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5	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
6	WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT TACOMA	
7	CHARLES S. LONGSHORE,	
8	Plaintiff,	CASE NO. C16-5629BHS-JRC
9	v.	ORDER DENYING OBJECTIONS
10	ROBERT HERZOG, et al.,	
11	Defendants.	
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13	This matter comes before the Court on the order of the Honorable J. Richard	
14	Creatura, United States Magistrate Judge (Dkt. 67), denying Plaintiff Charles	
15	Longshore's ("Longshore") motion to appoint expert and Longshore's objections to the	
16	order (Dkt. 72).	
17	On September 13, 2016, Longshore filed a motion to appoint expert witness. Dkt.	
18	36. On October 24, 2016, Judge Creatura denied the motion. Dkt. 67. On October 31,	
19	2016, Longshore filed objections. Dkt. 72.	
20	A party may serve and file objections to a nondispositive order. The district judge	
21	in the case must consider timely objections and modify or set aside any part of the order	
22	that is clearly erroneous or is contrary to law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(a). The determination	

to appoint an expert rests solely in the court's discretion. *See Leford v. Sullivan*, 105 F.3d
 354, 358–59 (9th Cir. 1997).

In this case, Longshore fails to show that Judge Creatura abused his discretion,
made a clearly erroneous finding, or made a conclusion that is contrary to law. Instead,
Longshore merely disagrees with the decision. Discovery has just begun, and the Court
is confident that, if it appears that an expert is required at any point during discovery or
dispositive motions, Judge Creatura will thoroughly consider the matter. However, at
this time, Longshore has failed to show that denial of an expert is inappropriate.

9 Therefore, the Court **DENIES** his objections.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated this 1st day of December, 2016.

BENJAMIN H. SETTLE United States District Judge