

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Trove Brands, LLC v. TRRS Magnate LLC

No. 2:22-cv-02222-TLN-CKD (E.D. Cal. Mar. 17, 2025) · No. 2:22-cv-02222-TLN-CKD · Decided March 18, 2025

SUMMARY

The court grants in part and denies in part Defendants’ motion to amend the scheduling order and for leave to file an amended answer. Defendants may file an amended answer limited to withdrawing, correcting, and clarifying existing claims and defenses, but may not add new defenses or counterclaims. The court denies an extension of the discovery deadline and denies several related motions as moot.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Eastern District of California
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Troy L. Nunley
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Eastern District of California
DECIDED	March 18, 2025
DOCKET	2:22-cv-02222-TLN-CKD
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Defendants moved to amend the scheduling order to extend discovery and sought leave to file an amended answer. Plaintiff opposed the motion.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16(b)(4), modification of a scheduling order requires good cause and the judge's consent, with diligence as the primary consideration. If good cause is shown, leave to amend is evaluated under Rule 15(a)(2), including bad faith, undue delay, prejudice, futility, and prior amendment.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unpublished, nonprecedential district court order
PARTIES	TRRS Magnate LLC dba Hydra Cup, Thomas Raymus v. Trove Brands, LLC dba The BlenderBottle Company

TOPICS

motion to amend

civil procedure

discovery dispute

affirmative defenses

intellectual property

PRACTICE AREAS

civil procedure

intellectual property

patent law

commercial litigation

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether Defendants demonstrated good cause under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16(b)(4) to modify the scheduling order and extend the discovery deadline.
2. Whether Defendants should receive leave under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a)(2) to file an amended answer.
3. If leave to amend was appropriate, whether the proposed amendments could add new defenses or counterclaims at that stage of the litigation.

HOLDINGS

1. Defendants did not establish good cause to modify the scheduling order and extend discovery because the discovery period had already been extended by 60 days and Defendants did not adequately justify the need for another extension.
2. Defendants were entitled to limited leave to file an amended answer because they demonstrated sufficient diligence under Rule 16, but the proposed amendment could not add new defenses or counterclaims because doing so would cause undue delay and significant prejudice to Plaintiff.
3. Because the amended answer would supersede the operative answer, Plaintiff's motion to dismiss the counterclaims and strike affirmative defenses, Defendants' motion for reconsideration concerning the struck amended answer, and Defendants' prior motion to amend were moot.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“The good cause standard primarily considers the diligence of the party seeking the amendment.” (at 3)

“The consideration of prejudice to the opposing party ... carries the most weight.” (at 3)

“resources are limited. In order to give fair consideration to those who call upon us for justice, we must insist that parties not clog the system by presenting us with a slubby mass of words rather than a true brief.” (at 4)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The parties manufacture and sell shaker bottles, and Plaintiff alleges Defendants' products infringe Plaintiff's intellectual-property rights. Defendants filed an extensive answer with counterclaims and exhibits, followed by an amended answer filed without leave that the Court struck. Defendants asserted that Plaintiff produced more than 21,000 files at the end of the original discovery period and sought both additional discovery time and leave to amend their answer based on newly reviewed information.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Plaintiff initiated the action on December 14, 2022, and filed the operative Second Amended Complaint on May 10, 2024, asserting state-law, patent-infringement, and trade-dress-infringement claims. Defendants filed an answer and counterclaims, then filed an amended answer without leave; the Court struck that filing. Defendants later moved to amend the scheduling order and obtain leave to file another amended answer. The Court granted leave to file a limited amended answer, denied the request to extend discovery, and denied several related motions as moot.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Coleman v. Quaker Oats Co., 232 F.3d 1271, 1294 (9th Cir. 2000)
- Johnson v. Mammoth Recs., Inc., 975 F.2d 604, 609-610 (9th Cir. 1992)
- In re W. States Wholesale Nat. Gas Antitrust Litig., 715 F.3d 716, 738 (9th Cir. 2013)
- Swanson v. U.S. Forest Serv., 87 F.3d 339, 343 (9th Cir. 1996)
- Eminence Cap., LLC v. Aspeon, Inc., 316 F.3d 1048, 1052 (9th Cir. 2003) (per curiam)
- N/S Corp. v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co., 127 F.3d 1145, 1146 (9th Cir. 1997)

OPINION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 EASTERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA 10 11 TROVE BRANDS, LLC dba THE No. 2:22-cv-02222-TLN-CKD
BLENDERBOTTLE COMPANY, a Utah 12 limited liability company, 13 Plaintiff, ORDER 14 v.
15 TRRS MAGNATE LLC dba HYDRA CUP, a California limited liability 16 company, and
THOMAS RAYMUS, an individual, 17 Defendants. 18 19 This matter is before the Court on
Defendants TRRS Magnate LLC dba Hydra Cup 20 (“Hydra Cup”) and Thomas Raymus’s
 (“Raymus”) (collectively, “Defendants”) Motion to 21 Amend the Scheduling Order and for Leave
to File an Amended Answer.

(ECF No. 150.) 22 Plaintiff Trove Brands, LLC dba The BlenderBottle Company (“Plaintiff”) filed an opposition. 23 (ECF No. 158.) Defendants filed a reply. (ECF No. 162.) For the reasons set forth below, the 24 Court GRANTS in part and DENIES in part Defendants’ motion. 25 /// 26 /// 27 /// 28 /// 1 I. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND 2 The Court need not recite the full factual background of this case as it is set forth fully in 3 the Court’s prior order denying Defendants’ motion to dismiss Plaintiff’s Second Amended 4 Complaint (“SAC”).

(ECF No. 161.) In short, this case arises out of an intellectual property 5 dispute. (Id. at 2.) Plaintiff and Defendants manufacture and sell shaker bottles used to mix 6 powder with liquid. (Id.) Plaintiff is a Utah limited liability company, Hydra Cup is a California 7 limited liability company, and Raymus is the owner, CEO, and sole employee of Hydra Cup.

8 (Id.) Plaintiff alleges Defendants manufacture, use, sell, offer for sale, promote, advertise, and/or
9 import into the United States shaker bottles that infringe on Plaintiff's intellectual property
rights. 10 (Id. at 4–5.) Plaintiff initiated this action on December 14, 2022. (ECF No. 1.) Plaintiff
filed the 11 operative SAC on May 10, 2024, asserting various state law claims and federal patent
and trade 12 dress infringement claims.

(ECF No. 102 at 21–37.) 13 On June 10 and 11, 2024, Defendants filed a 267-page answer with
counterclaims and 14 over 1,669 pages of exhibits. (ECF Nos. 112, 113.) On July 1, 2024, without
seeking leave to 15 amend, Defendants filed a 290-page amended answer with counterclaims and
1,689 pages of 16 exhibits attached. (ECF No. 118.) Plaintiff filed an ex parte application to strike
the amended 17 answer, arguing the amended answer and counterclaims were procedurally
improper.

(ECF No. 18 119.) The Court agreed and struck the amended answer and counterclaims. (ECF No.
120.) 19 The parties filed a flurry of motions thereafter. On July 8, 2024, Plaintiff filed a motion to
20 dismiss Defendants' counterclaims and strike Defendants' affirmative defenses. (ECF No. 121.)
21 On July 17, 2024, Defendants file a motion for reconsideration of the Court's decision to strike
22 the amended answer.

(ECF No. 124.) On July 30, 2024, Defendants filed a motion to amend 23 their answer. (ECF No.
129.) On August 1, 2024, Plaintiff filed a motion for sanctions, seeking 24 sanctions for having to
respond to Defendants' purportedly frivolous answer. (ECF No. 132.)

On 25 February 18, 2025, Defendants filed the instant motion to amend the scheduling order and
motion 26 to file an amended answer. (ECF No. 150.) On March 3, 2025, Defendants filed a
motion for 27 sanctions, seeking sanctions against Plaintiff for filing its motion for sanctions.
(ECF No. 157.) 28 /// 1 As will be discussed, the Court intends to grant Defendants' request to file
an amended 2 answer.

Therefore, the motions that relate to the currently operative answer will be rendered 3 moot. (ECF
Nos. 121, 124, 129.) The Court will address the parties' pending motions for 4 sanctions in a
future order. Accordingly, the Court only addresses Defendants' most recent 5 motion to amend
herein. (ECF No. 150.) 6 II. STANDARD OF LAW 7 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure ("Rule")
16(b) states the district court must issue a 8 scheduling order that limits "the time to join other
parties, amend the pleadings, complete 9 discovery, and file motions." Fed.

R. Civ. P. 16(b)(3)(A). A scheduling order "may be modified 10 only for good cause and with the
judge's consent." Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b)(4). When the Court 11 issues a scheduling order that
establishes a timetable to amend the pleadings, Rule 16 governs any 12 amendments to the
pleadings. *Coleman v. Quaker Oats Co.*, 232 F.3d 1271, 1294 (9th Cir. 2000). 13 To allow for

amendment under Rule 16, the moving party must show good cause for not having 14 amended the pleadings before the time specified in the scheduling order.

Id. The good cause 15 standard primarily considers the diligence of the party seeking the amendment. *Johnson v. 16 Mammoth Recs., Inc.*, 975 F.2d 604, 609 (9th Cir. 1992). 17 Even if the good cause standard is met under Rule 16, the Court has the discretion to 18 refuse amendment if it finds reasons to deny leave to amend under Rule 15(a). *Johnson*, 975 F.2d 19 at 610.

Under Rule 15(a)(2), “a party may amend its pleading only with the opposing party’s 20 written consent or the court’s leave,” and the “court should freely give leave when justice so 21 requires.” The Ninth Circuit has considered five factors in determining whether leave to amend 22 should be given: “(1) bad faith; (2) undue delay; (3) prejudice to the opposing party; (4) futility of 23 amendment; and (5) whether plaintiff has previously amended his complaint.” *In re W. States 24 Wholesale Nat.*

Gas Antitrust Litig., 715 F.3d 716, 738 (9th Cir. 2013) (citation omitted). 25 Granting or denying leave to amend rests in the sound discretion of the trial court. *Swanson v. 26 U.S. Forest Serv.*, 87 F.3d 339, 343 (9th Cir. 1996). 27 /// 28 /// 1 III. ANALYSIS 2 As seems to be the pattern with Defendants’ filings, Defendants’ motion to amend is 3 lengthy, repetitive, disorganized, and difficult to follow.

(See ECF No. 150-1 at 1–31; see also 4 ECF No. 156 (unredacted version).) In summary, Defendants appear to argue Plaintiff impeded 5 discovery efforts prior to the original discovery deadline and then produced over 21,000 files at 6 the end of discovery. (ECF No. 150-1 at 2.) Defendants argue Plaintiff’s tactical delays have 7 severely impaired Defendants’ ability to collect information during the discovery period.

(Id.) 8 Therefore, Defendants request an additional 60 days to complete discovery. (Id.) Defendants 9 also seek leave to file an amended answer based on purportedly new information from the 21,000 10 files. (Id.) Defendants indicate the amended answer would: (1) withdraw certain defenses and 11 twenty counterclaims no longer worth pursuing; (2) add and correct additional defenses and 12 counterclaims based on Plaintiff’s motion for sanctions; (3) update the “hastily filed pleadings,” 13 reduce the length by almost 30 percent, fix general issues throughout, and consolidate duplicative 14 allegations; and (4) add allegations and claims and restructure certain defenses.

(Id. at 3 n.1.) 15 In opposition, Plaintiff argues Defendants do not explain their failure to raise their 16 untimely and unrelated counterclaims when they filed their original answer. (ECF No. 158 at 4.) 17 Plaintiff further argues Defendants fail to explain why an additional 60 days of discovery is 18 needed when the Court already granted a 60-day discovery period to Defendants to take five 19 depositions and conduct “follow-up” discovery.

(Id.) Lastly, Plaintiff argues Defendants' request 20 to amend would unduly delay the present litigation, cause prejudice to Plaintiff, is brought in bad faith, and is futile. (Id.) 22 As to whether Defendants have shown good cause under Rule 16, while it is a close call, 23 the Court finds Defendants have been reasonably diligent. Not only has this case been delayed by 24 multiple discovery disputes from both parties, but Plaintiff does not refute Defendants' assertion 25 that Plaintiff sent Defendants over 21,000 documents at the end of the original discovery 26 deadline.

Further, although Defendants' prior attempts to amend were procedurally improper, the 27 Court cannot say Defendants have been careless. See *Johnson*, 975 F.2d at 609 ("[C]arelessness 28 is not compatible with a finding of diligence and offers no reason for a grant of relief."). 1 As for the Rule 15 factors, the Court agrees with Plaintiff that allowing Defendants to 2 allege new counterclaims and defenses at this late stage would unduly delay the litigation, which 3 has been pending since 2022, and cause significant prejudice to Plaintiff as discovery would need 4 to be further extended to address the new counterclaims.

See *Eminence Cap., LLC v. Aspeon, Inc.*, 316 F.3d 1048, 1052 (9th Cir. 2003) (per curiam) ("[T]he consideration of prejudice to the 6 opposing party ... carries the most weight."). As previously mentioned, Defendants' briefing 7 lacks clarity, and they fail to clearly or sufficiently justify how each of their proposed new claims 8 and defenses are based on information not known or capable of being known to Defendants 9 sooner.

The Court also has serious concerns about Defendants' intentions in bringing new claims 10 and defenses at this late stage and the viability of such claims, especially considering Defendants 11 have repeatedly filed excessively long answers in the past that appear to have included at least 12 some baseless claims and defenses. (See, e.g., ECF No. 150-1 at 3 n.1, 7–8 (Defendants describe 13 all the issues with their operative answer and discuss their past efforts to withdraw various 14 counterclaims and defenses).)

The Court will, however, allow Defendants to file an amended 15 answer curing the deficiencies that Defendants acknowledge exist in the currently operative 16 answer. Lastly, for the reasons already discussed, Defendants fail to convince the Court there is 17 good cause to modify the current discovery deadline, which has already been extended by 60 18 days.

(See ECF No. 117.) 19 The Court makes one final note. In the instant motion, which has over 300 pages of 20 exhibits attached and includes 46 footnotes, Defendants assert "page length has no effect on the 21 merit of the pleadings." (ECF No. 150-1 at 21.) While Defendants' assertion is technically true, 22 the Court notes it is often the case — and it is certainly the case here — that excessively long, 23 disorganized filings muddle the parties' arguments and greatly undermine the interests of judicial 24 economy.

See *N/S Corp. v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co.*, 127 F.3d 1145, 1146 (9th Cir. 1997) 25 (“[R]esources are limited. In order to give fair consideration to those who call upon us for justice, 26 we must insist that parties not clog the system by presenting us with a slubby mass of words 27 rather than a true brief.”).

The Court has repeatedly reprimanded Defendants for such filings. 28 For example, on January 17, 2025, the Court ordered the parties to file a joint status report 1 regarding how Defendants’ motion to amend would impact the pending motions in this case. 2 (ECF No. 142.) Rather than file a clear, concise joint status report, Defendants filed a 25-page 3 brief with over 300 pages of exhibits attached and 25 footnotes.

(ECF No. 144; see also ECF No. 4 146 (the Court noting in response to Defendants’ request to seal that “Defendants have 5 demonstrated a pattern of excessive and disorganized filings that have undermined the interests of 6 judicial economy.”).)

The Court is also concerned that Defendants continually seek to undermine 7 the Court’s standing order on page limits by submitting briefs using legal-sized paper and 8 excessive footnotes. The Court will strike Defendants’ briefing that exceeds or is deemed to have 9 circumvented the applicable page limits.

Finally, while the Court declines to address the parties’ 10 motions for sanctions in this Order, if the Court later determines that Defendants’ past or future 11 filings are frivolous, brought for an improper purpose, or are designed to cause needless delay, 12 the Court will not hesitate to sanction Defendants. 13 IV. CONCLUSION 14 For the foregoing reasons, the Court GRANTS in part and DENIES in part Defendants’ 15 Motion to Amend the Scheduling Order and for Leave to File an Amended Answer (ECF No. 16 150) as follows: 17 1.

The Court GRANTS Defendants’ request to file an amended answer. However, 18 Defendants’ amendments are limited to withdrawing claims and defenses, correcting 19 currently pleaded claims and defenses, and making general fixes to reduce the length 20 and improve the clarity of the pleading. Defendants may not add new defenses or 21 counterclaims to the amended answer.

Defendants shall file the amended answer not 22 later than thirty (30) days from the electronic filing date of this Order. Plaintiff’s 23 responsive pleading to Defendants’ counterclaims is due not later than twenty-one (21) 24 days from the electronic filing date of the amended answer. 25 2.

The Court DENIES Defendants’ request to amend the Scheduling Order to extend the 26 discovery deadline. 27 To the extent Defendants seek some other related forms of relief in their motion, those 28 requests are DENIED.

Because Defendants’ amended answer will supersede the currently 1 | operative answer, the Court DENIES as moot Plaintiff’s motion to dismiss Defendants’ 2 | counterclaims and to strike

Defendants' affirmative defenses (ECF No. 121), Defendants' motion 3 | for reconsideration of the Court's decision to strike the amended answer (ECF No. 124), and 4 | Defendants' prior motion to amend their answer and counterclaims (ECF No. 129).

The Court 5 | will rule on the parties' motions for sanctions in a separate order. 6 The deadlines set forth in ECF No. 117 shall run from the electronic filing date of 7 | Defendants' amended answer. To be clear, this means the stay of discovery will be lifted upon 8 | the electronic filing date of Defendants' amended answer and the deadline to complete non-expert 9 | discovery to the extent allowed by the Court in ECF No. 99 will be sixty (60) days from the 10 | electronic filing date of Defendants' amended answer.

The remaining deadlines will then follow 11 | the schedule set forth in ECF No. 117. 12 IT IS SO ORDERED. 13 || Date: March 17, 2025 14 16 7 TROY L. NUNLEY CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28