1 2 3 4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 5 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 6 7 JONATHAN SORRELL, 1: 09-cv-1465 AWI-GSA 8 ORDER REGARDING DEFENDANT'S 9 Plaintiff, MOTION TO STRIKE EXPERT **DISCLOSURES** 10 v. ORDER REGARDING DEFENDANT'S 11 MOTION FOR SANCTIONS KEL-TEC CNC INDUSTRIES, INC., ORDER VACATING ORDER TO SHOW 12 Defendant. CAUSE 13 (Documents 45, 46, 63) 14 15 16 Introduction 17 On June 27, 2011, Kel-Tec CNC Industries, Inc., (hereinafter "Kel-Tec" or "Defendant") filed a Motion for Sanctions based on Jonathan Sorrell's, (hereinafter, "Plaintiff") failure to 18 follow this Court's previous discovery orders. (Doc. 46). Plaintiff filed an opposition on July 15, 19 20 2011 (Docs. 49 and 50). Defendant filed a reply on July 22, 2011. (Docs. 53 and 54). 21 On June 27, 2011, Defendant also filed a Motion to Strike Portions of Plaintiff's Expert 22 Disclosures based on Plaintiff's lack of compliance with Fed. R. Fed. P. 26. (Doc. 46). On July 23

15, 2011, Plaintiff filed an opposition. (Doc. 48). Defendant filed a reply on July 22, 2011.

(Docs 51 & 52). 24

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A hearing was held on July 29, 2011 regarding both motions. Stuart Chandler personally appeared on behalf of Plaintiff. Edwin Brondo appeared via telephone and Mandy Jeffcoach personally appeared on behalf of Defendant. The parties met and conferred and resolved all but one of the issues via stipulation. This Court has adopted the parties stipulation filed on July 29,

2011. (Doc. 65 and 66). Moreover, upon a review of the pleadings and the arguments presented at the hearing, the Court GRANTS Defendant's Motion to Strike Plaintiff's expert disclosure of Mr.

George Kellgren.

HI. Plaintiff's Disclosure of George Kellgren as a Non Retained Expert

The sole issue remaining in this case is whether Plaintiff's expert disclosure of George Kellgren, the owner and Chief Engineer of Kel-Tech is proper. Defendant contends that this designation is deficient because the disclosure was not in compliance with Fed. R. Civ. P.

26(a)(2)(C) which provides as follows:

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Witnesses Who Do Not Provide a Written Report. Unless otherwise stipulated or ordered by the court, if the witness is not required to provide a written report, this disclosure must state:

- (i) the subject matter on which the witness is expected to present evidence under Federal Rule of Evidence 702, 203, or 705; and
- (ii) a summary of the facts and opinions to which these witnesses are expected to testify.

Plaintiff's disclosure included the following:

George Kellgren

Subject Matter: Mr. Kellgren is expected to present evidence on the subject of the design and operation of the Kel-Tec SU rifle. He is also expected to present evidence on the subject of the explosion of the rifle being used by Mr. Sorrell and all aspects of Kel-Tec's investigation and analysis and the cause of the explosion.

Facts and opinions: Mr. Kellgren is expected to testify to the facts of how the SU-16 was designed and manufactured, in particular, the unit being used by Mr. Sorrell that exploded. As part of these facts, Mr. Kellgren is expected to testify about what Kel-Tec did with the pieces of the exploded rifle that were returned to Kel-Tec. He is expected to testify regarding Kel-Tec's advertising and admonitions to users of the rifle regarding ammunition to use/not use and the operation of the rifle. It is expected that he will give opinions regarding the design, manufacture and operation of the rifle and opinions regarding why it exploded in Mr. Sorrell's face. Additional facts are expected to include other instances of malfunctions and/or explosions involving the SU-16 rifle unit being used by Mr. Sorrell that exploded. (Doc. 46-1, pg. 8-9).

Defendant argues that this disclosure fails to disclose any opinions Mr. Kellgren is expected to offer at trial. Specifically, although Plaintiff alleges that Mr Kellgren will testify about the "design, manufacture, and operation" of the SU-16 rifle, no information regarding what Mr. Kellgren is actually expected to testify about is provided. In fact, Defendant contends that

most of the subject matters identified in Plaintiff's disclosure, such as "how the SU-16 was designed and manufactured"; "what Kel Tec did with the pieces of the exploded rifled that were returned to Kel-Tec," and "Kel-Tec's advertising and admonitions to users of the rifle regarding ammunition to use/not use the operation of the rifle" were properly the subject of fact discovery which Plaintiff elected to forego. Defendant argues that if Mr. Kellgren expects to offer opinions as to why the subject rifle exploded, Rule 26 makes is incumbent upon Plaintiff to disclose what that opinion is. Defendant suggests that the reason Plaintiff has not provided more information is because he did not conduct the necessary non-expert discovery. Accordingly, Defendant contends it would be improper and prejudicial to allow Plaintiff the opportunity to depose Mr. Kellgren as a means of conducting fact discovery that should have been conducted several months ago as the deadline for doing so as long since expired.

In response, Plaintiff contends that his disclosure is sufficient since he has adequately advised Defendant of the subject matter of Mr. Kellgren's testimony. Plaintiff concedes that he has not yet deposed Mr. Kellgren so he is uncertain of what the testimony will be. However, he asserts that Mr. Kellgren is an expert in the field and that prohibiting the deposition of this expert will prejudice Plaintiff since he made a strategic decision to wait and depose Mr. Kellgren until fact discovery ended. In support of these claims, Mr. Chandler relied on a Wikipedia excerpt outlining Mr. Kellgren's qualifications in court.

This Court is unpersuaded by Plaintiff's arguments. First, relying on a Wikipedia summary to bolster reliance on an expert's opinion is unavailing. Moreover, expert disclosures are meant to inform opposing counsel of an expert's *opinions*. In this instance, the summary does not contain opinions, but rather is a list of information that Plaintiff hopes to obtain during Mr. Kellgren's deposition. Defendant has indicated that it does not intend to call Mr. Kellgren as an expert, and Plaintiff has conceded he does not know the extent of Mr. Kellgren's involvement in the case. This information should have been ascertained during the non-expert discovery period. It would be improper to allow Plaintiff to use an expert disclosure as a means of obtaining fact discovery that should have been completed several months ago. Accordingly, Plaintiff's expert disclosure is STRICKEN and Plaintiff shall not be permitted to depose Mr. Kellgren as an expert

witness or present his testimony at trial as an expert witness. 2 III. **Sanctions** 3 The Court has given serious consideration to the issuance of sanctions in this matter which are deserved on both sides. It is apparent that the parties created these discovery disputes by 4 5 failing to have a meaningful meet and confer. However, given the current posture of the case and the ability of counsel to resolve the disputes with the Court's guidance, sanctions will not be 6 imposed at this juncture. As such, the Order to Show Cause is VACATED. (Doc. 63). 7 8 Nevertheless, counsel are forewarned that they must make every effort to work through discovery disputes with *meaningful* meet and confer sessions. Moreover, it is expected that the parties will 10 strictly adhere to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, as well as follow this Court's orders. IV. 11 Conclusion 12 Based on the above, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that: 13 1) Plaintiff's expert disclosure of Mr. Kellgren is STRICKEN; and 14 2) The Order to Show Cause issued on July 28, 2011 is VACATED. 15 16 17 18 IT IS SO ORDERED. Dated: August 2, 2011 19 /s/ Gary S. Austin 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28