

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Bumpus v. U.S. Financial Life Insurance Co.

Bumpus · No. 2:20-cv-00926-DC-AC · Decided May 28, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Eastern District of California granted Plaintiff Cyrus Sanchez’s motion for voluntary dismissal under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a)(2). The court dismissed Sanchez’s claims without prejudice and declined to condition dismissal on further discovery responses or a deposition. The court found that the parties agreed Sanchez had no viable claims and that he was not a member of the putative class.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Eastern District of California
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Dena M. Coggins
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Eastern District of California
DECIDED	May 28, 2025
DOCKET	2:20-cv-00926-DC-AC
DISPOSITION	dismissed
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Plaintiff Cyrus Sanchez moved under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a)(2) for voluntary dismissal of his claims without prejudice. The court considered whether dismissal should be granted and whether it should be conditioned on additional discovery responses or a deposition.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The decision whether to grant voluntary dismissal under Rule 41(a)(2), whether dismissal should be with or without prejudice, and what terms or conditions should be imposed is committed to the district court’s discretion. Dismissal should ordinarily be granted unless the defendant demonstrates plain legal prejudice.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Unknown
PARTIES	Cyrus Sanchez v. U.S. Financial Life Insurance Company

TOPICS

civil procedure

life insurance litigation

insurance

class actions

discovery dispute

PRACTICE AREAS

Civil procedure

Insurance

Life insurance litigation

Class actions

Remedies

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether Sanchez's claims should be voluntarily dismissed without prejudice under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a)(2).
2. Whether dismissal should be conditioned on Sanchez providing further discovery responses and sitting for a deposition.

HOLDINGS

1. Voluntary dismissal without prejudice was proper because the parties agreed that Sanchez's claims were not viable, Sanchez was not a member of the putative class, and Defendant did not show plain legal prejudice from dismissal.
2. The court declined to condition Sanchez's dismissal on further discovery responses or a deposition because Defendant did not show that Sanchez possessed relevant information or that Defendant had expended substantial resources preparing his discovery or deposition.

KEY QUOTATIONS

"A district court should grant a motion for voluntary dismissal under Rule 41(a)(2) unless a defendant can show that it will suffer some plain legal prejudice as a result." (Legal Standard)

"Thus, the only remaining question is what conditions, if any, should be imposed on Plaintiff Sanchez's voluntary dismissal." (Discussion)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Bumpus brought a putative class action challenging the insurer's refusal to comply with California insurance laws governing lapse and termination of life insurance policies. Sanchez, a beneficiary of a life insurance policy issued to his late husband, was added as a named plaintiff after the defendant identified him as a potential class member. Discovery revealed that the insured had voluntarily surrendered the policy, rather than allowing it to lapse for nonpayment of premiums, and both parties agreed that Sanchez had no viable claim and was not a member of the putative class. Defendant sought to condition dismissal on additional discovery responses and a deposition.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Patrick S. Bumpus filed a putative class action against U.S. Financial Life Insurance Company. Sanchez was added as a named plaintiff in the first amended complaint in January 2024 after being identified as a potential class member. After discovery indicated that the insured had voluntarily surrendered the policy and that Sanchez had no viable claim, Sanchez moved for voluntary dismissal. Defendant did not dispute dismissal itself but

requested conditions requiring further discovery responses and a deposition. The court granted dismissal without prejudice and declined to impose those conditions.

DISPOSITION

dismissed

CASES CITED

- Kamal v. Eden Creamery, LLC, 88 F.4th 1268, 1279–80 (9th Cir. 2023)
- Stevedoring Services of America v. Armilla International B.V., 889 F.2d 919, 921 (9th Cir. 1989)
- Smith v. Lenches, 263 F.3d 972, 975 (9th Cir. 2001)
- Westlands Water District v. United States, 100 F.3d 94, 96–97 (9th Cir. 1996)
- Williams v. Peralta Community College District, 227 F.R.D. 538, 539 (N.D. Cal. 2005)
- Sherman v. Yahoo! Inc., No. 13-cv-0041-GPC-WVG, 2015 WL 473270, at *1–2, *7 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 5, 2015)
- Roberts v. Electrolux Home Products, Inc., No. 12-cv-1644 CAS, 2013 WL 4239050, at *2–3 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 14, 2013)
- Fraley v. Facebook Inc., No. 11-cv-1726-LHK-PSG, 2012 WL 555071, at *1–3 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 21, 2012)
- Opperman v. Path, Inc., No. 13-cv-00453-JST, 2015 WL 9311888, at *1–3 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 22, 2015)
- In re University of Southern California Tuition & Fees COVID-19 Refund Litigation, No. 20-cv-4066-DMG-PVC, 2022 WL 3012818, at *3 (C.D. Cal. May 4, 2022)

OPINION

Bumpus v. U.S. Financial Life Ins. Co.

PER CURIAM.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

9 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 11 PATRICK S. BUMPUS, et al., No. 2:20-cv-00926-DC-AC 12 Plaintiffs,

13 v. ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF CYRUS

SANCHEZ’S MOTION FOR VOLUNTARY

14 U.S. FINANCIAL LIFE INSURANCE DISMISSAL OF HIS CLAIMS WITHOUT

COMPANY, PREJUDICE

15 Defendant. (Doc. No. 66) 16

U.S. FINANCIAL LIFE INSURANCE

17 COMPANY,

18 Counter-Claimant, 19 v.

20 PATRICK S. BUMPUS,

21 Counter-Defendant. 22 23 This matter is before the court on Plaintiff Cyrus Sanchez’s motion pursuant to Federal 24 Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b) for voluntary dismissal without prejudice of

his claims brought in 25 this action. (Doc. No. 66.) Pursuant to Local Rule 230(g), the pending motion was taken under 26 submission to be decided on the papers. (Doc. No. 67.) For the reasons explained below, the court 27 will grant Plaintiff Sanchez’s motion and dismiss him from this action. 28 /////

1 BACKGROUND

2 On May 5, 2020, Plaintiff Patrick S. Bumpus, an insured, filed a complaint initiating this 3 putative class action against his insurer, Defendant U.S. Financial Life Insurance Company, 4 asserting claims for declaratory relief, breach of contract, and unfair competition based on 5 Defendant’s refusal to comply with California insurance laws regulating the lapse and termination 6 of life insurance policies. (Doc. No. 1.) After Defendant provided to Plaintiff Bumpus a list 7 identifying potential class members, including Cyrus Sanchez, Plaintiff Bumpus sought to add 8 him as a named plaintiff in this lawsuit. Specifically, on January 16, 2024, Plaintiff Bumpus and 9 Defendant filed a joint stipulation requesting the court grant Plaintiff Bumpus leave to file a first 10 amended complaint to add Plaintiff Cyrus Sanchez, a beneficiary of the life insurance policy 11 issued by Defendant to Plaintiff Sanchez’s late husband, Bates Botting. (Doc. Nos. 60; 60-1 at 5.) 12 The court granted the parties’ joint request (Doc. No. 61), and Plaintiffs filed their operative first 13 amended complaint on January 23, 2024. (Doc. No. 62). 14 Approximately five months later, on June 20, 2024, Plaintiff Sanchez filed the pending 15 motion for voluntary dismissal of his claims pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b). 16 (Doc. No. 66.) In his motion, Plaintiff Sanchez explains that he “learned for the first time through 17 the course of discovery[] that the named insured [Mr. Botting] had taken steps inconsistent with 18 maintaining the policy.” (Doc. No. 66-1 at 3.) Consequently, after reviewing the discovery 19 produced by Defendant in this litigation, Plaintiff Sanchez believes “he does not have a viable 20 claim against Defendant” and “dragging out his lawsuit is unnecessary and would create further 21 costs and burdens for both parties to no purpose.”¹ (Id. at 5.) Plaintiff Sanchez asserts that his 22 “decision to no longer bother this court with this matter is a logical one and his motion to 23 voluntarily dismiss should be granted.” (Id.) 24 On July 5, 2024, Defendant filed an opposition to the pending motion, although Defendant 25 1 In his reply brief, Plaintiff Sanchez clarifies that he learned from discovery Defendant produced 26 in mid-May 2024, that his late husband Mr. Botting had voluntarily surrendered his life insurance 27 policy. Whereas the claims brought by Plaintiff Bumpus and the putative class members are based on life insurance policies that lapsed due to “nonpayment of premium.” (Doc. Nos. 69 at 8–9; 60- 28 1 at 13.) 1 does not actually dispute that Plaintiff Sanchez’s claims should be dismissed. (Doc. No. 68 at 7.) 2 Rather, Defendant contends Plaintiff Sanchez must first be required to provide further responses 3 to written discovery requests and have his deposition taken by Defendant before he can be 4 dismissed from this action. (Id. at 8–14.) 5 On July 15, 2024, Plaintiff Sanchez filed a reply in support of his pending motion, 6 emphasizing that he already responded to Defendant’s written discovery requests, and he has no 7 documents and no relevant information to provide in any further response or

deposition. (Doc.

8 No. 69 at 3–4.)

9 LEGAL STANDARD

10 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a)(2) provides that “an action may be dismissed at the 11
plaintiff’s request only by court order, on terms that the court considers proper.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12
41(a)(2). District courts have discretion to dismiss a case with or without prejudice under Rule 13
41(a)(2). *Kamal v. Eden Creamery, LLC*, 88 F.4th 1268, 1279 (9th Cir. 2023). “Unless the order 14
states otherwise, a dismissal under [Rule 41(a)(2)] is without prejudice.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(a)(2).
15 “The purpose of [Rule 41(a)(2)] is to permit a plaintiff to dismiss an action without 16
prejudice so long as the defendant will not be prejudiced, or unfairly affected by dismissal.” 17
Stevedoring Servs. of Am. v. Armilla Int’l B.V., 889 F.2d 919, 921 (9th Cir. 1989) (internal 18
citations omitted). 19 “A district court should grant a motion for voluntary dismissal under Rule
41(a)(2) unless 20 a defendant can show that it will suffer some plain legal prejudice as a result.”
Smith v. Lenches, 21 263 F.3d 972, 975 (9th Cir. 2001). “‘Legal prejudice’ is a term of art: it
means ‘prejudice to some 22 legal interest, some legal claim, some legal argument.’” *Kamal*, 88
F.4th at 1280 (quoting 23 *Westlands Water Dist. v. United States*, 100 F.3d 94, 97 (9th Cir. 1996)).
For example, legal 24 prejudice includes “the loss of a federal forum, or the right to a jury trial, or
a statute-of- 25 limitations defense.” *Westlands*, 100 F.3d at 97. But “[u]ncertainty because a
dispute remains 26 unresolved is not legal prejudice,” and “the threat of future litigation which
causes uncertainty is 27 insufficient to establish plain legal prejudice.” *Id.* at 96–97. 28 In
evaluating a plaintiff’s request for voluntary dismissal, courts determine “(1) whether to 1 allow
dismissal; (2) whether the dismissal should be with or without prejudice; and (3) what 2 terms and
conditions, if any, should be imposed.” *Williams v. Peralta Cmty. Coll. Dist.*, 227 3 F.R.D. 538,
539 (N.D. Cal. 2005). “A court may, but need not, condition a Rule 41(a)(2) 4 dismissal on a
plaintiff’s deposition or production of discovery.” *Sherman v. Yahoo! Inc.*, No. 13- 5 cv-0041-
GPC-WVG, 2015 WL 473270, at *7 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 5, 2015) (citing *Roberts v. 6 Electrolux Home
Prods., Inc.*, No. 12-cv-1644 CAS, 2013 WL 4239050, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 7 14, 2013) (denying
the defendant’s request to condition the named plaintiffs’ withdrawal on 8 requiring them to sit for
a deposition by the defendant)); see *Westlands*, 100 F.3d at 97 (“In this 9 circuit, we have stated
that a district court properly identified legal prejudice when the dismissal 10 of a party would have
rendered the remaining parties unable to conduct sufficient discovery to 11 untangle complex
fraud claims and adequately defend themselves against charges of fraud.”).

12 DISCUSSION

13 As noted above, Plaintiff Sanchez and Defendant agree that Plaintiff Sanchez’s claims 14
should be dismissed. Given that all parties agree that Plaintiff Sanchez’s claims are not viable, 15
dismissal of Plaintiff Sanchez is indeed appropriate. Further, Defendant does not challenge 16
dismissal of Plaintiff Sanchez without prejudice, as the parties agree that Plaintiff Sanchez is not
17 a member of the putative class Plaintiff Bumpus seeks to represent in this case. (Doc. Nos. 68

at 18 2; 69 at 4.) Thus, the only remaining question is what conditions, if any, should be imposed on 19 Plaintiff Sanchez's voluntary dismissal. 20 In opposing the pending motion, Defendant urges the court to condition Plaintiff 21 Sanchez's dismissal on him providing further responses to written discovery and sitting for a 22 deposition. (Doc. No. 68.) However, as Plaintiff Sanchez emphasizes in his reply, Defendant did 23 not file a motion to compel Plaintiff Sanchez to provide further responses to Defendant's written 24 discovery requests, despite being dissatisfied. (Doc. No. 69 at 6.) Notably, Defendant served 25 interrogatories and requests for production of documents on Plaintiff Sanchez on March 14, 2024, 26 and he served his responses thereto on May 20, 2024. (Doc. No. 68-1 at 2.) As reflected in the 27 email correspondence between Plaintiffs' counsel and defense counsel, which are attached as 28 exhibits to Defendant's opposition, Plaintiffs' counsel was also reviewing Defendant's discovery 1 responses and production of documents in May 2024. (Doc. No. 68-1 at 103–106.) On May 28, 2 2024, Plaintiffs' counsel followed up in an email asking Defendant to produce the audio files or 3 other communications from Mr. Botting that Defendant contends show Mr. Botting did not wish 4 to maintain the policy and had affirmatively surrendered the policy. (Doc. No. 68-1 at 106.) 5 Shortly thereafter, on June 3, 2024, Plaintiffs' counsel emailed Defendant's counsel stating "[i]n 6 light of the documents produced by defendant in which Mr. Botting requested surrender of his 7 policy, Plaintiff Sanchez will be dismissing his claims. I am reaching out to request that 8 Defendant stipulate to dismissal." (Doc. No. 68-1 at 104.) Defendant's counsel responded on June 9 10, 2024, stating they do not consent to the dismissal of Plaintiff Sanchez. (Doc. No. 68-1 at 103.) 10 A few days earlier, on June 7, 2024, Defendant's counsel had sent a letter to Plaintiffs' counsel 11 outlining perceived deficiencies in Plaintiff Sanchez's discovery responses and requesting they 12 hold a meet and confer via videoconference within the next fourteen days. (Doc. No. 68-1 at 86.) 13 Despite knowing of Plaintiff Sanchez's intentions at that time, that letter did not mention his 14 intent to voluntarily dismiss his claims. Ultimately, no further meet and confer occurred because 15 Plaintiff Sanchez filed the pending motion for voluntary dismissal of his claims on June 20, 2024. 16 (Doc. No. 66.) 17 Having considered the parties' respective arguments, the court finds that imposing 18 discovery related conditions on Plaintiff Sanchez's dismissal is not appropriate under the 19 circumstances of this case, which are distinguishable from the decisions cited by Defendant. 20 Importantly, it was Defendant who identified Plaintiff Sanchez as a possible class member (which 21 turned out to be inaccurate), and he was added as a named plaintiff nearly four years after 22 Plaintiff Bumpus filed the original complaint. Indeed, Plaintiff Bumpus remains in this case, and 23 Defendant has already deposed Plaintiff Bumpus and his wife. (See Doc. No. 69 at 8.) In contrast, 24 the plaintiff seeking voluntary dismissal in *Sherman v. Yahoo! Inc.*, No. 13-cv-0041-GPC-WVG, 25 2015 WL 473270, *7 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 5, 2015), a case cited by Defendant, was the sole named 26 plaintiff for nearly two years and did not move to dismiss his claims until after his deposition had 27 been noticed and rescheduled several times. Moreover, in those parties' stipulation permitting 28 him to add a second named plaintiff, plaintiff had agreed to sit for his

deposition within the next 1 two months, which he did not do. Id. at *1. Rather, he sought voluntary dismissal less than two 2 months after the second named plaintiff was added to case. Id. at *1–2. Under those 3 circumstances, the court in Sherman reasoned that conditioning the plaintiff’s dismissal on him 4 sitting for a deposition was warranted because the defendant had already expended resources 5 conducting discovery specific to him, given that he had been the sole plaintiff and his testimony 6 remained relevant to class certification issues. Id. at *7. Unlike the extensive discovery and 7 deposition preparation undertaken by the defendant in Sherman, here it appears Defendant has not 8 already expended time and resources preparing for Plaintiff Sanchez’s deposition. Notably, in 9 mid-May 2024, Defendant asked to set Plaintiff Sanchez’s deposition for June 17, 2024, but then 10 asked to postpone the deposition to July 2024, suggesting Defendant did not expend significant 11 time preparing for the deposition of Plaintiff Sanchez—who had only been a named plaintiff at 12 that point for approximately four months. (See Doc. No. 68-1 at 105.) Furthermore, unlike the 13 plaintiff in Sherman who no longer wished to participate in the litigation but who still had direct 14 experiences with the defendant that were relevant to the putative class claims and class 15 certification, here both parties agree that Plaintiff Sanchez has no viable claims, he did not 16 experience any lapsing of a life insurance policy, and he was mistakenly identified as a putative 17 class member. Thus, the court is not persuaded that Plaintiff Sanchez has information relevant to 18 the claims at issue in this case such that conditioning his voluntary dismissal on providing further 19 discovery responses and sitting for a deposition is warranted. 20 For similar reasons, Plaintiff Sanchez is also distinguishable from the plaintiff in *Fraley v. 21 Facebook Inc.*, No. 11-cv-1726-LHK-PSG, 2012 WL 555071 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 21, 2012), another 22 case cited by Defendant. There, the plaintiff was an original named plaintiff whose allegations 23 had been directly referenced in prior court orders, whose claims remained viable, and who sought 24 to remain a class member but be dismissed as a class representative specifically to avoid a 25 deposition. 2012 WL 555071, at *1–2. Indeed, the plaintiff in *Fraley* filed a motion for a 26 protective order to prevent the defendant from deposing her because she feared her deposition 27 testimony regarding her “likes” on Facebook would be made public in a class certification 28 motion, which would be embarrassing and expose her political views and lifestyle choices. Id. at 1 *1. The court denied the plaintiff’s motion for a protective order because her privacy interests did 2 “not outweigh the relevance or propriety of Facebook proceeding to take [her] deposition.” Id. at 3 *3. Thus, the reasoning by the court in *Fraley* does not apply to Plaintiff Sanchez’s motion for 4 voluntary dismissal. 5 Defendant’s reliance on the decision in *Opperman v. Path, Inc.*, No. 13-cv-00453-JST, 6 2015 WL 9311888, at *1–2 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 22, 2015) is likewise unavailing because there the 7 plaintiff sought to be dismissed as a class representative but remain a class member because her 8 work demands increased and she had “little available time to devote to the lawsuit or serve as a 9 class representative.” Because that plaintiff had not substantively responded to written discovery 10 propounded by the defendant before she sought dismissal, and because those responses remained

11 relevant to the claims in the case, the court in Opperman conditioned her dismissal on providing 12 further responses to written discovery. 2015 WL 9311888, at *3. 13 Moreover, courts do not uniformly require plaintiffs seeking dismissal to provide further 14 discovery responses or sit for a deposition as a condition of their dismissal, even when they have 15 relevant information and would remain a class member. See *Roberts v. Electrolux Home Prods., Inc.*, No. 12-cv-1644-CAS, 2013 WL 4239050, at *2 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 14, 2013) (declining to 17 impose a deposition condition where two named plaintiffs sought dismissal due to “health and 18 family concerns” and filed their motion for voluntary dismissal before the filing of a class 19 certification motion, because the defendant had not shown that it expended significant time and 20 energy preparing for those depositions); see also *In re Univ. of S. Cal. Tuition & Fees COVID-19 21 Refund Litig.*, No. 20-cv-4066-DMG-PVC, 2022 WL 3012818, at *3 (C.D. Cal. May 4, 2022) 22 (granting voluntary dismissal without conditions of the named plaintiffs who no longer wished to 23 be class representatives, even though the defendants noticed their depositions the day before they 24 sought dismissal, because the defendants had not yet expended substantial efforts in deposition 25 preparation). 26 In sum, the court finds that dismissal of Plaintiff Sanchez from this action without 27 prejudice is proper, and given the circumstances in this case, conditioning the dismissal of 28 Plaintiff Sanchez by requiring him to first provide further responses to discovery or sit for a 1 | deposition is not warranted.

2 CONCLUSION

3 For the reasons explained above, 4 1. Plaintiff Cyrus Sanchez’s motion for voluntary dismissal of his claims brought in 5 this action, without prejudice, (Doc. No. 66) is GRANTED; 6 2. Plaintiff Cyrus Sanchez is DISMISSED from this action; and 7 3. The Clerk of the Court is directed to update the docket to reflect that Plaintiff 8 Cyrus Sanchez has been terminated from this action. 9

10 IT IS SO ORDERED. □

11 | Dated: _May 27, 2025 LY Oc Dena Coggins 12 United States District Judge 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28