fails to cite legal authority for its specific arguments that the Court should limit discovery to the confines

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The only legal authority addressed in the motion are quotations from the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and discussion of case law addressing the TCPA generally. See, e.g., Docket No. 71 at 9-11, 27.

of the class definition and that the Court may consider its contention at this stage that the discovery sought necessarily relies on a class that cannot survive the certification process.<sup>2</sup>

In short, the parties have not substantiated their arguments with sufficient legal authority. The Court declines the invitation to either find the applicable legal authority itself or to rule without a clear understanding of what binding or persuasive authority exists on the particular discovery issues presented. The motion to compel is therefore **DENIED** without prejudice. Plaintiff is permitted to refile the motion if supported with applicable legal authority. Any renewed motion must be filed no later than March 1, 2016. If the motion is renewed, any response must be filed no later than March 7, 2016, and any reply must be filed no later than March 10, 2016.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: February 23, 2016

NANCY J. KOPPE United States Magistrate Judge

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> In reply, Plaintiff contends that "a Rule 23 analysis is more properly conducted after discovery and upon a motion for class certification," Docket No. 76 at 4, but neither of the cases cited relates to discovery. *See Haley v. TalentWise, Inc.*, 9 F. Supp. 3d 1188, 1194 (W.D. Wash. 2014) (refusing to resolve class issues on motion to dismiss); *Thorpe v. Abbott Labs., Inc.*, 534 F. Supp. 2d 1120, 1125 (N.D. Cal. 2008) (refusing to strike class allegations).