

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO

3 CARIBBEAN PARTS AGENCY, INC.

4 Plaintiff

5 v.

6 HASTINGS MANUFACTURING
7 COMPANY, LLC.

8 Defendants

Civil No. 08-1281 (SEC)

9 **OPINION and ORDER**

10 Pending before this Court is Plaintiff Caribbean Parts Agency, Inc.'s ("CPA") Motion
11 to Amend the Pleadings (Docket # 15), Defendant Hastings Manufacturing Company, LLC's
12 ("HMC") objection thereto (Docket # 18), and Plaintiff's Supplemental Motion to Motion to
13 Amend Pleadings (Docket # 29). Upon reviewing the filings, and the applicable law, Plaintiff's
14 motion to amend is **GRANTED**.

15 **Factual Background**

16 On February 20, 2008, CPA filed a suit against Defendant in state court, alleging that
17 Defendant terminated their exclusive sales contract, without just cause, in violation of the
18 Puerto Rico Dealers' Contracts Act ("Law 21"), P.R. Laws Ann. tit. 10, § 278 *et seq.* Docket
19 # 1, Exhibit A. Shortly thereafter, Defendant filed a notice of removal. Docket # 1. On April 4,
20 2008, Defendant also filed the answer to the complaint. Docket # 6. On April 23, 2008, a
21 scheduling order was filed in this Court stating that all amendments to the pleadings were due
22 by June 2, 2008. Docket # 7.

23 Thereafter, the parties began to conduct discovery. During the September 9, 2008
24 deposition of Mr. Emilio Colón (President of CPA), it was revealed that Plaintiff had been
25 incorrectly named as Caribbean Parts Agency, a variation of the trademark name "Caribbean
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3 Parts Plus Agency,” a “*doing business as,*” or commercial name of ECL Enterprises, Inc.
4 (“ECL”).

5 As a result, on September 11, 2008, Plaintiff filed a motion to amend the pleadings,
6 requesting that the their name be modified to read as follows “ECL Enterprises, Inc. d/b/a/
7 Carribean Parts Agency, Inc.” Docket # 15. That same day, Defendant filed an objection to
8 Plaintiff’s request, alleging that said motion was brought in bad faith by Plaintiff. Docket # 18.
9 On October 15, 2008, Plaintiff filed a supplemental motion to their original motion to amend
10 pleadings, alleging that the misnomer was a “good faith error made when drafting the original
11 complaint.” Docket # 29.

12 **Standard of Review**

13 FED. R. CIV. P.15(a) provides that a party may amend its pleadings once, as a matter of
14 course, before being served with a responsive pleading. However, after a responsive pleading
15 has been filed, a party may only amend its pleading with leave of court, or with the opposing
16 party’s written consent. Pursuant to said rule, leave to amend pleadings “shall be freely given
17 when justice so requires.” The First Circuit has held that “the rule reflects a liberal amendment
18 policy, [sic] but even so, the district court enjoys significant latitude in deciding whether to
19 grant leave to amend.” ACA Fin. Guar. Corp. v. Advest, Inc., 512 F.3d 46, 55 (1st Cir. 2008)
20 (citing O’Connell v. Hyatt Hotels of P.R., 357 F.3d 152, 154 (1st Cir. 2004)). The timing and
21 the context in which a motion to amend is filed are crucial to the court’s ruling on the issue.
22 Steir v. Girl Scouts of the USA, 383 F.3d 7, 12 (1st Cir. 2004). Requests for leave to amend have
23 been denied due to “undue delay, bad faith or dilatory motive...repeated failure to cure
24 deficiencies by amendments previously allowed, undue prejudice to the opposing party...[and]
25 futility of amendment.” Advest, Inc., 512 F.3d at 56 (citing Foman v. Davis, 371 U.S. 178, 182
26 (1962)).

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3 The burden on a plaintiff seeking to amend a complaint becomes more exacting as the
4 case progresses. Scheduling orders typically establish a cut-off date for amendments, which
5 replaces the liberal default rule with the more demanding “good cause” standard of FED. R. CIV.
6 P. 16(b)(4). Steir, 383 F.3d at 12 (citing O'Connell, 357 F.3d at 154-155). Whereas Rule 15(a)
7 focuses on the moving party’s bad faith, and the prejudice to the opposing party, Rule 16(b)(4)’s
8 “good cause” standard emphasizes the diligence of the party seeking the amendment. O'Connell,
9 357 F.3d at 155. Therefore, the more a plaintiff delays, the more likely the motion to amend will
10 be denied. This, added to factors such as whether the amendment requires the re-opening of
11 discovery, additional costs, and substantial changes to the course of the case, will necessarily
12 influence the court’s decision. Steir, 383 F.3d at 12. Moreover, when the motion to amend is
13 filed after the opposing party has timely moved for summary judgment, a plaintiff is required
14 to show “substantial and convincing evidence” to justify a belated attempt to amend a
15 complaint. Steir, 383 F.3d at 12.

16 However, Rule 16(b)(4) recognizes “that the parties will occasionally be unable to meet
17 these deadlines because scheduling order deadlines are established relatively early in the
18 litigation.” O'Connell, 357 F.3d at 155. Therefore, a scheduling order deadline may be extended
19 by the court when the moving party shows that the deadline cannot reasonably be met despite
20 exercising due diligence. Id.

21 **Applicable Law and Analysis**

22 Plaintiff requests leave to amend the complaint to state that CPA is a d/b/a of ECL
23 Enterprises, Inc. Thus Plaintiff requests that the caption to this case should read: ECL
24 Enterprises, Inc. d/b/a Carribean Parts Agency, Inc. v. Hastings Manufacturing Company, LLC.
25 In its original motion to amend, Plaintiff contends that the proceedings will not be delayed, that
26 the other party’s rights will not be harmed, and that the proposed amendment is in the interest

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3 of judicial economy. In opposition, Defendant argues that Plaintiff's request to amend has been
4 brought in bad faith, advances a claim that is legally insufficient, and is untimely, insofar as the
5 scheduling order issued by this Court established a June 2, 2008 cut-off date to amend the
6 pleadings. In the reply thereto, Plaintiff states that the error made in identifying Plaintiff as
7 CPA, instead of as ECL d/b/a/ CPA, was made in good faith when drafting the original
8 complaint. Plaintiff further explains that said error was due to the fact that ECL officers
9 consistently use the name of CPA for all of its commercial purposes.

10 Since the deadline of June 2, 2008 to amend the pleadings established by the scheduling
11 order had already passed when this motion to amend was filed on September 11, 2008, the more
12 demanding "good cause" standard of FED. R. CIV. P. 16(b)(4) applies in this case, instead of the
13 liberal standard under FED. R. CIV. P. 15(a). Steir, 383 F.3d at 12 (citing O'Connell, 357 F.3d
14 at 154-155). Under the "good cause" standard, this Court must consider whether (1) the party
15 seeking the amendment has been diligent in filing said motion, (2) the amendment requires the
16 re-opening of discovery, (3) there will be additional costs, and (4) there will be substantial
17 changes to the course of the case. Id.

18 *(1) Has the party seeking the amendment been diligent in filing said motion?*

19 Defendant avers that Plaintiff's motion to amend is untimely insofar as the scheduling
20 order issued by this Court established a June 2, 2008 cut-off date to amend the pleadings.
21 However, Defendant is wrong to believe that the June 2, 2008 deadline is a decisive "cut-off"
22 date. Rather, as stated above, after the deadline set in the scheduling order has passed, the party
23 seeking leave to amend must meet the higher burden imposed by Rule 16(b)(4) of "good cause"
24 to amend, as opposed to Rule 15(a)'s more liberal standard of allowing amendments "if justice
25 so requires." Moreover, as mentioned above, Rule 16(b)(4) recognizes that there are times when
26 a party cannot meet the deadlines set out in the scheduling order since they are established

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3 relatively early in the litigation. O'Connell, 357 F.3d at 155. As such, it is within this Court's
4 discretion to extend these deadlines when the moving party shows that they will not be able to
5 meet the deadline. Id. Therefore, while this motion has been brought by Plaintiff after the June
6 2, 2008 deadline, and could thus be considered untimely, it will still be taken into consideration
7 by this Court.

8 In the initial motion to amend, Plaintiff states that the reasons for the amendment were
9 only identified during discovery, when the deadline to amend the pleadings had already passed.
10 Defendant, however, states that Plaintiff's request to amend was brought in bad faith since
11 Plaintiff knew or should have known from the inception of this suit that CPA was not Plaintiff's
12 true name.

13 In response to defendant's allegation Plaintiff takes great effort to evince why the initial
14 misnomer occurred, and why it should be understood as an error committed in good faith. To
15 support this argument, Plaintiff points to numerous exhibits establishing that ECL consistently
16 used the name CPA during its regular course of business. According to Plaintiff, this caused the
17 misnomer at the outset of this case.¹

18 The evidence provided is sufficient to show that Plaintiff's initial error in naming
19 Plaintiff as CPA instead of as ECL d/b/a CPA, was a good faith error. Moreover, the record
20 shows that Plaintiff filed the motion to amend at issue exactly two days after this error was
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23 ¹ Certificate of Merchant's Registry, # 0312041-0016, issued by the Department of the Treasury of
24 Puerto Rico in which CPA appears as the commercial name of ECL. Exhibit I. Municipal License issued by the
25 Municipality of Bayamón from 2004-2005 in which it appears that CPA is a d/b/a/ name of ECL. Exhibit II. A
26 demand deposit account agreement executed by ECL with Banco Popular, a check used by CPA, and a money
transfer from HMC to ECL, all using the same account number. Exhibits III, IV, and VI. An e-mail sent to Mr.
Jeff Gunther, a representative of HMC, in which Plaintiff explains that its name is being changed from Carribean
Parts Plus to Carribean Parts Agency. Exhibit V.

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3 revealed during the deposition of Mr. Colón. As such, this Court finds that Plaintiff was diligent
4 in the filing of said motion.

5 *(2) Will there be a need to re-open discovery if the amendment is granted?*

6 In its supplemental motion, Plaintiff also points out that, were these amendments to be
7 granted, there would be no need for further discovery since the parties and the evidence in this
8 case will remain the same. Defendant does not contest this fact.

9 The evidence provided by Plaintiff shows that CPA is the d/b/a/ or commercial name of
10 ECL. This, in turn, supports Plaintiff's averment that the proposed amendments serve to correct
11 Plaintiff's name, and will not bring into the case any new persons of interest, nor any new
12 evidence, since ECL is the same entity as CPA. Therefore, this Court finds that granting the
13 amendment would not entail the need for any further discovery.

14 *(3) Will there be additional costs if the amendment is granted?*

15 Plaintiff also points out that granting their motion to amend will actually contribute to
16 judicial economy since ECL may bring the same suit against the Defendant, for the same cause
17 of action as CPA. In support thereof, Plaintiff notes that, since the tolling period for actions
18 under the Puerto Rico Sales Representative Act, 10 P.R. Laws Ann. § 279 *et seq.* (commonly
19 referred to as "Law 21"), is three (3) years, and the letter of termination sent to the Plaintiff was
20 dated November 14, 2006, ECL could re-file this suit against Defendant. According to Plaintiff,
21 this would entail an incursion of unnecessary costs and time by both parties and this Court.
22 Defendant does not contest this fact either.

23 Considering that the statute of limitations has not tolled for the action for which Plaintiff
24 is suing Defendant, this Court finds that there would actually most likely be higher costs if the
25 amendment were *not* granted, since it will presumptively precipitate ECL to bring the same case
26 against Defendant.

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3 *(4) Will there be substantial changes to the course of the case if the amendment is*
4 *granted?*

5 Plaintiff points out that the amendments sought would not interfere with other deadlines
6 set by this Court. Plaintiff further states that granting this amendment would not “delay . . . the
7 prosecution of the case because there is no need to bring other persons whose presence in the
8 proceedings would cause, for example, additional discovery or a necessity of service of
9 process.” Docket # 29. Defendant does not contest this fact.

10 While there have been delays in the proceedings of this case since the filing of Plaintiff’s
11 initial motion to amend, none of these delays were directly caused by Plaintiff. As mentioned
12 above, the amendment only seeks the correction of Plaintiff’s name, and would not entail a
13 change or addition to any of the parties, or any of the evidence. Therefore, all proceedings may
14 have continued as planned, and all dates in the scheduling order may have been met.

15 Considering the foregoing, this Court finds that Plaintiff has met the “good cause”
16 standard required by Rule 16(b)(4). As such, Plaintiff’s request to amend the complaint is

17 **GRANTED.**

18 Notwithstanding the above, this Court further notes that Plaintiff’s proposed amendment
19 is appropriate under Rule 17(a). Said rule provides that: “[t]he court may not dismiss an action
20 for failure to prosecute in the name of the real party in interest until, after an objection, a
21 reasonable time has been allowed for the real party in interest to ratify, join, or be substituted
22 into the action.” This rule has been interpreted as a means to avoid injustice when a good faith
23 error has been made in selecting the party in whose name the action should have been brought.
24 6A Charles Alan Wright, Arthur R. Miller, & Mary Kay Kane, Federal Practice & Procedure
25 § 1555 (2d ed. 2008). Under this interpretation, where an honest mistake or inadvertent error
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3 is concerned, injustice is to be avoided by allowing the real party in interest to be substituted
4 into the action.

5 Thus courts must liberally grant substitution when the error in naming the real party in
6 interest has been committed in good faith. As previously held, the evidence presented by
7 Plaintiff supports its contention that the initial naming of the Plaintiff as CPA was a good faith
8 error in its part. As such, substitution would also be appropriate in this case.

9 **Conclusion**

10 Based on the foregoing, Plaintiffs' motion to amend is **GRANTED**.

11 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

12 San Juan, Puerto Rico, this 7th day of July, 2009.

13 *S/Salvador E. Casellas*
14 Salvador E. Casellas
15 U.S. District Judge
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