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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

ARIE REDEKER,
Plaintiff,

vs.

JAMES COX, et al.,
Defendants.

2:15-cv-00927-RFB-VCF

ORDER

MOTION FOR A CONTINUANCE, CONTEMPT, AND/OR
SANCTIONS AND OTHER RELIEF (ECF NO. 44)

This matter involves pro se Plaintiff Arie Redeker’s civil rights action against current and former employees of the Nevada Department of Correction (“NDOC”), including James Cox, Dwight Neven, Chilton Leach, Cynthia Sablica, Jacob Murphy, Robert Bannister, and Romeo Aranas (“Defendants”).¹ Before the Court is Redeker’s Motion for a Continuance, Contempt and/or Sanctions and Other Relief (ECF No. 44); the Defendants’ Response (ECF No. 45); and Redeker’s Reply (ECF No. 46). For the reasons stated below, Redeker’s motion is granted in part and denied in part.

I. BACKGROUND

Plaintiff Arie Redeker is currently incarcerated at High Desert State Prison (“HDSP”). Redeker brought civil rights claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for First and Eighth Amendment violations, and a state law claim for negligent supervision, against the Defendants. Redeker’s claims arise from the Defendants alleged failure to obtain prompt treatment for his cataracts which caused significant deterioration of his

¹ The Court notes that the Attorney General and Deputy Attorney General for the State of Nevada represent the Defendants in this matter. They do not, however, represent co-defendants Linda Adams, Dr. George Leaks, or the NDOC Utilization Review Panel.

1 eyesight. See ECF Nos. 16; 44 at 2. On January 20, 2017, this Court issued a Discovery Plan and
2 Scheduling Order. See ECF No. 32. The Court entered an order extending the discovery plan and
3 scheduling order deadlines on April 6, 2017. See ECF No. 42.

4 **II.DISCUSSION**

5 Redeker's Motion requests the following relief from the Court: (1) an extension of discovery and
6 all other deadlines; (2) a hearing to address discovery issues related to medical records and discovery
7 responses; (3) monetary sanctions and a finding of contempt against the Defendants and Defendants'
8 counsel; and (4) an entry of default against co-defendants Linda Adams and George Leaks.

9 **A. Request to Extend Discovery and Scheduling Order Deadlines**

10 Redeker's Motion requests that this Court extend the deadlines set by the Court's previous
11 discovery plan and scheduling order. See ECF Nos. 44 at 6; 46 at 6. The previous discovery plan and
12 scheduling order included the following deadlines:

14	Discovery Completion	September 18, 2017
15	Deadline to add parties	June 19, 2017
16	Deadline to amend pleadings	June 19, 2017
17	Expert disclosures	July 21, 2017
18	Rebuttal expert disclosures	August 21, 2017
19	Dispositive motions	October 17, 2017
20	Joint Pretrial Order	November 17, 2017
21	Interim Status Report	July 21, 2017

22 See ECF No. 42 at 4.

23 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16(b)(4) governs the modification of discovery plans and
24 scheduling orders. Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b)(4) provides that "[a] schedule may be modified only for good
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1 cause and with the judge’s consent.” The good cause inquiry focuses primarily on the movant’s diligence.
2 See *Coleman v. Quaker Oats Co.*, 232 F.3d 1271, 1294-95 (9th Cir. 2000).

3 Local Rule 26-4 supplements Fed. R. Civ. P. 16 and provides that discovery plans and scheduling
4 orders may be modified for good cause, provided that a motion to extend is made “no later than twenty-
5 one (21) days before the expiration of the subject deadline.” See LR 26-4; see also Local Rule IA 6-1.²
6 Additionally, a motion to extend the discovery deadline must include: (1) a statement specifying the
7 discovery completed; (2) a specific description of the discovery that remains to be completed; (3) the
8 reasons why the deadline was not satisfied or the remaining discovery not completed within the time set
9 by the discovery plan; and (4) a proposed schedule for completing all remaining discovery.³ The Court
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² LR IA 6-1(a) states:

13 A motion or stipulation to extend time must state the reasons for the extension requested
14 and must inform the court of all previous extensions of the subject deadline the court
15 granted. (Examples: “This is the first stipulation for extension of time to file motions.”
16 “This is the third motion to extend time to take discovery.”) A request made after the
17 expiration of the specified period will not be granted unless the movant or attorney
demonstrates that the failure to file the motion before the deadline expired was the result
of excusable neglect. Immediately below the title of the motion or stipulation there also
must be a statement indicating whether it is the first, second, third, etc., requested
extension...

18 ³ LR 26-4 states in its entirety the following:

19 A motion or stipulation to extend any date set by the discovery plan, scheduling order, or
20 other order must, in addition to satisfying the requirements of LR IA 6-1, be supported by
21 a showing of good cause for the extension. A motion or stipulation to extend a deadline set
22 forth in a discovery plan must be received by the court no later than 21 days before the
23 expiration of the subject deadline. A request made within 21 days of the subject deadline
24 must be supported by a showing of good cause. A request made after the expiration of the
25 subject deadline will not be granted unless the movant also demonstrates that the failure to
act was the result of excusable neglect. A motion or stipulation to extend a discovery
deadline or to reopen discovery must include:

- (a) A statement specifying the discovery completed;
- (b) A specific description of the discovery that remains to be completed;
- (c) The reasons why the deadline was not satisfied or the remaining discovery was not completed within the time limits set by the discovery plan; and
- (d) A proposed schedule for completing all remaining discovery

1 has broad discretion in supervising the pretrial phase of litigation. See *Zivkovic v. S. Cal. Edison Co.*, 302
2 F.3d 1080, 1087 (9th Cir. 2002).

3 The Defendants do not oppose Redeker’s request for an extension. See ECF No. 45 at 4.
4 Accordingly, the Court grants Redeker’s request to extend the discovery plan and scheduling order
5 deadlines. The Court notes that the Defendants “would have stipulated and agreed to an extension of time
6 and filed such stipulation with this Court had Plaintiff requested such.” *Id.* In the future, if necessary,
7 Redeker is advised to first coordinate with the Defendants before filing a motion.

8 The Court will grant a 90-day extension of time for the discovery and dispositive motion deadlines
9 as described below:

10	Discovery Completion	December 29, 2017
11	Deadline to add parties	September 18, 2017
12	Deadline to amend pleadings	September 18, 2017
13	Expert disclosures	October 21, 2017
14	Rebuttal expert disclosures	November 20, 2017
15	Dispositive motions	January 17, 2018
16	Joint Pretrial Order	February 16, 2018
17	Interim Status Report	October 21, 2017

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19 **B. Request for an Evidentiary Hearing on Discovery Issues**

20 This case is in the discovery phase of litigation. As part of discovery, Redeker is requesting to
21 review his medical records and the Defendants’ discovery responses. See ECF Nos. 44 at 2; 46 at 2-3.
22 But he alleges that NDOC Administrative Regulations (“AR”) are making litigation and discovery “next
23 to impossible” by, among other things, requiring him to “request appointments that ... put time limits and
24 other restrictions” on his ability to review discovery. *Id.* According to Redeker, a hearing is necessary to
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1 address issues related to incomplete and deficient medical records and discovery responses. See ECF Nos.
2 44 at 3-4.

3 With respect to medical records, Redeker requests a hearing to determine why some of his medical
4 files were “removed, altered, and edited,” and why he is being “denied reasonable access to his medical
5 files.” Id. For the discovery responses, Redeker requests a hearing to determine why it is taking months
6 to arrange for him to review discovery responses and “who is responsible for the delay.” Id. The
7 Defendants argue that a hearing is not necessary for two reasons. See ECF No. 45 at 2-3. First, the
8 Defendants aver that Redeker has been provided access to review his entire medical file. Id. Second, the
9 Defendants assert that Redeker has neither provided specific information on what items are allegedly
10 missing from his medical files, nor the dates he allegedly requested to review records or the actual review
11 dates. Id. at 3-4.

12 Having read and considered the present motion, response, and reply, the Court is not persuaded
13 that a hearing is necessary at this time. Redeker’s argues that the provided medical records are incomplete
14 and directs the Court to two NDOC 2569 forms that he found in his medical files on April 24, 2017 and
15 May 11, 2017. See ECF Nos. 44 at 3; 46 at 2-3. The NDOC 2569 form Redeker found while reviewing
16 his medical files in April was allegedly entitled “Thinned Documentation” and indicated that “files, notes,
17 charts, and other items” were removed prior to his review. See ECF No. 46 at 2-3. The Defendants
18 acknowledge that “HDSP medical records staff” initially “provided Plaintiff with only his most recent
19 medical records to review.” See ECF No. 45 at 3. After Redeker informed Defendants’ Counsel of the
20 incomplete records, Redeker “was promptly scheduled for an appointment to review his entire medical
21 file on May 11, 2017.” Id. After reviewing his medical records in May, however, Redeker argues that
22 “the file still contained a DOC 2569 form, was not complete.” See ECF No. 46 at 3. Based on this form,
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1 Redeker asserts that “he is being denied access to his files and has no assurances his medical files are
2 complete.” See ECF No. 46 at 3.

3 Redeker is not required to submit copies of those forms to this Court, but must at a minimum
4 provide the Court with detail as to which documents are missing and their relevance to his claims. As
5 part of discovery, Redeker is entitled to review his medical files. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b) (“Parties may
6 obtain discovery regarding any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to any party’s claim ... and
7 proportional to the needs of the case...”). Yet the Court cannot ignore longstanding Supreme Court
8 precedent that prison officials’ policies, practices, and regulations be accorded “wide-ranging deference”
9 in their execution. See *Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 545-46 (1979). In particular, NDOC AR 639.03(1)-
10 (2) states:

- 11 1. Inmates may request to review their medical record under the direct
12 supervision of medical staff members.
- 13 2. Prior to the review, all medical and mental-health records will be
14 screened for confidentiality and any items that upon review by the
15 inmate could impact the inmate’s mental well being.
 - 16 A. All confidential materials and those that may negatively
17 impact the inmate’s mental well being will be removed from
18 the medical record prior to review by the inmate.

19 That some of Redeker’s files may have been removed by HDSP medical records staff is not
20 inconsistent with NDOC ARs. Additionally, Defendants’ Counsel stated in her Declaration of Counsel
21 that during a teleconference between her and Redeker on May 10, 2017, she “informed [Redeker] of [her]
22 communications with the HDSP medical records staff and that he needed to inform the medical records
23 staff that he required the entire medical file if they did not provide it to him when he reviewed the
24 documents on May 11, 2017.” According to Defendants’ Counsel, Redeker “reviewed the medical records
25 and discovery responses that were sent to the Warden’s office at HDSP” on May 16, 2017 and “did not

1 indicate any further issues with the review of his medical file.” See ECF No. 45-1 at 3. Redeker has not
2 asserted that he made a specific request for the allegedly missing files from the HDSP medical records
3 staff and that any such request was denied. Redeker has not asserted whether he attempted to contact
4 Defendants’ Counsel to further address these issues.

5 With respect to the discovery responses, Redeker seeks to amend his complaint to include NDOC
6 Utilization Review Panel (“URP”) members who voted against the recommendation of outside specialists
7 regarding treating his cataracts. See ECF Nos. 44 at 4; 46 at 4-5. He seeks the URP minutes from their
8 meetings and other documents such as resumes of the voting members to determine liability and suitability
9 as defendants. *Id.* Redeker acknowledges that Defendants have provided him with discovery responses,
10 including URP resumes. See ECF No. 46 at 4, 6. Redeker, however, is not pleased with the delay in
11 arranging for him to review the discovery responses, the restrictive conditions in which he is allowed to
12 review discovery responses, and the Defendants’ classification of various discovery documents as “not
13 discoverable” or “privileged.” *Id.* Redeker states that he contacted Defendants’ Counsel to try to
14 informally resolve. *Id.* But he does not indicate the dates of such discussion, what was specifically
15 discussed, or if anything was agreed to or not agreed to and why. *Id.* If Redeker objects to the Defendants
16 withholding or classification of certain documents, the Court notes that he is not prevented from filing a
17 motion to compel discovery in accordance with the FRCP.⁴ See Fed. R. Civ. P. 37.

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21 ⁴ Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5) provides procedural guidance as to what must be included in a privilege log when a
22 case is in federal court and a party withholds information on the basis that it is privileged or is protected by the work product
23 doctrine. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(5) requires that a party expressly claim a privilege and describe the nature of the documents,
24 communications or things not produced so as to enable the other parties to assess the applicability of the privilege or protection.
25 The very purpose of a privilege log is to allow a fair way to test a claim of privilege. Generally, the list of items that should be
part of a privilege log are identified in *In re Grand Jury Investigation*, 974 F.2d 1068, 1071 (9th Cir. 1992) and *Dole v. Milonas*,
889 F.2d 885, 888 n.3, 890 (9th Cir. 1989). But see 8 Charles Alan Wright, Arthur R. Miller & Richard L. Marcus, *Federal
Practice and Procedure*, § 2016.1 at 321-323 (3d ed. 2010) (“The rule does not attempt to define for each case what information
must be provided when a party asserts a claim of privilege or work product protection. Details concerning time, persons, general
subject matter, etc., may be appropriate if only a few items are withheld, but may be unduly burdensome when voluminous
documents are claimed to be privileged or protected, particularly if the items can be described by categories.”) (citing Rule

1 While the Court understands Redeker's frustrations with the delay in prosecuting his case, a
2 hearing is not necessary at this point. The Court has no basis to doubt that Defendants' Counsel has, in
3 good faith, been, responsive to Redeker. See, e.g., ECF No. 45-1 ("I arranged and participated in
4 teleconferences with ... Redeker ... to discuss discovery and related matters ...on the following dates:
5 February 24, 2017; March 23, 2017; April 4, 2017; April 25, 2017; May 10, 2017; and May 16, 2017.").
6 Defendants' Counsel is advised to make every effort possible to make arrangements for Redeker to review
7 the discovery responses in an appropriate setting for a sufficient time consistent with NDOC policies and
8 procedures. At the April 24, 2017 hearing, the Court explained that Redeker should be able to review
9 documents "with some degree of privacy" within security concerns. See ECF No. 43. While Redeker
10 stated at that hearing that he did not consider his cataract dispute or any office traffic an issue, the Court
11 ordered that Redeker be provided a quiet place where somebody can observe what he was doing; but a
12 place where he could actually do his work. *Id.* The Court is confident that Counsel for the Defendants
13 will make every reasonable effort to carry out this Court's order. Although delay is understandable,
14 particularly in this context, should such issues continue unabated into the future, a hearing may be held to
15 consider whether "a system" needs to be "put in place that is responsive, timely, and has accountability."
16 See ECF No. 46 at 6.

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20 26(b)(5) Advisory committee's Note (1993 Amendments)). General objections do not suffice. See *Apple Inc. v. Samsung*
21 *Elecs. Co.*, 306 F.R.D. 234, 237 (N.D. Cal. 2015), motion for relief from judgment denied, No. 11-CV-01846-LHK, 2015 WL
22 3863249 (N.D. Cal. June 19, 2015). Redeker's motion refers to the Defendants' classification of various discovery documents
23 as "not discoverable" or "privileged." See ECF No. 46 at 4. The Defendants have not specifically addressed this objection in
24 their Response. See generally, ECF No. 45. To the extent the Defendants and their Counsel are withholding documents on the
25 basis that it is privileged, they are required to provide, among other things, a privilege log so the other party can assess the
applicability of the privilege protection. See *Burlington N. & Santa Fe Ry. Co. v. U.S. Dist. Court for Dist. of Mont.*, 408 F.3d
1142, 1148 (9th Cir. 2005) (explaining that a party claiming privilege must "provide sufficient information to enable other
parties to evaluate the applicability of the claimed privilege or protection."). To the extent the Defendants and their Counsel
are not claiming any privilege, the Court requires that the Defendants file a certification with the Court that they are not asserting
privilege.

1 **C. Motion for Contempt and Sanctions**

2 Redeker argues that the Defendants and their Counsel have failed to cooperate in discovery. See
3 ECF No. 44 at 5. Redeker asks the Court to hold the Defendants and their Counsel in contempt or issue
4 sanctions for \$500. Id. The Defendants respond that they have complied with court orders and discovery
5 obligations and that sanctions or contempt proceedings are unwarranted. See ECF No. 45 at 5.

6 **a. Legal Standards**

7 As a preliminary matter, the Court notes that prisoners' rights are "subject to restrictions and
8 limitations" based on "institutional needs and objectives." See Bell, 441 U.S. at 545-46. Among the most
9 important institutional needs and objectives are the "essential goals" of "maintaining institutional security
10 and preserving internal order and discipline." See id. at 546; see also Bull v. City & Cty. of San Francisco,
11 595 F.3d 964, 972-74 (9th Cir. 2010). "Prison officials must be free to take appropriate action to ensure
12 the safety of inmates and corrections personnel." Id. at 547. Even "when an institutional restriction
13 infringes a specific constitutional guarantee ... the practice must be evaluated in the light of the central
14 objective of prison administration, safeguarding institutional security." Id. Given these concerns, the
15 Court accords prison officials "wide-ranging deference in the adoption and execution of policies and
16 practices that in their judgment are needed to preserve internal order and discipline and to maintain
17 institutional security." Id.

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19 Fed. R. Civ. P. 37 states that if a party fails to obey an order to provide or permit discovery, the
20 court may treat "as contempt of court the failure to obey any order." FED. R. CIV. P. 37(b)(2)(A)(vii).
21 Civil contempt is designed to compel a party's obedience to a specific and definite court order after that
22 party failed to take all reasonable steps to comply. See *GoVideo, Inc. v. Motion Picture Ass'n of Am.*, 10
23 F.3d 693, 695 (9th Cir. 1993).

1 A U.S. Magistrate Judge’s civil-contempt power is governed by 28 U.S.C. § 636(e). See Aldridge
2 v. Young, 782 F. Supp. 1457, 1458 (D. Nev. 1991). It states that where

3 the act constitutes a civil contempt, the magistrate judge shall forthwith
4 certify the facts to a district judge and may serve or cause to be served, upon
5 any person whose behavior is brought into question under this paragraph,
6 an order requiring such person to appear before a district judge upon a day
7 certain to show cause why that person should not be adjudged in contempt
8 by reason of the facts so certified.

9 See 28 U.S.C. § 636(e)(6)(B)(iii). The assigned District Judge then hears the evidence to determine
10 whether the conduct warrants punishment. The District Judge may impose contempt sanctions in the same
11 manner and to the same extent as for a contempt committed before the District Judge himself. See *id.*; see
12 also *In re Kitterman*, 696 F. Supp. 1366, 1370 (D. Nev. 1988).

13 A court has “wide latitude” in determining whether there has been contemptuous defiance of its
14 order. See *Gifford v. Heckler*, 741 F.2d 263, 266 (9th Cir. 1984). The movant bears the burden of showing
15 by clear and convincing evidence that the respondent violated a specific and definite order of the court.
16 See *Fed. Trade Comm’n v. Enforma Nat. Prods., Inc.*, 362 F.3d 1204, 1211 (9th Cir. 2004). If the moving
17 party satisfies its burden of production, the burden then shifts to the nonmoving party to demonstrate why
18 compliance could not be achieved. *Id.* While contempt “need not be willful,” a party should not be held
19 in contempt if their actions “appear to be based on good faith and a reasonable interpretation of the court’s
20 order.” See *In re Dual–Deck Video Cassette Recorder Antitrust Litig.*, 10 F.3d 693, 695 (9th Cir. 1993).
21 A finding of contempt is not appropriate where the contemnors have taken “all reasonable steps” to comply
22 with the court’s order. See *Richmark Corp. v. Timber Falling Consultants*, 959 F.2d 1468, 1479 (9th Cir.
23 1992).

24 Courts have the inherent power to issue sanctions to “protect[] the due and orderly administration
25 of justice” and “maintain[] the authority and dignity of the court,” especially when a party has acted “in

1 bad faith, vexatiously, wantonly, or for oppressive reasons.” See *Cooke v. United States*, 267 U.S. 517,
2 539 (1925); see also *Alyeska Pipeline Serv. Co. v. Wilderness Soc’y*, 421 U.S. 240, 258-59 (1975). Before
3 awarding sanctions under its inherent powers, however, the court must make an explicit finding that
4 counsel’s conduct “constituted or was tantamount to bad faith.” See *Roadway Exp., Inc. v. Piper*, 447
5 U.S. 752, 767 (1980). A party demonstrates bad faith (1) where an attorney “knowingly or recklessly
6 raises a frivolous argument, or argues a meritorious claim for the purpose of harassing an opponent” or
7 (2) by “delaying or disrupting the litigation or hampering enforcement of a court order.” See *Primus Auto.*
8 *Fin. Servs., Inc. v. Batarse*, 115 F.3d 644, 649 (9th Cir. 1997) (quoting *Hutto v. Finney*, 437 U.S. 678, 689
9 n. 14 (1978)). The bad faith requirement sets a high threshold. *Id.*

10 **b. Contempt and Sanctions are not warranted**

11 The Court first addresses Redeker’s request for the Court to hold the Defendants and their Counsel
12 in contempt. Redeker argues that “[t]he sole reason continuances are required is the failure of Defendants
13 and their counsel to comply with the Court’s orders and the FRCP; and [the NDOC] policies and
14 procedures which frustrate or prevent discovery and the ability to litigate...” See ECF Nos. 44 at 5; 46 at
15 7. Redeker appears to be referring to this Court’s order regarding the discovery plan and scheduling order
16 deadlines (ECF No. 42) and the Courts orders from the April 24, 2017 hearing on, inter alia, the motion
17 to issue subpoenas. See ECF Nos. 44 at 6; 43. Redeker is, in essence, unsatisfied with the Defendant’s
18 Counsels alleged inability “to make relevant documents (medical files, discovery responses, etc) available
19 in a timely manner and in a setting that allows an adequate opportunity to review and respond.” See ECF
20 No. 46 at 7.

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22 The Court understands Redeker’s pro se status and incarceration, and the frustrations and
23 difficulties that go along with. However, Redeker has not met his burden to show by clear and convincing
24 evidence that the Defendants have violated a specific and definite order of the court in bad faith. In the
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1 prisoner's context, discovery deadlines may need to be extended. Safety and security concerns are
2 paramount. See Bell, 441 U.S. at 545-46. Having to request a continuance caused by delays in trying to
3 arrange for adequate review of numerous discovery documents, including medical records, in prison does
4 not, without more, constitute a bad faith violation of "a specific and definite order of the court."

5 Redeker's argument that Defendants have engaged in "a coordinated effort to avoid liability by
6 refusing to make available documents relevant and discoverable" is without merit. See ECF No. 46 at 7.
7 Redeker must, at a minimum, articulate specific documents he thinks are missing and their relevance. To
8 be sure, Redeker states that he found an NDOC Form 2569 while reviewing his medical files on April 24,
9 2017 and May 11, 2017, which indicated "files, notes, charts, and other items" were removed. Id. at 2-3.
10 But Redeker's motion does not appear to assert whether he made a specific request for the allegedly
11 missing files from the HDSP medical records staff (and that it was denied) or from Defendants' Counsel.
12 As noted earlier, NDOC AR 639.03(2), which the Court must accord "wide ranging deference," allows
13 screening of an inmate's medical records prior to his review. See Bell, 441 U.S. at 547. What is more,
14 the inclusion of the NDOC form in both instances erodes any argument that HDSP medical records staff
15 engaged in a coordinated bad faith effort to frustrate Redeker's prosecution of his case. Redeker's sole
16 basis for his argument that some medical records are missing are those forms. The Court concludes that
17 a finding of contempt is not warranted.

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19 For similar reasons, the Court finds that monetary sanctions are not warranted at this time. The
20 Court has no reasonable basis to conclude that the Defendants and their Counsel engaged in actions that
21 are "tantamount to bad faith." See Roadway Exp., Inc., 447 U.S. at 767. The Court agrees with the
22 Defendants that Redeker's "inability to possess his medical records and/or discovery documents that
23 include his medical information is not to delay or disrupt litigation, but rather due to safety and security
24 concerns." See ECF No. 45 at 6. The Defendants and Defendants' Counsel are advised to make every
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1 reasonable effort to arrange for Redeker to review his complete medical record and discovery responses
2 in an appropriate setting with sufficient time, while complying with NDOC's policies and procedures.

3 **D. Request for Entry of Default Against Linda Adams and Dr. George Leaks**

4 Redeker asks the Court to enter a default against Defendants Linda Adams and Dr. George Leaks.
5 See ECF Nos. 44 at 7; 46 at 8. Redeker previously filed a motion for entry of clerks default as to Adams,
6 Leaks, and the NDOC Utilization Review Panel ("URP") on January 4, 2017. See ECF No. 29. The
7 Defendants filed a limited opposition, objecting to entry of a clerks default only with respect to Linda
8 Adams and the NDOC URP; not Leaks. See ECF No. 31 at 3. It appears that no ruling has been made on
9 that motion. The Court will address that motion here.

10 Obtaining a default judgment is a two-step process governed by the Federal Rules of Civil
11 Procedure. See, e.g., *Eitel v. McCool*, 782 F.2d 1470, 1471 (9th Cir. 1986); *Baeza v. Assisted Credit*
12 *Servs., Inc.*, No. 8:15-cv-01451-ODW (JCG), 2016 WL 3912016, at *2 (C.D. Cal. July 19, 2016). First,
13 "[w]hen a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought has failed to plead or otherwise
14 defend, and that failure is shown by affidavit or otherwise, the clerk must enter the party's default." See
15 Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a). The Defendants assert that Adams and the NDOC URP have not been properly
16 served with a copy of the summons and complaint under Fed. R. Civ. P. 4. See ECF Nos. 45 at 7; 31 at
17 2-3. The Court agrees. Redeker served a copy of the summons and complaint on the Administrative
18 Assistant for the Nevada Office of the Attorney General. See ECF Nos. 31 at 2; 29 at Exhibit A. But
19 service on the Nevada Office of the Attorney General does not constitute service upon a particular
20 individual, such as Adams or the individual medical staff members comprising the NDOC URP. See Fed.
21 R. Civ. P. 4(e). Accordingly, Redeker is not entitled to default against Adams or the NDOC URP.
22 Redeker's request for entry of clerk's default against Adams and the NDOC URP is denied. Alternatively,
23 Redeker requests that "the AG be required to give the U.S. Marshal's Adams' last known address for
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1 service of the summons and complaint.” See ECF No. 46 at 8. The Court notes that the Defendant’s
2 Counsel filed Adams’ last known address information under seal on December 20, 2016. See ECF No.
3 27. The Court will direct the U.S. Marshals to serve Defendant Adams at that address.

4 With respect to Dr. George Leaks, the Court is persuaded that “he was in fact properly served a
5 summons and complaint under FRCP 4.” See ECF Nos. 44 at 7; 29 at Exhibit A. The Nye County
6 Sheriff’s Office served a summons and complaint on Leaks personally on May 8, 2015. See ECF No. 29
7 at Exhibit A. Leaks has failed to timely respond under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12. Therefore, Redeker’s request
8 for entry of clerk’s default against Leaks is granted.

9 Second, after the clerk enters default, a party must seek entry of default judgment under Fed. R.
10 Civ. P. 55(b). See *Rubbermaid Commercial Prod., LLC v. Trust Commercial Prod.*, No. 2:13-cv-02144-
11 GMN-GWF, 2014 WL 4987878, at *3 (D. Nev. Aug. 22, 2014) (discussing the Eitel factors courts
12 consider in analyzing a request for entry of default judgment). Redeker’s request for a default judgment
13 against Leaks is denied because Redeker has not satisfied the procedural requirements for securing an
14 entry of default judgment against Leaks. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a)-(b). In this case, Redeker has not
15 presented any legal analysis under the Eitel factors explaining why a default judgment against Leaks
16 should be granted here. See *Haas v. PMCW*, No. 12-CV-570-H (WVG), 2013 WL 12116597, at *2 (S.D.
17 Cal. July 19, 2013) (denying motion for default judgment where plaintiff failed to provide “any discussion
18 of the Eitel factors showing that Plaintiff is entitled to default judgment, the requested damages, or
19 attorney’s fees”). Redeker may file a motion for default judgment that appropriately addresses the Eitel
20 factors and Redeker’s request for damages.

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22 ACCORDINGLY, and for good cause shown,

23 IT IS ORDERED that Plaintiff Arie Redeker’s Motion for a Continuance, Contempt and/or
24 Sanctions and Other Relief (EFC No. 44) is GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART. The Court
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1 grants the parties a 90-day extension of time for the discovery and dispositive motions deadlines as
2 described above.

3 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Redeker's request for a hearing on discovery issues related to
4 medical records and discovery responses is DENIED.

5 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Redeker's request for monetary sanctions against the
6 Defendants and the Defendants' Counsel is DENIED.

7 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Redeker's request that the Defendants and the Defendants'
8 Counsel be held in contempt is DENIED.

9 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Redeker's request for an entry of default (ECF No. 29) is
10 GRANTED IN PART and DENIED IN PART. The Clerk of the Court is ordered to enter a clerk's default
11 against Defendant Dr. George Leaks. Redeker's request for entry of a clerk's default against Defendants
12 Linda Adams and the NDOC URP is denied.

13 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Clerk of the Court will make two copies of the amended
14 complaint (ECF No. 16), issue summons to Defendants Linda Adams at the last known address filed under
15 SEAL (ECF No. 27), deliver the same to the U.S. Marshal for service, and send two blank copies of the
16 USM-285 form to Redeker.

17 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Redeker will have 30 days to furnish to the U.S. Marshal the
18 required USM-285 forms. Within 30 days after Redeker receives copies of the completed USM-285 forms
19 from the U.S. Marshal, Redeker must file a notice with the Court stating if Defendants were served. If
20 Redeker wishes to have the U.S. Marshal attempt service again on Defendants, then a motion must be
21 filed with the Court.

22 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Defendants and the Defendants' Counsel serve Redeker with
23 a privilege log on or before July 21, 2017 to the extent they are withholding documents on the basis that
24
25

1 it is privileged. To the extent the Defendants and the Defendants' Counsel are not claiming any privilege,
2 they are required to file a certification to that effect with the Court on or before July 21, 2017.

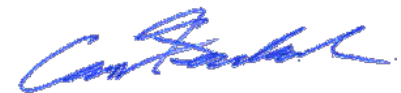
3 IT IS SO ORDERED.

4 **NOTICE**

5 Pursuant to Local Rules IB 3-1 and IB 3-2, a party may object to orders and reports and
6 recommendations issued by the magistrate judge. Objections must be in writing and filed with the Clerk
7 of the Court within fourteen days. LR IB 3-1, 3-2. The Supreme Court has held that the courts of appeal
8 may determine that an appeal has been waived due to the failure to file objections within the specified
9 time. *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 142 (1985). This circuit has also held that (1) failure to file objections
10 within the specified time and (2) failure to properly address and brief the objectionable issues waives the
11 right to appeal the District Court's order and/or appeal factual issues from the order of the District Court.
12 *Martinez v. Ylst*, 951 F.2d 1153, 1157 (9th Cir. 1991); *Britt v. Simi Valley United Sch. Dist.*, 708 F.2d 452,
13 454 (9th Cir. 1983).

14
15 Pursuant to Local Special Rule 2-2, the Plaintiff must immediately file written notification with
16 the court of any change of address. The notification must include proof of service upon each opposing
17 party of the party's attorney. **Failure to comply with this Rule may result in dismissal of the action.**
18 See LSR 2-2.

19 DATED this 22nd day of June, 2017.

20 

21 CAM FERENBACH
22 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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25