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excessive force. The complaint was confiscated as contraband because it was found in another 2 inmate's cell. According to Mr. Jones, Mr. Rothwell destroyed the complaint because the 3 documents were unidentifiable. However, Mr. Jones contends that Mr. Rothwell was lying. Dkt. 4 7. 5 It is unclear how Mr. Jones expects shredded documents to be returned to him. In addition, a complaint is not evidence<sup>1</sup>. Spoliation is the "destruction or significant alteration of 6 7 evidence, or the failure to preserve property for another's use as evidence, in pending or future litigation." Kearney v. Foley & Lardner, LLP, 590 F.3d 638, 649 (9th Cir.2009) (citation 8 omitted). While a district court may levy sanctions for the spoliation of evidence, sanctions are appropriate only if the party had notice that the evidence is potentially relevant to a claim. See 10 U.S. v. \$40,955.00 in U.S. Currency, 554 F.3d 752, 758 (9th Cir.2009); Leon v. IDX Syss. Corp., 11 12 464 F.3d 951, 958 (9th Cir.2006). The duty to preserve evidence is triggered when a party 13 knows or reasonably should know that the evidence may be relevant to pending or future 14 litigation. 15 Accordingly, Plaintiff's motion for spoliation is **DENIED.** The Clerk shall send a copy of this Order to Plaintiff. 16 Dated this 18<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2015. 17 18 19 Karen L. Strombom United States Magistrate Judge 20 21 22 <sup>1</sup> The Court notes that Mr. Jones filed a complaint for the excessive use of force against WSP employees on July 11, 2014. The case was transferred to the Eastern District of Washington on 23 August 7, 2014. See *Jones v. Washington State Penitentiary*, Case No. C14-5557 RBL-JRC.

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