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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
9 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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11 KYLE ROBERT JAMES,  
12 Plaintiff,  
13 v.  
14 BARBARA LEE, et al.,  
15 Defendants.

Case No.: 16-cv-01592-AJB-JLB

**ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S  
REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE**

**[ECF No. 80]**

16  
17 Presently before the Court is Plaintiff's Request for Judicial Notice. (ECF No. 80.)  
18 Plaintiff requests that the Court "take judicial notice of Plaintiff's complaint filed to County  
19 Counsel Supervisor Thomas E. Montgomery . . . regarding Defendants['] counsel Melissa  
20 Holmes and Robert Ortiz's intentional failure to respond to Plaintiffs [sic] informal and  
21 formal requests for discovery and to meet and confer pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil  
22 Procedure." (*Id.* at 1.) Plaintiff represents that he attached "a handwritten copy of the  
23 complaint" to the instant Request for Judicial Notice. (*Id.*)

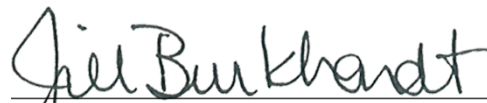
24 If a party requests that a court take judicial notice of a fact, and supplies the court  
25 with the requisite information, and if the fact is appropriate for judicial notice, then the  
26 court must take judicial notice of it. Fed. R. Evid. 201(b) and (c). A fact of which a court  
27 can take judicial notice must "not [be] subject to reasonable dispute because it: (1) is  
28 generally known within the trial court's territorial jurisdiction; or (2) can be accurately and

1 readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.” Fed.  
2 R. Evid. 201(b). A court may not take judicial notice of a fact that is subject to reasonable  
3 dispute. *Lee v. City of Los Angeles*, 250 F.3d 668, 688-90 (9th Cir. 2001). Furthermore,  
4 “[b]ecause the effect of judicial notice is to deprive a party of an opportunity to use rebuttal  
5 evidence, cross-examination, and argument to attack contrary evidence, caution must be  
6 used in determining that a fact is beyond controversy under rule 201(b).” *Rivera v. Philip*  
7 *Morris, Inc.*, 395 F.3d 1142, 1151 (9th Cir. 2005) (quoting *Wright v. Brooke Group. Ltd.*,  
8 114 F. Supp. 2d 797, 815 (N.D. Iowa 2000)).

9 On the evidence before the Court, the fact that Plaintiff submitted a complaint to  
10 County Counsel Supervisor is a fact subject to reasonable dispute. *See* Fed. R. Evid.  
11 201(b). “[A] high degree of indisputability is the essential prerequisite’ to taking judicial  
12 notice of adjudicative facts.” *Rivera*, 395 F.3d at 1151 (quoting advisory committee note  
13 to Fed. R. Evid. 201(a) & (b)). Here, Plaintiff provides the Court with a handwritten copy  
14 of a complaint that Plaintiff represents he sent to County Counsel Supervisor. (ECF No.  
15 80.) This is not a source “whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.” *See* Fed. R.  
16 Evid. 201(b).<sup>1</sup> Accordingly, Plaintiff’s Request for Judicial Notice (ECF No. 80) is hereby  
17 **DENIED.**

18 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

19 Dated: June 4, 2018

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21 Hon. Jill L. Burkhardt  
22 United States Magistrate Judge  
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27 <sup>1</sup> Moreover, even if the Court could take judicial notice of the fact that Plaintiff submitted a complaint,  
28 the Court could not take judicial notice of disputed facts within the complaint Plaintiff represents that he  
sent to County Counsel Supervisor. *Lee*, 250 F.3d at 689-90.