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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF NEVADA	
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11	BRICK S. HOUSTON, JR.,	Case No.: 2:18-cv-00033-GMN-NJK
12	Plaintiff(s),	Case 110 2.18-00-00055-010111-115K
13	v.	ORDER
14	WEIR, et al.,	[Docket Nos. 21, 22]
15	Defendant(s).	
16	Pending before the Court are Plaintiff Brick Shalako Houston, Jr's motions to compe-	

discovery and for sanctions. Docket Nos. 21, 22. The motions are properly resolved without a
hearing. *See* Local Rule 78-1. For the reasons discussed below, Plaintiff's motions are **DENIED**without prejudice. Docket Nos. 21, 22.

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I. Background

On January 8, 2018, Plaintiff filed an application to proceed *in forma pauperis* and attached his complaint. Docket No. 1. Plaintiff's complaint alleges five counts of civil rights violations under 42 U.S.C. 1983. Docket No 1-1 at 3-10. On November 8, 2018, the Court granted Plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* and screened his complaint. Docket No. 4 at 1. The Court ordered that portions of Plaintiff's claims could proceed, but ordered that some Defendants were dismissed without prejudice because the complaint did not allege colorable claims against them. *Id.* at 12-14. The Court further ordered the Clerk's Office to issue summons for Defendants Deas, Kincade, Kelsey, and Snyder. *Id.* at 13. The Court's order included instructions regarding
 service on these Defendants. *Id.* at 13-14.

On December 19, 2018, Plaintiff field a motion to attempt service on all unserved Defendants. Docket No. 12. The Court denied Plaintiff's motion on January 8, 2019, because he failed to identify the appropriate information required to effectuate service. Docket Nos. 12, 17. On January 2, 2019, Plaintiff filed a motion to waive service of summons on the unserved Defendants. Docket No. 15. The Court denied this request, pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 4. Docket No. 18. On February 12, 2019, Plaintiff filed a motion to compel discovery, which the Court denied on February 28, 2019. Docket Nos. 19, 20.

Plaintiff now asks the Court to compel Defendants to produce their phone numbers and
badge numbers, and to impose a sanction of \$300 against Defendants for "intentionally not
allowing discovery." Docket No. 21 at 1-2. Plaintiff submits that the Court's denial of his earlier
motion constitutes "bias" against him and demonstrates a plan to prevent or delay the U.S.
Marshals from completing service. *Id.* at 2. Plaintiff further submits that, because of this bias, the
Court should waive service and appoint a mediator to settle this case. *Id.*

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II.

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A. Recusal

Analysis

Without explanation or elaboration, Plaintiff submits that the undersigned exhibits bias by
denying Plaintiff's previous motions, at least in part, because of his ethnic background and
incarcerated status. Docket No 21 at 1-2.

The Court construes Plaintiff's motion as seeking recusal pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 144 and 22 28 U.S.C. § 455. *See Blaisdell v. Frappiea*, 729 F.3d 1237, 1241 (9th Cir. 2013) (courts construe *pro se* filings liberally). The substantive standard for recusal under both sections is the same: "whether a reasonable person with knowledge of all the facts would conclude that the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned." *United States v. Hernandez*, 109 F.3d 1450, 1453 (9th Cir. 1997) (quoting *United States v. Studley*, 783 F.2d 934, 939 (9th Cir. 1986)). Ordinarily, any alleged bias must stem from an "extrajudicial source." *Liteky v. United States*, 510 U.S. 540, 554-56 (1994). "[O]pinions formed by the judge on the basis of facts introduced or events occurring in the course of the current proceedings, or of prior proceedings, do not constitute a basis
 for a bias or partiality motion unless they display a deep-seated favoritism or antagonism that
 would make fair judgment impossible." *Id.* at 555.

The undersigned has no personal feelings of bias toward Plaintiff on any basis, let alone
his ethnic background or incarcerated status. Plaintiff has not pointed to any basis on which a
reasonable observer could question whether such impartiality exists. The underlying motivation
for Plaintiff's request seems to be that he is unhappy with the undersigned's earlier rulings. Docket
No. 21 at 1-2; *see also* Docket Nos. 18, 20. Unhappiness with a judge's rulings is not ground for
recusal. *See United States v. Studley*, 783 F.2d 934, 939 (9th Cir. 1986) ("a judge's prior adverse
ruling is not sufficient cause for recusal").

Accordingly, Plaintiff's motion for the undersigned to recuse, Docket No. 21, is **DENIED**.

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B. Motion to Compel and for Sanctions

13 In prisoner civil rights cases, such as the instant case, the Court enters a scheduling order governing discovery after defendants file an answer, a motion to dismiss, or otherwise appear. 14 15 Local Rule 16-1(b); see also Vontress v. Nevada, 2019 WL 1767887, at *2-3 (D. Nev. April 22, 16 2019). Once the court enters a scheduling order, the parties are permitted to engage in discovery. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 16; see also Vontress, 2019 WL 1767887, at *2. In discovery, parties are 17 entitled to discover non-privileged information that is relevant to a party's claim or defense and is 18 proportional to the needs of the case, including consideration of the importance of the issues at 19 stake in the action, the parties' relative access to relevant information, the parties' resources, the 20 importance of the discovery in resolving the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the 21 22 proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefit. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1).

In this case, Defendants have not been served and, thus, have not yet appeared in any
manner. *See* Docket. Therefore, the Court has not yet entered a scheduling order and the time
period for discovery has not started.¹ As a result, no discovery can be compelled at this time and
sanctions are not appropriate.

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¹ Even if a scheduling order had been entered, Plaintiff did not engage in a proper meet and confer. Docket No. 21 at 3-4.

1	Accordingly, Plaintiff's motion to compel, Docket No. 21, is DENIED without prejudice.	
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3	IT IS SO ORDERED.	
4	Dated: May 10, 2019	
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6	Nancy J. Koppe United States Magistrate Judge	
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