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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

\* \* \*

DORI BECKWITH,  
  
Plaintiff(s),  
  
v.  
  
ROBERT POOL, ESQ., et al.,  
  
Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:13-CV-125 JCM (NJK)

ORDER

Presently before the court is a motion for summary judgment submitted by City of Henderson (“Henderson”) and officers J. Saunders and Kimberly Rye of the Henderson Detention Center (collectively “Henderson defendants”). (Doc. # 45). Plaintiff Dori Beckwith filed a response, (doc. # 51), and Henderson defendants filed a reply, (doc. # 55).

Also before the court is plaintiff Beckwith’s motion for summary judgment against Henderson defendants. (Doc. # 46). Henderson defendants failed to file a response. Defendants Robert Pool and Robert Pool, P.C., (collectively “Pool”) joined plaintiff’s motion for summary judgment against Henderson defendants. (Doc. # 47).<sup>1</sup>

Finally, the court also considers defendant Pool’s motion to set aside an entry of default against him. (Doc. # 50). Plaintiff Beckwith filed a response, (doc. #54), but Pool failed to file a reply.

**I. Background**

This case arises out of Beckwith’s arrest for an unpaid traffic ticket and subsequent detention in the City of Henderson Detention Center (“HDC”). On March 08, 2010, Henderson

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<sup>1</sup> It is unclear to the court why defendant Pool joined plaintiff’s motion. However, Pool’s mysterious joinder has no relevance to the court’s analysis.

1 issued Beckwith a traffic ticket for speeding. (Doc. # 51 at 3). She subsequently retained the  
2 services of Robert Pool, Esq., to represent her in the matter. (Id.). Pool was able to have the ticket  
3 reduced to a parking violation, and he informed Beckwith that she would need to pay the reduced  
4 \$179 fine. (Doc. # 50 at 1). Beckwith contacted Pool's office to determine how to submit payment,  
5 but she never received a response and did not inquire further. (Id.). The fine was therefore never  
6 paid, and a bench warrant for Beckwith's arrest was consequently issued without her knowledge.  
7 (Doc. # 18 at 4).

8 Almost a year later, on January 7, 2011, a Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department  
9 ("LVMPD") officer pulled Beckwith over for a traffic violation and discovered the bench warrant.  
10 (Doc. # 18 at 4; doc. # 51 at 3). The officer informed Beckwith that he was required to bring her  
11 to the HDC. (Doc. # 51 at 3). However, he first allowed Beckwith to call her husband to have him  
12 meet her at the HDC and post bail. (Id.).

13 Beckwith arrived at the HDC at approximately 10:42 p.m. that evening. (Id. at 4). An  
14 officer seated Beckwith in the intake area and handcuffed her to a rail on the wall. (Id.). Officer  
15 Rye eventually came out to pat down Beckwith and remove her personal belongings.<sup>2</sup> (Id.).  
16 Beckwith informed officer Rye that her husband was on his way to the HDC to post bail. (Id.).  
17 After speaking with another employee, officer Rye confirmed that Beckwith's husband had already  
18 arrived to the HDC, but that the booking process would still take a few more hours. (Id.; exh. 1 at  
19 26). Furthermore, Beckwith allegedly heard officer Rye tell an intake employee that she was not  
20 planning to "dress out" Beckwith, (id.; exh. 1 at 26), which entails "getting [sic] inmates to change  
21 from their street clothes into jail clothing." (Doc. # 45 at 5).

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24 <sup>2</sup> Officer Rye was not assigned to the intake area that evening. However, HDC policy  
25 mandates that a female corrections officer must conduct pat downs for female arrestees, and if a  
26 female officer is not assigned to the intake area, one must be summoned from another part of the  
27 facility. Officer Rye was therefore summoned from her assigned post in order to conduct  
28 Beckwith's initial pat down. Officer Rye was not otherwise responsible that evening for  
processing inmates or completing the booking process. (Doc. # 45 at 4-5).

1           Nonetheless, Beckwith was taken to a cell, where she was held for the next few hours.  
2 (Doc. # 51 at 4). Around 3:30 a.m., Beckwith was given access to a phone, and she called her  
3 husband. (Id.). He informed her that he had been down to the HDC several times but had been  
4 unable to bail her out because she had not been processed. (Id.).

5           The booking process (i.e., being processed) is the procedure whereby the HDC photographs  
6 and fingerprints inmates. (Doc. # 45 at 7). Inmates are processed in the order they arrive at the  
7 HDC, and the same procedure is used regardless of the severity of the inmate's alleged offense.  
8 (Id.). Bail cannot be posted for an inmate until he or she is processed. (Id.). Furthermore, even  
9 inmates who post bail are not released immediately, but at pre-determined release times. (Id.).

10           Beckwith asked a corrections officer why she had not yet been processed. (Doc. # 51 at 4).  
11 The guard replied that the facility was very busy that evening. (Id.; exh. 1 at 35). During that over-  
12 night shift, thirty-nine people were booked into the HDC, which is far greater than the usual ten to  
13 fifteen bookings HDC typically has per night. (Doc. # 45 at 7). This large volume of inmates  
14 lengthened the booking process. (Id.). Beckwith claims the same guard mocked her during their  
15 exchange, replying to Beckwith's assertion that her husband was coming to post bail with the  
16 comment "yeah right lady." (Doc. # 51 at 4; exh. 1 at 38).

17           Sometime between 5:30 and 6:30 a.m., officer Rye returned to the booking area in order to  
18 get all the female inmates dressed out. (Doc. # 45 at 4-5). This procedure is required before moving  
19 inmates from the holding cells in the booking area and into one of the general population housing  
20 units. (Id.). Officer Rye took the female inmates to a dress out room, where each inmate removed  
21 her outer layer of clothing so that Rye could make a visual inspection for contraband or weapons.  
22 (Id.). Officer Rye handed Beckwith a set of jail clothes and directed her to change behind a partial  
23 wall for privacy. (Id.).

24           Beckwith became very emotional in reaction to this search and felt violated by the process.  
25 (Doc. # 51 at 4). She explained to officer Rye that her father-in-law's funeral was scheduled for  
26 that morning at 9:00 or 10:00 a.m. (Doc. # 45 at 6). The next inmate release time was 9:00 a.m.,  
27 so officer Rye realized that Beckwith would likely not make the funeral in time. (Id.). Officer Rye  
28 allegedly told Beckwith she would try to get her proceeding expedited. (Id.). In turn, officer Rye

1 pulled Beckwith's paperwork from the queue, completed the "booking custody record," and  
2 handed it to the detention center technician ("DCT"). (Id.).

3 Officer Rye's shift ended at 7:00 a.m. on January 8, 2011, so she was not present when  
4 Beckwith was eventually processed and released. (Doc. # 45 at 7). At 7:00 a.m. officer Saunders  
5 came on duty and began his shift by processing inmates who had come into the HDC during the  
6 graveyard shift. (Id. at 8).

7 Officer Saunders never personally interacted with Beckwith during her time at the HDC.  
8 (Id. at 10). Shortly after his shift began, he went to Beckwith's cell to take her to processing. (Id.  
9 at 9). He identified her cell by the "movement card" placed outside of it, which is used to track the  
10 movement of inmates between different parts of the facility. (Id.). Several women were asleep in  
11 the same cell, so officer Saunders called out Beckwith's name. (Id.). One of the inmates responded,  
12 so Saunders allegedly assumed that she was Beckwith and took her to be processed. (Id.).  
13 However, this inmate was not Beckwith. Due to his alleged error, officer Saunders processed this  
14 inmate as Beckwith. (Id.).

15 Sometime later, a different officer called out for Beckwith in her cell. (Doc. # 51 at 5). This  
16 time, the real Beckwith responded to the officer, who escorted her down the hall.<sup>3</sup> (Id.). Beckwith  
17 noticed the officer was carrying a clipboard which a held a picture with Beckwith's name, but  
18 which actually pictured a different woman. (Id.). The court assumes that this was the booking  
19 picture taken of the woman who told officer Saunders that she was Beckwith. The real Beckwith  
20 informed the officer of the mistake, and he took down her identifying information. (Id.).

21 The HDC logbook shows Beckwith finally released on bail at 8:32 a.m. (Doc. # 45 at 8).  
22 The logbook also shows that none of the inmates who were brought into the HDC after Beckwith  
23 were released before her. (Id.).

24 Beckwith claims that she had a breakdown when she arrived home. (Doc. # 51 at 5). She  
25 became physically ill and then passed out from exhaustion, causing her to miss her father-in-law's  
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27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 <sup>3</sup> It is unclear from either party's briefings why this other officer was looking for Beckwith  
and why he was able to successfully find her.

1 funeral. Beckwith also claims that every time she now sees a police officer, her heart races and she  
2 begins to shake. (Id.).

3 Beckwith filed suit in state court and defendants removed the action to this court. Beckwith  
4 asserts the following causes of actions: (1) negligence/legal malpractice against defendant Pool;  
5 (2) breach of contract against defendant Pool; (3) breach of fiduciary duty against defendant Pool;  
6 (4) a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 claim against Henderson defendants for a violation of the Fourteenth  
7 Amendment; (5) a Monell municipal liability claim against the City of Henderson; and (6) a  
8 negligence claim against Henderson defendants.

9 Henderson defendants move for summary judgment on Beckwith's fourth, fifth, and sixth  
10 causes of action. (Doc. # 45). Beckwith moves for summary judgment on the same causes of action.  
11 (Doc. # 46).

12 Defendant Pool failed to answer Beckwith's complaint, and the clerk of the court entered  
13 an order of default against him. (Doc. # 29). However, he moves this court to set aside the clerk's  
14 default. Accordingly, Beckwith's claims against Pool will be discussed only in the context of the  
15 motion to set aside clerk's default.

## 16 **II. Motion for summary judgment**

### 17 **A. Legal standard**

18 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provide for summary judgment when the pleadings,  
19 depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any,  
20 show that "there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the movant is entitled to a  
21 judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). A principal purpose of summary judgment is  
22 "to isolate and dispose of factually unsupported claims." *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317,  
23 323–24 (1986).

24 In determining summary judgment, a court applies a burden-shifting analysis. "When the  
25 party moving for summary judgment would bear the burden of proof at trial, it must come forward  
26 with evidence which would entitle it to a directed verdict if the evidence went uncontroverted at  
27 trial. In such a case, the moving party has the initial burden of establishing the absence of a genuine  
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1 issue of fact on each issue material to its case.” C.A.R. Transp. Brokerage Co. v. Darden Rests.,  
2 Inc., 213 F.3d 474, 480 (9th Cir. 2000) (citations omitted).

3 In contrast, when the nonmoving party bears the burden of proving the claim or defense,  
4 the moving party can meet its burden in two ways: (1) by presenting evidence to negate an essential  
5 element of the nonmoving party’s case; or (2) by demonstrating that the nonmoving party failed  
6 to make a showing sufficient to establish an element essential to that party’s case on which that  
7 party will bear the burden of proof at trial. See *Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 323–24. If the moving  
8 party fails to meet its initial burden, summary judgment must be denied and the court need not  
9 consider the nonmoving party’s evidence. See *Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co.*, 398 U.S. 144, 159–  
10 60 (1970).

11 If the moving party satisfies its initial burden, the burden then shifts to the opposing party  
12 to establish that a genuine issue of material fact exists. See *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith*  
13 *Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986). To establish the existence of a factual dispute, the opposing  
14 party need not establish a material issue of fact conclusively in its favor. It is sufficient that “the  
15 claimed factual dispute be shown to require a jury or judge to resolve the parties’ differing versions  
16 of the truth at trial.” *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc. v. Pac. Elec. Contractors Ass’n*, 809 F.2d 626, 631 (9th  
17 Cir. 1987).

18 In other words, the nonmoving party cannot avoid summary judgment by relying solely on  
19 conclusory allegations that are unsupported by factual data. See *Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d 1040,  
20 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). Instead, the opposition must go beyond the assertions and allegations of the  
21 pleadings and set forth specific facts by producing competent evidence that shows a genuine issue  
22 for trial. See *Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 324.

23 At summary judgment, a court’s function is not to weigh the evidence and determine the  
24 truth, but to determine whether there is a genuine issue for trial. See *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby,*  
25 *Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 249 (1986). The evidence of the nonmovant is “to be believed, and all justifiable  
26 inferences are to be drawn in his favor.” *Id.* at 255. But if the evidence of the nonmoving party is  
27 merely colorable or is not significantly probative, summary judgment may be granted. See *id.* at  
28 249–50.

1           **B.       Individual liability for officers Rye and Saunders under 42 U.S.C. § 1983**

2           Punishment of a pretrial detainee is analyzed under the due process clause of the Fourteenth  
3 Amendment. *Ingraham v. Wright*, 430 U.S. 651, 671 (1977). The Supreme Court has “held that  
4 the government may subject such a detainee to ‘the restrictions and conditions of the detention  
5 facility so long as those conditions and restrictions do not amount to punishment, or otherwise  
6 violate the Constitution.’” *Hallstrom v. City of Garden City*, 991 F.2d 1473, 1484 (9th Cir. 1993)  
7 (quoting *Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 536–37 (1979)). “A court, ruling on these claims, ‘must  
8 decide whether the disability is imposed for the purpose of punishment or whether it is but an  
9 incident of some other legitimate governmental purpose.’” *Id.* (quoting *Bell*, 441 U.S. at 528).

10           “With respect to the first prong of this test, intent to punish may be discerned if (1) ‘an  
11 alternative purpose to which [the restriction] may rationally be connected is assignable for it’ or  
12 (2) if the restriction ‘appears excessive in relation to the alternative purpose assigned [to it]’ or, as  
13 restated later, ‘the conditions . . . [are] employed to achieve objectives that could be accomplished  
14 in so many alternative and less harsh methods.’” *Id.* (quoting *Bell*, 441 U.S. at 538, 539 n.20)  
15 (alternations in original).

16           “As to the second prong of the test, the Court indicated that the government has a legitimate  
17 interest in ‘ensuring a detainee's presence at trial,’ ‘maintaining jail security,’ and in ‘the effective  
18 management of the detention facility once the individual is confined.’ *Id.* (quoting *Bell*, 441 U.S.  
19 at 540).

20           Detainees can also succeed on their claims by showing that the defendants acted with  
21 “deliberate indifference.” *Redman v. County of San Diego*, 942 F.2d 1435, 1443 (9th Cir. 1991).  
22 There are two prongs to the deliberate indifference test: (1) whether the plaintiff was confined  
23 under conditions posing a “substantial risk of serious harm” and (2) whether the officers were  
24 deliberately indifferent to that risk. *Clouthier v. County of Contra Costa*, 591 F.3d 1232, 1244 (9th  
25 Cir. 2010). Furthermore, “[d]eliberate indifference is a high legal standard,” which requires a  
26 greater showing than negligence or even gross negligence.” *Toguchi v. Chung*, 391 F.3d 1051,  
27 1060 (9th Cir. 2004).

28

1 With this framework in place, the court will analyze officers Rye and Saunders' conduct  
2 to determine whether their actions violated the Fourteenth Amendment. However, as an initial  
3 matter, the court will address Beckwith's assertion that the officers violated her constitutional  
4 rights when, in contravention of state law, they did not provide her a phone call within three hours  
5 of her initial detention.

6 **1. Phone call**

7 Beckwith argues throughout her response to defendant's motion for summary judgment  
8 that the officers violated her right to a phone a call within three hours of detention, as mandated  
9 by state law. NRS § 171.153 provides in relevant part that "[a]ny person arrested has the right to  
10 make a reasonable number of completed telephone calls . . . immediately after the person is booked  
11 and, except where physically impossible, no later than 3 hours after the arrest."

12 Here, Beckwith received her first phone call around 3:30 a.m., about four hours after she  
13 arrived at HDC. Although state law guarantees the right to a phone call, Beckwith cites the  
14 violation throughout her § 1983 claim, implying a deprivation of a federal constitutional or  
15 statutory right. However, beyond merely citing the violation of state law, Beckwith provides no  
16 analysis and does not explain the connection to any alleged constitutional violation.

17 Nonetheless, it is well established that "state statutes may create liberty interests that are  
18 entitled to the procedural protections of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment."  
19 *Vitek v. Jones*, 445 U.S. 480, 488 (1980). The Ninth Circuit has held that state statutes entitling  
20 arrestees to phone calls create such liberty interests. *Carlo v. City of Chino*, 105 F.3d 493, 497 (9th  
21 Cir. 1997).

22 In response, Henderson defendants argue that Beckwith's claim is improper because she  
23 never alleged a violation of NRS § 171.153 in her complaint and never moved for leave to amend  
24 her complaint. Likewise, there is not a single mention of a phone call within her second amended  
25 complaint. Instead, Beckwith raises this factual allegation for the first time in her response to  
26 defendant's motion for summary judgment.

27 The court finds this to be an improper pleading practice. Although Federal Rule of Civil  
28 Procedure 8(a) creates a liberal pleading standard, this standard "does not afford plaintiffs with an



1 opportunity to raise new claims at the summary judgment stage.” *Gilmour v. Gates, McDonald &*  
2 *Co.*, 382 F.3d 1312, 1314 (11th Cir. 2004). “Efficiency and judicial economy require that the  
3 liberal pleading standards . . . are inapplicable after discovery has commenced. A plaintiff may not  
4 amend her complaint through argument in a brief opposing summary judgment.” *Gilmour*, 382  
5 F.3d at 1315 (citing *Shanahan v. City of Chicago*, 82 F.3d 776, 781 (7th Cir. 1996)). Accordingly,  
6 the court will not address Beckwith’s arguments regarding NRS § 171.153.

## 7                   **2.       Officer Rye**

8           Beckwith argues that officer Rye violated her Fourteenth Amendment rights by conducting  
9 the search and depriving Beckwith of a timely phone call. (Doc. # 51 at 11). Because the court has  
10 already categorically rejected her phone call arguments, it will address only the search. Beckwith  
11 argues that the search “was punishment because it was excessive in relation to the purpose of [her]  
12 detention, arbitrary, and purposeless.” (Id. at 13). She asserts that the purpose of her detention was  
13 merely “to receive payment for the parking violation for which she was issued a bench warrant.”  
14 (Id. at 11).

15           However, the Supreme Court has directly addressed this issue and has held that the  
16 “undoubted security imperatives involved in jail supervision override the assertion that some  
17 detainees must be exempt from the more invasive search procedures at issue absent reasonable  
18 suspicion of a concealed weapon or other contraband.” *Florence v. Bd. of Chosen Freeholders of*  
19 *Cnty. of Burlington*, 132 S. Ct. 1510, 1518 (2012). The Court affirmed its long held stance that  
20 “deference must be given to the officials in charge of the jail unless there is ‘substantial evidence’  
21 demonstrating their response to the situation is exaggerated.” Id.

22           Additionally, the Court rejected an argument similar to Beckwith’s assertion that a crime  
23 as minor as a traffic-based bench warrant should not justify a search. Id. at 1520 (“[T]he  
24 seriousness of an offense is a poor predictor of who has contraband . . . . People detained for minor  
25 offenses can turn out to be the most devious and dangerous criminals.”).

26           Beckwith’s lone counterargument to defendants’ citation of this case law is that *Florence*  
27 was decided after Beckwith’s arrest and therefore does not govern the issue. (Doc. # 51 at 9). The  
28 court is perplexed by this argument, as it implies that all state action is unconstitutional until the

1 United States Supreme Court determines otherwise. This is incorrect. Florence merely upheld the  
2 constitutionality of a well-established prison practice.

3 Furthermore, Beckwith has presented no evidence that officer Rye's search was an  
4 exaggerated measure. Beckwith was brought into the HDC on a bench warrant for contempt of  
5 court. It is within HDC's discretion to hold detainees in its general population and consequently  
6 conduct a search to ensure a lack of weapons and other contraband. However, it is unclear to the  
7 court why officer Rye originally expressed an intention not to dress out Beckwith, (doc. # 51 at 3;  
8 exh. 1 at 26), but later did so. Neither party fully addresses this point in their briefings. Nonetheless,  
9 Beckwith presents no evidence of any ill-intent by officer Rye.

10 In contrast, the officer's search, consisting of a pat down and visual inspection, was  
11 minimally invasive and proportional to the circumstances. Additionally, the officer's uncontested  
12 accounts of the incident reveal that she went out of her way to expedite the booking process for  
13 Beckwith to ensure she was released in time for her father-in-law's funeral. The evidence therefore  
14 leads the court to conclude that officer Rye committed not constitutional violations. Moreover,  
15 the court notes that officer Rye appears to have exhibited professionalism and even kindness  
16 towards Beckwith.

17 Because this search was the lone remaining basis for Beckwith's claim against officer Rye,  
18 the court will grant Henderson defendants' motion for summary judgment on the § 1983 claim  
19 against her.

### 20 **3. Officer Saunders**

21 Beckwith asserts that officer Saunders violated her constitutional rights by booking another  
22 inmate under Beckwith's information. (Doc. # 51 at 11). Beckwith describes the incident as a  
23 "decision" by Saunders, which she argues "must be considered punishment because [it] serviced  
24 no legitimate purpose." (Id.). However, Beckwith has provided no evidence that the booking was  
25 an intentional and malicious act by officer Saunders rather than a mere mistake. Additionally, a  
26 reasonable inference of malice is not possible, because officer Saunders never directly interacted  
27 with Beckwith and had no motive to extend her confinement.

28

1 Even taking the incident as a mistake, Beckwith has not presented evidence that it resulted  
2 in a “substantial risk of serious harm” to her. See Clouthier, 591 F.3d at 1244. The error was  
3 discovered quickly and there is no indication it substantially delayed Beckwith’s release. Even  
4 with the mistake, Beckwith was released prior to the originally scheduled 9:00 a.m. release time.  
5 Furthermore, Beckwith has presented no evidence that officer Saunders acted with “deliberate  
6 indifference.” See *id.* She has instead argued that officer Saunders and other unnamed officers  
7 acted negligently in booking another inmate with Beckwith’s information. While not reaching the  
8 merits of that assertion at this point, the court notes that even a successful negligence claim falls  
9 far below the threshold of deliberate indifference. See *Toguchi*, 391 F.3d at 1060.

10 Accordingly, the court will grant Henderson defendants’ motion for summary judgment on  
11 the § 1983 claim against office Saunders.

### 12 **C. Monell municipal liability**

13 Beckwith also brings a § 1983 claim against the City of Henderson. However, it is well  
14 established that “a local government body cannot be held liable under § 1983 ‘solely because it  
15 employs a tortfeasor—or, in other words, a municipality cannot be held liable under § 1983 on a  
16 respondeat superior theory.’” *Jackson v. Barnes*, 749 F.3d 755, 762 (9th Cir. 2014) cert. denied,  
17 135 S. Ct. 980 (2015) (quoting *Monell v. N.Y.C. Dep’t of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658, 691 (1978)).

18 Instead, municipal liability must be based on either the enforcement of a municipal policy  
19 or custom or a municipal policymaker’s ratification of an employee’s unconstitutional actions.  
20 *Monell*, 436 U.S. at 691; *Bouman v. Block*, 940 F.2d 1211, 1231 (9th Cir. 1991). Beckwith argues  
21 that both avenues for municipal liability exist.

#### 22 **1. Policy or custom**

23 In order for a policy or custom to create municipal liability for a constitutional violation,  
24 four conditions must be satisfied: “(1) that [the plaintiff] possessed a constitutional right of which  
25 [s]he was deprived; (2) that the municipality had a policy; (3) that this policy amounts to deliberate  
26 indifference to the plaintiff’s constitutional right; and (4) that the policy is the moving force behind  
27 the constitutional violation.” *Van Ort v. Estate of Stanewich*, 92 F.3d 831, 835 (9th Cir. 1996)  
28 (internal quotation marks omitted).

1 Here, the policy that Beckwith identifies is Henderson’s lack of a policy “to treat  
2 misdemeanor traffic arrestee[s] differently than other arrestees, including felons.” (Doc. # 51 at  
3 15). Although emphasizing that this omission resulted in her spending nearly eleven hours in jail,  
4 Beckwith does not cite any authority to support her assertion that this was punishment in violation  
5 of her Fourteenth Amendment rights as a pre-trial detainee.

6 In contrast, the Ninth Circuit has held that booking procedures are not punishment, but  
7 rather “a process which fully complies with both the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments.” Higbee  
8 v. City of San Diego, 911 F.2d 377, 380 (9th Cir. 1990) (finding no violation of a multiple  
9 detainees’ rights, including one who was held for eight hours). Accordingly, the court finds that  
10 Henderson’s booking procedures did not violate Beckwith’s constitutional rights and therefore  
11 provide no basis for municipal liability.

## 12 **2. Ratification**

13 Municipal liability can also attach when an authorized municipal policymaker  
14 “approve[s] a subordinate’s [unconstitutional] decision and the basis for it,” and thereby ratifies  
15 the decision. Bouman v. Block, 940 F.2d 1211, 1231 (9th Cir. 1991) (citing City of St. Louis v.  
16 Praprotnik, 485 U.S. 112, 127 (1988)). Beckwith argues that Henderson ratified officer Rye and  
17 Saunders’ unconstitutional actions by not punishing them for their conduct. (Doc. # 51 at 16). This  
18 argument fails due to the fact the court has already found the officers’ conduct was not  
19 unconstitutional, and thus there is no liability to impute through ratification. Even if this were not  
20 the case, this is an extreme argument that the Ninth Circuit has previously rejected. See, e.g.,  
21 Gillette v. Delmore, 979 F.2d 1342, 1348 (9th Cir. 1992).

22 The court therefore finds no basis for municipal liability in the instant case. Accordingly,  
23 the court will grant defendants’ motion for summary judgment on the § 1983 claim against the  
24 City of Henderson.

## 25 **D. Negligence**

26 Considering the court’s ruling on the instant motions, the lone remaining claim against  
27 Henderson defendants is Beckwith’s negligence claim. The court therefore declines to exercise  
28 supplemental jurisdiction over this state law cause of action. *Wade v. Reg’l Credit Ass’n*, 87 F.3d

1 1098, 1101 (9th Cir. 1996) (holding that “where a district court dismisses a federal claim, leaving  
2 only state claims for resolution, it should decline jurisdiction over the state claims and dismiss  
3 them without prejudice”). Accordingly, Beckwith’s negligence claim will be dismissed without  
4 prejudice.

5 **III. Motion to set aside**

6 The court also considers defendant Pool’s motion to set aside the entry of default against  
7 him on Beckwith’s state law claims. (Doc. # 50).

8 **A. Background**

9 Beckwith’s claims against Pool arise out of Pool’s representation of Beckwith’s January 7,  
10 2011, speeding ticket and the consequences of its unpaid balance. Beckwith hired Pool to help  
11 with the ticket. (Doc. # 50 at 2). Pool successfully reduced the ticket to a parking violation with a  
12 \$179 fine. (Id.). It is undisputed that Beckwith contacted Pool’s office to determine how to submit  
13 payment of the fine and that she did not receive a response. (Id.). Beckwith did not have any further  
14 contact with Pool’s office or take any additional steps to determine how to pay the reduced fine.  
15 (Id.). This unpaid balance resulted in the bench warrant that led to Beckwith’s detention.

16 Beckwith brought suit against Pool for three state-law claims: (1) negligence and legal  
17 malpractice; (2) breach of contract; and (3) breach of fiduciary duty. (Doc. # 18). Henderson  
18 defendants attempted to contact Pool’s counsel on multiple occasions regarding the case’s status,  
19 but never received a response. (Doc. # 54 at 3; exh 1–2).

20 On October 16, 2013, Beckwith filed a “notice of intent to take default judgment.” (Doc. #  
21 25). On October 23, her counsel spoke with Pool’s counsel, who claimed he was unaware an  
22 answer was due and asked for an additional week to respond. (Doc. # 54 at 3; exh 3). Beckwith’s  
23 counsel agreed to the extension. (Id.). Still, Pool never responded.

24 Beckwith filed a motion for entry of clerk’s default on November 5, 2013. (Doc. # 26). The  
25 clerk of the court entered default against Pool on December 18, 2013. (Doc. # 29). Still, the court  
26 heard nothing from Pool. Finally, on January 14, 2015, more than a year after the clerk’s entry of  
27 default, Pool filed the instant motion to set aside default. (Doc. # 50). Aside from filing a joinder  
28

1 to Beckwith's motion for summary judgment, (doc. # 47), Pool has not otherwise participated in  
2 this litigation.

3 **B. Legal standard**

4 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(c) states, "The court may set aside an entry of default  
5 for good cause . . . ." To determine if good cause exists, the court considers: "(1) whether the party  
6 seeking to set aside the default engaged in culpable conduct that led to the default; (2) whether it  
7 had no meritorious defense; or (3) whether reopening the default judgment would prejudice the  
8 other party." *United States v. Signed Personal Check No. 730 of Yubran S. Mesle*, 615 F.3d 1085,  
9 1091 (9th Cir. 2010) (internal quotations omitted).

10 "[J]udgment by default is a drastic step appropriate only in extreme circumstances; a case  
11 should, whenever possible, be decided on the merits." *Id.* However, the above-mentioned factors  
12 set forth a disjunctive test, meaning that a motion to set aside default should be denied if any factor  
13 weighs against the defaulting party. *Am. Ass'n of Naturopathic Physicians v. Hayhurst*, 227 F.3d  
14 1104, 1108 (9th Cir. 2000).

15 While the court considers the same factors prior to vacating an entry of default as it would  
16 a default judgment, the test is less stringent when a default judgment has not been entered. See  
17 *Hawaii Carpenters' Trust Funds v. Stone*, 794 F.2d 508, 513 (9th Cir. 1986).

18 **C. Discussion**

19 The court will discuss each of the three factors in turn.

20 **1. Culpable conduct**

21 "A defendant's conduct is culpable if he has received actual or constructive notice of the  
22 filing and intentionally failed to answer." *Mesle*, 615 F.3d at 1092. "[T]o treat a failure to answer  
23 as culpable, the movant must have acted with bad faith, such as an intention to take advantage of  
24 the opposing party, interfere with judicial decision making, or otherwise manipulate the legal  
25 process." *Id.*

26 Here, it is undisputed that Pool had actual notice regarding this case. His counsel is listed  
27 on the CM/ECF filing system, received multiple communications regarding the case, and had an  
28 in-person conversation with Beckwith's counsel. Even after being afforded the professional

1 courtesy of additional time to respond, Pool still failed to do so. Additionally, Pool waited for over  
2 a year to file a motion in response to the entry of default.

3 Pool asserts his initial failure to file an answer was due to an employee mistakenly filing it  
4 in state district court. (Doc. #50 at 4). Pool asserts that he waited for over a year to address the  
5 entry of default because he “only recently learned of [the filing] error” and is consequently filing  
6 the instant action. (Id.).

7 The court rejects Pool’s explanation. While the alleged filing error would explain why Pool  
8 never filed an answer after his attorney’s conversation with Beckwith’s attorney, it does not  
9 explain why Pool waited for over a year before filing the instant motion. He would have received  
10 notice of the entry of default, and his motion for joinder in November 2014 is evidence that he was  
11 still aware the case was pending.

12 Given this lack of explanation, the court finds Pool’s conduct unacceptable, especially as  
13 a barred attorney who is being represented by separate counsel. This factor therefore weighs  
14 against Pool.

## 15 2. Meritorious defense

16 “A defendant seeking to vacate a default judgment must present specific facts that would  
17 constitute a defense. But the burden on a party seeking to vacate a default judgment is not  
18 extraordinarily high.” Mesle, 615 F.3d at 1094.

19 Pool argues that he has a meritorious defense, because he completed his services to  
20 Beckwith by successfully reducing her speeding ticket. (Doc. # 50 at 8). While acknowledging  
21 that he failed to respond to her inquiry on how to submit payment on the ticket, Pool argues that  
22 Beckwith “did not take any further steps to contact the court or find out how to pay her fine.” (Id.).  
23 He asserts that it was not his “responsibility to ensure that [Beckwith] followed up with payment  
24 of the fine.” (Id.).

25 However, by placing the onus on Beckwith to follow up on her inquiry, Pool ignores the  
26 fact that as a barred attorney in this state he has affirmative duties to his clients under the Nevada  
27 Rules of Professional Conduct. One such relevant duty is the obligation to communicate with one’s  
28 client: “A lawyer shall . . . [p]romptly comply with reasonable requests for information.” Nev.

1 Rules of Prof'l Conduct R. 1.4 (a)(4). Even if Pool believed his attorney-client relationship with  
2 Beckwith ended upon reduction of the speeding ticket, he was obligated to communicate this status  
3 to her, especially in response to her reasonable question. Due to the sparse facts Pool provides and  
4 the absence of asserted legal authorities in his favor, this court cannot conclude that Pool has a  
5 meritorious defense. Accordingly, this factor also weighs against Pool.

### 6 **3. Prejudice**

7 "To be prejudicial, the setting aside of a judgment must result in greater harm than simply  
8 delaying resolution of the case." TCI Group Life Ins. Plan v. Knoebber, 244 F.3d 691, 700 (9th  
9 Cir. 2001). It is obvious that "merely being forced to litigate on the merits cannot be considered  
10 prejudicial for purposes of lifting [an entry of default]. For had there been no default, the [parties]  
11 would of course have had to litigate the merits of the case, incurring the costs of doing so." Id.  
12 However, it is well established that delays can constitute prejudice when they "result in tangible  
13 harm such as loss of evidence, increased difficulties of discovery, or greater opportunity for fraud  
14 or collusion." Karalis v. Gun Vault, Inc., No. 2:12-CV-694-APG-GWF, 2013 WL 3048632, at \*2  
15 (D. Nev. June 17, 2013) (quoting Thompson v. Am. Home Assur. Co., 95 F.3d 429, 434 (6th Cir.  
16 1996)).

17 Beckwith argues that granting this motion and allowing Pool to now argue his case on the  
18 merits would be prejudicial to her, because she has litigated her case for over three years and  
19 discovery was never conducted with respect to Pool. (Doc. # 54 at 6). Pool provides no discernable  
20 counter-argument to this point, and merely denies the possibility of prejudice in general. (Doc. #  
21 50 at 9).

22 The court finds that the length of this case and the lack of discovery against Pool would  
23 likely prejudice Beckwith. Even if this court were to re-open discovery, it has been nearly two  
24 years since discovery first opened. Any evidence Beckwith would wish to collect, including  
25 deposing Pool and his staff, would be undermined by this passage of time. Additionally, Pool  
26 himself admits that he terminated the employee who allegedly misfiled the answer, (id. at 4), which  
27 further illustrates the increased difficulty Beckwith would have in gathering relevant evidence.  
28 This factor therefore also weighs against Pool.



1 Having found that all factors in this analysis weigh against Pool, this court will accordingly  
2 deny his motion to set aside the entry of default against him.

3 **IV. Conclusion**

4 Based on the analysis above, the court will grant Henderson defendants' motion for  
5 summary judgment, (doc. # 45), as to plaintiff Dori Beckwith's fourth claim (violation of the  
6 Fourteenth Amendment) and fifth claim (Monell municipal liability). The court will therefore  
7 decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over the remaining state law negligence claim against  
8 Henderson defendants and will dismiss it without prejudice. The court will deny defendant Pool's  
9 motion to set aside the clerk's entry of default against him. (Doc. # 50).

10 Accordingly,

11 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that Henderson defendants'  
12 motion for summary judgment, (doc. # 45), be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED, as to plaintiff's  
13 federal claims.

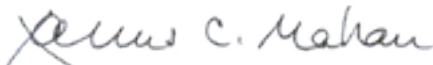
14 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiff's remaining state law negligence claim against  
15 Henderson defendants be, and the same hereby is, DISMISSED without prejudice.

16 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiff's motion for summary judgment, (doc. # 46),  
17 be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

18 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendant Pool's motion to set aside an order of default,  
19 (doc. # 50), be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

20 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiff file a motion for default judgment against  
21 defendant Pool within ten days of the date of this order, when the court intends to close the case.

22 DATED May 1, 2015.

23   
24 \_\_\_\_\_  
25 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE