

1 **II. Discussion**

2 A district court has the inherent power to stay cases to control its docket and promote the
3 efficient use of judicial resources. Landis v. North American Co., 299 U.S. 248, 254–55 (1936).
4 When determining whether a stay is appropriate pending the resolution of another case, the district
5 court must consider: (1) the possible damage that may result from a stay, (2) any hardship or
6 inequity that a party may suffer if required to go forward, (3) and the orderly course of justice
7 measured in terms of the simplifying or complicating of issues, proof, and questions of law that a
8 stay will engender. Dependable Highway Exp., Inc. v. Navigators Ins. Co., 498 F.3d 1059, 1066
9 (9th Cir. 2007)(citations omitted). Considering these factors in the context of this case, the Court
10 finds that a stay is appropriate.

11 **A. Damage From A Stay**

12 The Court finds there is minimal, if any, damage from a stay in this case. While there is a
13 potential damage in terms of the length of time to resolve this case should the Bourne panel’s
14 decision be upheld, the significance or severity of this damage is negated by the fact that there
15 almost certainly would have been a full appellate process even if the decision had reached the
16 opposite result. This is to say that the appellate process would have had run its course for either
17 side to have the finality it seeks to have clear or encumbered title to the respective property
18 involved.

19 **B. Hardship Or Inequity**

20 The Court finds that there is no significant hardship or inequity that befalls one party more
21 than the other. This relatively equal balance of equities results from the need, as noted above, for
22 both parties to have finality in the appellate process in order to claim their title or interest in the
23 respective property.

24 The Court also finds that there would an equal hardship on both parties in terms of resources
25 expended if the Court did not stay this litigation. This hardship would arise from the various

1 motions and supporting briefs the parties would file to preserve their respective legal positions
2 regarding the panel's decision in Bourne. By staying this case, the Court prevents this hardship or
3 expenditure for both parties.

4 **C. Orderly Course of Justice**

5 The Court finds that a stay would substantially promote the orderly course of justice in this
6 case. The stay and the temporary denial of motions without prejudice will avoid the likely deluge
7 of the various motions related to the precedent established (or not) by the split panel's decision
8 Bourne. Upon an issuance of the mandate in Bourne, this Court will be in a position to completely
9 and finally resolve the constitutional issues related to Bourne in this case. This will streamline and
10 simply the proceedings and minimize the unnecessary expenditure of the parties' and the Court's
11 time and resources.

12 Additionally, the stay will last no longer than it takes for the mandate to issue in Bourne. In
13 this way, the stay will be as short as it can be and still provide finality on the particular
14 constitutional issues. Granted this may not necessarily be a short period of time. However, as
15 noted previously, the parties would likely have had to wait this same time for finality in any event.

16 **III. Conclusion**

17 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that this case is administratively STAYED. Once the
18 Ninth Circuit issues the mandate in Bourne Valley Court Trust v. Wells Fargo Bank, case number
19 15-15233 (2:13-cv-649-PMP-NJK), any party may move to lift the stay.

20 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that all pending motions are DENIED without prejudice to
21 their refiling within 20 days after the stay is lifted.

22 **DATED** this 30th day of August, 2016.

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RICHARD F. BOULWARE, II
United States District Judge