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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

ADDIE SMITH,

Plaintiff,

v.

LEGACY PARTNERS INC, CHRISTINA
JONES, MICHAEL HOLT, GLEN
CERIDONO, SYRES PROPERTIES,
JOSEPH SYUFY, SYUFY ENTERPRISES
LP, SYWEST DEVELOPMENT,
SYHADLEY LLC,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 2:21-cv-00629-JHC-BAT

**ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S
MOTION TO QUASH**

Plaintiff Addie Smith moves to quash Defendants' Notices of Intent to Issue Subpoenas for the Production of Documents to: EPMI, A Bayside Company; Epic Property Management; LHP; Peak Living, LLC; Kohl's Department Store; Peak Living; Peak Living C/O Arm Ventures, Inc.; C F Real Estate; The Property Society; Brencor Asset Management; Trion Properties; Performance Properties; "And All Others." Dkt. 56. Plaintiff also seeks the imposition of sanctions against Defendants. Defendants oppose the motion (Dkts. 67 and 68) and Plaintiff has filed a reply and declaration (Dkts. 73, 74). Having carefully considered the parties' filings and balance of the record, the Court denies the motion.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

A. Service of Subpoenas

On November 15, 2021 and December 2, 2021, Defendant Legacy Partners, Inc.

1 (“Legacy”) served Plaintiff, or her former counsel, with several Notices of Intent to Issue
2 Subpoenas on each of the various entities identified in the caption of Plaintiff’s Motion. Dkt. 68,
3 Declaration of Kathryn Fletcher, ¶ 2, and Ex. A. Response dates for these subpoenas were set for
4 December 10, and December 17, 2021. *Id.*, ¶ 2.

5 Plaintiff did not serve objections or move to quash the subpoenas. On December 2, 2022,
6 the same date Plaintiff received the second Notice, Plaintiff sent letters directly to at least two of
7 the subpoena recipients threatening litigation if they complied with the subpoenas. Plaintiff did
8 not provide defense counsel with copies of her letters. Plaintiff wrote, in pertinent part:

9 If you do provide my information, without an order from a Federal District Court
10 Judge, you will be sued. ... Additionally, Ms. Fletcher is sending this request for
11 the production of documents in violation of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure
12 45(c)(d)(e) and (g). You will be sued.

13 Dkt. 49, Decl. of K. Fletcher, Ex. B.

14 Plaintiff refused to withdraw her threats despite repeated requests from defense counsel.
15 *Id.*, ¶¶ 8- 9, and Exhibit C thereto. On January 24 and 25, 2022, Legacy served Plaintiff with two
16 other Notices of Intent to Issue Subpoenas. Dkt. 68, Fletcher Decl., ¶ 3, and Ex. B thereto.
17 Response dates for these subpoenas were set for February 12, 2022. *Id.* Again, Plaintiff did not
18 serve objections or move to quash the subpoenas, but again issued additional, identical
19 threatening letters to at least two of the subpoena recipients. *See*, Dkt. 49, Fletcher Decl., Ex. E
20 and Dkt. 55, Fletcher Decl., Ex. A.

21 None of the third-party subpoena recipients have served objections to the subpoenas and
22 none have moved to quash the subpoenas.¹ Dkt. 68, Fletcher Decl., ¶ 4. Because of Plaintiff’s

23 ¹ The sole possible exception is LHP Management, LLC, who cited Plaintiff’s threat of litigation
as the basis for resisting the subpoena but agreed to provide items 1 through 10 in the subpoena
upon resolution of the subpoena dispute between Plaintiff and Legacy. Dkt. 68, Fletcher Decl.,
¶¶ 4, 7 and Ex. C.

1 promises to sue, however, EPMI required that Legacy obtain a court order before it complies
2 with the subpoena. Accordingly, Legacy filed a Motion to Compel Compliance with Subpoena
3 Duces Tecum to EPMI, A Bayside Company in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District
4 of California, where EPMI is located. *See, Legacy Partners, Inc. v. EPMI, A Bayside Company,*
5 *CAND Case No. 3:22-mc-80037-JSC.* EPMI has filed a Conditional Non-Opposition. Dkt. 11 in
6 *CAND Case No. 3:22-mc-80037-JSC.*

7 B. Failure to Meet and Confer

8 Before “the filing of any motion,” litigants “shall first contact opposing counsel to
9 discuss thoroughly the substance of the contemplated motion and any potential resolution.”
10 Standing Order for Civil Cases Assigned to Judge Richard A. Jones, Dkt. 5, ¶ 6. Additionally,
11 “[a]ll motions must include a declaration by counsel briefly describing the parties’ discussion
12 and attempt to eliminate the need for the motion and the date of such discussion. Filings not in
13 compliance with this rule may be stricken.” *Id.*

14 Counsel for Defendants states that Plaintiff did not contact her at any time to discuss the
15 subpoenas at issue or any contemplated Motion to Quash. Dkt. 68, Fletcher Decl., ¶ 5. In her
16 Reply, Plaintiff concedes that she did not meet and confer but is “still willing to meet and confer
17 in person.” Dkt. 73, p. 9. Plaintiff’s failure to make a good faith effort to meet and confer with
18 Legacy’s counsel *prior* to filing this motion is grounds for striking the motion. Additionally, the
19 Court finds that Plaintiff’s motion is untimely and without merit.

20 DISCUSSION

21 A. The Motion to Quash is Untimely

22 A motion to quash must be timely filed. Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(d)(3)(A). Although “timely” is
23 not defined in the rule, courts have generally interpreted “timely” to mean within the time set in

1 the subpoena for compliance. *U.S. ex rel. Pogue v. Diabetes Treatment Centers of Am., Inc.*, 238
2 F. Supp. 2d 270, 278 (D.D.C. 2002) (citing *Innomed Labs, LLC v. Alza Corp.*, 211 F.R.D. 237,
3 240 (S.D.N.Y. 2002) (noting that in the absence of a definition of “timely” in Rule 45, “it is
4 reasonable to assume that the motion to quash should be brought before the noticed date of the
5 scheduled deposition”); *In re Motorsports Merch. Antitrust Litig.*, 186 F.R.D. 344, 350 (W.D.
6 Va. 1999) (a motion to quash filed 36 days after corporate representatives became aware of
7 subpoena and two months after it was due is untimely)); *Anderson v. Abercrombie and Fitch*
8 *Stores, Inc.*, 2007 WL 1994059, at *8 (S.D. Cal. Jul. 2, 2007) (finding untimely a motion to
9 quash filed after the date specified for document production).

10 Plaintiff acknowledges this “timeliness” requirement. Dkt. 56, p. 9, lines 12-20 (citing *In*
11 *re Ex Parte Application of Grupo Mexico SAB de CV*, 2015 WL 12916415, at *3 (N.D. Tx.
12 March 10, 2015) (affirming that a motion to quash a subpoena must be made prior to the return
13 date of the subpoena). Plaintiff was served successively with Legacy’s Notices of Intent to Issue
14 Subpoenas on November 5, 2021, December 2, 2021, January 24, 2022 and January 25, 2022.
15 Dkt. 68, Fletcher Decl., ¶¶ 2-3. The subpoenas set successive production dates of December 10,
16 2021, December 17, 2021, and February 12, 2022, respectively. *Id.* Plaintiff did not move to
17 quash any of the subpoenas prior to their respective compliance dates. Instead, on December 2,
18 2021, on the same date she received the second Notice of Intent to Issue Subpoenas, Plaintiff
19 immediately sent letters directly to at least two of the third-party subpoena recipients threatening
20 them with litigation if they complied with the subpoena. Dkt. 68, Fletcher Decl., Ex. B. Plaintiff
21 did so again on January 28, 2022 after receiving the third Notice of Intent. *Id.*, Ex. E; Dkt. 55,
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1 Fletcher Decl., Ex. A.²

2 Plaintiff also did not seek to quash the EPMI subpoena after EPMI counsel wrote to her
3 on December 17, 2021 advising her that she might want to obtain a protective order and that
4 EPMI intended to comply with a court order related to the subpoena. Dkt. 68, Fletcher Decl., ¶ 6,
5 Ex. D. Plaintiff also did not seek to quash the subpoenas after Legacy's counsel repeatedly
6 requested that Plaintiff withdraw the threat of litigation against the third-party subpoena
7 recipients or face a motion for sanctions. Plaintiff also did not seek to quash the Bayside
8 Company subpoena after Defendants filed a motion to compel compliance on February 2, 2022
9 in the District Court for the Northern District of California. *See* CAND Case No. 3:22-mc-
10 80037-JSC, Dkt. 1. In fact, Plaintiff did not file a motion to quash until February 22, 2022, which
11 she filed in this Court and not in the Northern District of California.

12 Plaintiff filed this motion 109, 82, 29 and 28 days after she was served with the Notices
13 of Intent to Issue Supoenas – at least 74, 67 and at least 10 days after the respective dates of
14 compliance set forth in the subpoenas. Plaintiff's motion to quash is not timely. *See, Sec'y of*
15 *Lab., United States Dep't of Lab. v. Kazu Constr., LLC*, 2017 WL 628455, at *11 (D. Haw. Feb.
16 15, 2017) (citing *HT S.R.L. v. Velasco*, 125 F. Supp. 3d 211, 230 (D.D.C. 2015) (motion to quash
17 filed 21 days after compliance and 50 days after service was untimely)(vacated on other
18 grounds); *Allstate Ins. Co. v. Nassiri*, 2011 WL 4905639, at *1 (D. Nev. Oct. 14, 2011) (it was
19 not clear error for the magistrate judge to find the motion to quash or modify subpoena untimely
20 where the non-party had 3-week notice of deposition but filed motion 3 days before the
21 deposition); *Moore v. City of St. Augustine, Fla.*, 2013 WL 1156384, at *1 (M.D. Fla. Mar. 14,

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² Defendants have filed a motion for sanctions against Plaintiff based on her threats of litigation to subpoena recipients. Dkts. 48, 49. The Court will address the motion in a separate order.

1 2013) (motion to quash filed more than 40 days after date specified for compliance was
2 untimely); *Marti v. Baires*, 2014 WL 1747018, at *2 (E.D. Cal. May 1, 2014) (finding untimely
3 motions to modify subpoenas that were filed almost seven months after service of the subpoenas
4 and almost five months after the production date). Only upon a timely motion must the court for
5 the district where compliance is required quash or modify a subpoena. Fed. R. Civ. P.
6 45(d)(3)(A).

7 B. There Are No Grounds for Quashing the Subpoenas Duces Tecum

8 Moreover, a subpoena should only be quashed or modified if the court finds that it: (i)
9 fails to allow a reasonable time to comply; (ii) requires a person to comply beyond the
10 geographical limits specified in Rule 45(c); (iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other
11 protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or (iv) subjects a person to undue burden. *Id.*
12 None of these grounds exist here. The party objecting to the subpoena bears the burden of
13 showing that another party should not be permitted to obtain the sought-after discovery. *Botta v.*
14 *PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP*, 2018 WL 6257459 at *1 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 30, 2018).

15 Plaintiff does not object to the subpoenas because they failed to allow a reasonable time
16 to comply or based on the geographical limits of Rule 45(c). Rather, Plaintiff objects to the
17 subpoenas because *she* does not live, transact business or work within 100 miles of the
18 companies subpoenaed. However, Rule 45(c)'s geographical limit applies to the subpoenaed
19 entities, not to Plaintiff.

20 Plaintiff has also not alleged that any information sought via the subpoenas is privileged
21 or otherwise protected. Plaintiff claims that the subpoena creates an undue burden and/or that the
22 material sought is not relevant. However, Plaintiff does not have standing to quash a subpoena
23 on the basis that "the non-party recipient of the subpoena would be subjected to an undue burden

1 when the nonparty has failed to object.” *Secretary of Labor, United States Department of Labor*
2 *v. Kazu Construction, LLC*, 2017 WL 628455 (D. Hi. February 15, 2017), quoting *Chevron*
3 *Corp. v. Donziger*, 2013 WL 4536808, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 22, 2013) (alteration in original);
4 see also, *Botta v. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP*, 2018 WL 6257459, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 30,
5 2018) (“A party to the litigation like Mr. Botta cannot object to a non-party subpoena on the
6 grounds of relevance or burden where the non-party itself has not objected. *Wells Fargo and Co.*
7 *v. ABD Ins.*, 2012 WL 6115612, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 10, 2012) (citing cases).”).

8 Plaintiff does not specify how or why the subpoenas might pose an undue burden on the
9 third parties and none of the subpoena recipients have objected to the subpoena on any grounds.
10 For example, in its Conditional NonOpposition, EPMI represented it is prepared to comply with
11 an order compelling production of the subpoenaed material. CAND Case No. 3:22-mc-80037-
12 JSC, Dkt. 11. Likewise, LHP is prepared to produce items 1-10. Dkt. 68, Fletcher Decl., Ex. C.
13 As the moving party, Plaintiff has the burden to demonstrate that compliance with the subpoenas
14 would be unreasonable and oppressive. *See* Dkt. 56, p. 10, lines 14-25. Plaintiff has failed to
15 meet that burden.

16 C. The Subpoenas Duces Tecum are Relevant

17 The relevance of a Rule 45 subpoena is to be determined according the standard of Fed.
18 R. Civ. P. 26. *See, e.g.*, Dkt. 56, p. 11, line 21 – p. 12, line 6. “Relevancy should be “construed
19 ‘liberally and with common sense’ and discovery should be allowed unless the information
20 sought has no conceivable bearing on the case.” *Soto v. City of Concord*, 162 F.R.D. 603, 610
21 (N.D. Cal. 1995) (quoting *Miller v. Pancucci*, 141 F.R.D. 292, 296 (C.D. Cal. 1992)). Relevant
22 information does not have to be admissible; relevance is construed broadly, and litigants may
23 obtain discovery so long as it is “reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible

1 evidence.” *Survivor Media, Inc. v. Survivor Prods.*, 406 F.3d 625, 635 (9th Cir. 2005). “The
2 scope of discovery under the Federal Rules is extremely broad. A relevant matter is “any matter
3 that bears on, or that reasonably could lead to other matters that could bear on, any issue that is
4 or may be in the case.” *Id.*, quoting *Oppenheimer Fund, Inc. v. Sanders*, 437 U.S. 340, 351
5 (1978). “Because discovery is designed to define and clarify the issues, it is not limited only to
6 those specific issues raised in the pleadings. *Miller v. Pancucci*, 141 F.R.D. at 296 (citing
7 *Oppenheimer*, 437 U.S. at 351).

8 Plaintiff asserts race and gender discrimination, harassment, and wrongful termination in
9 violation of state and federal laws, and seeks damages including alleged wage loss and emotional
10 distress damages. Defendants deny Plaintiff’s claims and their defenses include, but are not
11 limited to, Plaintiff’s short-lived at-will employment was terminated for good cause including
12 her failure to competently perform her job as Business Manager of the apartment community
13 managed by Legacy; that residents and others complained about Plaintiff; that no unlawful
14 harassing or discriminatory conduct took place; and that Plaintiff never complained of any racist
15 or unlawful conduct. To date, Plaintiff has produced no evidence to support her claims and
16 refused to answer interrogatories and provide documentary evidence regarding her prior
17 employment. In fact, Plaintiff failed to identify a single prior employer.³ To obtain this
18 information, Legacy took steps to subpoena Plaintiff’s prior employers to determine, for
19 example, if Plaintiff was previously terminated; if prior residents or co-workers made complaints
20 about her; if Plaintiff asserted complaints and if so, the nature of those complaints; if Plaintiff
21 previously made claims of race or gender discrimination or harassment; and if Plaintiff

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³ On April 19, 2022, the Court granted Defendants’ Motion to Compel and ordered Plaintiff to provide written answers to the interrogatories and to produce documents in response to the requests for production. Dkt. 96.

1 previously refused to vacate tenancy. These areas of inquiry are clearly relevant to Plaintiff's
2 claims and to Defendants' defenses. The information sought in the subpoenas may also bear on
3 Plaintiff's credibility and Plaintiff's claims for earnings, earning potential, and emotional distress
4 damages.

5 Plaintiff claims the subpoenas are disproportionate to the needs of the case but none of
6 the third-party subpoena recipients have made such an objection and the boilerplate claim of
7 disproportionality does not satisfy Plaintiff's burden to successfully resist the relevant discovery
8 sought by Legacy. *See, e.g., William v. Morrison & Foerster LLP*, 2020 WL 1643977 at *1
9 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 2, 2020) ("Plaintiff's boilerplate 'such discovery is not proportional' argument
10 does not satisfy Plaintiff's burden to successfully resist this relevant discovery."). Employment
11 records are routinely found to be relevant in discovery, particularly in employment actions. *See*
12 *e.g., Botta v. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP*, 2018 WL 6257459 at *1 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 30, 2018).
13 "Courts have recognized that where a plaintiff initiates an employment lawsuit, his privacy
14 interest in employment records is reduced." *Guitron v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 2011 WL
15 4345191, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 13, 2011) (citations omitted); *Gragossian v. Cardinal Health*
16 *Inc.*, 2008 WL 11387063, at *4 (S.D. Cal. July 21, 2008) (in employment case where plaintiff
17 made a claim for front pay, records from prior former employers regarding plaintiff's wages,
18 benefits, duties, attendance records, performance evaluations, and records of disciplinary actions
19 were relevant to plaintiff's claimed damages); *Frazier v. Bed Bath & Beyond, Inc.*, 2011 WL
20 5854601, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 21, 2011) (in employment case where plaintiff made similar
21 discrimination claims against multiple former employers, personnel files from those employers
22 were relevant to evidence of habit or proof of motive, opportunity, intent, preparation, plan,
23 knowledge, identity, or absence of mistake or accident); *Kellgren v. Petco Animal Supplies, Inc.*,

1 2015 WL 11237636, at *3 (S.D. Cal. Apr. 10, 2015) (in employment case against former
2 employer, performance evaluations and disciplinary records from current employer were relevant
3 to employee's credibility).

4 The information sought through Legacy's subpoenas meets the standard of relevance
5 under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1) and Plaintiff has failed to carry her burden of demonstrating why
6 production of the subpoenaed documents should be quashed.

7 Accordingly, it is **ORDERED**:

8 1. Plaintiff's Motion to Quash Defendants' Notice of Intent to Serve Subpoenas (Dkt
9 56) is **DENIED**.

10 2. The subpoenas duces tecum served by Defendant Legacy Partners, Inc. shall be
11 immediately complied with in full by all subpoena recipients who have not yet complied.

12 3. Plaintiff's Request for Sanctions is **DENIED**.

13 DATED this 21st day of April, 2022.

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16 BRIAN A. TSUCHIDA
17 United States Magistrate Judge
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