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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
9 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**  
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11 FLOYD MOODY,  
12 CDCR #G-26035,

13 Plaintiff,

14 vs.

15  
16 FINANDER, *et al.*

17 Defendant.  
18

CASE NO. 09CV0892-LAB (JMA)

**ORDER OVERRULING  
PLAINTIFF'S OBJECTIONS TO  
REPORT AND  
RECOMMENDATION;**

**ORDER SETTING ASIDE  
DEFAULT AGAINST DEFENDANT  
MANORMA REDDY; AND**

**MOTION DENYING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION FOR ENTRY OF  
DEFAULT JUDGMENT**

19 On October 8, 2010, default was entered against Defendant Dr. Manorma Reddy, and  
20 Moody moved for entry of a default judgment against her. On November 1, Reddy then  
21 moved to set aside the default, arguing she hadn't been served and had only discovered the  
22 lawsuit after entry of default, when another Defendant's insurance adjuster told her. The  
23 motions were referred to Magistrate Judge Jan Adler for report and recommendation.  
24 Moody didn't oppose the motion, and on December 1, Judge Adler issued his report and  
25 recommendation (the "R&R"), recommending that the default be set aside and default  
26 judgment be denied.

27 Moody then filed his opposition late. In an order issued December 8, the Court said  
28 it would construe Moody's opposition as his objections to the R&R, but gave Moody leave

1 to amend his objections no later than December 20 if he wished to do so. Moody didn't file  
2 any amended objections, so the Court will treat his late-filed opposition (docket number 93)  
3 as his objections to the R&R.

4 A district court has jurisdiction to review a Magistrate Judge's report and  
5 recommendation on dispositive matters. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b). "The district judge to whom  
6 the case is assigned shall make a de novo determination upon the record, or after additional  
7 evidence, of any portion of the magistrate judge's disposition to which specific written  
8 objection has been made in accordance with this rule." *Id.* "A judge of the court may accept,  
9 reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations made by the  
10 magistrate judge." 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C). The Court reviews de novo those portions of  
11 the R&R to which specific written objection is made. *United States v. Reyna-Tapia*, 328 F.3d  
12 1114, 1121 (9th Cir. 2003).

13 The R&R sets forth the factual history. (R&R, 1:26–2:22.) Because Moody is  
14 proceeding *in forma pauperis*, service was to have been carried out by a U.S. marshal at the  
15 address Moody provided. The R&R found Reddy was not properly served. The marshal at  
16 first filed a return of service showing process had been served on Reddy personally, but then  
17 submitted a corrected return of service showing the papers had been given to Harris Koenig  
18 at the hospital where Reddy had staff privileges, to be given to her.

19 In his objections, Moody urges the Court to disbelieve the corrected return of service,  
20 believe the earlier-filed return of service was correct, and find Reddy was properly served.  
21 But Reddy has submitted evidence showing she was never served and doesn't frequently  
22 interact with Koenig. Moody speculates that there is no way she could have been ignorant  
23 of the suit, but his speculation isn't an adequate reason for rejecting the evidence.

24 Moody also argues that giving the summons and complaint to Koenig was adequate  
25 substitute service. In support of this argument, he cites Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(e)(2)(B), which  
26 provides that an individual may be served in a judicial district of the United States by "leaving  
27 a copy of each at the individual's dwelling or usual place of abode with someone of suitable  
28 age and discretion who resides there . . . ." He insists that this was accomplished when the

1 marshal gave the papers to Koenig at the hospital. But Moody apparently misunderstands  
2 what “dwelling,” “abode,” and “reside” mean — they refer to the place a person lives. Reddy  
3 and Koenig worked at the hospital, but it doesn’t appear either one lived there. He also cites  
4 Rule 4(e)(2)(C), arguing that because Koenig was the hospital’s CEO, he was therefore  
5 Reddy’s agent for service of process. But there is no evidence Koenig was “authorized by  
6 appointment or by law to receive service of process,” as required under this provision.

7 Moody also makes the general argument that Reddy is flouting the rules and argues  
8 for strict enforcement of deadlines. He submits his own declaration stating that Reddy is  
9 acting in bad faith and attempting to defraud the Court, but this testimony is speculative and  
10 not based on any personal knowledge. In the same vein, he argues the entry of default  
11 procedurally bars Reddy from appearing and attempting to defend herself. Bearing in mind  
12 that Moody himself has benefitted from the Court’s lenience and been granted extensions  
13 of time and relief from missed deadlines, it is surprising he would argue for strict and  
14 inflexible enforcement of rules and deadlines. Moreover, he is wrong to believe that an entry  
15 of default deprives a defendant of any opportunity to seek relief. The Court is also mindful  
16 of the strong policy favoring judgments on the merits rather than “the harsh sanction of  
17 default.” *United States v. Signed Personal Check No. 730*, 615 F.3d 1085, 1091 (9th Cir.  
18 2010) (citation omitted).

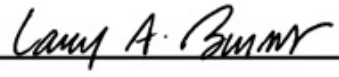
19 The largest part of Moody’s objections is spent arguing the merits of his claims  
20 against Reddy. While this would be relevant to a motion for default judgment, it is irrelevant  
21 to the question of whether Reddy was properly served. Because it is clear Reddy was not  
22 properly served under any provision of law — and, moreover, has appeared and is prepared  
23 to defend herself in this action — the entry of default must be set aside. Moody’s motion for  
24 default judgment must therefore fail.

25 The Court has reviewed the remainder of the R&R and finds it to be correct. Moody’s  
26 objections are therefore **OVERRULED**. The Court **ADOPTS** the R&R, and the entry of  
27 default against Defendant Reddy is **SET ASIDE**. Because the default has been set aside,  
28 Moody’s motion for default judgment is **DENIED**.

1 Reddy's pleadings point out that she was erroneously sued as "Manoram Reddy" and  
2 that her first name is "Manorma." The Clerk is therefore directed to correct the docket to  
3 reflect this change.

4 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

5 DATED: January 5, 2011

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7 **HONORABLE LARRY ALAN BURNS**  
8 United States District Judge  
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