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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
8 AT SEATTLE

9 FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE
10 CORPORATION AS RECEIVER OF
11 AMTRUST BANK,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 TICOR TITLE COMPANY, a
15 Washington corporation,

16 Defendant.

Case No. C15-1029RSM

ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S
MOTION TO CONTINUE TRIAL

17 This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
18 as Receiver of AmTrust Bank ("FDIC-R")'s Motion to Amend Scheduling Order to Reopen
19 Discovery and Continue Trial, Dkt. #64. The Court finds no need for oral argument.

20 On March 7, 2014, Plaintiff took a pre-litigation, administrative deposition of
21 Defendant's former employee, Agnes Yip. *See* Dkt. #50-2. Plaintiff filed this lawsuit on June
22 26, 2015, based in part on Ms. Yip's testimony. *See* Dkt. #1 at 5. The Court's current
23 Scheduling Order required discovery to be completed by September 12, 2016, and set a trial
24 date of January 9, 2017. Dkt. #17. On November 7, 2016, nearly two months after the
25 discovery cut-off in this case, Defendant submitted a declaration from Ms. Yip (the "Yip
26 Declaration") in opposition to Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment. *See* Dkt. #51.
27

28 Plaintiff moves the Court pursuant to LCR 16(b)(4) to "amend the scheduling order to
(1) reopen discovery for the limited purpose of permitting the FDIC-R to take the deposition of

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1 Agnes Yip, and (2) grant a brief, two-week continuance of the trial in this matter to
2 accommodate the Yip deposition.” Dkt. #64 at 1-2. Plaintiff argues that this Court’s December
3 14, 2016, Order “indicated that the trial may focus upon Ms. Yip’s new assertions that
4 HomeLink, not AmTrust, was the lender in this case.” *Id.* at 4 (citing Dkt. #63 at 8-9).
5 Plaintiff argues that Ms. Yip made factual assertions after the close of discovery and that it was
6 unable to cross-examine her about them prior to the close of discovery. *Id.* Plaintiff argues
7 that the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure “are designed to eliminate the element of surprise,
8 gamesmanship, and ‘gotcha’ tactics from trial.” *Id.*

10 In Response, Defendant argues that Plaintiff’s Motion is untimely and that “Plaintiff’s
11 procedural missteps in prosecuting its case against Ticor do not support any good faith basis
12 upon which to afford it an opportunity to depose Agnes Yip months past the discovery deadline
13 set by this Court.” Dkt. #68 at 3. Defendant argues that Plaintiff fails to set forth diligence in
14 deposing Ms. Yip within the context of this litigation. *Id.* at 4. Defendant spends several pages
15 attacking the integrity of the deposition itself. *See id.* at 6-7. Defendant argues that “in the
16 wake of the Court’s ruling on summary judgment against both parties and impending trial in
17 less than two (2) weeks, a deposition of Ms. Yip and continuance of trial is without good cause
18 and unduly prejudicial to Ticor.” *Id.* at 7. Defendant notes that it filed Ms. Yip’s declaration
19 on November 7, 2016, but that Plaintiff waited until December 22, 2016, to file this Motion,
20 and argues that this shows a lack of diligence. *Id.* at 8. Defendant argues that “there is no new
21 relevant information Plaintiff can gain from a deposition of Ms. Yip, and hence no prejudice to
22 Plaintiff in denying the motion.” *Id.* at 9. No Reply brief has been filed.

26 Under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, a scheduling order “may be modified only
27 for good cause and with the judge’s consent.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b)(4). “Rule 16(b)’s ‘good
28 cause’ standard primarily considers the diligence of the party seeking amendment.” *Johnson v.*

1 *Mammoth Recreations, Inc.*, 975 F.2d 604, 609 (9th Cir. 1992); *see also In re Western States*
2 *Wholesale Natural Gas Antitrust Litigation*, 715 F.3d 716, 737 (9th Cir. 2013).

3 As an initial matter, the Court notes that its December 14, 2016, Order did not
4 emphasize that “trial may focus on Ms. Yip’s new assertions...” as argued by Plaintiff. The
5 Court’s ruling did not rely on Ms. Yip’s new declaration to raise a question of fact as to
6 whether HomeLink, not AmTrust, was the lender in this case. Instead, the Court stated that
7 “[t]he key documents show that HomeLink, not AmTrust, was listed as the lender in this
8 Transaction,” and that “Ms. Yip’s deposition does not change this fact.” Dkt. #63 at 8
9 (emphasis added). These key documents have been a part of this case since its inception.
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11 Turning to the substance of the instant Motion, the Court generally agrees with
12 Defendant’s analysis. Plaintiff failed to act diligently in deposing Ms. Yip in this litigation and
13 has otherwise failed to show good cause to extend the discovery deadline, especially given the
14 closeness to trial and the Court’s prior rulings on summary judgment. These arguments are left
15 uncontested by Plaintiff. Given all of the above, the Court will deny Plaintiff’s Motion.
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17 Having reviewed the relevant briefing, the declarations and exhibits attached thereto,
18 and the remainder of the record, the Court hereby finds and ORDERS that Plaintiff’s Motion is
19 DENIED.
20

21 DATED this 3 day of January, 2017.

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24 RICARDO S. MARTINEZ
25 CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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