

1 **BACKGROUND**

2 This action arises out of the underlying criminal conviction of Plaintiff
3 Edwin Troy Hawkins. In his First Amended Complaint, Hawkins asserts, pursuant
4 to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, that Chelan and Douglas County entities and officers
5 maliciously pursued charges and a conviction against him in violation of his Fourth
6 and Fourteenth Amendment rights. ECF No. 22. Defendants previously moved to
7 dismiss the other federal and state law claims in Hawkins’ original Complaint,
8 which motion this Court granted. ECF No. 21 (finding all claims, save for his
9 malicious prosecution claims,¹ barred by the statute of limitations).

10 In the instant motion, Defendants again move to dismiss. ECF Nos. 23; 24.

11 **FACTS**

12 The following facts are drawn from the First Amended Complaint and
13 accepted as true for the instant motion.²
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16 ¹ Hawkins First Amended Complaint does not reassert his state malicious
17 prosecution claim.

18 ² The Court declines Hawkins’ request to take judicial notice of state court
19 documents from the underlying criminal proceeding—a Washington Supreme
20 Court decision, Hawkins’ briefing in support of a new trial, and a witness

1 This action concerns the events leading up to and concerning Hawkins’
2 underlying criminal conviction in state court. In short, Hawkins was charged with
3 and convicted of first degree attempted possession of stolen property and first
4 degree possession of stolen property, but the charges were ultimately dismissed in
5 December 2014 after Hawkins successfully appealed and obtained a right to a new
6 trial.

7 Hawkins is an orchardist in Eastern Washington. In early 2006, Bob
8 Morrison, manager of Beebe River Orchard, offered to have Hawkins lease the
9 orchard. Hawkins had several agents investigate the equipment on the orchard and
10 ultimately declined the lease offer. As a result, Morrison and Charlie Myers, the
11 orchard’s irrigator, lost their full-time employment,

12 Later in the spring of 2006, Morrison reported to the Douglas County
13 Sheriff’s Office that two sprayers, a Kubota tractor, and a Landini tractor were
14 missing. Morrison subsequently received a call from Len England, who said he
15 knew where the missing sprayers were and had pictures but requested that
16 Morrison not tell the police he had provided the information. Hawkins has a long-

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19 declaration—for purposes of the instant motion to dismiss as they do not add to the
20 allegations within the First Amended Complaint.

1 standing feud with his in-laws, including Len, Doug, and Dale England.³ Morrison
2 reported to the Douglas County Sherriff's Office that the missing equipment was
3 located on property Hawkins leased from Sandcastle Orchard.

4 Bill Black, an officer with the Douglas County Sheriff's Office visited
5 Sandcastle Orchard, along with Charlie Myers. Although it is unclear when the
6 sprayers were found on Hawkins' property, Myers pointed out their location to the
7 Douglas County Sheriff's Office.

8 After answering Deputy Black's questions, Hawkins visited the neighbors of
9 Sandcastle Orchard, Don and Gloria Bailey. Ms. Bailey told Hawkins that, several
10 days before the sprayers were found, she witnessed a blue Ford pickup—Morrison
11 drives a blue Ford Ranger—with a loaded trailer drive on to the Sandcastle
12 Orchard property and then drive away with an empty trailer. Hawkins relayed this
13 information to Deputy Black, but Deputy Black declined to speak directly to the
14 Baileys.

15 In late October 2006, Deputy Randy Lake of the Chelan County Sheriff's
16 Office visited Hawkins' home and inspected Hawkins' farm equipment. Deputy
17 Lake did not find any signs of the missing Kubota and Landini tractors.

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19 ³ Dale England, a Chelan County Sheriff's Deputy, is named in this suit and
20 contributed to the investigation of the stolen farm equipment.

1 The day after this search, tools, equipment, and equipment records were
2 stolen from one of Hawkins' shops. Morrison was seen the day before the break-in
3 driving past the shop numerous times, at a slow speed, while dressed in
4 camouflage clothing. Subsequently, based on a report by Morrison that the tractor
5 was stolen, Chelan County Sheriff's Office took a Kubota weed spray tractor from
6 Hawkins' orchard.

7 In the spring of 2007, a white flatbed truck arrived at one of Hawkins'
8 orchards, carrying an orange Kubota tractor. The driver unloaded the tractor and, a
9 short time later, left the property with an orange Kubota tractor.

10 Subsequently, Hawkins brought his Kubota tractor to East Wenatchee for
11 repair. The mechanics noticed that the serial number on the tractor had been
12 ground off and the identification plate was missing. The mechanics determined
13 that this Kubota tractor was one of the pieces of equipment previously reported
14 missing and contacted the police.

15 Over a three day period in June 2007, Hawkins was arrested twice by the
16 Douglas County Sheriff's Office, both times for possession of this Kubota tractor.

17 First, on June 8, 2007, Hawkins was arrested for possession of stolen
18 property when he went to pick up the tractor from the mechanics. The tractor
19 remained at the repair shop. After he was released on bail following his first arrest,
20 Hawkins returned to the mechanic to pick up the tractor. While driving home with

1 the tractor, Hawkins was pulled over by a Chelan County Sheriff's deputy who had
2 been in communication with the Douglas County Sheriff's Office. There was
3 confusion over whether this tractor was the missing tractor. Ultimately, deputies
4 from both Douglas and Chelan County took pictures of the tractor and then helped
5 Hawkins lock the tractor in his shed.

6 Second, on June 11, 2007, several Douglas and Chelan County deputies
7 arrived at Hawkins' home and arrested him for possession of stolen property, the
8 stolen property being the Kubota tractor Hawkins brought home three days earlier.

9 Hawkins was ultimately charged with four counts related to the stolen farm
10 equipment: one count of first degree possession of stolen property for the sprayers;
11 one count of first degree possession of stolen property for the Landini tractor⁴; one
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13 ⁴ It is unclear, based on the allegations within the First Amended Complaint what
14 led to this charge. In September 2007, Hawkins' employee was twice pulled over
15 by a Douglas County Sheriff's deputy for transporting the allegedly stolen Landini
16 tractor; although, it is unclear if this was the missing tractor. Deputy England was
17 present for the second stop. Deputy England, along with Deputy Bo Allen,
18 threatened one of Hawkins' employees with deportation if he did not tell them who
19 stole the tractors.
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1 count of first degree attempted possession of stolen property based on Hawkins’
2 attempt to pick up the Kubota tractor from the mechanic; and one count of first
3 degree possession of stolen property based on when Hawkins obtained possession
4 of the Kubota tractor from the mechanic.

5 Hawkins was convicted on the two counts related to the Kubota tractor.
6 Hawkins appealed the conviction, and while the appeal was pending, successfully
7 moved the trial court for a new trial based on newly discovered evidence. The
8 state appealed the trial court’s grant of a new trial, and the Washington State
9 Supreme Court ultimately ruled in Hawkins’ favor.

10 On December 19, 2014, the Douglas County Superior Court entered a
11 stipulated order of dismissal with prejudice as to the charges against Hawkins.

12 On September 16, 2015, Hawkins initiated the present action.

13 **DISCUSSION**

14 **A. Standard of Review**

15 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(h)(2), a party may raise a
16 Rule 12(b)(6) defense, after a responsive pleading has been filed, in a motion for
17 judgment on the pleadings under Rule 12(c). *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(2)(B)
18 (“Failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted . . . may be raised . . . by
19 a motion under Rule 12(c)). That being said, a pre-answer motion made pursuant
20 to 12(b)(6) and a post-answer motion to dismiss made under 12(c) are

1 “functionally identical,” the actual difference merely being the time of filing.
2 *Dworkin v. Hustler Magazine Inc.*, 867 F.2d 1188, 1192 (9th Cir. 1989). Under
3 either provision, “[a] complaint should not be dismissed unless it appears beyond
4 doubt that that the plaintiff can prove no sets of facts in support of the claim that
5 would entitle it to relief.” *Berg v. Popham*, 412 F.3d 1122, 1125 (9th Cir. 2005)
6 (citation omitted). To avoid dismissal, a plaintiff must allege “sufficient factual
7 matter . . . to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*,
8 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). This standard “does not require ‘detailed factual
9 allegations,’ but it demands more than an unadorned, the defendant-unlawfully-
10 harmed-me accusation.” *Id.* (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S.
11 544, 555 (2007)). In conducting its review, the court “must accept the factual
12 allegations of the complaint as true and construe them in the light most favorable
13 to the plaintiff.” *AE ex rel Hernandez v. County of Tulare*, 666 F.3d 631, 636 (9th
14 Cir. 2012).

15 **B. Malicious Prosecution**

16 To establish a section 1983 claim, a claimant must prove “(1) that a person
17 acting under color of state law committed the conduct at issue, and (2) that the
18 conduct deprived the claimant of some right, privilege, or immunity protected by
19 the Constitution or laws of the United States.” *Leer v. Murphy*, 844 F.2d 628,
20 632–33 (9th Cir. 1988). “A person deprives another ‘of a constitutional right,

1 within the meaning of section 1983, if he does an affirmative act, participates in
2 another's affirmative acts, or omits to perform an act which he is legally required to
3 do that 'causes' the deprivation of which the plaintiff complains.'" *Id.* at 633
4 (brackets omitted) (quoting *Johnson v. Duffy*, 588 F.2d 740, 743 (9th Cir. 1978)).

5 Hawkins asserts that Defendants instituted or continued legal proceedings
6 against him with malice for the purpose of denying him his rights under the Fourth
7 and Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Defendants do not appear to
8 dispute that they were acting under color of state law; however, they do dispute
9 whether Hawkins has sufficiently alleged a constitutional violation.

10 "To maintain a § 1983 action for malicious prosecution, a plaintiff must
11 show that the defendants prosecuted her with malice and without probable cause,
12 and that they did so for the purpose of denying her a specific constitutional right."⁵
13 *Smith v. Almada*, 640 F.3d 931, 938 (9th Cir. 2011) (internal quotation marks and
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15 ⁵ "In general, a claim a malicious prosecution is not cognizable under § 1983 if
16 process is available within the state judicial systems to provide a remedy . . .";
17 however, "an exception exists when a malicious prosecution is conducted with the
18 intent to subject a person to a denial of constitutional rights." *Lacey v. Maricopa*
19 *County*, 693 F.3d 896, 919 (9th Cir. 2012) (en banc) (internal quotation marks and
20 alterations omitted).

1 brackets omitted). The claim also “requires ‘the institution of criminal proceedings
2 against another who is not guilty of the offense charged’ and that ‘the proceedings
3 have terminated in favor of the accused.’” *Lacey v. Maricopa County*, 693 F.3d
4 896, 919 (9th Cir. 2012) (en banc) (quoting Restatement (Second) of Torts § 653
5 (1977)). “A criminal defendant may maintain a malicious prosecution claim not
6 only against prosecutors but also against others—including police officers and
7 investigators—who wrongfully caused his prosecution.” *Smith*, 640 F.3d at 938.

8 **1. Municipal Entities**

9 Defendants contend that Hawkins has failed to adequately plead municipal
10 liability as he has provided no facts supporting even an inference that any conduct
11 directed at Hawkins was pursuant to an official municipal policy. ECF Nos. 23 at
12 5-6; 24 at 11-14. Hawkins does not address this issue in his response briefing.

13 The Supreme Court has held that local governments are “persons” who may
14 be subject to suits under § 1983. *Monell v. Dep’t of Social Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658,
15 690 (1978). However, a municipality may only be held liable for constitutional
16 violations resulting from actions undertaken pursuant to an “official municipal
17 policy.” *Id.* at 691. As the Supreme Court articulated in *Monell*, the purpose of
18 the “official municipal policy” requirement is to prevent municipalities from being
19 held vicariously liable for unconstitutional acts of their employees under the
20 doctrine of respondeat superior. *Id.*; see also *Bd. of Cnty. Comm’rs v. Brown*, 520

1 U.S. 397, 403 (1997); *Pembaur v. City of Cincinnati*, 475 U.S. 469, 478-79 (1986).

2 Thus, the “official municipal policy” requirement “distinguish[es] acts of the
3 *municipality* from acts of *employees* of the municipality, and thereby make[s] clear
4 that municipal liability is limited to action for which the municipality is actually
5 responsible.” *Pembaur*, 475 U.S. at 479-80 (emphasis in original) (footnote
6 omitted).

7 The Ninth Circuit recognizes four categories of “official municipal policy”
8 sufficient to establish municipal liability under *Monell*: (1) action pursuant to an
9 express policy or longstanding practice or custom; (2) action by a final
10 policymaker acting in his or her official policymaking capacity; (3) ratification of
11 an employee’s action by a final policymaker; and (4) failure to adequately train
12 employees with deliberate indifference to the consequences. *Christie v. Iopa*, 176
13 F.3d 1231, 1235-40 (9th Cir. 1999). A plaintiff must also establish the requisite
14 causal link between this “policy” and the alleged constitutional deprivation. *See*
15 *Harper v. City of L.A.*, 533 F.3d 1010, 1026 (9th Cir. 2008). The Supreme Court
16 articulated the causation requirement as follows:

17 [I]t is not enough for a § 1983 plaintiff merely to identify conduct
18 properly attributable to the municipality. The plaintiff must also
19 demonstrate that, through its deliberate conduct, the municipality was
20 the “moving force” behind the injury alleged. That is, a plaintiff must
show that the municipal action was taken with the requisite degree of
culpability and must demonstrate a direct casual link between the
municipal action and the deprivation of federal rights.

1 *Bd. of Cnty. Comm'rs*, 520 U.S. at 404. “Where a plaintiff claims that the
2 municipality has not directly inflicted an injury, but nonetheless has caused an
3 employee to do so, rigorous standards of culpability and causation must be applied
4 to ensure that the municipality is not held liable solely for the actions of its
5 employees.” *Id.* at 405.

6 Here, this Court finds Hawkins has failed to adequately plead *Monell*
7 liability. While Hawkins is attempting to sue several Douglas and Chelan County
8 entities, he fails to provide any allegations linking his alleged constitutional
9 deprivation to some municipal policy or action. His First Amended Complaint
10 contains the single assertion that that Defendants’ actions were “in accordance with
11 the official policy of the Douglas County Sheriff’s Department and the Chelan
12 County Sheriff’s Department,” but it remains otherwise unclear what “official
13 municipal policy” is at issue. ECF No. 22 at 18. Such a conclusory allegation is
14 insufficient to survive dismissal. Accordingly, Douglas County, Chelan County,
15 and the municipal entities are dismissed.

16 **2. Prosecuting Attorneys**

17 The Douglas County Defendants argue that the Douglas County Prosecuting
18 Attorney’s Office Defendants are entitled to absolute immunity and should be
19 dismissed on this basis. ECF No. 23 at 6-10. In support, Defendants highlight that
20 there are no allegations within the First Amended Complaint that Steve Clem or

1 Does 19-25 acted outside of their prosecutorial role such that any of their conduct
2 is unprotected by absolute immunity. *Id.* Hawkins does not respond to this
3 argument.

4 Under federal law, “[p]rosecutors performing their official prosecutorial
5 functions are entitled to absolute immunity against constitutional torts.” *Lacey*,
6 693 F.3d at 912. “Immunity attaches to ‘the nature of the function performed, not
7 the identity of the actor who performed it.” *Id.* The party asserting immunity
8 “bears the burden of showing that immunity is justified for the function in
9 question.” *Id.* (ellipses omitted).

10 “A prosecutor is entitled to absolute immunity from a civil action for
11 damages when he or she performs a function that is ‘intimately associated with the
12 judicial phase of the criminal process.’” *KRL v. Moore*, 384 F.3d 1105, 1110-11
13 (9th Cir. 2004) (quoting *Imbler v. Pachtman*, 424 U.S. 409, 430 (1976)). This
14 includes initiating a prosecution and presenting the State’s case, appearing at a
15 probable cause hearing to support an application for a search warrant, and
16 preparing and filing an arrest warrant. *Id.*; *see also Lacey*, 693 F.3d at 912
17 (“Absolute immunity also protects those functions in which the prosecutor acts as
18 an ‘advocate for the State,’ even if they ‘involve actions preliminary to the
19 initiation of a prosecution and actions apart from the courtroom.’” (quoting *Burns*
20 *v. Reed*, 500 U.S. 478, 486 (1991)).

1 On the other hand, absolute immunity “may not apply when a prosecutor is
2 not acting as ‘an officer of the court,’ but is instead engaged in other tasks, say
3 investigative or administrative tasks.” *Van de Kamp v. Goldstein*, 555 U.S. 335,
4 342 (2009) (quoting *Imbler*, 424 U.S. at 431 n.33). Such unprotected activities
5 include giving advice to police during a criminal investigation, making statements
6 to the press, or acting as a complaining witness in support of a warrant application.
7 *Id.* at 343.

8 Here, even assuming Hawkins sufficiently alleged the necessary elements of
9 a malicious prosecution claim against the Douglas County prosecuting attorneys,⁶
10 they are absolutely immune from suit. Accepting the factual allegations of the
11 First Amended Complaint as true and drawing all reasonable inferences in
12 Hawkins’ favor, this Court finds Defendants Steve Clem and Does 19-25 should be
13 dismissed. While the First Amended Complaint details the events leading to
14 Hawkins’ arrest and the involvement of various deputies, Hawkins makes no
15 allegations as to Steve Clem, the other unnamed prosecuting attorneys, or the
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17 ⁶ To be clear, he did not. Other than the fact that these defendants may have
18 pursued charges against Hawkins, there are no allegations supporting the elements
19 of a malicious prosecution claim—namely, that Defendants pursued charges with
20 malice and without probable cause. *See Smith*, 640 F.3d at 938.

1 prosecutor's office more generally. It merely asserts that Mr. Clem was employed
2 by the Douglas County Prosecuting Attorney and that the Does 19-25 "were at all
3 pertinent times employed by the Douglas County Prosecuting Attorney as deputy
4 prosecuting attorneys and are individuals who may be liable for malicious
5 prosecution of the Plaintiff in their investigative or administrative tasks, but are as
6 yet unknown." ECF No. 22 at 3-4. Besides this half-hearted, conclusory
7 allegation that some of the Douglas County prosecuting attorneys *may* be liable for
8 malicious prosecution in their investigative or administrative tasks, there are
9 otherwise no allegations in the First Amended Complaint that the prosecuting
10 attorneys acted outside their prosecutorial capacity, let alone allegations regarding
11 any conduct on the part of these Defendants. *See Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 ("[T]he
12 tenet that a court must accept as true all of the allegations contained in a complaint
13 is inapplicable to legal conclusions."). While Hawkins maintains that discovery
14 will lead to greater specificity in the allegations against Defendants, Rule 8 "does
15 not unlock the doors of discovery for a plaintiff armed with nothing more than
16 conclusions." *Id.* at 678-69. Accordingly, Steve Clem and Does 19-25 are
17 dismissed.

18 **3. Sheriff's Deputies**

19 Both the Douglas and Chelan County Defendants argue that Hawkins has
20 failed to state a claim for malicious prosecution against the individual officers,

1 namely because of the existence of probable cause as alleged in the pleading.⁷

2 ECF Nos. 23 at 11-14; 24 at 9-11. While Hawkins generally objects to dismissal,
3 he fails to argue that the First Amended Complaint demonstrates that probable
4 cause is lacking. *See* ECF No. 25.

5 Here, this Court finds dismissal is proper for failure to state a claim.

6 Accepting the factual allegations within the First Amended Complaint as true and
7 drawing all reasonable inferences in Hawkins' favor, this Court finds Hawkins has
8 failed to sufficiently allege malice and lack of probable cause. Hawkins' response
9 brief paints the narrative of a conspiracy between the sheriffs' deputies—including
10 Dale England, with whom Hawkins has a long-standing family feud—Morrison,
11 and the other England family members wherein Morrison and the Englands framed
12 Hawkins, and the deputies were aware but nonetheless helped pursue the arrest,

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⁷ While Defendants also argue that the officers are shielded from liability based on
15 the doctrine of prosecutorial immunity, “the presumption of independent
16 prosecutorial judgment in the charging decision is an evidentiary presumption
17 applicable at the summary judgment stage . . . it is not a pleading requirement to be
18 applied to a motion to dismiss.” *Galbraith v. County of Santa Clara*, 307 F.3d
19 1119, 1126 (9th Cir. 2002). Accordingly, at this stage of the proceedings, this
20 Court declines to consider the doctrine of prosecutorial independence.

1 prosecution, and conviction of Hawkins. However, the allegations within
2 Hawkins' First Amended Complaint do not go so far.

3 As it currently reads, the First Amended Complaint alleges, or at least
4 alludes to, the following: (1) Hawkins has a long-standing feud with his in-laws,
5 the Englands, and more recent issues with Bob Morrison and Charlie Meyers; (2)
6 someone—possibly Bob Morrison, Charlie Meyers, or Len England—planted farm
7 equipment that was reported as stolen on Hawkins' property; (3) a Douglas County
8 deputy found the missing sprayers on Hawkins' property after a tip from Len
9 England, and both Chelan and Douglas County deputies found the missing Kubota
10 tractor in Hawkins' possession; (4) following Hawkins' two arrests for the Kubota
11 tractor and the encounter with Hawkins' employee regarding the Landini tractor,
12 Douglas County Sheriff's Office deputies visited one of Hawkins' orchards and
13 inspected the tractors and other equipment; (5) Hawkins was charged with four
14 counts related to the stolen farm equipment and convicted on two; and (6) Douglas
15 County ultimately dismissed the charges with prejudice after Hawkins appealed
16 and was granted a new trial.

17 Importantly, the First Amended Complaint contains no allegations that the
18 Chelan or Douglas County sheriff's deputies were aware that Hawkins did not steal
19 the missing orchard equipment—thus destroying any probable cause—and
20 nonetheless helped cause the prosecution against Hawkins. Quite the opposite, the

1 pleading demonstrates that the officers discovered Hawkins in possession of the
2 stolen farm equipment, which allegations demonstrate the existence of probable
3 cause rather than the lack thereof.⁸ And regarding the element of malice, while it
4 is clear Hawkins has a long-standing dispute with his in-laws, including Deputy
5 Dale England, as well as with other members of the orchardist community, these
6 allegations are insufficient to demonstrate that the conduct of Chelan and Douglas
7 County officers was motivated by malice. Accordingly, the individually-named
8 Defendants and remaining Doe Defendants are dismissed.

9 **C. Leave to Amend**

10 Even when a complaint fails to state a claim for relief, “[d]ismissal without
11 leave to amend is improper unless it is clear that the complaint could not be saved
12 by an amendment.” *Harris v. Amgen, Inc.*, 573 F.3d 728, 737 (9th Cir. 2009). The
13 standard for granting leave to amend is generous. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2)
14 (“The court should freely give leave when justice so requires.”). The court
15 considers five factors in assessing the propriety of leave to amend—bad faith,
16 undue delay, prejudice to the opposing party, futility of amendment, and whether

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19 ⁸ It is unclear based on the allegations in the First Amended Complaint why
20 Hawkins was charged with possession of the stolen Landini tractor.

1 the plaintiff has previously amended the complaint. *United States v. Corinthian*
2 *Colleges*, 655 F.3d 984, 995 (9th Cir. 2011).

3 This Court finds amendment is, once again, proper. First, the Court finds no
4 indication of bad faith or undue delay. Second, this Court finds no prejudice to the
5 opposing party at this early stage in the proceedings. Third, Hawkins has amended
6 his pleading only once. Finally, this Court finds amendment may not be futile. The
7 Court can conceive of additional allegations that could provide support for
8 Hawkins' malicious prosecution claim otherwise dismissed by this Order.

9 Accordingly, because the factors weigh in favor of amendment, Hawkins request
10 for leave to amend his First Amended Complaint, ECF No. 25 at 13, is granted.

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1 **ACCORDINGLY, IT IS ORDERED:**

2 1. Defendant Douglas County's 12(b) Motion to Dismiss Amended
3 Complaint (ECF No. 23) is **GRANTED**.

4 2. Chelan County Defendants' Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's First Amended
5 Complaint (ECF No. 24) is **GRANTED**.

6 3. Plaintiff's Complaint is **DISMISSED without prejudice**. Plaintiff is
7 **GRANTED** leave to file a second amended complaint within thirty (30) days of
8 the entry of this order.

9 4. The District Court Executive is directed to enter this Order and provide
10 copies to counsel.

11 **DATED** May 17, 2016.



13 *Thomas O. Rice*

14 THOMAS O. RICE

15 Chief United States District Judge

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