

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

LINDSEY LICARI,
Plaintiff,
vs.
RENA HUGHES, MARY KA
ELIZABETH GONZALEZ, M
ROB BARE, TREVOR ATKI
PICKERING, JUDICIAL CO
NEVADA, STATE BAR OF N
SHUMWAY VAN LTD, JEN
FULTON LTD, LIPSON NEI
LENORA MULLER, DEBBI
AARON FORD, LVMP, DAF
MCCLOSKEY,
Defenda

* * *

2:20-cv-02114-GMN-VCF
ORDER

RENA HUGHES, MARY KAY HOLTHUS,
ELIZABETH GONZALEZ, MARK DENTON,
ROB BARE, TREVOR ATKIN, KRISTINA
PICKERING, JUDICIAL COMMISSION OF
NEVADA, STATE BAR OF NEVADA,
SHUMWAY VAN LTD, JENNINGS AND
FULTON LTD, LIPSON NEILSON LTD,
LENORA MULLER, DEBBIE CONWAY,
AARON FORD, LVMP, DARYL
MCCLOSKEY,

Before the court is Defendants Aaron Ford, Lenora Mueller, And Nevada Commission On Judicial Discipline 'S Motion To Stay Discovery (ECF NO. 80).

LEGAL STANDARD

When evaluating a motion to stay discovery while a dispositive motion is pending, the court initially considers the goal of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 1. The guiding premise of the Rules is that the Rules “should be construed and administered to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action.” FED. R. CIV. P. 1. It needs no citation of authority to recognize that discovery is expensive. The Supreme Court has long mandated that trial courts should resolve civil matters fairly but without undue cost. *Brown Shoe Co. v. United States*, 370 U.S. 294, 306 (1962). This directive is echoed

1 by Rule 26, which instructs the court to balance the expense of discovery against its likely benefit. *See*
2 FED.R.CIV.P. 26(B)(2)(iii).

3 Consistent with the Supreme Court’s mandate that trial courts should balance fairness and cost,
4 the Rules do not provide for automatic or blanket stays of discovery when a potentially dispositive motion
5 is pending. *Skellerup Indus. Ltd. v. City of Los Angeles*, 163 F.R.D. 598, 600–01 (C.D. Cal. 1995).
6 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c)(1), “[t]he court may, for good cause, issue an order to
7 protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense.”
8 Whether to grant a stay is within the discretion of the court. *Munoz–Santana v. U.S. I.N.S.*, 742 F.2d 561,
9 562 (9th Cir. 1984). The party seeking the protective order, however, has the burden “to ‘show good cause’
10 by demonstrating harm or prejudice that will result from the discovery.” FED. R. CIV. P. 26(c)(1).
11 Satisfying the “good cause” obligation is a challenging task. A party seeking “a stay of discovery carries
12 the heavy burden of making a ‘strong showing’ why discovery should be denied.” *Gray v. First Winthrop*
13 *Corp.*, 133 F.R.D. 39, 40 (N.D.Cal.1990) (*citing Blankenship v. Hearst Corp.* 519 F.2d 418, 429 (9th Cir.
14 1975)).

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

23 Courts in the District of Nevada apply a two-part test when evaluating whether a discovery stay
24 should be imposed. *Id.* First, the pending motion must be potentially dispositive of the entire case or at
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1 least the issue on which discovery is sought. *Id.* Second, the court must determine whether the pending
2 motion to dismiss can be decided without additional discovery. *Id.* When applying this test, the court must
3 take a “preliminary peek” at the merits of the pending dispositive motion to assess whether a stay is
4 warranted. *Id.* The purpose of the “preliminary peek” is not to prejudge the outcome of the motion to
5 dismiss. Rather, the court’s role is to evaluate the propriety of an order staying or limiting discovery with
6 the goal of accomplishing the objectives of Rule 1.

7 **DISCUSSION**

8 Under Local Rule 7-2(d), the failure of an opposing party to file points and authorities in response
9 to any motion, except a motion under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56 or a motion for attorney’s fees, constitutes a
10 consent to the granting of the motion. No opposition has been filed and the time to file an opposition has
11 passed.

12 Additionally, good cause exists to grant Defendant’s motion to stay. After a “preliminary peek”
13 and in light of the goals of Rule 1 to “secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive” determination of all cases,
14 the Court finds that State Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 73) has merit and may resolve all or
15 a number of issues in controversy and demonstrates good cause to stay discovery. The motion to dismiss
16 can potentially be dispositive of all claims as State Defendants argue that they have discretionary-
17 act immunity, Eleventh Amendment immunity, and immunity under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The parties will
18 not need to incur unnecessary discovery costs during the pendency of the motion to dismiss. *See* FED. R.
19 CIV. P. 1.

20 Accordingly, and for good cause shown,

21 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendants Aaron Ford, Lenora Mueller, And Nevada
22 Commission On Judicial Discipline ’S Motion To Stay Discovery (ECF NO. 80) is hereby GRANTED.
23 In the event resolution of State Defendant’s motion to dismiss (ECF No. 73) does not result in the
24 disposition of this case, the parties must file a new joint discovery plan within 21 days of the issuance of
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1 the order deciding that motion.

2 DATED this 27th day of April, 2021.

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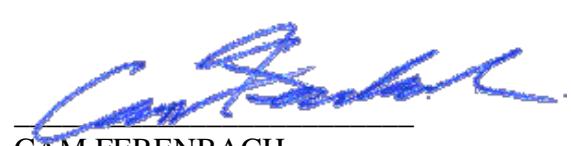
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CAM FERENBACH
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE