1 2 3 4 5 6 7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 8 9 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 YOUNG HAN, individually, and as No. 2:10-cv-00633-MCE-GGH Successor-in-interest to Decedent, 12 JOSEPH HAN, et al., 13 Plaintiffs. SECOND AMENDED PRETRIAL SCHEDULING ORDER 14 ٧. 15 CITY OF FOLSOM, a municipal corporation, et al., 16 Defendants. 17 After reviewing the parties' Joint Status Report, the Court makes the following 18 19 Second Amended Pretrial Scheduling Order. 20 Ι. **SERVICE OF PROCESS** 21 All named Defendants have been served and no further service is permitted 22 without leave of court, good cause having been shown. 23 II. ADDITIONAL PARTIES/AMENDMENTS/PLEADINGS 24 No joinder of parties or amendments to pleadings is permitted without leave of 25 court, good cause having been shown. 26 III. JURISDICTION/VENUE 27 Jurisdiction is predicated upon 28 U.S.C. sections 1331 and 1343. Jurisdiction 28 and venue are not contested. 1

IV. DISCOVERY

Discovery is CLOSED.

V. MOTION HEARING SCHEDULE

The last day to hear dispositive motions shall be **December 4, 2014.** All papers should be filed in conformity with the Local Rules. However, with respect to Motions for Summary Judgment only, the parties shall comply with the following filing deadlines:

Motion for Summary Judgment	filed at least 8 weeks prior to hearing
Opposition and any cross-motion	filed at least 5 weeks prior to hearing
Reply and opposition to cross-motion	filed at least 3 weeks prior to hearing
Reply to cross-motion	filed at least 1 week prior to hearing

Absent leave of the Court, all issues the parties wish to resolve on summary judgment must be raised together in one (1) motion or cross-motion. Should the parties wish to file additional motions for summary judgment, they must seek leave of the Court.

The parties are directed to the Court's website for available hearing dates. (www.caed.uscourts.gov \rightarrow choose $\underline{\text{Judges}} \rightarrow$ choose $\underline{\text{Judges}} \rightarrow$ choose $\underline{\text{Judges}} \rightarrow$ choose $\underline{\text{Standard}}$ Information)

All purely legal issues are to be resolved by timely pretrial motions. Failure to comply with Local Rules 230 and 260, as modified by this Order, may be deemed consent to the motion and the Court may dispose of the motion summarily. Further, failure to timely oppose a summary judgment motion¹ may result in the granting of that motion if the movant shifts the burden to the nonmovant to demonstrate that a genuine issue of material fact remains for trial.

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¹ The Court urges any party that contemplates bringing a motion for summary judgment or who must oppose a motion for summary judgment to review Local Rule 260.

The Court places a page limit for points and authorities (exclusive of exhibits and other supporting documentation) of twenty (20) pages on all initial moving papers, twenty (20) pages on oppositions, and ten (10) pages for replies. All requests for page limit increases must be made in writing to the Court setting forth any and all reasons for any increase in page limit at least fourteen (14) days prior to the filing of the motion.

For the Court's convenience, citations to the Supreme Court Lexis database should include parallel citations to the Westlaw database.

The parties are reminded that a motion in limine is a pretrial procedural device designed to address the admissibility of evidence. The Court will look with disfavor upon dispositional motions presented at the Final Pretrial Conference or at trial in the guise of motions in limine.

The parties are cautioned that failure to raise a dispositive legal issue that could have been tendered to the court by proper pretrial motion prior to the dispositive motion cut-off date may constitute waiver of such issue.

VI. FINAL PRETRIAL CONFERENCE

The Final Pretrial Conference is set for **February 19, 2015 at 2:00 p.m.** At least one of the attorneys who will conduct the trial for each of the parties shall attend the Final Pretrial Conference. If by reason of illness or other unavoidable circumstance a trial attorney is unable to attend, the attorney who attends in place of the trial attorney shall have equal familiarity with the case and equal authorization to make commitments on behalf of the client.

Counsel for all parties are to be fully prepared for trial at the time of the Final Pretrial Conference, with no matters remaining to be accomplished except production of witnesses for oral testimony.

The parties shall file, not later than **January 29, 2015**, a Joint Final Pretrial Conference Statement. The provisions of Local Rules 281 shall apply with respect to the matters to be included in the Joint Final Pretrial Conference Statement. In addition to those subjects listed in Local Rule 281(b), the parties are to provide the Court with a

plain, concise statement that identifies every non-discovery motion tendered to the Court and its resolution. Failure to comply with Local Rule 281, as modified by this Pretrial Scheduling Order, may be grounds for sanctions.

At the time of filing the Joint Final Pretrial Conference Statement, counsel shall also electronically mail to the Court in digital format compatible with Microsoft Word, the Joint Final Pretrial Conference Statement in its entirety including the witness and exhibit lists. These documents shall be sent to: mceorders@caed.uscourts.gov.

The parties should identify first the core undisputed facts relevant to all claims. The parties should then, in a concise manner, identify those undisputed core facts that are relevant to each claim. The disputed facts should be identified in the same manner. Where the parties are unable to agree as to what disputed facts are properly before the Court for trial, they should nevertheless list all disputed facts asserted by each party. Each disputed fact or undisputed fact should be separately numbered or lettered.

Each party shall identify and concisely list each disputed evidentiary issue which will be the subject of a motion in limine.

Each party shall identify the points of law which concisely describe the legal issues of the trial which will be discussed in the parties' respective trial briefs. Points of law should reflect issues derived from the core undisputed and disputed facts. Parties shall not include argument or authorities with any point of law.

The parties shall prepare a joint statement of the case in plain concise language which will be read to the jury at the beginning of the trial. The purpose of the joint statement is to inform the jury what the case is about.

The parties are reminded that pursuant to Local Rule 281 they are required to list in the Joint Final Pretrial Conference Statement all witnesses and exhibits they propose to offer at trial. After the name of each witness, each party shall provide a brief statement of the nature of the testimony to be proffered. The parties may file a joint list

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or each party may file separate lists. These list(s) shall not be contained in the body of the Joint Final Pretrial Conference Statement itself, but shall be attached as separate documents to be used as addenda to the Final Pretrial Order.

Plaintiffs' exhibits shall be listed numerically. Defendants' exhibits shall be listed alphabetically. The parties shall use the standard exhibit stickers provided by the Court Clerk's Office: pink for plaintiff and blue for defendant. In the event that the alphabet is exhausted, the exhibits shall be marked "AA-ZZ" and "AAA-ZZZ" etc. After three letters, note the number of letters in parenthesis (i.e., "AAAA(4)") to reduce confusion at trial. All multi-page exhibits shall be stapled or otherwise fastened together and each page within the exhibit shall be numbered. All photographs shall be marked individually. The list of exhibits shall not include excerpts of depositions, which may be used to impeach witnesses. In the event that Plaintiffs and Defendants offer the same exhibit during trial, that exhibit shall be referred to by the designation the exhibit is first identified. The Court cautions the parties to pay attention to this detail so that all concerned will not be confused by one exhibit being identified with both a number and a letter.

The Final Pretrial Order will contain a stringent standard for the offering at trial of witnesses and exhibits not listed in the Final Pretrial Order, and the parties are cautioned that the standard will be strictly applied. On the other hand, the listing of exhibits or witnesses that a party does not intend to offer will be viewed as an abuse of the Court's processes.

The parties also are reminded that pursuant to Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure it will be their duty at the Final Pretrial Conference to aid the Court in:

(a) the formulation and simplification of issues and the elimination of frivolous claims or defenses; (b) the settling of facts that should properly be admitted; and (c) the avoidance of unnecessary proof and cumulative evidence. Counsel must cooperatively prepare the Joint Final Pretrial Conference Statement and participate in good faith at the Final Pretrial Conference with these aims in mind. A failure to do so may result in the imposition of sanctions which may include monetary sanctions, orders precluding proof,

elimination of claims or defenses, or such other sanctions as the Court deems appropriate.

VII. TRIAL BRIEFS

The parties shall file trial briefs not later than **February 5, 2015**. Counsel are directed to Local Rule 285 regarding the content of trial briefs.

VIII. EVIDENTIARY AND/OR PROCEDURAL MOTIONS

Any evidentiary or procedural motions are to be filed by **January 29, 2015**.

Oppositions must be filed by **February 5, 2015** and any reply must be filed by **February 12, 2015**. The motions will be heard by the Court at the same time as the Final Pretrial Conference.

IX. TRIAL SETTING

The trial is set for **April 13, 2015 at 9:00 a.m**. Trial will be a jury trial. The panel will consist of eight (8) jurors. The parties estimate a trial length of **ten (10) days**.

X. SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE

At the Final Pretrial Conference, the Court may set a settlement conference if the parties so request. In the event no settlement conference is requested, the parties are free to continue to mediate or attempt to settle the case with the understanding that the trial date is a firm date.

In the event a settlement conference is set by the Court, counsel are instructed to have a principal with full settlement authority present at the Settlement Conference or to be fully authorized to settle the matter on any terms. At least seven (7) calendar days before the settlement conference, counsel for each party shall submit to the chambers of the settlement judge a confidential Settlement Conference Statement. Such statements are neither to be filed with the Clerk nor served on opposing counsel. Each party, however, shall serve notice on all other parties that the statement has been submitted. If the settlement judge is not the trial judge, the Settlement Conference Statement shall not be disclosed to the trial judge.

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Notwithstanding the foregoing, the parties may request a settlement conference prior to the Final Pretrial Conference if they feel it would lead to the possible resolution of the case. In the event an early settlement conference date is requested, the parties shall file said request jointly, in writing. The request must state whether the parties waive disqualification, pursuant to Local Rule 270(b), before a settlement judge can be assigned to the case. Absent the parties' affirmatively requesting that the assigned Judge or Magistrate Judge participate in the settlement conference AND waiver, pursuant to Local Rule 270(b), a settlement judge will be randomly assigned to the case.

XI. VOLUNTARY DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROGRAM

Pursuant to Local Rule 271 parties will need to lodge a stipulation and proposed order requesting referral to the Voluntary Dispute Resolution Program.

XII. MODIFICATION OF PRETRIAL SCHEDULING ORDER

The parties are reminded that pursuant to Rule 16(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Pretrial Scheduling Order shall not be modified except by leave of court upon a showing of **good cause**. Agreement by the parties pursuant to stipulation alone to modify the Pretrial Scheduling Order does not constitute good cause. Except in extraordinary circumstances, unavailability of witnesses or counsel will not constitute good cause.

XIII. OBJECTIONS TO PRETRIAL SCHEDULING ORDER

This Pretrial Scheduling Order will become final without further order of the Court unless objections are filed within seven (7) <u>court</u> days of service of this Order.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: May 28, 2014

MORRISON C. ENGLAND, JR), CHIEF JUDGE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT