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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
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11	THOMAS D. YOUNG,	No. 2:12-cv-02673-KJM-EFB
12	Plaintiff,	
13	v.	ORDER
14	OFFICER SANDOVAL,	
15	Defendant.	
16		
17	This matter is before the court on defendant Officer Sandoval's ("defendant")	
18	motion for reconsideration of the magistrate judge's order on plaintiff Thomas Young's	
19	("plaintiff") motion to compel. ECF No. 35. Defendant's motion was considered without	
20	argument, see L.R. 303(e), and the court now DENIES the motion.	
21	I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY	
22	On November 14, 2013, the court issued a discovery and scheduling order that	
23	provided in part any motions to compel discovery shall be filed by February 20, 2014. ECF No.	
24	20 at 4.	
25	On March 10, 2014, ¹ nearly three weeks after the motion to compel deadline,	
26	plaintiff filed a document styled as a "request for extension of time for motion for an [order]	
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28	¹ Where applicable, the dates used for plaintiff's filings are determined in light of the prisoner mailbox rule. <i>See Houston v. Lack</i> , 487 U.S. 266, 276 (1988).	
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1 compelling discovery." ECF No. 26. In his filing, plaintiff requests "an extension of time for an 2 Order Compelling Discovery," stating he "attempted to resolve this dispute without help from the 3 court, but now time is running out." Id. at 1. Plaintiff further states, "[p]laintiff move [sic] this 4 Court for an Order pursuant to Rule 37 (a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure Compelling Defendant Sandoval to produce for inspection and copying the following documents" Id. 5 6 Plaintiff then lists the four documents he seeks in discovery and includes defendant's response to 7 each request for production. Id. at 2–3. Finally, plaintiff argues in support of an order 8 compelling the documents, reasoning in part "[p]rison official can not [sic] avoid Discovery of 9 relevant information merely by claiming it is confidential" Id. at 3 (quotations and citation 10 omitted). 11 On April 24, 2014, plaintiff filed a request for time for further discovery. ECF No. 12 29. Plaintiff sought additional time to file "necessary Discovery Motions" related to plaintiff's 13 April 4, 2014 motion for summary judgment. Id. Defendant opposed the request on April 29, 14 2014, arguing the request is untimely and "not supported by a showing of good cause" ECF 15 No. 30 at 1. Defendant noted plaintiff's March 10, 2014 request but did not otherwise oppose 16 either the request for extension of time or the motion to compel. *Id.* at 2. 17 On July 1, 2014, the magistrate judge assigned to this action issued an order 18 granting plaintiff's March 10, 2014 motion to compel. ECF No. 33. The magistrate judge first 19 found good cause to extend the February 20, 2014 deadline for filing a motion to compel, 20 reasoning "the scheduling order afforded plaintiff little time to pursue discovery . . . in light of 21 plaintiff's incarceration and lack of access to legal resources." Id. at 2. The magistrate judge 22 then addressed plaintiff's motion to compel and ordered defendant to provide plaintiff amended 23 responses to three of the four requests. *Id.* at 3–4. 24 On July 15, 2014, defendant filed the instant request for reconsideration. ECF No. 25 35. Defendant argues the magistrate judge's order on plaintiff's motion to compel "exceeds the 26 scope of relief requested by Plaintiff, and denies Defendant an opportunity to file an Opposition 27 to this Motion on the merits." Id. at 1. Defendant argues plaintiff's request "clearly sought only a 28 modification of the Scheduling Order in order to allow Plaintiff to file a Motion to Compel after 2

the deadline previously set by the Court." *Id.* at 2. Defendant avers request number two fails to
 reproduce defendant's response in its entirety and defendant was therefore "not reasonably on
 notice that the [request] would be considered as a Motion to Compel." *Id.*

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II. LEGAL STANDARD

5 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 72(a) directs district judges to consider timely 6 objections to nondispositive pretrial orders issued by magistrate judges and to "modify or set 7 aside any part of the order that is clearly erroneous or is contrary to law." See also L.R. 303(f); 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A). "A finding is 'clearly erroneous' when although there is evidence to 8 9 support it, the reviewing [body] on the entire evidence is left with the definite and firm conviction 10 that a mistake has been committed." Concrete Pipe & Prods. of Cal., Inc. v. Constr. Laborers 11 Pension Trust for S. Cal., 508 U.S. 602, 622 (1993) (quoting United States v. U.S. Gypsum Co., 12 333 U.S. 364, 395 (1948)). "[R]eview under the 'clearly erroneous' standard is significantly 13 deferential" Id. at 623. "To succeed [on a motion for reconsideration], a party must set forth 14 facts or law of a strongly convincing nature to induce the court to reverse its prior decision." 15 *Enriquez v. City of Fresno*, No. CV F 10–0581 AWI DLB, 2011 WL 1087149, at *1, 3 (E.D. 16 Cal. Mar. 23, 2011) (citation omitted). Furthermore, when filing a motion for reconsideration, a 17 party must show "what new or different facts or circumstances are claimed to exist which did not 18 exist or were not shown upon such prior motion, or what other grounds exist for the motion." 19 L.R. 230(j)(3). "A motion for reconsideration 'may not be used to raise arguments or present 20 evidence for the first time when they could reasonably have been raised earlier in the litigation."" 21 Marlyn Nutraceuticals, Inc. v. Mucos Pharma GmbH & Co., 571 F.3d 873, 880 (9th Cir. 2009) 22 (quoting Kona Enters., Inc. v. Estate of Bishop, 229 F.3d 877, 890 (9th Cir. 2000)). 23 III. DISCUSSION AND ORDER 24 While defendant argues he was not reasonably on notice that the request would be 25 construed as a motion to compel, this argument is unavailing. 26 First, with regard to defendant's argument that plaintiff's request "clearly sought 27 only a modification of the Scheduling Order," ECF No. 35 at 2, plaintiff's request states that

28 "[p]laintiff move [sic] this Court for an Order . . . Compelling Defendant Sandoval to produce for

inspection and copying" four separate requests. ECF No. 26 at 1. Following this explanation,
plaintiff then lists each request, defendant's responses and concludes with an argument in favor of
production because defendant's objections are without merit. *Id.* at 3–4. Considering the entirety
of plaintiff's request, the court cannot find he sought only a modification of the scheduling order.
Rather, plaintiff sought an extension of time to file a motion to compel and separately an order
compelling production of certain documents.

Second, defendant argues request number two did not feature defendant's response
in its entirety and therefore failed to put defendant on notice as to the relief sought. ECF No. 35
at 2. However, plaintiff states in request number two defendant's response is the same as the
response to request number one, which is listed on the same page directly above request number
two. ECF No. 26 at 2. That plaintiff did not retype the entire response is not a sufficient basis for
finding the request failed to put defendant on notice.

13 Accordingly, the magistrate judge's order addressing plaintiff's motion to compel 14 was not clearly erroneous such that this court "is left with the definite and firm conviction that a 15 mistake has been committed." Concrete Pipe & Prods., 508 U.S. at 622 (quoting U.S. Gypsum 16 *Co.*, 333 U.S. at 395); see also Thomas v. Beutler, No. 2:10–cv–01300–MCE–CKD, 2013 WL 17 594458 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 14, 2013) (explaining "[i]f the Court believes the conclusions reached by 18 the Magistrate Judge were at least plausible, after considering the record in its entirety, the Court will not reverse" (citing Phx. Eng'g & Supply Inc. v. Universal Elec. Co., Inc., 104 F.3d 19 20 1137, 1141 (9th Cir. 1997))).

21 For the foregoing reasons, defendant's motion for reconsideration, ECF No. 35, is
22 DENIED.

- IT IS SO ORDERED.
- 24 DATED: September 10, 2014.
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JUDGE STATES

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