take a limited deposition of Mr. Lande on the subject of his mental condition. (Doc. 117.) Plaintiff

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- 1 -08-CV-0385 was ordered to file a motion to substitute his damages expert.

On October 29, 2009, Plaintiff filed a motion to substitute damages expert Chris Fogel for Mr. Lande. (Doc. 121.) Defendant filed an opposition, (Doc. 137), and Plaintiff filed a reply. (Doc. 147.) On November 19, 2009, Magistrate Judge Stormes granted Plaintiff's motion. (Doc. 157.) However, the Magistrate Judge found that Plaintiff had willfully disobeyed a court order, and therefore ordered Plaintiff to pay Defendant's fees and costs associated with the deposition of Mr. Lande and the opposition to Plaintiff's motion to substitute his damages expert.

On December 7, 2009, Defendant filed a declaration of fees and costs for \$11,873.68. (Doc. 170.) Plaintiff objected to three of the requested costs: \$3,250 for attorney Frank Farrell, \$2,800 for patent agent Shawn Dempster, and \$4,614.24 for local counsel's law firm Gordon and Rees. (Doc. 174.) On December 16, 2009, Magistrate Judge Stormes awarded Defendant \$4,959.44 in fees and costs. (Doc. 175.) The Magistrate Judge permitted the charge of \$3,250 for Frank Farrell but rejected the fees for Shawn Dempster and reduced the fees for Gordon and Rees to \$500. On December 22, 2009, Plaintiff filed an objection to Magistrate Judge Stormes' Order. (Doc. 178.)

II.

LEGAL STANDARD

A magistrate judge's decision on a non-dispositive issue is reviewed by the district court under the "clearly erroneous or contrary to law" standard. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A); *United States v. Raddatz*, 447 U.S. 667, 673 (1980). "A finding is 'clearly erroneous' when although there is evidence to support it, the reviewing court on the entire record is left with the definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been committed." *United States v. United States Gypsum Co.*, 333 U.S. 364, 395 (1948). In contrast, the "contrary to law" standard permits independent review of purely legal determinations by a magistrate judge. *See, e.g., Medical Imaging Centers of America, Inc. v. Lichtenstein*, 917 F. Supp. 717, 719 (S.D. Cal. 1996). Thus, the district court should exercise its independent judgment with respect to a magistrate judge's legal conclusions. *Gandee v. Glaser*, 785 F.Supp. 684, 686 (S.D. Ohio 1992).

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III.

DISCUSSION

Plaintiff objects only to the award of \$3,250 for 13 hours of attorney Frank Farrell's time. Mr. arrell's declaration indicated the time was spent preparing for the deposition and working on the opposition brief. Plaintiff argues that 13 hours is excessive for two reasons: 1) because Mr. Farrell's aw clerk expended 25 hours preparing an opposition to Plaintiff's motion to substitute his expert vitness, and 2) because preparation for the deposition could not have been significant because the leposition itself lasted only 30 minutes.

Plaintiff made similar arguments to Magistrate Judge Stormes. The Magistrate Judge found hat although the deposition was short, the subject matter was uncommon for deposition of a damages expert. Further, Mr. Farrell presumably had final review and authority over the opposition brief, which vas nine pages long and supported by a declaration with six exhibits. Therefore, the court found that 3 hours was a reasonable amount of time to spend on the two projects.

The Magistrate Judge's ruling was not clearly erroneous. Magistrate Judge Stormes supported her reasoning, and the Court agrees with the finding that 13 hours was a reasonable amount of time inder the circumstances.

IV.

CONCLUSION

Plaintiff's objection is overruled. Plaintiff is ordered to remit \$4,959.44 to Frank Farrell, F.S. arrell LLC, by no later than March 31, 2010.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: March 18, 2010

HON. DANA M. SABRAW United States District Judge

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