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

10 GLACIER FISH COMPANY LLC,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 WILDERMAN
14 BECERRA-VALVERDE,

15 Defendant.

CASE NO. C17-1419JLR

ORDER DENYING MOTION TO
DISMISS OR TO AMEND AND
CONTINUE

16 **I. INTRODUCTION**

17 Before the court is Defendant Wilderman Becerra-Valverde's motion to dismiss
18 Plaintiff Glacier Fish Company, LLC's ("Glacier Fish") complaint, or, in the alternative,
19 to amend his answer to add counterclaims and continue the case. (Mot. (Dkt. # 14).)

20 Glacier Fish opposes the motion to dismiss, but does not object to Mr. Becerra amending
21 his answer. (See Resp. (Dkt. # 15) at 1.) Mr. Becerra filed a reply. (Reply (Dkt. # 18).)

22 The court has considered the parties' submissions in support of and in opposition to the

1 motion, the relevant portions of the record, and the applicable law. Being fully advised,¹
2 the court DENIES Mr. Becerra's motion.

3 II. BACKGROUND

4 Glacier Fish is a Washington company that owns and operates fishing vessels.
5 (Compl. (Dkt. # 1) ¶ 4; Resp. at 2.) In 2016, Mr. Becerra worked as a processor aboard
6 one of Glacier Fish's vessels, the C/P NORTHERN GLACIER. (Compl. ¶ 6.) On
7 September 20, 2016, while fishing in the waters off Alaska, Mr. Becerra was injured after
8 being struck by a ladder on the C/P NORTHERN GLACIER. (*Id.* ¶¶ 7-8.) When the
9 vessel returned to port, Glacier Fish purchased Mr. Becerra a plane ticket to return to his
10 home in Washington. (*Id.* ¶¶ 9-10.)

11 On September 23, 2016, Mr. Becerra visited a medical provider in Seattle who
12 diagnosed him with a lumbar contusion with hematoma and abrasion, a lumbar strain,
13 and left elbow and left leg contusions. (*Id.* ¶ 10.) According to Glacier Fish, the medical
14 provider stated that Mr. Becerra "should be at maximum medical improvement within a
15 month." (*Id.*)

16 Over the next year, Mr. Becerra complained of significant medical ailments,
17 including pain, numbness, and weakness in his back, neck, and on the left side of his
18 body. (*See id.* ¶¶ 10-46.) Mr. Becerra also presented to doctors with sharp pain near his
19 heart, lightheadedness, shortness of breath, heart palpitations, headaches, nausea, lack of

21 ¹ Neither party requests oral argument on the motion (*see* Mot. at 1; Resp. at 1), and the
22 court finds oral argument unnecessary to its disposition of the motion, *see* Local Rules W.D.
Wash. LCR 7(b)(4).

1 sleep, left-sided facial numbness, an inability to speak, and a loss of balance. (*See id.*
2 ¶¶ 24-27, 30, 35, 39, 43, 46.) As a result of these issues, Mr. Becerra received treatment
3 from numerous medical providers, including at least two physical therapists, a
4 chiropractor, a neurologist, two cardiologists, an electrodiagnostic medicine specialist, an
5 orthopedist, a spine and sports medicine specialist, a physiatrist, and at least six
6 emergency room visits. (*Id.* ¶¶ 10-46.) These providers performed a multitude of
7 examinations on Mr. Becerra, all of which yielded normal or unremarkable results. (*See,*
8 *e.g., id.* ¶¶ 13, 24-27.) According to Glacier Fish, many of Mr. Becerra’s providers noted
9 that he exhibited “symptom magnification, disproportional pain responses” and
10 “significant muscle guarding and self-limiting behaviors,” and that his “subjective
11 complaints were out of proportion with [his doctors’] objective findings.” (*See, e.g.,*
12 ¶¶ 13, 17, 31.) On June 26, 2017, Mr. Becerra received an independent medical
13 examination from physiatrist Dennis Chong, M.D. (*Id.* ¶ 44.) Dr. Chong found that Mr.
14 Becerra reached maximum medical improvement with respect to his vessel-related
15 injuries. (*Id.*)

16 Since Mr. Becerra returned home on September 23, 2016, Glacier Fish has paid
17 Mr. Becerra’s full seaman benefits, including \$35.00 per day in maintenance and all of
18 his medical costs. (*Id.* ¶¶ 47, 52; *see also id.* ¶ 49, Ex. A (spreadsheet summarizing the
19 maintenance and cure that Glacier Fish has paid); *but see* Answer (Dkt. # 7) ¶¶ 47, 52
20 (Mr. Becerra claiming that Glacier Fish has not paid “mileage reimbursement for his
21 travel to and from medical appointments”).)

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1 On September 20, 2017, Glacier Fish brought this declaratory judgment action,
2 seeking an order declaring that Mr. Becerra is no longer entitled to maintenance and cure
3 from Glacier Fish as a result of the September 20, 2016, incident. (*See* Compl. at 13; *see*
4 *also* Resp. at 4.) Since this suit was filed, the parties have exchanged initial disclosures
5 and agreed to a discovery plan. (Resp. at 4; *see also* JSR (Dkt. # 10).) Mr. Becerra has
6 filed an answer with affirmative defenses. (*See* Answer at 5.) In addition, Glacier Fish
7 served, and Mr. Becerra responded to, written discovery, and the parties have engaged in
8 five discovery conferences. (Resp. at 4.) The parties also exchanged expert disclosures.
9 (*Id.*) Trial is scheduled for March 11, 2019. (*See* Sched. Order (Dkt. # 12) at 1.)

10 On September 12, 2018—almost one year after this case was initiated—Mr.
11 Becerra filed suit against Glacier Fish in King County Superior Court, claiming Jones Act
12 negligence, unseaworthiness, and maintenance and cure. (*See* Mot. at 2, Ex. 1 at 5-12
13 (state court summons and complaint).) That same day, Mr. Becerra filed the present
14 motion to dismiss or, in the alternative, amend his answer to add the Jones Act
15 negligence and unseaworthiness counterclaims and continue the case. (Mot. at 1, 3-4.)
16 Mr. Becerra contends that this action should be dismissed in deference to his state court
17 action. (*Id.* at 1-3.) Glacier Fish opposes Mr. Becerra’s motion to dismiss, but does not
18 object to Mr. Becerra amending his answer to add the counterclaims. (*See* Resp. at 1.)
19 The court now addresses the motion.

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1 III. ANALYSIS

2 A. Declaratory Judgment Action

3 A federal district court has discretion whether to hear a declaratory judgment
4 action. See 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a) (the court “may declare the rights and other legal
5 relations of any interested party seeking such declaration, whether or not further relief is
6 or could be sought.”) (emphasis added); see also *Gov’t Emps. Ins. Co. v. Dizol*, 133 F.3d
7 1220, 1222-23 (9th Cir. 1998). Generally, “when a state court action is pending
8 presenting the same issue of state law as is presented in a federal declaratory suit, there
9 exists a presumption that the entire suit should be heard in state court.” *First Shipmor*
10 *Assocs. v. Musa*, No. 92-4675 FMS, 1993 WL 181382, at *1 (N.D. Cal. May 26, 1993)
11 (citing *Cont’l Cas. Co. v. Robsac Indus.*, 947 F.2d 1367, 1370 (9th Cir. 1991)). But there
12 is “no per se rule against the district court exercising its jurisdiction to resolve [a] . . .
13 dispute when the underlying liability suit is pending in state court.” *Westar Marine*
14 *Servs., Inc. v. Bayly*, No. C 09-05489 RS, 2010 WL 1881093, at *1 (N.D. Cal. May 10,
15 2010) (quoting *Am. States Ins. Co. v. Kearns*, 15 F.3d 142, 145 (9th Cir. 1994)). Rather,
16 a district court should weigh “concerns of judicial administration, comity, and fairness”
17 when deciding whether to exercise its jurisdiction under the Declaratory Judgment Act or
18 defer to a parallel state court action. *Camberlain v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 931 F.2d 1361,
19 1367 (9th Cir. 1991); see also *Coastal Alaska Premier Seafoods, LLC v. Redfern*, No.
20 C18-0345JCC, 2018 WL 2216191, at *1 (W.D. Wash. May 15, 2018) (“In a declaratory
21 judgment action, the Court has discretion to stay a matter that is also pending in a state
22 court proceeding.”) (citing *Wilton v. Seven Falls Co.*, 515 U.S. 277, 286 (1995)). To

1 effectuate the concerns of judicial administration, comity, and fairness, district courts
2 should “avoid endorsing a party’s forum shopping, needless determinations of state law,
3 duplicative litigation, piecemeal resolution of disputes, procedural fencing, and
4 entanglement of the state and federal courts.” *See Scandies Rose Fishing Co., LLC v.*
5 *Pagh*, No. C18-0672RSM, 2018 WL 5276587, at *1 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 24, 2018)
6 (citations omitted).

7 Added to these considerations in this case is the Savings to Suitors Clause, 28
8 U.S.C. § 1333. This clause preserves for a civil admiralty or maritime plaintiff his choice
9 of common law remedies. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1333; *see also Belle Pass Towing Corp. v.*
10 *Cheramie*, 763 F. Supp. 1348, 1354 (E.D. La. 1991) (“[T]he Saving to Suitors Clause is
11 intended to preserve common law *remedies*, not to guarantee a plaintiff a particular
12 forum.”). Courts have interpreted this clause to allow a plaintiff to choose to proceed
13 with his admiralty or maritime action in state court with a jury or in federal court. *See*
14 *Ocean Alaska, LLC v. Hutchinson*, No. C07-0294JLR, 2008 WL 3103394, at *1 (W.D.
15 Wash. Aug. 4, 2008) (citing *Belle Pass*, 763 F. Supp. at 1354).

16 Mr. Becerra relies on *Belle Pass Towing Corp. v. Cheramie* for the proposition
17 that, in cases involving admiralty or maritime law, a federal declaratory judgment action
18 should be dismissed in favor of a state court action, even if the state action was filed later.
19 (Mot. at 2 (discussing *Belle Pass*, 763 F. Supp. 1348).) *Belle Pass* held that “absent bad
20 faith on the part of the defendant-employee in the federal court, a properly filed Jones Act
21 suit *requires* dismissal of a declaratory judgment action which arises out of the same set
22 of facts.” 763 F. Supp. at 1355. According to *Belle Pass*, “this result is mandated

1 because of the nature of the Saving to Suitors Clause, and because of the possible
2 preclusive effects maintaining such an action would have on a suitor's Jones Act case in
3 another court." *Id.* Thus, in deciding whether to dismiss a federal admiralty or maritime
4 declaratory action, *Belle Pass* instructs the court to consider if the state court action is
5 based on the same facts as the federal declaratory judgment action, and whether resolving
6 the federal action could have any preclusive effects. *Id.* But, even if the court answers
7 those questions in the affirmative, the court need not dismiss the federal declaratory
8 judgment action if the federal defendant filed the state court action in bad faith. *Id.*

9 Although *Belle Pass* is not binding precedent, this court has cited it with approval.
10 *See Ocean Alaska*, 2008 WL 3103394, at *2 ("The court is persuaded by the reasoning of
11 the line of case coming from the Fifth Circuit, including *Belle Pass* . . ."). However,
12 this court has also noted that "*Belle Pass*'s statement that dismissal is required under
13 certain circumstances may go too far." *Id.* (citing *Lady Deborah, Inc. v. Ware*, 855 F.
14 Supp. 871, 875 (E.D. Va. 1994)). Thus, even though *Belle Pass* provides a framework by
15 which to determine if dismissal is appropriate, the ultimate decision whether to hear or
16 dismiss a declaratory judgment action remains in the district court's discretion. *See*
17 *Scandies Rose Fishing*, 2018 WL 5276587, at *2.

18 The court will therefore first weigh the general declaratory judgment
19 considerations, *see Scandies Rose Fishing*, 2018 WL 5276587, at *1, and then consider
20 *Belle Pass*'s impact on this case.

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1 1. General Declaratory Judgment Considerations

2 Judicial administration, comity, and fairness weigh in favor of not dismissing
3 Glacier Fish's declaratory judgment action. *Camberlain*, 931 F.2d at 1367. In this case,
4 the most relevant factors for achieving these goals are: (1) not endorsing a party's forum
5 shopping; (2) avoiding needless determinations of state law; (3) avoiding duplicative
6 litigation; and (4) avoiding the piecemeal resolution of disputes. *See Scandies Rose*
7 *Fishing*, 2018 WL 5276587, at *1. The court will discuss each in turn.

8 First, Glacier Fish's action is not an attempt at forum shopping. Glacier Fish did
9 not race to the courthouse to achieve a federal forum; rather, Glacier Fish paid Mr.
10 Becerra's seaman benefits for a year, filing this action only after a doctor found that Mr.
11 Becerra had reached maximum medical improvement with respect to his vessel-related
12 injuries. (*See* Compl. ¶ 44.). If anyone is guilty of forum shopping, it is Mr. Becerra,
13 who filed his state court action almost one year after Glacier Fish brought this federal
14 case. Courts have found that a much shorter delay evidences forum shopping by the
15 federal defendant seaman. *See, e.g., Musa*, 1993 WL 181382, at *2 (finding that a state
16 court action filed five months after the federal declaratory judgment action demonstrated
17 forum shopping by the federal defendant seaman); *Fourth Shipmor Assocs. v. Lee*, No.
18 CIV-S95-1856GEBJFM, 1996 WL 468753, at *2 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 4, 1996) (determining
19 that plaintiff was not guilty of forum shopping where the defendant filed a state court
20 action after the plaintiff initiated the federal declaratory judgment suit); *see also Bayly*,
21 2010 WL 1881093, at *1 (finding that neither party was guilty of forum shopping where
22 the federal and state complaints were filed one day apart). Mr. Becerra claims this delay

1 was because his “claims were not ripe for litigation until recently.” (Reply at 2.) But Mr.
2 Becerra provides no law for this proposition; nor does he explain why he waited over a
3 year to raise this argument. (*See generally id.*)

4 Second, the court’s disposition of Glacier Fish’s case would not involve a needless
5 determination of state law. The law governing Glacier Fish’s maintenance and cure
6 declaratory judgment action is federal maritime law, so there is no issue of state law that
7 the court should avoid. *See Lee*, 1996 WL 468753, at *2.

8 As to the third factor, duplicative litigation is a risk because Mr. Becerra’s state
9 court complaint poses similar issues to Glacier Fish’s federal action. On top of claims for
10 Jones Act negligence and unseaworthiness, Mr. Becerra claims maintenance and cure in
11 his state court action, placing in controversy issues that will arise in Glacier Fish’s federal
12 action. The parties admit, and the court agrees, that both cases will involve a
13 determination of Glacier Fish’s obligation to pay maintenance and cure for Mr. Becerra’s
14 injuries. (*See Mot.* at 2; *Resp.* at 8-9.) Thus, any findings made in this court could have a
15 preclusive effect on Mr. Becerra’s state court action. *See Bayly*, 2010 WL 1881093, at
16 *2. However, the cases are not identical. Glacier Fish’s maintenance and cure claim
17 centers on Mr. Becerra, and asks the court to determine if and when he reached maximum
18 medical improvement such that Glacier Fish’s duty to pay ceased. *See Vaughan v.*
19 *Atkinson*, 369 U.S. 527, 531 (1962) (citing *Calmar S.S. Corp. v. Taylor*, 303 U.S. 525,
20 531-32 (1938)). In contrast, Mr. Becerra’s Jones Act negligence and unseaworthiness
21 claims center on Glacier Fish, and seek to determine if Glacier Fish acted negligently and
22 whether the C/P NORTHERN GLACIER was unseaworthy. *See Havens v. F/T Polar*

1 | *Mist*, 996 F.2d 215, 217-19 (9th Cir. 1993). There is obvious overlap between Glacier
2 | Fish's federal action and Mr. Becerra's maintenance and cure claim in state court. But
3 | the overlap between the two cases is not absolute. *Cf. Musa*, 1993 WL 181382, at *2
4 | (finding that the federal declaratory judgment case that was "confined to a single issue"
5 | of maintenance and cure will have "little duplication with the state action" for Jones Act
6 | negligence, unseaworthiness, and maintenance and cure).

7 | Fourth, not dismissing this action will result in the piecemeal resolution of this
8 | dispute: the maintenance and cure claim would be heard in federal court, while the
9 | negligence and unseaworthiness claims would be heard in state court. Even if the court
10 | allows Mr. Becerra to amend his answer and add counterclaims, Glacier Fish requests
11 | that its declaratory judgment action be heard by bench trial on March 11, 2019, and Mr.
12 | Becerra's counterclaims be tried in front of a jury at a later date. (*See Resp.* at 5 n.3.)
13 | Thus, inviting Mr. Becerra's counterclaims into federal court will still result in a
14 | piecemeal resolution. Alternatively, Mr. Becerra requests that the court hear all the
15 | claims together, but postpone the trial date because he needs to conduct discovery on the
16 | Jones Act negligence and unseaworthiness claims. (*See Mot.* at 3-4.) But due to the
17 | court's docket, accommodating Mr. Becerra's request would require postponing any
18 | resolution to around a year after the current March 11, 2019, trial date. According to
19 | Glacier Fish, trial is scheduled in the state court action for September 9, 2019 (*see Resp.*
20 | at 10), which is much sooner than this court could entertain Mr. Becerra's claims,
21 | whether they were combined with Glacier Fish's declaratory judgment action or heard
22 | separately.

1 In sum, the court recognizes that maintaining Glacier Fish's declaratory judgment
2 action will result in some duplicative litigation and a piecemeal resolution of this dispute.
3 However, this is largely a consequence of Mr. Becerra waiting almost one year before
4 filing his state court action and the instant motion to dismiss. Had Mr. Becerra filed his
5 state court action sooner, it would have weighed heavily in favor of a dismissal, or at
6 least a stay, of Glacier Fish's declaratory judgment action. *See, e.g., Scandies Rose*
7 *Fishing*, 2018 WL 5276587, at *1-3 (staying federal declaratory judgment action in favor
8 of state action where state action was filed within one month of federal claim); *Coastal*
9 *Alaska Premier Seafoods*, 2018 WL 2216191, at *1-2 (staying federal declaratory
10 judgment action that was filed five days prior to the filing of the state court maritime
11 case); *Ocean Alaska*, 2008 WL 3103394, at *1-3 (staying federal declaratory judgment
12 action that was initiated two months before state court maritime case was filed). But he
13 did not. To the contrary, he actively participated in the federal litigation for almost a
14 year. (*See Resp.* at 4.)

15 In sum, the four factors the court discussed are a means for considering the
16 ultimate goals of proper judicial administration, comity, and fairness. *See Camberlain*,
17 931 F.2d at 1367. On fairness alone, the court finds that it should not dismiss Glacier
18 Fish's case. Fairness requires a timely resolution of Glacier Fish's claim, especially
19 because Glacier Fish has represented that it will continue to pay Mr. Becerra maintenance
20 and cure until this matter is resolved. (*See Compl.* ¶ 52.) When Glacier Fish filed its
21 complaint on September 20, 2017, its maintenance and cure payments had already
22 amounted to \$77,674.42. (*Id.* ¶ 49, Ex. A at 7.) Mr. Becerra then waited almost a year to

1 move to dismiss this case in favor of a state court action that is scheduled for trial well
2 after this court's trial date. On balance, the court finds that maintaining Glacier Fish's
3 declaratory judgment action best achieves the goals of judicial administration, comity,
4 and fairness.

5 2. Belle Pass's Impact

6 Again, *Belle Pass* instructs the court to consider if the state court action is based
7 on the same facts as the federal declaratory judgment action, and whether resolving the
8 federal action could have any preclusive effects. 763 F. Supp. at 1355. As discussed,
9 both of these factors are met. *See supra* § III.A.1; (*see also* Mot. at 2; Resp. at 8-9; Reply
10 at 2 (parties agreeing that first two *Belle Pass* factors are met).) Thus, the court considers
11 whether Mr. Becerra filed his state court action in "bad faith" such that the federal action
12 should not be dismissed in favor of his state court action. *See Belle Pass*, 763 F. Supp. at
13 1355; (*see also* Resp. at 10; Reply at 2-3.) Even under this standard, which this court has
14 held "may go too far" in requiring dismissal, *see Ocean Alaska*, 2008 WL 3103394, at
15 *2, the court finds that it should not dismiss Glacier Fish's declaratory judgment action
16 because Mr. Becerra exhibited bad faith in filing his state court action.

17 *Belle Pass* does not define "bad faith," *see* 763 F. Supp. at 1355, but other courts
18 have attempted to explain what it means in this context:

19 [A]fter the weighing of all of the relevant factors, the decision to hear or
20 dismiss a declaratory judgment action remains in the discretion of the district
21 court. Arguably, the *Belle Pass Towing* court accounts for this discretion by
22 refusing to dismiss cases involving "bad faith on the part of the defendant-
employee [seaman] in the federal court." Indeed, many of the conceivable
reasons for refusing to dismiss a declaratory judgment action could be cast
as "bad faith" on the part of the seaman. For example, a California district

1 court explicitly disagreed with *Belle Pass Towing* when it refused to dismiss
2 a declaratory judgment action before it. But that court could have just as
simply fit its facts into the bad faith exception.

3 *Ware*, 855 F. Supp. at 875 (internal citations omitted). Thus, rather than adhere to a strict
4 definition of bad faith, courts should “continue to exercise their discretion based on the
5 facts presented . . . to resolve the inherent tension between the seaman and the employer’s
6 rights raised by these actions.” *Id.* at 876.

7 In this case, Mr. Becerra waited almost one year before filing in state court. *See*
8 *supra* § III.A.1. The parties did not provide the court with a maritime case that found
9 dismissal of a federal declaratory judgment action appropriate when the defendant
10 delayed filing the state court action for almost a year. Nor could the court find one.
11 Conversely, a court determined that five months was too long to wait to file a state court
12 action. *See Musa*, 1993 WL 181382, at *2. Moreover, the parties have been actively
13 litigating this case. Mr. Becerra argues the opposite, pointing out that only one
14 deposition had occurred by the time he filed the present motion. (Mot. at 2.) But in
15 reality, over the past year Mr. Becerra has filed an answer with affirmative defenses,
16 exchanged initial disclosures, responded to written discovery, exchanged expert
17 disclosures, and engaged in five discovery conferences. (Resp. at 4.) Glacier Fish had
18 also scheduled additional depositions before Mr. Becerra filed his motion. (*Id.*) In
19 addition, amidst Mr. Becerra’s case participation, he never challenged jurisdiction or
20 venue, or even raised these issues as affirmative defenses. (*Id.*; Answer at 5; *see also*
21 Dkt.) On these facts, the court finds that, under *Belle Pass*, Mr. Becerra acted in bad faith
22 when he filed his state court action.

1 Therefore, when considering both the general concerns of judicial administration,
2 comity, and fairness, as well as *Belle Pass*'s instruction that a court is not required to
3 dismiss a federal declaratory judgment action when the defendant seaman exhibits bad
4 faith, the court finds that dismissal of Glacier Fish's case is inappropriate. The court
5 therefore DENIES Mr. Becerra's motion to dismiss.

6 **B. Leave to Amend and Continue**

7 Mr. Becerra requests that, if the court denies his motion to dismiss, that it grant
8 him leave to amend his answer to add counterclaims of Jones Act negligence and
9 unseaworthiness, and to continue this case. (*See Mot.* at 3-4.) Glacier Fish does not
10 object to Mr. Becerra's amending his answer, but requests that the court hear its
11 maintenance and cure claim by bench trial on March 11, 2019, and try the counterclaims
12 in front of a jury at a later date. (*See Resp.* at 5 n.3.) Mr. Becerra insists on all of the
13 claims being heard together, and requests that the court alter its case schedule
14 accordingly. (*See Reply* at 4-5.)

15 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a) provides that, after an initial period for
16 amendments as of right, pleadings may be amended only with the opposing party's
17 written consent or by leave of the court. Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a). Generally, "the court
18 should freely give leave [to amend pleadings] when justice so requires." Fed. R. Civ. P.
19 15(a)(2). The court ordinarily considers five factors when determining whether to grant
20 leave to amend: "(1) bad faith, (2) undue delay, (3) prejudice to the opposing party,
21 (4) futility of amendment," and (5) whether the pleadings have previously been amended.
22 *Allen v. City of Beverly Hills*, 911 F.2d 367, 373 (9th Cir. 1990). The court need not

1 consider all of these factors in each case. *Atkins v. Astrue*, No. C 10-0180 PJH, 2011 WL
2 1335607, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 7, 2011).

3 The court denies Mr. Becerra leave to amend, relying on factors (2) and (3). Mr.
4 Becerra waited almost a year to request leave to amend his answer. That is undue delay.
5 Further, allowing Mr. Becerra to amend his answer and continue this case would unfairly
6 prejudice Glacier Fish. Glacier Fish's lack of objection to Mr. Becerra's motion for leave
7 to amend appears contingent on the court hearing the maintenance and cure claims
8 separately on March 11, 2019. (*See Resp.* at 5 n.3.) But Mr. Becerra requests that all the
9 claims be heard together and rescheduled for a later date. (*See Reply* at 4-5.) As the
10 court explained, hearing the claims together would require the court to delay trial for a
11 year. All the while, Glacier Fish will be paying Mr. Becerra maintenance and cure. (*See*
12 *Compl.* ¶ 52.) Thus, granting leave to amend is unfairly prejudicial to Glacier Fish. The
13 court also notes that, even in denying Mr. Becerra leave to amend, Mr. Becerra retains his
14 desired forum and remedy for his Jones Act negligence and unseaworthiness claims. *See*
15 28 U.S.C. § 1333. Further, these claims will be tried in state court on September 9, 2019
16 (*see Resp.* at 10), which is well before this court could hear these claims.

17 The court therefore DENIES Mr. Becerra leave to amend his answer to add
18 counterclaims and continue the case.

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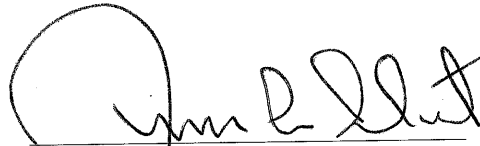
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IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the court DENIES Mr. Becerra's motion to dismiss Glacier Fish's complaint, or, in the alternative, to amend his answer to add counterclaims and continue the case. (Dkt. # 14.)

Dated this th 7 day of November, 2018.



JAMES L. ROBART
United States District Judge