1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 EDWARD GOMEZ, No. 2: 17-cv-1247 JAM KJN P 12 Plaintiff. 13 v. **ORDER** 14 CDCR, et al., 15 Defendants. 16 17 Plaintiff is a state prisoner, proceeding without counsel, with a civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. By order filed February 28, 2020, the undersigned directed plaintiff to file a 18 19 pretrial statement on or before May 16, 2020. (ECF No. 66.) Plaintiff did not file a pretrial 20 statement. Accordingly, on May 27, 2020, the undersigned recommended that this action be 21 dismissed. (ECF No. 68.) 22 In response to the findings and recommendations, on June 12, 2020, plaintiff filed a 23 motion to modify the scheduling order. (ECF No. 69.) Defendant has not opposed this request. 24 Pursuant to Rule 16(b), a scheduling order "may be modified only for good cause and with the judge's consent." Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b)(4). The "good cause" standard "primarily 25 26 considers the diligence of the party seeking the amendment." Johnson v. Mammoth Recreations, Inc., 975 F.2d 604, 609 (9th Cir. 1992). The court may modify the scheduling order "if it cannot 27

reasonably be met despite the diligence of the party seeking the extension." Id. If the party was

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not diligent, the inquiry should end. Id.

In the motion to modify the scheduling order, plaintiff alleges that he believed that the courts were "all on hold" for 30 days, except for essential cases. Plaintiff also alleges that due to the COVID 19 crisis, prisoners are not allowed to leave the unit and do not have physical access to the law library. Plaintiff also alleges that prisoners do not have any "ADA" workers to assist with writing. Plaintiff alleges that he has been diligent in this action. Plaintiff requests a thirty days extension of time to file a dispositive motion.

To put plaintiff's motion to modify the scheduling order in context, the undersigned observes that on August 2, 2019, he issued a scheduling order setting February 14, 2020, as the deadline for filing dispositive motions. (ECF No. 56.) Neither party filed a dispositive motion on or before February 14, 2020. Accordingly, on February 28, 2020, the undersigned issued a further scheduling order, setting the pretrial conference and jury trial. (ECF No. 66.) In this order, the undersigned directed plaintiff to file his pretrial statement on or before May 16, 2020. (Id.)

In the pending motion, plaintiff does not discuss when his inability to access to the law library and ADA workers began. Plaintiff also does not allege when he came to believe that the courts were on hold for 30 days, except for essential cases. While these conditions may have prevented plaintiff from filing a timely pretrial statement, plaintiff has not demonstrated how these conditions prevented him from filing a timely dispositive motion on or before the February 14, 2020 deadline. Accordingly, the undersigned finds that plaintiff has not shown good cause to modify the scheduling order to grant him an extension of time to file a dispositive motion.

However, the undersigned finds that plaintiff has shown good cause to vacate the pending findings and recommendations and grant him an extension of time to file a pretrial statement.

Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

- 1. The May 27, 2020 findings and recommendations (ECF No. 68) are vacated;
- 2. Plaintiff's motion to modify the scheduling order (ECF No. 69) is granted in part and denied in part; plaintiff's request for an extension of time to file a dispositive motion is denied; plaintiff is granted forty-five days from the date of this order to file a pretrial

statement; failure to file a pretrial statement within that time will result in a recommendation of dismissal of this action.

Dated: July 10, 2020

KENDALL J. NEWMAN

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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