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3 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
4 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

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6 MARK HUNT,

7 Plaintiff,

8 vs.

9 ZUFFA, LLC d/b/a ULTIMATE FIGHTING
10 CHAMPIONSHOP, et al.,

11 Defendants.

2:17-cv-00085-JAD-VCF

ORDER

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13 Before the court is the Stipulation and Order to Stay Discovery Deadlines Pending the Court's
14 Ruling on Defendant Zuffa's Motion for Summary Judgment (ECF NO. 170).

15 The parties request that discovery is stayed until after the resolution of the pending Motion for
16 Summary Judgment (ECF No. 152). Id.

17 **LEGAL STANDARD**

18 When evaluating a request to stay discovery while a dispositive motion is pending, the court
19 initially considers the goal of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 1. The guiding premise of the Rules is that
20 the Rules "should be construed and administered to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination
21 of every action." FED. R. CIV. P. 1. It needs no citation of authority to recognize that discovery is
22 expensive. The Supreme Court has long mandated that trial courts should resolve civil matters fairly but
23 without undue cost. *Brown Shoe Co. v. United States*, 370 U.S. 294, 306 (1962). This directive is echoed
24 by Rule 26, which instructs the court to balance the expense of discovery against its likely benefit. See
25 FED.R.CIV.P. 26(B)(2)(iii).

1 Consistent with the Supreme Court’s mandate that trial courts should balance fairness and cost,
2 the Rules do not provide for automatic or blanket stays of discovery when a potentially dispositive motion
3 is pending. *Skellerup Indus. Ltd. v. City of Los Angeles*, 163 F.R.D. 598, 600–01 (C.D. Cal. 1995).
4 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c)(1), “[t]he court may, for good cause, issue an order to
5 protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense.”
6 Whether to grant a stay is within the discretion of the court. *Munoz–Santana v. U.S. I.N.S.*, 742 F.2d 561,
7 562 (9th Cir. 1984). The party seeking the protective order, however, has the burden “to ‘show good cause’
8 by demonstrating harm or prejudice that will result from the discovery.” FED. R. CIV. P. 26(c)(1).
9 Satisfying the “good cause” obligation is a challenging task. A party seeking “a stay of discovery carries
10 the heavy burden of making a ‘strong showing’ why discovery should be denied.” *Gray v. First Winthrop*
11 *Corp.*, 133 F.R.D. 39, 40 (N.D.Cal.1990) (citing *Blankenship v. Hearst Corp.* 519 F.2d 418, 429 (9th Cir.
12 1975)).

13 Generally, imposing a stay of discovery pending a motion to dismiss is permissible if there are no
14 factual issues raised by the motion to dismiss, discovery is not required to address the issues raised by the
15 motion to dismiss, and the court is “convinced” that the plaintiff is unable to state a claim for relief. *Rae*
16 *v. Union Bank*, 725 F.2d 478, 481 (9th Cir. 1984); *White v. Am. Tobacco Co.*, 125 F.R.D. 508 (D. Nev.
17 1989) (citing *Wood v. McEwen*, 644 F.2d 797, 801 (9th Cir. 1981) cert. denied, 455 U.S. 942 (1982).
18 Typical situations in which staying discovery pending a ruling on a dispositive motion are appropriate
19 would be where the dispositive motion raises issues of jurisdiction, venue, or immunity. *TradeBay, LLC*
20 *v. Ebay, Inc.*, 278 F.R.D. 597, 600 (D. Nev. 2011).

21 Courts in the District of Nevada apply a two-part test when evaluating whether a discovery stay
22 should be imposed. *Id.* (citations omitted). First, the pending motion must be potentially dispositive of the
23 entire case or at least the issue on which discovery is sought. *Id.* Second, the court must determine whether
24 the pending motion to dismiss can be decided without additional discovery. *Id.* When applying this test,
25 the court must take a “preliminary peek” at the merits of the pending dispositive motion to assess whether

1 a stay is warranted. Id. The purpose of the “preliminary peek” is not to prejudge the outcome of the motion
2 to dismiss. Rather, the court’s role is to evaluate the propriety of an order staying or limiting discovery
3 with the goal of accomplishing the objectives of Rule 1.

4 **DISCUSSION**

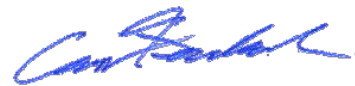
5 After a “preliminary peek” and in light of the goals of Rule 1 to “secure the just, speedy, and
6 inexpensive” determination of all cases, the Court finds that the Motion for Summary Judgment (ECF
7 NO. 170) has merit and may result in a final judgment. The parties have demonstrated good cause to stay
8 discovery. The parties will not need to incur unnecessary discovery costs during the pendency of the
9 motion to dismiss. See FED. R. CIV. P. 1.

10 Accordingly, and for good cause shown,

11 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the parties’ Stipulation and Order to Stay Discovery Deadlines
12 Pending the Court’s Ruling on Defendant Zuffa’s Motion for Summary Judgment (ECF NO. 170) is
13 GRANTED. In the event resolution of the Motion for Summary Judgment (ECF No. 152) does not result
14 in the disposition of this case, the parties must file a new joint discovery plan within 20 days of the issuance
15 of the order deciding that motion.

16 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a status hearing is scheduled for 11:00 a.m., September 23,
17 2019, in courtroom 3D, located on the third floor of the Lloyd D. George U.S. Courthouse, 333 Las Vegas
18 Boulevard South, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101.

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21 DATED this 6th day of June, 2019.



22 CAM FERENBACH
23 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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