potentially dispositive motion to evaluate the likelihood of dismissal. *See id.* A party seeking to stay discovery pending resolution of a potentially dispositive motion bears the burden of establishing that discovery should be stayed. *See Holiday Sys., Int'l of Nev. v. Vivarelli, Scharwz, and Assocs.*, 2012 U.S. Dist. Lexis 125542, \*5 (D. Nev. Sept. 5, 2012).

Generally speaking, "a pending motion challenging [personal] jurisdiction strongly favors a stay, or at a minimum, limitations on discovery until the question of jurisdiction is resolved." *AMC Fabrication, Inc. v. KRD Trucking West, Inc.*, 2012 U.S. Dist Lexis 146270, \*5-6 (D. Nev. Oct. 10, 2012); *see also Kabo Tool Co. v. Porauto Indus. Co.*, 2013 U.S. Dist. Lexis 53570, \*2 (D. Nev. Apr. 15, 2013) (noting more lenient standard for stay pending personal jurisdiction challenge since that is a "critical preliminary question"). In determining whether a stay is appropriate, the Court is mindful that "how the undersigned sees the jurisdictional picture may be very different from how the assigned district judge will see the jurisdictional picture." *AMC Fabrication*, 2012 U.S. Dist Lexis 146270 at \*10. Nonetheless, the filing of a motion challenging personal jurisdiction does not mandate a stay of discovery and the Court retains discretion to require discovery to go forward. *See id.* at \*5 (citing *Holiday Systems*, 2012 U.S. Dist. Lexis 125542).

Applying these standards, the Court finds that sufficient cause exists to **GRANT** the motion to stay. In the event that the pending motion to dismiss is not granted in full, the parties shall file a proposed discovery plan and scheduling order within seven days of the issuance of the order resolving the motion to dismiss.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: October 21, 2014

NANCY J. KOPPE

United States Magistrate Judge