1 2 3 4 5 6 7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 8 9 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 JAMISI JERMAINE CALLOWAY, Case No.: 1:11-cv-01090-LJO-SAB (PC) 12 Plaintiff, ORDER DISCHARGING ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE AND DECLINING TO ENTER DEFAULT 13 v. JUDGMENT AGAINST DEFENDANTS TALISMAN AND FIEITZ 14 G. KELLEY, et al., [ECF Nos. 60, 64, 66, 67] 15 Defendants. 16 Plaintiff Jamisi Jermaine Calloway is appearing pro se and in forma pauperis in this civil rights 17 action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. 18 19 On September 4, 2014, the Court issued an order for Plaintiff to show cause why entry of 20 default should not be entered against Defendants Talisman and Fritz. (ECF No. 60.) 21 On September 5, 2014, Defendants Talisman and Fritz filed an answer to the complaint. 22 Plaintiff filed a response to the order to show cause on September 17, 2014. (ECF No. 64.) 23 On September 19, 2014, Plaintiff filed objections to Defendants Talisman and Fritz's answer to the 24 complaint. (ECF No. 65.) On September 29, 2014, Plaintiff filed a motion for entry of default. (ECF No. 67.) 25 26 Defendants filed an opposition to Plaintiff's motion for entry of default on September 30, 2014. (ECF 27 No. 66.) Plaintiff filed a reply on October 9, 2014. (ECF No. 69.) 28

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In their opposition, defense counsel submits that when the Court issued the order for Plaintiff to show cause why entry of default should not be entered against Defendants Talisman and Fritz, these Defendants had yet to formally appear in this action, despite the filing of waivers of service on their behalf. (ECF No. 57.) Defense counsel submits that the "failure to appear occurred as a result of a mistake on the part of the Office of the Attorney General concerning the calendaring of a due date for a responsive pleading for these Defendants, because sixty days already had passed since these Defendants received copies of the suit papers." (ECF No. 66, at 2.) In any event, Defendants filed an answer on September 5, 2014.

Rule 55(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires that the Clerk of the Court enter default "when a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought has failed to plead or otherwise defend, and that failure is shown by affidavit or otherwise." Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a). Rule 55(b)(2) provides that the Court may grant a default judgment after default has been entered by the Clerk of the Court.

A defendant's default does not automatically entitle the plaintiff to a court-ordered judgment. See <u>Draper v. Coombs</u>, 792 F.2d 915, 924-925 (9th Cir. 1986). Rather, granting or denying relief is entirely within the court's discretion. <u>Id.</u>

Plaintiff argues that default should be entered because Defendants' answer was untimely, despite their knowledge. Defendants concede that their answer was not timely filed, due to a calendaring error. Defendants argue that entry of default is inappropriate because they have clearly indicated their intent to defend this action by inadvertently filing a late answer.

In this instance, the Court finds entry of default not warranted. Defendants' delay in filing an answer was due to a calendaring error, which the Court finds to be excusable neglect, and Plaintiff was not prejudiced by the delay. By filing a delayed answer, Defendants have sufficiently indicated their intent to defend this action. "Cases should be decided upon their merits whenever reasonably possible. <u>Eitel v. McCool</u>, 782 F.2d 1470, 1472 (9th Cir. 1986). Therefore, Plaintiff's request for entry of default shall be denied.

1	Based on the foregoing,	
2	IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:	
3	1. The order to show cause issued September 4, 2014, is DISCHARGED; and	
4	2. Plaintiff's request for entry of	default is DENIED.
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6	IT IS SO ORDERED.	$\subseteq$ $ID$
7	Dated: October 14, 2014	July A. Lave
8		UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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