

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

LISA MCALLISTER, *et al.*,
Plaintiffs,
v.
CLARK COUNTY,
Defendant.

Case No. 2:24-cv-00334-JAD-NJK

Order

[Docket Nos. 65, 66, 69, 72, 73, 74]

Pending before the Court are Plaintiffs' motion to compel and motion for sanctions. t Nos. 65, 66. *See also* Docket Nos. 67, 68 (notices of corrected image). Also pending the Court is Plaintiffs' motion for leave to file excess pages. Docket No. 69. Further, dant filed counter motions for protective order and sanctions. Docket Nos. 72, 73. dant also filed a motion for leave to file excess pages. Docket No. 74. The motions are ly resolved without a hearing. *See* Local Rule 78-1.

I. MEET AND CONFER

“Discovery is supposed to proceed with minimal involvement of the Court.” *F.D.I.C. v. Butcher*, 116 F.R.D. 196, 203 (E. D. Tenn. 1986). Counsel should strive to be cooperative, practical, and sensible, and should seek judicial intervention “only in extraordinary situations that implicate truly significant interests.” *In re Convergent Techs. Securities Litig.*, 108 F.R.D. 328, 331 (N.D. Cal. 1985). Discovery motions will not be considered “unless the movant (1) has made a good faith effort to meet and confer . . . before filing the motion, and (2) includes a declaration setting forth the details and results of the meet-and-confer conference about each disputed discovery request.” Local Rule 26-7(c).

1 Judges in this District have held that the rules require that the movant must “personally
2 engage in two-way communication with the nonresponding party to meaningfully discuss each
3 contested discovery dispute in a genuine effort to avoid judicial intervention.” *ShuffleMaster, Inc.*
4 *v. Progressive Games, Inc.*, 170 F.R.D. 166, 171 (D. Nev. 1996). The consultation obligation
5 “promote[s] a frank exchange between counsel to resolve issues by agreement or to at least narrow
6 and focus the matters in controversy before judicial resolution is sought.” *Nevada Power v.*
7 *Monsanto*, 151 F.R.D. 118, 120 (D. Nev. 1993). To meet this obligation, parties must “treat the
8 informal negotiation process as a substitute for, and not simply a formalistic prerequisite to,
9 judicial resolution of discovery disputes.” *Id.* This is done when the parties “present to each other
10 the merits of their respective positions with the same candor, specificity, and support during the
11 informal negotiations as during the briefing of discovery motions.” *Id.* To ensure that parties
12 comply with these requirements, movants must file certifications that “accurately and specifically
13 convey to the court who, where, how, and when the respective parties attempted to personally
14 resolve the discovery dispute.” *ShuffleMaster*, 170 F.R.D. at 170.

15 Courts may look beyond the certification made to determine whether a sufficient meet-
16 and-confer actually took place. *See, e.g., Cardoza v. Bloomin' Brands, Inc.*, 141 F. Supp. 3d 1137,
17 1145 (D. Nev. 2015). The sheer volume of disputes presented can be a red flag that a sufficiently
18 meaningful conferral effort did not occur. *Reno v. W. Cab Co.*, 2019 WL 8061214, at *2 (D. Nev.
19 Sept. 23, 2019) (*citing King Tuna, Inc. v. Luen Thai Fishing Ventures, Ltd.*, 2010 WL 11515316,
20 at *1 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 28, 2010)).

21 Plaintiffs’ motion seeks relief with respect to 82 requests for production and 9
22 interrogatories. Although the motion is supported by a declaration attesting that a telephonic meet-
23 and-confer was conducted, Docket No. 65-1 at ¶ 16, the Court is not persuaded that a sufficiently
24 meaningful effort was made to at least narrow and focus the issues in dispute.

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II. PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

While the Court will not rule on the pending disputes in these motions at this juncture, it will offer some preliminary observations in the hopes of aiding the upcoming conferral efforts.¹

First, it is ultimately the burden of the party opposing discovery to justify its objections.

5 *V5 Techs. v. Switch, Ltd.*, 334 F.R.D. 306, 309-10 (D. Nev. 2019). Defendant’s briefing seems
6 detached from that basic assignment of burden in several ways. As a notable example with respect
7 to relevance of the discovery regarding definitions of the terms in the ordinance, the Court has
8 identified no meaningful argument from the defense as to how that information is not relevant to,
9 for example, whether Defendant has met its burden to show that the ordinance responds to a real,
10 rather than speculative, significant government interest. *See* Docket No. 51 at 38. Defendant
11 instead appears to focus on Plaintiffs’ alleged “[i]mpermissible attempt to [c]ompel [d]iscovery of
12 the [s]ubject[ive] [i]ntent or [m]otives of [l]egislators,” but that is not the issue currently before
13 the Court in analyzing relevance for discovery purposes. *See* Docket No. 72 at 3-8. *See Big City*
14 *Dynasty v. FP Holdings, L.P.*, 336 F.R.D. 507, 511 (D. Nev. 2020); *see also PlayUp, Inc. v. Mintas*,
15 2024 WL 1285670, at *4 n.7 (D. Nev. Mar. 25, 2024); *Kiessling v. Rader*, 2017 WL 11310113, at
16 *3 (D. Nev. Feb. 17, 2017).

17 Second, a “proportionality” objection is keyed to a number of different considerations: “the
18 importance of the issues at stake in the action, the amount in controversy, the parties’ relative
19 access to relevant information, the parties’ resources, the importance of the discovery in resolving
20 the issues, and whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely
21 benefit.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1). Rather than directly addressing these factors, Defendant’s
22 proportionality argument focuses on the purported burden and oppressiveness of complying with
23 the discovery requests. *See* Docket No. 72 at 13. This “showing” of an undue burden is lacking
24 in that it consists of the argument of counsel without any other evidentiary basis. *But see, e.g.,*
25 *Jackson v. Montgomery Ward & Co.*, 173 F.R.D. 524, 529 (D. Nev. 1997).

¹ The Court does not endeavor to address herein all of the issues arising in the current motion practice. Further, the Court expresses no opinion as to the merits of the issues raised.

1 Third, Defendant submits that the “only admissible evidence in resolving the claims raised
2 in Plaintiffs’ First Amended Complaint is the language of the ordinance itself, the legislative
3 history, and other matters of actual fact in the public domain of which the Court may take judicial
4 notice.” Docket No. 72 at 13. Defendant asserts that the Court has indicated that its “burden in
5 demonstrating its government interest is low and is satisfied by demonstrating from the language
6 of the ordinance, the legislative history, and public statements from legislators that the harms
7 underlying the enactment of the subject ordinance are real.” *Id.* at 15. Defendant does not
8 demonstrate where the Court has indicated that its burden is satisfied by the plain language of the
9 ordinance, the legislative history, and public statements. Further, Defendant repeatedly submits
10 that this case only consists of a facial challenge and, therefore, a broader scope of discovery is not
11 warranted. *See* Docket No. 72 at 17, 19, 21, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33. However, United States District
12 Judge Jennifer A. Dorsey has ruled that Plaintiff Summers brings a surviving as-applied challenge.
13 Docket No. 51 at 38. Judge Dorsey further ordered that fact discovery is necessary and warned
14 Defendant that it “must do more than rest on its assertion that, so long as it shouts out a traditionally
15 recognized public interest, the court can’t second-guess the legislative process.” *Id.* at 32.

16 Fourth, parties are supposed to present discovery disputes to the Court “only in
17 extraordinary situations that implicate truly significant interests.” *Convergent Technologies*, 108
18 F.R.D. at 331. And yet, Defendant’s briefing is often cursory in nature and devoid of meaningfully
19 developed argument addressing the specific discovery in dispute. If these motions really do
20 present important issues, then counsel must treat them as such and properly present their arguments
21 to the Court with fulsome and organized discussion. *E.g., On Demand Direct Response, LLC v.*
22 *McCart-Pollak*, 2018 WL 2014067, at *1 n.2 (D. Nev. Apr. 30, 2018)

23 **III. CONCLUSION**

24 For the reasons discussed above, these motions are **DENIED** without prejudice. Docket
25 Nos. 65, 66, 69, 72, 73, 74. The parties must reengage in conferral efforts that are in-person, by
26 video, or by telephone, no later than March 12, 2025. This discussion must be fulsome and must
27 be conducted in the spirit of cooperation that is required. The vast majority of discovery disputes
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1 should be resolved through cooperative dialogue.² In the unlikely event that compromise cannot
2 be reached, any renewed motion practice on these discovery disputes must be brought no later than
3 March 26, 2025.³

4 IT IS SO ORDERED.

5 Dated: March 5, 2025

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7 Nancy J. Koppe
8 United States Magistrate Judge

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24 ² It is not helpful to the Court when extraneous information is provided to vilify the
25 opposing side. The parties' motion practice must focus on the issues actually in dispute.

26 ³ To the extent those obligations are not taken seriously, and motion practice ensues, the
27 rules provide for monetary consequences as a means to "deter the abuse implicit in carrying or
28 forcing to carry a discovery dispute to the court when no genuine dispute exists." *Big City Dynasty
v. FP Holdings, L.P.*, 336 F.R.D. 507, 513 (D. Nev. 2020) (quoting advisory committee notes).
To the extent both sides are not living up to their obligations, the Court may fashion other
appropriate relief. *Cf. Mazzeo v. Gibbons*, 2010 WL 3020021, at *2 (D. Nev. July 27, 2010)
(imposing sanction of public admonishment).