cases in federal court;<sup>1</sup> (2) if so, whether federal courts have created any exceptions to that stay requirement based on the circumstances of a particular case; and (3) whether the stay provision cited mandates a stay of discovery against non-moving defendants who have answered the complaint. To the extent the parties agree on these issues, they may file a joint response. Otherwise, they shall file separate responses. In either event, the response(s) shall not exceed five pages.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: May 25, 2017

NANCY J. KOPPE

United States Magistrate Judge

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Court is aware that there is debate among Ninth Circuit judges as to whether it should reconsider its precedent that state anti-SLAPP laws should be applied by federal courts sitting in diversity as a general matter. *See, e.g., Travelers Cas. Ins. Co. of Am. v. Hirsh*, 831 F.3d1179, 1182-86 (9th Cir. 2016) (Kozinki, J., concurring) (arguing that state anti-SLAPP laws should not apply under *Eerie*, but finding panel bound by previous decisions to the contrary); *id.* at 1186 (Gould, J., concurring) (same). The undersigned is seeking only the parties' positions as to whether the Nevada stay provision in particular must be applied in federal diversity cases. *Cf. Metabolic Research, Inc. v. Ferrell*, 693 F.3d 795, 801-02 (9th Cir. 2012) (despite recognizing the parallel provision that discovery must be stayed pending any appeal from the ruling on the motion to dismiss, finding that immediate appeal of order denying motion to dismiss was improper and that any harm in proceeding with the case could be redressed through an award of costs and fees).