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HONORABLE RICHARD A. JONES

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

DEBORAH FRAME-WILSON, CHRISTIAN  
SABOL, SAMANTHIA RUSSELL, ARTHUR  
SCHAREIN, LIONEL KEROS, NATHAN  
CHANEY, CHRIS GULLEY, SHERYL  
TAYLOR-HOLLY, ANTHONY COURTNEY,  
DAVE WESTROPE, STACY DUTILL,  
SARAH ARRINGTON, MARY ELLIOT,  
HEATHER GEESEY, STEVE MORTILLARO,  
CHAUNDA LEWIS, ADRIAN HENNEN,  
GLENDA R. HILL, GAIL MURPHY,  
PHYLLIS HUSTER, and GERRY  
KOCHENDORFER, on behalf of themselves  
and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

AMAZON.COM, INC., a Delaware corporation,  
Defendant.

Case No. 2:20-cv-00424-RAJ

ORDER ON MOTIONS TO  
CLARIFY OR RECONSIDER  
(Dkt. # 51) AND TO COMPEL  
26(f) CONFERENCE (Dkt. #  
52)

## I. INTRODUCTION

1  
2 Before the Court are two motions. Having considered the submissions of the  
3 parties, the relevant portions of the record, and the applicable law, the court finds that  
4 oral argument is unnecessary. For the reasons below, Defendant’s Motion to Clarify or  
5 Reconsider Portions of the Court’s March 11, 2022 Order (Dkt. # 51) is **DENIED as**  
6 **moot**. Plaintiff’s Motion to Compel 26(f) Conference Under FRCP 37 (Dkt. # 52) is  
7 **GRANTED**.

## II. BACKGROUND

8  
9 On March 19, 2020, Plaintiffs filed this lawsuit against Amazon.com, Inc.  
10 (“Amazon” or “Defendant”). Dkt. # 1. On July 13, 2020, Amazon filed a motion to  
11 dismiss the complaint for failure to state a claim. Dkt. # 11. On August 3, 2020,  
12 Plaintiffs filed their First Amended Complaint (Dkt. # 15) and, soon thereafter, Amazon’s  
13 pending motion to dismiss was terminated. On September 2, 2020, Amazon filed a  
14 motion to dismiss the First Amended Complaint. Dkt. # 18. On March 11, 2022, this  
15 Court granted in part and denied in part Amazon’s motion to dismiss, allowing Plaintiffs  
16 to file another amended complaint within thirty (30) days of entry of the Order. Dkt. # 48  
17 at 25-26. Amazon then filed a motion to clarify or reconsider the Court’s Order on  
18 March 25, 2022. Dkt. # 51. On March 31, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a motion to compel a  
19 Rule 26(f) conference, and on April 11, Plaintiffs filed their Second Amended Complaint.  
20 Amazon then filed a motion to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint on May 16,  
21 2022. The Court now addresses Amazon’s pending motion for reconsideration and  
22 Plaintiff’s pending motion to compel.

## III. DISCUSSION

### A. Motion to Clarify or Reconsider (Dkt. # 51)

24 Amazon asserts that this Court’s March 11, 2022 Order (Dkt. # 48), which granted  
25 in part and denied in part Defendant’s motion to dismiss, “addressed the issue of antitrust  
26 standing for only a subset of Plaintiff’s and claims.” Dkt. # 51 at 1. Amazon requests that  
27

1 this Court amend its Order to hold that: “(1) Plaintiffs have antitrust standing for their  
2 Sherman Act, Section 1 claim only for claims based on direct purchases from alleged ‘co-  
3 conspirators’ and only to the extent that they join them as defendants; and (2) Plaintiffs,  
4 as indirect purchasers, lack antitrust standing to sue Amazon under Sherman Act, Section  
5 2.” *Id.* at 6.

6 Motions for reconsideration are disfavored and will be granted only upon a  
7 “showing of manifest error in the prior ruling” or “new facts or legal authority which  
8 could not have been brought to [the court’s] attention earlier with reasonable diligence.”  
9 Local R. W.D. Wash. (“LCR”) 7(h)(1). However, the Court need not address the merits  
10 of Amazon’s arguments at this time because Plaintiff’s filing of their Second Amended  
11 Complaint on April 11, 2022 rendered Amazon’s motion for reconsideration moot. It is  
12 “well-established in our circuit that an ‘amended complaint supersedes the original, the  
13 latter being treated as non-existent.’” *Ramirez v. County of San Bernadino*, 806 F.3d  
14 1002, 1008 (9th Cir. 2015) (quoting *Forsyth v. Humana, Inc.*, 114 F.3d 1467, 1474 (9th  
15 Cir. 1997), *overruled on other grounds by Lacey v. Maricopa County*, 693 F.3d 896, 928  
16 (9th Cir. 2012)). When a party files a subsequent complaint, “‘the original pleading no  
17 longer performs any function.’” *Id.* (quoting *Ferdik v. Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th  
18 Cir. 1992)). Because Amazon’s motion for reconsideration targets the Court’s Order  
19 concerning Plaintiff’s First Amended Complaint (and because Plaintiffs have  
20 subsequently filed a Second Amended Complaint and Amazon has in turn filed a motion  
21 to dismiss<sup>1</sup> this Second Amended Complaint), Amazon’s request for reconsideration must  
22 be deemed moot. *See Sanders v. Matthew*, No. 1:15-cv-395-LJO-EPG, 2016 WL  
23 11486352, at \*2 (E.D. Cal. March 9, 2016) (“As a result [of the filing of an amended  
24 complaint], any pleading directed at Plaintiff’s original complaint—including Plaintiff’s  
25 motion for reconsideration—is moot.”

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26  
27 <sup>1</sup> Further, Amazon’s most recent motion to dismiss raises the same arguments as those  
28 raised in its motion for reconsideration. Dkt. ## 51, 59.

**B. Motion to Compel (Dkt. # 52)**

1  
2 The Court now turns to Plaintiff's motion to compel. Plaintiffs seek an order  
3 compelling Amazon's participation in a discovery conference pursuant to Federal Rule of  
4 Civil Procedure 26(f). Dkt. # 52 at 1. On April 20, 2020, this Court issued an Order  
5 Regarding FRCP 26(f) Conference, Initial Disclosures, and Joint Status Report, which  
6 required the parties to conduct a Rule 26(f) conference by July 20, 2020. Dkt. # 9.  
7 Plaintiffs state that, at the time the Complaint was filed, the parties agreed to defer  
8 several case deadlines, including the deadline for holding a Rule 26(f) discovery  
9 conference until the disposition of Amazon's anticipated motion to dismiss. *Id.* Indeed,  
10 on July 14, 2020, the Court suspended the various deadlines contained in its April 20  
11 Order pending the disposition of Amazon's motion to dismiss, which Amazon had filed  
12 the day prior. Dkt. ## 14, 11. On March 11, 2022, this Court granted in part and denied  
13 in part Amazon's motion to dismiss. Dkt. # 48. On March 31, Plaintiffs filed their  
14 motion to compel, claiming that Amazon refused to schedule a Rule 26(f) conference,  
15 and that due to Amazon's inaction, discovery has been stayed in violation of Local Rule  
16 7(h). Dkt. ## 52 at 1-2, 53 at 1.

17 Amazon requests that this Court deny Plaintiff's request to compel a conference,  
18 arguing that Amazon's motion for reconsideration must be resolved before the parties  
19 move forward with discovery. Dkt. # 54. Amazon argues that Plaintiff's standing to  
20 bring several claims has "not yet been determined[.]" and that this "threshold  
21 requirement" must be addressed before the parties engage in discovery. *Id.* at 2-3.  
22 Amazon further suggests that Plaintiffs will not be prejudiced from a delayed conference  
23 because it is "inefficient" to move forward with discovery while Amazon's motion  
24 remains outstanding. *Id.* at 4. Plaintiffs counter that Amazon fails to point to a case  
25 where the court has stayed discovery pending a motion for *reconsideration*, and notes  
26 that the case has been pending for over two years and further delay risks the loss of  
27 evidence and witnesses. Dkt. # 56 at 1-2.

1 District courts have “broad discretion to manage discovery and to control the  
2 course of litigation.” *Avila v. Willits Env’t Remediation Tr.*, 633 F.3d 828, 833 (9th Cir.  
3 2011). Rule 26(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure sets forth the scope of  
4 discovery:

5 Parties may obtain discovery regarding any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to  
6 any party’s claim or defense and proportional to the needs of the case, considering  
7 the importance of the issues at stake in the action, the amount in controversy, the  
8 parties’ relative access to relevant information, the parties’ resources, the  
9 importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or  
expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit.

10 Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1).

11 Information that falls within this scope of discovery is discoverable even if it may  
12 not be admissible in evidence. *Id.* “The party who resists discovery has the burden to  
13 show discovery should not be allowed, and has the burden of clarifying, explaining, and  
14 supporting its objections.” *Cunningham v. Bank One*, No. C05-2104RSM, 2006 WL  
15 3361773, at \*1 (W.D. Wash. Nov. 20, 2006). Rule 26(d) requires that the parties confer  
16 before discovery begins, stating: “a party may not seek discovery from any source before  
17 the parties have conferred as required by Rule 26(f)[.]” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(d)(1).

18 Rule 26(f), which governs the timing of the discovery conference, provides that  
19 the parties must confer “as soon as practicable” so that they may “consider the nature and  
20 basis of their claims and defenses and possibilities for promptly settling or resolving the  
21 case,” make required disclosures, discuss the preservation of discoverable information,  
22 and “develop a proposed discovery plan.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f)(1)-(2). Further, Local  
23 Rule 7(h), concerning motions for reconsideration, states that “[t]he pendency of a  
24 motion for reconsideration shall not stay discovery or any other procedure.” LCR 7(h)(2).

25 Here, Amazon plainly argues that its motion for reconsideration should stay  
26 discovery. Dkt. # 54 at 1. The Court disagrees. Amazon correctly notes that the Court  
27 must consider the costs of pretrial discovery in antitrust cases where the sufficiency of the

1 complaint has been challenged. *See Rutman Wine Co. v. E. & J. Gallo Winery*, 829 F.2d  
2 729, 738 (9th Cir. 1987). However, that concern is lessened where, as here, the Court has  
3 already allowed much of Plaintiff’s case to move forward, has granted leave to amend the  
4 complaint, *see* Dkt. # 48 at 25-16, and where Plaintiff has in fact filed a Second Amended  
5 Complaint. Dkt. # 55.

6 Further, the authorities cited by Amazon for the proposition that Amazon’s  
7 standing challenge supports a continuing pause on discovery are distinguishable. In each  
8 of the cases cited by Amazon, Plaintiffs sought to compel participation in a Rule 26(f)  
9 conference: (1) prior to the filing of a motion to dismiss or any responsive pleading (*In re*  
10 *Morning Song Bird Food Litigation*, 2013 WL 12143947 (S.D. Cal. January 25, 2013));  
11 and 2) prior to the rendering of any decision on a pending motion to dismiss (*Zavala v.*  
12 *Kruse-Western, Inc.*, 2019 WL 3219254, (E.D. Cal. July 17, 2019); *Contentguard*  
13 *Holdings, Inc. v. ZTE Corp.*, 2013 WL 12072533 (S.D. Cal. January 16, 2013)). Unlike  
14 the plaintiffs in *Zalava*, *Contentguard*, and *Morning Song*, who sought to compel a  
15 conference prior to a ruling on a pending motion to dismiss, here the Court has addressed  
16 Amazon’s previous motion to dismiss on the merits and has already made a finding that  
17 Plaintiffs have established standing for at least some claims. Dkt. # 48 at 8, 22; *see*  
18 *Rutman*, 829 F.2d at 738 (“It is sounder practice to determine whether there is any  
19 reasonable likelihood that plaintiffs can construct a claim before forcing the parties to  
20 undergo the expense of discovery”). Given the Court’s decision on Amazon’s motion to  
21 dismiss and LCR 7(h)’s prohibition on staying discovery due to a pending motion for  
22 reconsideration, the Court sees no reason to further delay discovery in this long-pending  
23 case.

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1 **IV. CONCLUSION**

2 Based on the foregoing reasons, Defendant’s Motion to Clarify or Reconsider  
3 Portions of the Court’s March 11, 2022 Order is **DENIED as moot**. Plaintiff’s Motion to  
4 Compel 26(f) Conference Under FRCP 37 is **GRANTED**. The Court will order Amazon  
5 to participate in a Rule 26(f) conference **within ten days of this Order**.

6  
7 DATED this 2nd day of August, 2022.

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10 HON. RICHARD A. JONES  
11 United States District Judge  
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