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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

JOSEPH ANTONETTI,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
DWIGHT NEVEN, *et al.*,  
Defendants.

Case No. 2:08-CV-01020-KJD-VCF

**ORDER**

Presently before the Court is Plaintiff’s Motion for Final Disposition (#53). Defendants filed a response in opposition (#55) to which Plaintiff replied (#60). Also before the Court is Plaintiff’s Motion to Amend (#54). Defendants filed a response in opposition (#56) to which Plaintiff replied (#60). Finally before the Court is Defendants’ Motion to Extend Time (#58) to file dispositive motions. Though the time for doing so has passed, no response in opposition has been received. Therefore, good cause being found, and in accordance with Local Rule 7-2(d), the motion to extend is granted.

**I. Motion for Final Disposition**

Essentially, Plaintiff seeks to have the Court enter judgment on his claims which have been dismissed so that he may file an interlocutory appeal on those claims while his meritorious dental claim proceeds. Rule 54(b) authorizes a court to direct the entry of final judgment as to one or more,

1 but fewer than all, of the claims or parties if multiple claims and parties are involved. However, the  
2 Court must find that there is no just reason for delay and must make an express direction for the entry  
3 of judgment. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(b). In making a Rule 54(b) determination, the court must  
4 consider the historic, federal policy against piecemeal appeals. See Curtiss-Wright Corp. v. Gen.  
5 Elec. Co., 446 U.S. 1, 8 (1980). “Judgments under Rule 54(b) must be reserved for the unusual case  
6 in which the costs and risks of multiplying the number of proceedings and of overcrowding the  
7 appellate docket are outbalanced by pressing needs of the litigants for an early and separate judgment  
8 as to some claims or parties.” Morrison-Knudsen Co. v. J.D. Archer, 655 F.2d 962, 965 (9th Cir.  
9 1981). “A similarity of legal or factual issues will weigh heavily against entry of judgment under the  
10 rule, and in such cases a Rule 54(b) order will be proper only where necessary to avoid a harsh and  
11 unjust result, documented by further and specific findings.” See id.

12         Having read and considered the motion, the Court finds that entry of a Rule 54(b) order is  
13 unnecessary, because no harsh or unjust result will occur if the Court delays entry of a final judgment  
14 until all claims have been resolved. Resolution of all of Plaintiff’s claims on appeal at the same  
15 time, rather than in a piecemeal fashion, will avoid the risk of multiplying the number of proceedings  
16 on the appellate docket. Therefore, Plaintiff’s motion for final disposition is denied.

## 17 II. Motion to Amend

18         Defendants oppose the motion to amend asserting that Plaintiff has not shown good cause for  
19 failing to file the motion to amend before the date set in the scheduling order had expired. Plaintiff  
20 asserts that he only discovered the additional parties in recently received discovery and could not  
21 have moved to amend earlier. Furthermore, Plaintiff asserts that his pending motion for final  
22 disposition tolled the time to move to amend the complaint.

23         Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 15(a), a party may amend the party’s pleadings  
24 once as a matter of course at any time before a responsive pleading is served. Otherwise, a party may  
25 amend only by leave of court or by written consent of the adverse party, and leave shall be freely  
26 given when justice so requires. FED. R. CIV. P. 15(a). Although Rule 15(a) is very liberal, courts

1 may deny a proposed amendment which “(1) prejudices the opposing party; (2) is sought in bad faith;  
2 (3) produces an undue delay in the litigation; or (4) is futile.” AmerisourceBergen Corp. V. Dialysis  
3 West, Inc., 445 F.3d 1132, 1136 (9th Cir. 2006)(quoting FED. R. CIV. P. 15(a)).

4         However, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16(b) requires that the schedule for amending  
5 pleadings not be modified without a showing of good cause for failure to amend within the time  
6 specified in the scheduling order. See Coleman v. Quaker Oats Co., 232 F.3d 1271, 1294 (9th Cir.  
7 2000). This standard “primarily considers the diligence of the party seeking the amendment.” See  
8 Johnson v. Mammoth Recreations, Inc. 975 F.2d 604, 608 (9th Cir. 1992). Here, Plaintiff has failed  
9 to demonstrate that he was prevented from discovering the claims against the proposed additional  
10 parties until he received Defendants’ discovery on December 9, 2011, six days before the deadline  
11 expired.

12         Plaintiff has not specified what specific facts were unknown to him before that date. He  
13 makes a blanket statement that “[p]reviously withheld discovery prevented Mr. Antonetti from  
14 knowing duties and various identities of various defendants which (some) Mr. Antonetti now  
15 includes.” Plaintiff’s complaint makes no specific factual assertions against the proposed new  
16 defendants other than he believes that at some point all Defendants processed or denied his  
17 grievances without granting him relief. There is no explanation in his motion or response why he  
18 could not identify these specific defendants without discovery, considering the extensive briefing  
19 regarding his exhaustion of administrative remedies. Furthermore, he appears to assert improper  
20 vicarious liability claims against proposed new defendants, such as Governor Brian Sandoval. There  
21 is absolutely no factual assertion of Governor Sandoval’s personal involvement in the alleged  
22 constitutional violations.

23         Therefore, the Court denies Plaintiff’s motion to amend, because he did not show good cause  
24 for failing to meet the deadline to amend the complaint set in the scheduling order. Furthermore, the  
25 proposed amended complaint does not specify facts that show personal involvement by the proposed  
26 new defendants. Finally, the pending motion for final disposition was not filed until after the

1 deadline to amend the complaint had expired, and even if it had been filed before the deadline, it  
2 would not toll Plaintiff's duty to timely file a motion to amend.

3 III. Conclusion

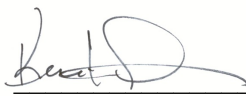
4 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff's Motion for Final Disposition (#53)  
5 is **DENIED**;

6 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff's Motion to Amend (#54) is **DENIED**;

7 IT IS FINALLY ORDERED that Defendants' Motion to Extend Time (#58) is **GRANTED**.

8 DATED this 16<sup>th</sup> day of April 2012.

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Kent J. Dawson  
United States District Judge