FOR PUBLICATION 1 2 3 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT **OF THE** COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS 4 5 6 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY CIVIL ACTION NO. 06-0031E GENERAL AND DIVISION OF 7 IMMIGRATION SERVICES, 8 Petitioners, DENIAL OF RESPONDENT'S 9 MOTION TO COMPEL VS. 10 LETICIA PADAWI CARBONEL, 11 Respondent. 12 13 14 I. INTRODUCTION 15 **THIS MATTER** was heard on May 11, 2006 at 1:30 p.m. in Courtroom 223A. Assistant 16 Attorney General Kevin A. Lynch appeared on behalf of the Government. Respondent appeared and 17 was represented by Stephen C. Woodruff. The Court having considered the parties' legal arguments 18 as set forth in their written submissions and oral arguments submits its ruling and order. 19 II. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY 20 The substantive narrative underlying Respondent's motion to compel discovery is simple. 21 After being served with a Petition for An Order to Show Cause, Respondent requested that the 22 Commonwealth, the petitioner in this case, provide her with the contents of her Labor and 23 Immigration Identification System (LIIDS) file. Since Respondent's request, Commonwealth 24 Immigration has been unable to locate or produce the LIIDS documents for Respondent. 25 As a procedural matter, this case came for hearing on April 6, 2006 at 1:30 p.m. for an Order 26 to Show Cause as to why Respondent should not be deported. At this hearing, attended by the 27 Respondent, Respondent's counsel and the Commonwealth, this Court set the filing deadline for any 28

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motion for April 27, 2006. In fact, the Court set this date twice verbally in exactly the same wording, "any motion" as there appeared to be some initial confusion over the deadline. Then, the Court filed and served its Order fixing the deadlines on *any* motion for April 27, 2006, on April 12, 2006. Respondent filed her motion to compel production of her LIIDS file on May 11, 2006—shortly before the hearing time set for arguing the motions that afternoon. Respondent thus filed her motion approximately 14 days after the Court's deadline had passed. Respondent nevertheless requests this Court to enforce her motion to Compel.

III. DISCUSSION

A. Respondent's Motion is Untimely

A Court not only has the power to manage its docket, but a duty that is concomitant with this power. Respondent's counsel, in his incredulity regarding enforcement of motion deadlines, has not only shown contempt for this Court's deadlines but also for other Commonwealth residents who depend on this Court to manage its docket efficiently and effectively. This Court is on record as strictly upholding the Commonwealth Rules, particularly with regard to deadlines mandated by the Rules, and as such, has little tolerance for unexecused tardy filings.

[D]elays are a particularly abhorrent feature of today's trial practice. They increase the cost of litigation, to the detriment of the parties enmeshed in it; they are one factor causing disrespect for lawyers and the judicial process; and they fuel the increasing resort to means of non-judicial dispute resolution. Adherence to reasonable deadlines is critical to restoring integrity in court proceedings.

Geiserman v. MacDonald, 893 F.2d 787, 791 (5th Cir. 1990) (emphasis added).

This Court has already adopted the policy in *Marshall v. Gates*:

Rules are rules-and the parties must play by them. In the final analysis, the judicial system depends heavily on the judge's credibility. To ensure such credibility, a district judge must often be firm in managing crowded dockets and demanding adherence to announced deadlines. If he or she sets a reasonable due date, parties should not be allowed to casually flout it or painlessly to escape the foreseeable consequences of noncompliance.

812 F. Supp. 1050, 1056 (C.D. Cal. 1993), *rev'd on other grounds*, 39 F.3d 1046 (1994). Strictly enforcing the rules of this Court is fundamental in maintaining the predictability of the law and fair treatment of all parties involved. It also fosters the efficient and inexpensive disposition of all matters brought before the Court.

Respondent's Motion to Compel was filed 14 days beyond the Court's deadline, which was set forth several times. Consequently, this Court has sufficient grounds under its inherent power under Rule 1 to ignore the tardy filing and will do so. Com. R. Civ. P. 1. Further, Respondent's self-serving statement that "procedural motions are almost always in order" is entirely without merit. If counsel for Respondent had endeavored to support his vacuous claims with written law, the Court might entertain them. However, in this case, Respondent cites no law which support his proposition that "procedural motions are almost always in order"—rhetoric which almost always enjoys no credibility in this Court. Should counsel continue to make frivolous and unfounded arguments, this Court will not hesitate to employ the full breadth of its sanctioning powers. Counsel is reminded of Rule 11 and his ethical duty of candor to the Court.

B. Computer Summaries Are an Acceptable Substitute for the LIIDS File

In her request for her LIIDS files, Respondent has insisted that the computer version of the files is insufficient to prepare a defense. However, Respondent has failed to make any showing whatsoever to demonstrate why she needs the original files or inversely, why the computerized version of Respondent's LIIDS files are insufficient in preparing her defense. In light of the rather simple nature of this case, i.e. whether Respondent overstayed her permission to live in the Commonwealth, this Court sees no apparent reason why an original document would help prepare a defense any better than a computer copy. Consequently, Respondent's Motion to Compel is DENIED for untimeliness and on the substantive ground that it is meritless.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Respondent's Motion to Compel is DENIED.

It is further ordered that Respondent appear for a status conference on June 22, 2006 at 1:30 p.m. in courtroom 223A.

SO ORDERED this 14th day of June, 2006.

/s/ DAVID A. WISEMAN, Associate Judge