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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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MEL O, f/k/a MELISA OEHMKE,  
  
Plaintiff(s),  
  
v.  
  
THE FLYNN GROUP, INC.,  
  
Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:16-CV-1712 JCM (NJK)  
  
ORDER

Presently before the court is defendant Flynn Group, Inc.’s motion to set aside clerk’s entry of default. (ECF No. 10). Plaintiff Mel O has not responded and the deadline to do so has since passed.

On September 2, 2016, plaintiff filed a motion for clerk’s entry of default (ECF No. 8), which the clerk entered on September 6, 2016 (ECF No. 9). Thereafter, defendant filed the instant motion seeking to set aside the clerk’s entry of default. (ECF No. 10).

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(c) provides that “[t]he court may set aside an entry of default for good cause . . . .” To determine if good cause exists, the court considers: “(1) whether the party seeking to set aside the default engaged in culpable conduct that led to the default; (2) whether it had no meritorious defense; or (3) whether reopening the default judgment would prejudice the other party.” *United States v. Signed Personal Check No. 730 of Yubran S. Mesle*, 615 F.3d 1085, 1091 (9th Cir. 2010) (internal quotations marks omitted). “[J]udgment by default is a drastic step appropriate only in extreme circumstances; a case should, whenever possible, be decided on the merits.” *Id.*

While the court considers the same factors prior to vacating an entry of default as it would a default judgment, the test is less stringent when a default judgment has not been entered. See

James C. Mahan  
U.S. District Judge

1 *Hawaii Carpenters' Trust Funds v. Stone*, 794 F.2d 508, 513 (9th Cir. 1986). Indeed, “[t]he court’s  
2 discretion is especially broad where . . . it is entry of default that is being set aside, rather than a  
3 default judgment.” *Mendoza v. Wight Vineyard Mgmt.*, 783 F.2d 941, 945 (9th Cir. 1986).

4 In considering the three relevant factors, the court finds that good cause exists to set aside  
5 the clerk’s entry of default (ECF No. 9). Prejudice is unlikely to result and plaintiff has not  
6 opposed the motion, nor has she moved for default judgment. See LR 7-2(d) (“[T]he failure of an  
7 opposing party to file points and authorities in response to any motion shall constitute a consent to  
8 the granting of the motion.”). Further, there is a strong policy favoring the adjudication of claims  
9 on their merits instead of procedural technicalities. For these reasons, the court will grant  
10 defendant’s motion to set aside the clerk’s entry of default. (ECF No. 10).

11 Accordingly,

12 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that defendant’s motion to set  
13 aside clerk’s entry of default (ECF No. 10) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

14 DATED October 20, 2016.

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17 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE