

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
LUBBOCK DIVISION

KEVIN N. BASS,

Plaintiff,

v.

TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY HEALTH
SCIENCES CENTER, *et al.*,

Defendants.

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No. 5:25-CV-244-H-BV

ORDER DENYING EXPEDITED DISCOVERY

Within his amended complaint, pro se Plaintiff Kevin N. Bass refers to expedited discovery under Rule 26(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Dkt. No. 14 at 13.¹ The Court liberally construes Bass’s reference as a motion seeking expedited discovery in connection with his request for preliminary injunction. *See id.* at 18–19. For the reasons below, the Court **DENIES** the motion.

The federal rules do not delineate a standard for expedited discovery. *Fiduciary Network, LLC v. Buehler*, No. 3:15-cv-0808, 2015 WL 11120985, at *1 (N.D. Tex. Mar. 23, 2015). Courts typically consider requests for expedited discovery under a good-cause standard, weighing “(1) whether a preliminary injunction is pending; (2) the breadth of the discovery requests; (3) the purpose for requesting the expedited discovery; (4) the burden on the defendants to comply with the requests; and (5) how far in advance of the

¹ Page citations to Bass’s filings refer to the electronic page number assigned by the Court’s electronic filing system.

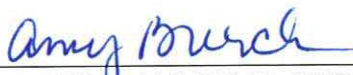
typical discovery process the request was made.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks and citations omitted).

Bass has not shown good cause. Bass’s request for preliminary injunction is under consideration, and Bass does not explain how expedited discovery would assist the Court and the parties in evaluating the merits of the preliminary injunction. *Talon Transaction Techs., Inc. v. Stoneeagle Servs., Inc.*, No. 3:13-cv-902-P, 2013 WL 12172925, at *2 (N.D. Tex. May 14, 2013) (explaining that courts may grant expedited discovery when it “would better enable the [c]ourt to judge the parties’ interests and respective chances for success on the merits at a preliminary injunction hearing” (internal quotation marks and citation omitted))).

Additionally, Bass has not filed the proposed discovery requests, so the Court cannot evaluate their breadth. Nor can the Court determine the burden the discovery might impose on Defendants. These factors weigh against expedited discovery. *E.g.*, *EHO360, LLC v. Opalich*, 3:21-CV-0724-B, 2021 WL 10428788, at *2 (N.D. Tex. June 25, 2021) (denying expedited discovery in part because plaintiff did not narrowly tailor discovery requests, so they would burden defendants).

In sum, Bass has not shown good cause for expedited discovery, so the Court **DENIES** the request.

SO ORDERED on December 29, 2025.


AMANDA ‘AMY’ R. BURCH
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE