Plaintiff's "objections" to the magistrate judge's non-dispositive orders relating to scheduling and discovery matters, will be construed as a motion to reconsider those orders. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 72(a), when reviewing a magistrate judge's order, "[t]he district judge in the case must consider timely objections and modify or set aside any part of the order that is clearly erroneous or is contrary to law." *See also* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A); Local Rule 303. Under the clearly erroneous standard of review, a district court may overturn a magistrate judge's ruling "only if the district court is left with the definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been made." *Computer Economics, Inc. v. Gartner Group, Inc.*, 50 F. Supp. 2d 980, 983 (S.D. Cal. 1999) (quoting *Weeks v. Samsung Heavy Indus. Co., Ltd.*, 126 F.3d 926, 943 (7th Cir. 1997)). Under the contrary to law standard, a district court may conduct independent review of purely legal determinations by a magistrate judge. *Id.* 

The court has reviewed the magistrate judge's orders (Doc. Nos. 75, 79, 83), as well as the documents submitted for *in camera* review. These orders were not contrary to law or clearly erroneous. Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that plaintiff's objections to the magistrate judge's orders (Doc. Nos. 82, 86, & 90) are OVERRULED and his request that those orders be reconsidered are denied.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: **April 15, 2020** 

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE