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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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MICHAEL RODRIGUEZ,

Plaintiff,

v.

NAPHCARE, INC. et al,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:17-cv-02344-RFB-DJA

ORDER

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Before the Court is Plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration (ECF No. 134), Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Memorandum (ECF No. 180), and Defendants' Motion for Order Prohibiting a Plaintiff from Filing Additional Documents Which Seek Reconsideration of Order No. 69 (ECF No. 191).

**II. BACKGROUND**

Plaintiff filed an Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* on September 6, 2017. ECF No. 1. Plaintiff filed a Motion for Preliminary Injunction and Temporary Restraining Order on December 6, 2017. ECF Nos. 6, 7. The Court issued a Screening Order on December 19, 2017, allowing the due process medical violations and municipal liability claims to proceed against certain defendants. On December 21, 2017, the Court held a hearing on the Motion for Preliminary Injunction and Temporary Restraining Order. At the hearing, the Defendants agreed to have the Plaintiff examined and to file a status report with the results. As a result, the Court denied the Motion for Preliminary Injunction and Temporary Restraining Order without prejudice as moot. ECF No. 14. On January 12, 2018, the Defendants filed a status report under seal, indicating that

1 the Plaintiff was given an MRI and an Independent Medical Examination, and the examining  
2 physician concluded that his requested medical treatment was unnecessary. ECF No. 15. Plaintiff  
3 filed a Motion for Clarification on January 17, 2018, contesting the Defendants' compliance with  
4 the Court's previous Order. ECF No. 18. The Court denied the Motion for Clarification in a minute  
5 order on January 29, 2018, finding that the Defendants had complied. ECF No. 19.

6 Plaintiff filed an Amended Complaint on February 1, 2018. ECF No. 23. Plaintiff filed a  
7 Motion for Leave to file a Second Amended Complaint on May 3, 2018. ECF No. 46. Plaintiff  
8 filed a Renewed Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and Preliminary Injunction on February  
9 5, 2018. ECF Nos. 25, 26. Plaintiff filed a Motion for Status on June 13, 2018. ECF No. 55. The  
10 Court denied the Renewed Motion for Temporary Restraining Order and Preliminary Injunction  
11 on September 17, 2018. ECF No. 69. Plaintiff filed the instant Motion for Reconsideration on June  
12 25, 2019. ECF No. 134. After several requests for extension of time, Defendants responded on  
13 August 12, 2019. ECF No. 145. Plaintiff replied on August 26, 2019. ECF No. 147.

14 Plaintiff filed the instant Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Memorandum on  
15 December 26, 2019. ECF No. 180. Plaintiff filed a Notice of Inquiry regarding the status of the  
16 motion the same day. ECF No. 182. Defendants responded on December 30, 2019, ECF No. 189,  
17 and Plaintiff replied on January 13, 2020.

18 Defendants filed the instant Motion for Order Prohibiting Plaintiff from Filing Additional  
19 Documents Which Seek Reconsideration of Order No. 69 on December 31, 2019. ECF No. 191.  
20 Plaintiff responded on January 13, 2020, ECF No. 198, and January 17, 2020, ECF No. 199.

### 21 22 **III. LEGAL STANDARD**

#### 23 **A. Motion for Reconsideration**

24 The Court has discretion to grant or deny a motion for reconsideration. Navajo Nation v.  
25 Norris, 331 F.3d 1041, 1046 (9th Cir. 2003). Pursuant to Rule 60(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil  
26 Procedure, this Court may relieve the parties from its summary judgment order on various grounds,  
27 including the Court's mistake and any other reason that justifies relief. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b).  
28 However, "[a] motion for reconsideration should not be granted, absent highly unusual

1 circumstances, unless the district court is presented with newly discovered evidence, committed  
2 clear error, or if there is an intervening change in the controlling law.” Marlyn Nutraceuticals, Inc.  
3 v. Mucos Pharma GmbH & Co., 571 F.3d 873, 880 (9th Cir. 2009) (citation and quotation marks  
4 omitted). Motions for reconsideration are disfavored, and a movant may not repeat arguments  
5 already presented. D. Nev. Civ. R. 59-1(b). Conversely, “A motion for reconsideration may not be  
6 used to raise arguments or present evidence for the first time when they could reasonably have  
7 been raised earlier in the litigation.” Marlyn Nutraceuticals, 571 F.3d at 880 (internal quotations  
8 and citations omitted).

### 9 **B. Preliminary Injunction**

10 A temporary restraining order may be issued without notice to the adverse party only if the  
11 moving party: (1) provides a sworn statement clearly demonstrating “that immediate and  
12 irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result to the movant before the adverse party can be heard  
13 in opposition,” and (2) sets forth the efforts made to notify the opposing party and why notice  
14 should not be required. Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b)(1). TROs issued without notice “are no doubt  
15 necessary in certain circumstances, but under federal law they should be restricted to serving their  
16 underlying purpose of preserving the status quo and preventing irreparable harm just so long as is  
17 necessary to hold a hearing, and no longer.” Reno Air Racing Ass’n v. McCord, 452 F.3d 1126,  
18 1131 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Bhd. of Teamsters, 415 U.S. 423, 439  
19 (1974)). The analysis for a temporary restraining order is “substantially identical” to that of a  
20 preliminary injunction. Stuhlberg Intern. Sales Co, Inc. v. John D. Brush & Co., Inc., 240 F.3d  
21 832, 839 n.7 (9th Cir. 2001).

22 A preliminary injunction is “an extraordinary remedy that may only be awarded upon a  
23 clear showing that the plaintiff is entitled to such relief.” Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.,  
24 555 U.S. 7, 22 (2008). To obtain a preliminary injunction, a plaintiff must establish four elements:  
25 “(1) a likelihood of success on the merits, (2) that the plaintiff will likely suffer irreparable harm  
26 in the absence of preliminary relief, (3) that the balance of equities tips in its favor, and (4) that  
27 the public interest favors an injunction.” Wells Fargo & Co. v. ABD Ins. & Fin. Servs., Inc., 758  
28 F.3d 1069, 1071 (9th Cir. 2014), as amended (Mar. 11, 2014) (citing Winter, 555 U.S. 7, 20

1 (2008)). A preliminary injunction may also issue under the “serious questions” test. Alliance for  
2 the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell, 632 F.3d 1127, 1134 (9th Cir. 2011) (affirming the continued viability  
3 of this doctrine post-Winter). According to this test, a plaintiff can obtain a preliminary injunction  
4 by demonstrating “that serious questions going to the merits were raised and the balance of  
5 hardships tips sharply in the plaintiff’s favor,” in addition to the other Winter elements. Id. at 1134-  
6 35 (citation omitted).

#### 7 8 **IV. DISCUSSION**

##### 9 **A. Motion for Reconsideration (ECF No. 134), Motion for Leave to File** 10 **Supplemental Authority (ECF No. 180)**

11 Plaintiff seeks reconsideration of the Court’s order denying the renewed emergency  
12 motions (ECF No. 69) because he states he has not received adequate diagnostics in compliance  
13 with the Court’s order at the hearing on the initial emergency motions and there is newly  
14 discovered evidence in the form of the transcript of those proceedings, a discogram report dated  
15 March 7, 2007 obtained via subpoena that indicates Plaintiff is a surgical candidate and his pain  
16 cannot be managed with conservative therapy, and addendum reports related to the MRI conducted  
17 on January 5, 2018, which indicates the areas of Plaintiff’s spine included in the MRI. ECF No.  
18 134 at 1-10. Plaintiff argues he should have received a discogram in addition to an MRI to provide  
19 a comparison of his anatomy to indicate whether any changes had occurred, and if Defendants had  
20 been forthcoming as to the types of diagnostic examinations previously conducted, the Court could  
21 have made a more thorough examination as to what diagnostics were presently warranted. Id. at  
22 10-12. Plaintiff also states the addendum report indicates that the MRI did not assess his primary  
23 area of pain, the sacrum spine, but focused instead on the lumbar spine. Id. at 12, 19. Plaintiff  
24 argues this new evidence gives rise to serious questions going to the merits of Plaintiff’s claims,  
25 thereby warranting a “limited injunction” requiring Defendants to comply with the order of the  
26 state court overseeing the penalty phase of his criminal proceedings requiring a review by an  
27 independent medical examiner of all Plaintiff’s medical records and diagnostic studies to  
28 determine whether further diagnostics are warranted. Id. at 22-23. Specifically, Plaintiff seeks a

1 CT scan with contrast of Plaintiff's cervical, lumbar, and sacrum spine, and appropriate follow-up  
2 care as mandated by the providing physician, including pain management, and a recommendation  
3 of safe transport. Id. at 23. Plaintiff further seeks that Defendants be restrained from interfering  
4 with this prescribed treatment regimen. Id.

5 The Court finds the "newly discovered evidence" provided by Plaintiff in the form of the  
6 addendum to his January 9, 2018 MRI report, results from his provocative discography dated  
7 March 7, 2007, and transcript of the hearing does not warrant granting the relief he requests. As  
8 an initial matter, the Court cannot and will not issue an order requiring Defendants to comply with  
9 an order issued by the state court presiding over Plaintiff's criminal trial. To the extent Plaintiff  
10 seeks the specific relief ordered by that court, this Court has no jurisdiction to grant him that relief.

11 As to the "newly discovered evidence," the Court does not find that it changes the Court's  
12 prior conclusion that Plaintiff has failed to make a showing of likelihood of success on the merits.  
13 Plaintiff insists that because the 2007 discography revealed a posterior annual tear and disc  
14 protrusion of the L5-S1 disc, Defendants were required to ensure Plaintiff received the same  
15 diagnostic imaging pursuant to the Court's order during the December 2017 hearing. While the  
16 Court emphasized at the hearing the logical necessity of comparable diagnostics to ascertain  
17 whether any change had occurred in Plaintiff's condition, the Court also plainly stated that it  
18 deferred to the medical professionals, ECF No. 44 at 30, and in any event, the MRI Plaintiff  
19 received included analysis of the L5-S1 disc and revealed "no evidence of lumbar spine disc  
20 herniation, including L5-S1 level," ECF No. 145 at 13. Furthermore, the discogram report Plaintiff  
21 identifies as "newly discovered evidence" was referenced by Dr. Huran in his patient evaluation,  
22 as was the fact that Plaintiff had previously been recommended surgery. ECF No. 15-2 at 3, 4.  
23 Additionally, Defendants' medical expert (whose declaration is attached to their response),  
24 indicates that "MRIs are the definitive testing for evaluation of Plaintiff's claimed chronic pain,"  
25 ECF No. 145 at 18 ¶ 11, and states that the abnormalities in the L4-5 and L5-S1 identified in the  
26 provocative discography have resolved, as they were not seen on recent imaging, id. at 19 ¶ 16.  
27 Essentially, the provocative discography report, which documented injuries Plaintiff had over  
28 thirteen years ago and which was acknowledged by Dr. Huran in his January 2018 evaluation, does

1 not sufficiently cast doubt on the results of the MRI he received in January 2018 such that it either  
2 creates “serious questions going to the merits” of Plaintiff’s claims or a likelihood of success on  
3 the merits.

4 Regarding the other forms of “newly discovered evidence” cited by Plaintiff, the transcript  
5 of the proceedings does not constitute evidence, particularly when Plaintiff was present at those  
6 proceedings, and Dr. Kuo’s addendum to the January 2018 MRI report undermines Plaintiff’s  
7 argument that the MRI imaging did not include the primary source of Plaintiff’s pain, as the  
8 addendum plainly states the imaging included the L5-S1 level. Id. at 13.

9 The Court therefore denies the Motion for Reconsideration. Additionally, the Court has  
10 reviewed the supplemental authority attached to Plaintiff’s Motion for Leave to File Supplemental  
11 Authority (ECF No. 180) and finds it does not change this analysis. Plaintiff seeks to include  
12 medical studies that suggest the positioning of a patient’s body during MRI imaging may affect  
13 the ability to diagnose various conditions, and suggests the positioning of his body during the  
14 January 2018 MRI may have resulted in a failure to capture and diagnose an annual tear. As the  
15 Court stated at the hearing and in its prior order, it does not have the capacity to override the  
16 conclusions of medical professionals, and Plaintiff’s supplemental evidence does not constitute  
17 evidence that casts the conclusions of his treating physicians in doubt. The Court will therefore  
18 deny the Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Authority.

19  
20 **B. Motion for Order Prohibiting a Plaintiff from Filing Additional Documents**  
21 **Which Seek Reconsideration of Order No. 69 (ECF No. 191)**

22 Defendants Anthony, Lopez, Mondora, and Williamson seek in this motion (joined by  
23 Defendants Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department and Lombardo) to preclude Plaintiff from  
24 filing additional motions seeking reconsideration of the Court’s order denying the Renewed  
25 Temporary Restraining Order and Preliminary Injunctions (ECF Nos. 25, 26) pursuant to Local  
26 Rule 59-1, which prohibits movants from re-asserting prior arguments. D. Nev. Civ. R. 59-1(b).  
27 The Court will grant the motion, as it finds the substance of Plaintiff’s argument in the Motion for  
28 Reconsideration is a re-assertion of Plaintiff’s essential argument made in the renewed emergency

1 motions, which is that he disagrees with the conclusions of the January 2018 MRI report and Dr.  
2 Huran. Plaintiff may not file additional motions for reconsideration without conflicting competent  
3 medical evidence and testimony or a citation to a relevant change in the law that would warrant  
4 the relief sought. This order *does not preclude* Plaintiff from seeking emergency relief as needed  
5 from this Court, if novel emergent issues or concerns arise. Rather, the Court clarifies that it will  
6 not entertain further motions for reconsideration of its order denying the renewed emergency  
7 motions, absent the circumstances described *supra*.

8  
9 **V. CONCLUSION**

10 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that Plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration (ECF No.  
11 134) and Motion for Leave to File Supplemental Authority (ECF No. 180) are **DENIED**.

12 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendants' Motion for Order Prohibiting a Plaintiff  
13 from Filing Additional Documents Which Seek Reconsideration of Order No. 69 (ECF No. 191)  
14 is **GRANTED** as discussed in this order.

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16 DATED May 27, 2020.

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20 **RICHARD F. BOULWARE, II**  
21 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**  
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