

THE HONORABLE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

JENNA HICKS,

Plaintiff,

v.

CITIGROUP, INC. and CITIBANK,  
N.A.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C11-1984-JCC

ORDER

This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff’s motion for an extension of the deadline for a response to Defendant’s motion to compel arbitration. (Dkt. No. 13.) Having thoroughly considered the parties’ briefing and the relevant record, the Court finds oral argument unnecessary and grants the motion for the reasons explained herein.

**I. BACKGROUND**

Plaintiff filed this putative class action in King County Superior Court, and Defendant Citibank, N.A. removed the action to this Court on November 29, 2011. (Dkt. No. 1.) Plaintiff alleges that Defendants made unauthorized, automated calls to her cellular phone in violation of federal and Washington State law. (*Id.* at 7-18.) Defendants have moved to compel arbitration and stay the action on the grounds that Plaintiff’s claims are covered by agreements governing two credit card accounts Plaintiff holds with Defendants. (Dkt. No. 11.) According to Defendants, those agreements allow either party to elect binding arbitration for the resolution of

1 disputes arising out of the agreements. (*Id.*) Plaintiff now requests a one-month extension of the  
2 deadline for responding to the motion to compel. Such an extension would enable Plaintiff to  
3 oppose the motion after having received responses to pending discovery requests regarding the  
4 arbitrability of the dispute. (Dkt. No. 13 at 2.)

## 5 **II. DISCUSSION**

6 It is within the Court’s discretion to grant relief from a deadline or to “order discovery of  
7 any matter relevant to the subject matter involved in the action.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1); Local  
8 Rule CR 7(d). Defendants argue that the relief Plaintiff requests is unwarranted because Plaintiff  
9 has failed to demonstrate any need for arbitration-related discovery, and because allowing  
10 discovery prior to ruling on the motion to compel would frustrate the purpose of the Federal  
11 Arbitration Act (“FAA”), which is to “facilitate streamlined proceedings.” *See AT&T Mobility*  
12 *LLC v. Concepcion*, --- U.S. ---, 131 S. Ct. 1740, 1748 (2011). Defendants cite numerous cases  
13 in which courts denied arbitration-related discovery on various grounds. (*See* Dkt. No. 15 at 6-7.)

14 While cognizant that under the FAA, arbitration agreements “shall be valid, irrevocable,  
15 and enforceable,” the Court does not view limited discovery as to arbitrability in this instance as  
16 a threat to the goals of the FAA. *See* 9 U.S.C. § 2. The FAA states that arbitration agreements  
17 may be contested “upon such grounds that exist at law or in equity for the revocation of any  
18 contract.” *Id.* The Supreme Court in *Concepcion* cited the saving clause in § 2 in noting that the  
19 FAA “preserves generally applicable contract defenses.” 131 S. Ct. at 1748. Thus, discovery  
20 may be granted in connection with a motion to compel arbitration if “the making of the  
21 arbitration agreement or the failure, neglect, or refusal to perform the same be in issue.” 9 U.S.C.  
22 § 4; *see also Simula, Inc. v. Autoliv, Inc.*, 175 F.3d 716, 726 (9th Cir. 1999). Courts have  
23 permitted limited discovery as to arbitrability where parties have placed the validity of the  
24 arbitration agreement in issue. *See, e.g., Alvarez v. T-Mobile USA, Inc.*, --- F. Supp. 2d ---, 2011  
25 WL 4566440 (E.D. Cal. 2011); *Dun Shipping Ltd. v. Amerada Hess Shipping Corp.*, 234 F.  
26 Supp. 2d 291, 297 (S.D.N.Y. 2002);

1 Here, Plaintiff avers that she has no recollection of having received the subject credit card  
2 agreements, and she notes that one of the agreements provided by Defendants does not include  
3 an arbitration clause. (Dkt. No. 18 at 2; Dkt. No. 19 at 2.) She has already served discovery  
4 requests relevant, at least in part, to the validity of the arbitration agreement. Permitting Plaintiff  
5 to oppose the motion to compel arbitration with responses to those discovery requests in hand is  
6 consistent with the FAA and within the Court's discretion. The Court therefore grants Plaintiff's  
7 motion for an extension of the deadline to respond to Defendants' motion to compel arbitration.

8 Nonetheless, the Court notes that some of Plaintiff's discovery requests go well beyond  
9 the issue of whether the parties reached a valid agreement to arbitrate. Those include Plaintiff's  
10 entire first set of interrogatories (Dkt. No. 16 at 18-27) and requests for production 2, 9-23, and  
11 25-27. (*Id.* at 30-42.) Defendants need not respond to those discovery requests pending  
12 resolution of the motion to compel arbitration.

13 **III. CONCLUSION**

14 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff's motion for an extension of the deadline to respond  
15 to Defendants' motion to compel arbitration (Dkt. No. 13) is GRANTED. The motion to compel  
16 arbitration (Dkt. No. 11) is renoted for March 2, 2012. Defendants shall provide responses to  
17 requests for production 1, 3-8, and 24.

18 DATED this 26th day of January 2012.

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23 John C. Coughenour  
24 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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