Steven T. Jaffe, Esq., attached hereto as
Exhibit "N");

- May 8, 2013, counsel for Mr. Fenton refused to relent on Plaintiffs' counsel taking the
lead on the deposition, for the first time suggesting that counsel for the Plaintiffs have
sought a date for this deposition for quite some time (See E-mail dated May 8, 2013,
from Bruce Dickinson, within e-mail chain attached hereto as Exhibit "O");

- May 8, 2013, counsel for Central Washington responded by suggesting that the
deposition notice for May 16, 2013 (erroneously noted as May 17), remains in effect,
but that counsel would agree to vacate it in exchange for being allowed to conduct the
lead in the deposition on June 3. (See E-mail dated May 9, 2013, from Steven Jaffe,
within e-mail chain attached Ex. "O");

1 - May 9, 2013, counsel for Mr. Fenton refused to relent, erroneously suggesting that this
2 had to do with prior agreements to accommodate parties being deposed out of state. (See
3 email dated May 9, 2013, from Bruce Dickinson, within e-mail chain attached hereto
4 as Ex. "O");

5 - May 9, 2013, counsel for Central Washington again responded to counsel for Fenton,
6 pointing out how this had nothing to do with accommodating clients out of state, and
7 again offering to compromise and vacate the May deposition in exchange for an
8 agreement that counsel for Central Washington conduct the lead in taking Mr. Fenton's
9 deposition. (See email dated May 9, 2013, from Steven Jaffe, within email chain
10 attached hereto as Ex."O");

11 - May 10, 2013, counsel for Fenton refused to relent, suggesting that counsel for Central
12 Washington file a motion with this court (See email dated May 10, 2013, from Bruce
13 Dickinson, within e-mail chain attached hereto to as Ex."O");

14 - May 10, 2013, counsel for Central Washington wrote to counsel for Fenton, expressing
15 concern that counsel for Fenton and Plaintiffs were engaging in collusion, laying out the
16 basis for counsel for Central Washington to proceed taking the deposition, and making
17 one final attempt to resolve the matter without filing a motion. (See letter dated May 10,
18 2013, from Steven Jaffe to Bruce Dickinson, attached hereto as Exhibit "P");

19 - May 10, 2013, counsel for Plaintiffs confirmed that no agreement exists between
20 counsel for Plaintiffs and Mr. Fenton, confirming that he and counsel for Mr. Fenton
21 have been openly communicating about the deposition without including counsel for
22 Central Washington in those discussions, and refusing to relent and allow counsel for
23 Central Washington to conduct the lead in the deposition of Mr. Fenton, suggesting that
24 counsel for Central Washington file this motion (See e-mail dated May 10, 2013, from
25 Tim Tietjen, attached hereto as Exhibit "Q");

26 - May 13, 2013, counsel for Mr. Fenton confirmed that Mr. Fenton will not agree to
being deposed until June 3, 2013, in Bismarck, North Dakota. (See e-mail dated May
13,
2013, from Bruce Dickinson, attached hereto as Exhibit "R");

- May 16, 2013, Chip Fenton failed to appear for his deposition, causing counsel for
Central Washington to take a Notice of Non-Appearance, after confirming with his
counsel during the deposition that he would not be appearing. (See Transcript, dated
May 16, 2013, attached hereto as Exhibit "S").

21 (#98).

22 **C. Defendants' Arguments**

23 Defendants ask this court to sanction Mr Fenton for failing to appear for his deposition on May
24 16, 2013, as scheduled, "including striking his defenses, or for other sanctions as this Court deems
25 appropriate; or, in the alternative, for an order allowing counsel for Central Washington to conduct Mr.

1 Fenton’s deposition, in Bismarck, North Dakota, on June 3, 2013, as lead counsel.” (#98). Defendants
2 argue that counsel for Fenton previously took the position that since defendants brought Fenton into
3 the law suit, “the obligation to prove the case against Mr. Fenton during depositions fell to Central
4 Washington, before Mr. Fenton became obligated to respond.” *Id.* Defendants use the deposition of
5 Trooper Michael Simon as an example of this, where Fenton’s counsel deferred questioning until
6 defendants’ counsel could examine the witness. *Id.*

7 Defendants assert that the “facts clearly suggest that counsel for Mr. Fenton wants Plaintiffs’
8 counsel, who never chose to sue Mr. Fenton, to take this deposition and establish his client’s innocence;
9 rather than allow counsel for Central Washington to depose Mr. Fenton and potentially attack him, and
10 raise issues about his liability.” *Id.* Defendants also assert that “Mr. Fenton apparently intentionally
11 refused to appear for two depositions in Las Vegas, and his counsel acted to make sure that a friendly
12 attorney depose his client, rather than an adverse attorney, to try and sanitize the deposition, even
13 though Central Washington sued Mr. Fenton.” *Id.* Defendants state that their counsel “openly sought
14 Mr. Fenton’s deposition for several months,” and that if plaintiff’s counsel sought Fenton’s deposition,
15 “it was only through private discussions between counsel, without including counsel for Central
16 Washington in those discussions,” which was improper. *Id.*

17 Defendants seek sanctions under Rule 37 for “refusing to abide by a duly issued deposition
18 notice, without obtaining a protective order, including striking his defenses; or, in the alternative, for
19 an order allowing Central Washington to conduct the lead in Mr. Fenton’s deposition on June 3.” *Id.*
20 Defendants assert that when determining whether to impose sanctions in the form of striking affirmative
21 defenses and the answer, the court must “weigh the following five factors: “(1) the public's interest in
22 expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice
23 to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the
24 availability of less drastic sanctions.” *Malone v. United States Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th
25 Cir.1987).” *Id.*

1 Defendants assert that Fenton’s failure to appear at the deposition should result in one of the two
2 sanctions: (A) an order for sanctions against Mr. Fenton, which include the following: 1. Striking Mr.
3 Fenton’s defenses; 2. Preventing any further depositions of Mr. Fenton; and 3. Compelling Mr. Fenton
4 to reimburse Central Washington for having to file this motion and for the fees and costs incurred taking
5 his deposition when he did not appear; or (B) if this court denies the request to strike Mr. Fenton’s
6 defenses and to preclude his deposition from proceeding, then it asserts that it should be permitted to
7 proceed as lead counsel during Mr. Fenton’s deposition on June 3, 2013, and to be reimbursed the costs
8 and fees by Mr. Fenton for having to file this Motion and for the fees and costs incurred taking his
9 deposition when he did not appear. *Id.*

10 Defendants assert that **it is “abundantly obvious”** that Mr. Fenton is colluding with Plaintiffs’
11 counsel against Central Washington,” and provides several situations to support this assertion. *Id.*
12 (emphasis in original). Defendants also assert that it is “disingenuous for Mr. Fenton’s counsel to work
13 with Plaintiffs’ counsel to conduct this deposition, to the exclusion of Central Washington’s counsel.”
14 *Id.* Defendants state that they were left no choice but to file the motion with the court and ask the court
15 to issue an order granting one of the requested forms of relief.

16 The motion for protective order (#99) filed on the same day as the motion for sanctions sought
17 a protective order to prevent Mr. Fenton’s June 3, 2013, “rogue deposition from proceeding” pending
18 the court’s ruling on the motion for sanctions (#98). The court’s order scheduling the hearing on this
19 matter, ordered that “the deposition of Chip Fenton is stayed pending the resolution of Defendants’
20 Emergency Motion (#99).” (#103). The motion (#99), therefore, was granted by the minute order. *Id.*

21 **D. Counter-Motion for Costs, Fees, and Sanctions (#101)**

22 Third-party defendant Zemke filed a counter-motion for costs, fees, and sanctions, asserting
23 that defendants’ version of the “facts” are incorrect, and providing the following “correct and pertinent
24 facts:”

- 25 1) The deposition of Chip Fenton was noticed on April 18, 2013, and set for June 3, 2013

- 1 in Bismark, North Dakota.
- 2 2) On May 1, 2013, during a conference call on discovery, the parties discussed the
deposition of Chip Fenton. It was unanimously agreed that the deposition would occur
3 June 3, 2013, in Bismark. North Dakota.
- 4 3) On May 3, 2013, CWA filed²³ a "joinder" to the June 3, 2013, notice of Deposition.
- 5 4) On May 6, 2013, (during a break from the deposition of Mitchell Zemke) CWA once
again confirmed the June 3, 2013 date for the deposition of Chip Fenton. Counsel for
6 Mitchell Zemke made flight arrangements and hotel arrangements that same day,
7 during a break in the deposition.
- 8 5) Following confirmations on May 13 and May 16 by CW A that the deposition of Chip
Fenton was still going forward, counsel for Mitchell Zemke (the undersigned) informed
9 counsel for CW A that the undersigned was not available on May 16, that the
undersigned had relied upon the June 3, 2013 setting agreed upon at the May 1, 2013
conference call, and confirmed on May 3 and May 6, and that the undersigned would
be seeking sanctions (costs and fees) if the June 3, 2013 deposition did not proceed as
scheduled.

9 (#101).

10 Zemke argues that defendants' counsel agreed that the deposition would occur on June 3, 2013,
11 and that counsel even served a Joinder to the deposition notice (Exhibit "M" to defendants' motion).

12 *Id.* Zemke asserts that the "pattern of conduct by CW A in this case is to wait until the last moment
13 before filing emergency discovery motions, requesting that depositions be cancelled." *Id.* Zemke also
14 asserts that the motion was "filed because CW A feels it is being denied its "right" to question Mr.
15 Fenton first," but that counsel "does not allege that it will have insufficient time to ask his questions,
16 or that the party that noticed Fenton's deposition (Slagowski) will usurp too much time at the
17 deposition." *Id.* "Instead, CW A's reason for cancelling the deposition is because it cannot question
18 the witness first. This argument is not an issue supported by law, is not a matter of an "emergency"
19 nature, and is unworthy of the Court's time." *Id.*

20 Zemke argues that the motion is an abuse of the discovery rules and that the court should impose
21 sanctions, and award fees and costs to him for having to file the instant motion and oppose the
22 emergency motion. *Id.*

23 Slagowski Plaintiffs filed a joinder to Zemke's counter-motion (#101), stating that they join in

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25 ²³ The defendants did not "file" a joinder on the court's docket, rather the defendants served a joinder to the
deposition notice.

1 the request for fees, costs, and sanctions against CWA and its attorney Steve Jaffe for filing the
2 frivolous motion pursuant to Rule 37(B) and Rule 11. (#102). The Law Plaintiffs filed a joinder to
3 Zemke’s counter-motion (#101). (#106). The Fenton Defendants also filed a joinder to Zemke’s
4 counter-motion (#101) seeking fees, costs, and sanctions against CWA and its attorney. (#109).

5 **E. Oppositions to Emergency Motion for Protective Order (#104) and (#107)**

6 On May 29, 2013, Slagowski Plaintiffs filed an opposition to defendants’ *emergency* motion for
7 protective order (#99), asking this court to deny the motion (#99) and issue sanctions against defendants
8 and counsel for engaging in “improper conduct.” (#104). The motion for protective order sought to
9 stay the June 3, 2013, deposition. (#99). On May 29, 2013, the court ordered “that the deposition of
10 Chip Fenton is stayed pending the resolution of Defendants’ *Emergency* Motion (#99).” (#103). The
11 court, therefore, granted the defendants’ requested relief and need not address each of the Slagowski
12 Plaintiffs’ arguments relating to staying the June 3, 2013, deposition (#104). The Law Plaintiffs filed
13 a joinder to the Slagowski Plaintiffs’ opposition (#104) regarding the deposition on June 3, 2013.
14 (#105).

15 The Fenton Defendants’ opposition asserts that all of the attorneys agreed to conduct Mr.
16 Fenton’s deposition on June 3, 2013, in Bismarck, and that Mr. Fenton, who owns and operates a small
17 trucking company and almost works exclusively in rural North Dakota, arranged to take off the entire
18 day from work and travel to attend the deposition. (#107).²⁴ The Fenton Defendants ask the court to
19 deny the motion (#99), to permit the June 3, 2013, deposition to proceed as noticed, and to enter
20 sanctions against CWA for reasonable attorney fees for being required to prepare and file the
21 opposition. *Id.* The court already stayed the deposition for June 3, 2013. (#103). The court, therefore,
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23 ²⁴ On June 26, 2013, defendants filed a notice of no response to their motion for sanctions against third-party
24 defendant Fenton (#98). (#121). As the court noted during the hearing (#123), the court construes the Fenton
25 Defendants’ opposition to the motion for protective order (#99) as an opposition to both the motion for sanctions (#98)
26 and the motion for protective order (#99). In the future, counsel must link any opposition or reply to the appropriate
motions they address.

1 need only determine if sanctioning CWA and its attorney is appropriate, and whether the newly
2 scheduled deposition should take place in Mr. Fenton's residence or principle place of employment and
3 which party may examine Mr. Fenton first.

4 **F. Defendants' Opposition to Counter-Motion (#113)**

5 Defendants filed their opposition in response to Zemke's counter-motion (#101) and the joinders
6 thereto (#102 and #106), and as a supplement to their motion for sanctions against Mr. Fenton (#98).
7 (#113). The defendants assert that they were willing to take the deposition on June 3, 2013, but that
8 all they requested in return was to be afforded the right to proceed with the deposition as lead counsel
9 given that defendants had noticed the deposition twice before, with one notice that remained in effect.

10 *Id.*

11 Exhibit A to the opposition is a letter from defense counsel dated May 10, 2013, wherein
12 counsel states that (1) the deposition scheduled for May 16, 2013, was still going forward, (2) if Fenton
13 Defendants wanted a protective order to file a motion, (3) that if Fenton fails to appear, counsel will
14 take a non-appearance and move for sanctions, (4) that when counsel agreed to the June 3, 2013, date
15 counsel did not agree to take second position and never intended to, (5) that counsel will vacate the May
16 16, 2013, deposition only if the Fenton Defendants agree that defendants proceed as the lead counsel,
17 (6) if counsel will not agree to that, Mr. Fenton is required to appear or to file a protective order, (7)
18 defense counsel will move for a protective order stopping the deposition of June 3, 2013, if Mr. Fenton
19 does not appear at the May 16, 2103 deposition, and (8) he is concerned that there is some agreement
20 between Fenton counsel and counsel for the plaintiffs. (#113 Exhibit A).

21 Defendants argue that this letter confirms that all parties were aware that the motions (#98 and
22 #99) would be filed if Mr. Fenton did not appear at the May 16, 2013, deposition and the parties would
23 not agree to defense counsel taking lead at the June 3, 2013, deposition. (#113). The motions (#98 and
24 #99), filed after Mr. Fenton failed to appear and counsel would not agree that defense counsel would
25 take lead at the June 3, 2013, deposition, were properly filed and in good faith. *Id.* Zemke's "counter-

1 motion” and the joinders thereto, however, were not properly filed, defendants argue, as the defendants’
2 motions (#98 and #99) were directed towards Mr. Fenton and his conduct, and not Zemke or any other
3 party. *Id.* Zemke could have filed a separate motion, but the “counter-motion” was inappropriate. *Id.*

4 Defendants argue that their only option was to file a motion for protective order staying the June
5 3, 2013, deposition until the court could resolve the issue, and that this was proper and in good faith
6 in light of Mr. Fenton’s choice not to appear. *Id.* The defendants contend that any fees and costs have
7 been incurred due to Mr. Fenton’s failure to appear, and that defendants provided the parties with
8 sufficient notice of their intent to file the motions (#98 and #99) and attempted to resolve the dispute
9 *before* bringing it to the court’s attention, but the parties could not to resolve the issue. *Id.*

10 Defendants assert that Zemke only provides the court with a portion of the e-mail chain and
11 “intentionally omitt[ed]...all remaining segments of the e-mail chain, most notoriously the one that
12 unqualifiedly established beyond any doubt that Zemke’s counsel had knowledge of the dispute and
13 about a potential protective order three weeks before the rogue deposition of Mr. Fenton noticed for
14 June 3.” *Id.* Defendants ask this court to “dismiss or deny the Third-Party Defendant Mitchell Zemke’s
15 Countermotion for Costs, Fees, & Sanctions (Doc 101), Plaintiff’s Joinder (#102) and Doreen and
16 Phillip Law’s Joinder (106),” or in the alternative, properly “assess any recoverable attorney’s fees and
17 costs related to the depositions of Mr. Fenton...” *Id.*

18 On June 18, 2013, defendants filed an ERRATA containing the e-mail chain inadvertently left
19 off of the Exhibit attached to the opposition (#113). (#114). The e-mail chain demonstrates that:

20 (1) on May 10, 2013, plaintiffs’ counsel sent an email in response to the May 10, 2013,
21 letter, stating that defense counsel does not have priority to depose Mr. Fenton first,
22 does not have jurisdiction to compel Mr. Fenton to appear in Las Vegas for his
23 deposition, and can depose Mr. Fenton on June 3, 2013, after plaintiffs’ counsel deposes
24 him for approximately 2 hours, and that counsel can either agree to that or “seek an
25 order from the court attempting to change the current plan;”

26 (2) on May 10, 2013, counsel for Zemke emailed stating that he made specific travel
plans for the deposition on June 3, 2013, to be conducted in North Dakota after no one
objected to the specific date and time of the deposition, that he is not available for May
16, 2013, for the deposition, that it was his understanding that the May 16, 2013,

1 deposition was off when the June 3rd date was agreed upon, that he expected the June
2 3rd deposition to proceed, and that he will seek fees and costs if he has to file any sort
of opposition to a motion to vacate the June 3, 2013, deposition;

3 (3) on May 12, 2013, defense counsel responded that he acknowledged that they all
4 agreed to the June 3, 2013, deposition date, and that he was willing to vacate the May
5 16, 2013, deposition if he could be lead on the deposition, and that the May 16, 2013,
(as the parties agreed to take depositions in the deponents' state of residency) deposition
could be moved to North Dakota to accommodate Mr. Fenton; and

6 (4) On May 13, 2013, counsel for Zemke responded that if the deposition on June 3,
7 2013, did not go forward, counsel would be seeking costs and fees from the responsible
party.

8 (#114-1).

9 **G. Zemke Reply in Support of Counter-Motion (#118)**

10 Zemke argues that the assertion that all parties were on notice of the May 16, 2013, deposition
11 proceeding as noticed is without merit, as “[i]t was unanimously agreed that the deposition would occur
12 on June 3, 2013 in Bismark, North Dakota,” and while there were discussions during a deposition on
13 May 6, 2013, regarding who would depose Mr. Fenton first, “there was never a suggestion that the
14 deposition would not go forward.” (#118). Zemke states that further discussions regarding this issue
15 were exclusively between plaintiffs’ counsel, CWA counsel, and Fenton, thereby making it so Zemke
16 was unaware that the issue had not been resolved. *Id.* Zemke asserts that May 10, 2013, was the first
17 time Zemke was made aware of the issue, and that he re-confirmed that he was not available on May
18 16, 2013, at that time. *Id.*

19 Zemke also argues that his counter-motion was proper, as “[t]he "issue" was a properly noticed
20 and agreed upon deposition, to be attended by all parties on June 3. When that deposition was
21 improperly cancelled, Zemke (and Plaintiffs) had every right to oppose CW A's actions and requests
22 costs and fees incurred.” *Id.* Zemke asserts that “[w]hen the schedules of attorneys are interrupted, as
23 in the present case, they are entitled to seek a remedy. Furthermore, the conduct of CW A in cancelling
24 last minute depositions cannot be supported or condoned.” *Id.*

25 Slagowski Plaintiffs filed a joiner to Zemke’s reply (#119), and counterclaimant Mitchell Zemke
26

1 and plaintiff Kathryn Zemke filed a joinder to Zemke’s reply (#120).

2 **H. Discussion**

3 The court finds that the sequence of events leading up to the filing of these motions (#98 and
4 #99) is important to note. On April 3, 2013, defendants noticed the deposition of Mr. Fenton for May
5 16, 2013, at 9:00 a.m. in Las Vegas, Nevada. (#98-9). On April 18, 2013, the Slagowski Plaintiffs
6 noticed the deposition of Mr. Fenton for June 3, 2013, at 9:30 a.m. in North Dakota. (#98-12). During
7 the June 27, 2013, hearing, the parties represented to the court that *all* parties agreed on a May 1, 2013,
8 conference call that the deposition of Mr. Fenton would be on June 3, 2013. (#123). There was no
9 discussion during the conference call of which attorney would depose the witness first, and on May 3,
10 2013, defendants served a document entitled “Joinder to Plaintiffs’ Notice of Taking Videotaped
11 Deposition of Chip Edward Fenton,” Date: June 3, 2013, Time: 9:30 a.m.” (#98-14 Exhibit M). The
12 joinder did not contain any conditions or a stipulation that defense counsel would only agree to the June
13 3, 2013, deposition *if* counsel was able to depose Mr. Fenton first. *Id.*

14 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(a)(1) provides that “[a] party may, by oral questions, depose
15 any person, including a party, without leave of court except as provided in Rule 30(a)(2).” Pursuant
16 to Rule 30(b)(1), “[a] party who wants to depose a person by oral questions must give reasonable
17 written notice to every other party. The notice must state the time and place of the deposition and, if
18 known, the deponent's name and address.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(b)(1). Rule 30 permits *any* party to
19 notice the deposition of Mr. Fenton in this action, and does not require that the noticing party be the
20 party that brought Mr. Fenton in this action. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 30. The Slagowski Plaintiffs’ notice
21 of Mr. Fenton’s deposition for June 3, 2013, was served on all parties on April 18, 2013, which is
22 “reasonable...notice” as required by Rule 30(b)(1). (#98-12). The notice was also proper, as it stated
23 that the deposition would take place on June 3, 2013, at 9:30 a.m. in North Dakota, “at a site to be
24 assigned...” *Id.*; Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(b)(1).

25 As the Slagowski Plaintiffs properly noticed the Fenton deposition (#98-12), plaintiffs’ counsel

1 is permitted to re-notice the Fenton deposition and examine Mr. Fenton first. The court finds that this
2 is appropriate, as plaintiffs noticed the deposition (which was joined by defendants (#98-14)), plaintiffs
3 have an interest in obtaining Mr. Fenton's deposition testimony, and plaintiffs' counsel represented to
4 the court that he intends to examine Mr. Fenton for approximately two hours, leaving five hours of
5 examination for defense counsel. *See* (#123); Fed. R. Civ. P. 30 (d)(1)(providing that depositions are
6 limited to one day of seven hours). Defense counsel argued during the hearing that since the deposition
7 testimony of Mr. Fenton may need to be used at trial in the event Mr. Fenton fails to appear at the trial,
8 and defendants brought Mr. Fenton into the action, defense counsel is entitled to depose Mr. Fenton
9 first. (#123). The court finds that if this is a legitimate concern and the deposition testimony may need
10 to be presented at trial, this supports a finding that plaintiff should be afforded the opportunity to
11 examine Mr. Fenton first as they would at trial.

12 The court finds that awarding sanctions, fees, and costs in this action is not appropriate at this
13 time. Mr. Fenton's counsel relied upon the agreement of all the parties and the Slagowski Plaintiffs
14 properly served deposition notice in concluding that Mr. Fenton's deposition would take place on June
15 3, 2013. (#98-12, #98-14, and #123). Defense counsel sent a May 10, 2013, letter regarding the May
16 16, 2013, deposition and the issue of which counsel could depose Mr. Fenton first if the June 3, 2013,
17 deposition proceeded. (#114-1 Exhibit A)). Defense counsel also stated that he intended on conducting
18 the May 16, 2013, deposition and taking a notice of non-appearance if he could not examine Mr. Fenton
19 first at the June 3, 2013, deposition, and the Slagowski Plaintiffs' counsel responded via email
20 welcoming a motion from defense counsel if he took issue with being second at the June 3, 2013,
21 deposition. *Id.* Mr. Fenton did not appear at the deposition, and defendants took a notice of non-
22 appearance and filed the motion. (#98).

23 The court finds that both parties are responsible for the fees and costs associated with the motion
24 practice surrounding the issue of the Fenton deposition, and that awarding fees and costs and issuing
25 sanctions is inappropriate.

1 Accordingly, and for good cause shown,

2 IT IS ORDERED that defendants Central Washington Asphalt, Inc., Donald Hannon, James
3 Wentland and Jerry Goldsmith's Motion to Stay Civil Proceedings Pending Anticipated Criminal
4 Proceedings (#73) is DENIED.

5 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

6 (1) The parties may depose the individual defendants, and the defendants can assert
7 their Fifth Amendment privilege on a "question by question" basis as provided for in
8 *Doe v. Glanzer*, 232 F.3d 1258, 1265 (9th Cir. 2000).²⁵

9 (2) If, after the December 12, 2013, statute of limitations expires, no criminal
10 indictments are filed against the individual defendants, and any party wishes to depose
11 the individual defendants again, the individual defendants may be re-deposed. The
12 depositions will be limited to those questions where defendants previously asserted their
13 Fifth Amendment privilege.

14 (3) The parties may also elect to postpone the depositions of the individual defendants
15 until *after* the December 12, 2013, statute of limitations expires. If the parties do so,
16 they must schedule the depositions now to ensure they are completed by the court's
17 January 3, 2014, deadline.

18 (4) The depositions of the individual defendants must be conducted on or before January
19 3, 2014.

20 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the dispositive motions deadline is January 15, 2014, and
21 the Joint Pre-Trial Order deadline is February 14, 2014.

22 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Law Plaintiffs' Counter-Motion for Attorney Fees, Court
23 Costs, and Sanctions (#81) is DENIED.

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25 ²⁵ The parties may also stipulate to which questions the defendants intend to assert their Fifth Amendment
privilege.

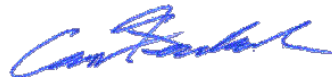
1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendants' Motion for Sanctions Regarding Discovery
2 Against Third-Party Defendant Chip Fenton for Failure to Appear for His Deposition (#98) is DENIED.

3 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendants' *Emergency* Motion for Protective Order (#99)
4 was GRANTED in the court's May 29, 2013, Minute Order (#103) staying the June 3, 2013, deposition.

5 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the Slagowski Plaintiffs' counsel may re-notice Mr.
6 Fenton's deposition and examine Mr. Fenton first.

7 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Third-Party Defendants Mitchell Forest Zemke's Counter-
8 Motion for Attorney Fees, Costs, and Sanctions (#101) is DENIED.

9 DATED this 2nd day of July, 2013.



10 **CAM FERENBACH**
11 **UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

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