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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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11	AIR CONDITIONING TRADE ASSOCIATION, et al.,
12	NO. CIV. S-12-0132 KJM DAD Plaintiff,
13	v. STATUS (PRETRIAL SCHEDULING)
14	CHRISTINE BAKER, et al.,
15	Defendants.
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18	An initial scheduling conference was held in this case on July 19, 2012; Timothy
19	Sandefur and Adam Pomeroy appeared for plaintiff; Gary O'Mara and Jill Bowers appeared for
20	defendants; Scott Kronland and Rachael Zwillinger appeared for proposed intervenor defendant.
21	Having reviewed the parties' Joint Status Report filed on June 29, 2012, and discussed a
22	schedule for the case with counsel at the hearing, the court makes the following orders:
23	I. <u>SERVICE OF PROCESS</u>
24	All named defendants have been served and no further service is permitted without leave
25	of court, good cause having been shown.
26	II. ADDITIONAL PARTIES/AMENDMENTS/PLEADINGS
27	A motion to intervene has been filed by the State Building Trades and Construction
28	Council of California; that motion is granted in an order being filed concurrently with this one.

No other joinder of parties or amendments to pleadings is permitted without leave of
 court, good cause having been shown. *See* FED. R. CIV. P. 16(b); *Johnson v. Mammoth Recreations, Inc.*, 975 F.2d 604 (9th Cir. 1992).

4 III. <u>JURISDICTION/VENUE</u>

Jurisdiction is predicated upon 28 U.S.C. § 1331. Jurisdiction and venue are not disputed.

IV. <u>DISCOVERY</u>

8 Initial disclosures as required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a) shall be
9 completed within fourteen days. All discovery shall be completed by December 14, 2012. In
10 this context, "completed" means that all discovery shall have been conducted so that all
11 depositions have been taken and any disputes relative to discovery shall have been resolved by
12 appropriate order if necessary and, where discovery has been ordered, the order has been obeyed.
13 All motions to compel discovery must be noticed on the magistrate judge's calendar in
14 accordance with the local rules of this court.

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V. MOTION HEARING SCHEDULE

All dispositive motions, except motions for continuances, temporary restraining orders or other emergency applications, shall be heard <u>no later than</u> **April 12, 2013**. The parties indicated the case may be resolved on cross motions for summary judgment. The parties may obtain available hearing dates by calling Casey Schultz, the Courtroom Deputy, at (916) 930-4193.

All purely legal issues are to be resolved by timely pretrial motions. Local Rule 230 governs the calendaring and procedures of civil motions with the following additions:

- (a) The opposition and reply must be filed by 4:00 p.m. on the day due; and
- (b) When the last day for filing an opposition brief falls on a legal holiday, the opposition brief shall be filed on the last court day immediately preceding the legal holiday.

Failure to comply with Local Rule 230(c), as modified by this order, may be deemed consent to
the motion and the court may dispose of the motion summarily. *Brydges v. Lewis*, 18 F.3d 651,
652-53 (9th Cir. 1994).

The court places a page limit of twenty (20) pages on all moving papers, twenty (20) pages on oppositions, and ten (10) pages for replies. All requests for page limit increases must be made through the courtroom deputy clerk at least fourteen (14) days prior to the filing of the motion.

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. SEALING

No document will be sealed, nor shall a redacted document be filed, without the prior approval of the court. All requests to seal or redact shall be governed by Local Rules 141 (sealing) and 140 (redaction); protective orders shall not govern the filing of sealed or redacted documents on the public docket. The court will only consider requests to seal or redact filed by the proponent of sealing or redaction. If a party plans to make a filing that includes material an opposing party has identified as confidential and potentially subject to sealing, the filing party shall provide the opposing party with sufficient notice in advance of filing to allow for the seeking of an order of sealing or redaction from the court.

VII. FINAL PRETRIAL CONFERENCE

The Final Pretrial Conference is set for July 25, 2013, at 3:30 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.

26 Counsel for all parties are to be fully prepared for trial at the time of the Final Pretrial 27 Conference, with no matters remaining to be accomplished except production of witnesses for 28 oral testimony. The parties shall confer and file a joint pretrial conference statement by **July 5**, 2013. The provisions of Local Rule 281 shall apply with respect to the matters to be included in
 the joint pretrial 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 order, may be grounds for sanctions.

<u>Concurrently with the filing of the Joint Final Pretrial Conference Statement, counsel</u> <u>shall submit to chambers the word processing version of the statement, in its entirety (including</u> <u>the witness and exhibit lists) to</u>: kjmorders@caed.uscourts.gov.

The parties shall, in a concise manner, jointly identify only undisputed core facts separately that are relevant to each claim. Disputed core facts should then be identified in the same manner. The parties are reminded not to identify every fact in dispute but only those disputed facts that are essential to the formulation of each claim. Each disputed fact and undisputed fact should be separately numbered or lettered. Where the parties are unable to agree what are the core disputed facts, they should nevertheless list core disputed facts in the above manner.

Each party shall identify and concisely list each disputed evidentiary issue which will be the subject of a party's 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 attach to
the Final Pretrial Conference Statement an exhibit listing 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 or each party may file
 separate lists. These list(s) shall not be contained in the body of the Final Pretrial Conference
 Statement itself, but shall be attached as separate documents to be used as addenda to the Final
 Pretrial Order.

Plaintiff's exhibits shall be listed numerically. Defendant's exhibits shall be listed alphabetically. The parties shall use the standard exhibit stickers provided by the court: pink for plaintiff and blue for defendant. In the event that the alphabet is exhausted, the exhibits shall be marked "AA-ZZ". However, if the amount of defendant exhibits exceeds "ZZ" exhibits shall be then listed as A-3, A-4, A-5 etc. All multi page exhibits shall be stapled or otherwise fastened together and each page within the exhibit shall be numbered. The list of exhibits shall not include excerpts of depositions, which may be used to impeach witnesses. In the event that plaintiff(s) and defendant(s) offer the same exhibit during trial, that exhibit shall be referred to by the designation the exhibit is <u>first identified</u>. The court cautions the parties to pay attention to this detail so that all concerned, including the jury, will not be confused by one exhibit being identified with both a number and a letter. The parties are encouraged to consult concerning exhibits and, to the extent possible, provide joint exhibits, which shall be designated as JX and listed numerically, e.g., JX-1, JX-2.

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.

Counsel shall produce all trial exhibits to Casey Schultz, the Courtroom Deputy, no later than 3:00 p.m. on the Friday before trial.

Discovery documents to be listed in the pretrial statement shall not include documents which will be used only for impeachment and in rebuttal.

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.¹ 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.

VIII. TRIAL SETTING

A bench trial is set for **August 26, 2013** at 9:00 a.m. The parties estimate a trial length of approximately one day. Trial briefs are due by **August 12, 2013**.

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SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE

No settlement conference is currently scheduled. A settlement conference may be set at
the time of the Final Pretrial Conference or at an earlier time at the parties' request. In the event
that an earlier settlement conference date or referral to the Voluntary Dispute Resolution
Program (VDRP) is requested, the parties shall file said request jointly, in writing. All parties
should be prepared to advise the court whether they will stipulate to the trial judge acting as
settlement judge and waive disqualification by virtue thereof.

17 Counsel are instructed to have a principal with full settlement authority present at any Settlement Conference or to be fully authorized to settle the matter on any terms. At least seven 18 19 (7) calendar days before the Settlement Conference, counsel for each party shall submit to the 20 chambers of the settlement judge a confidential Settlement Conference Statement. Such 21 statements are neither to be filed with the Clerk nor served on opposing counsel. Each party, 22 however, shall serve notice on all other parties that the statement has been submitted. If the 23 settlement judge is not the trial judge, the Settlement Conference Statement shall not be 24 disclosed to the trial judge.

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¹ "If the pretrial conference discloses that no material facts are in dispute and that the undisputed facts entitle one of the parties to judgment as a matter of law," the court may summarily dispose of the case or claims. *Portsmouth Square v. Shareholders Protective Comm.*, 770 F.2d 866, 868-69 (9th Cir. 1985).

1	X. MODIFICATION OF STATUS (PRETRIAL SCHEDULING) ORDER
2	The parties are reminded that pursuant to Rule 16(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil
3	Procedure, the Status (Pretrial Scheduling) Order shall not be modified except by leave of court
4	upon a showing of good cause. Agreement by the parties pursuant to stipulation alone does not
5	constitute good cause. Except in extraordinary circumstances, unavailability of witnesses or
6	counsel does not constitute good cause.
7	XI. OBJECTIONS TO STATUS (PRETRIAL SCHEDULING) ORDER
8	This Status Order will become final without further order of the court unless objections
9	are filed within fourteen (14) calendar days of service of this Order.
10	IT IS SO ORDERED.
11	DATED: July 30, 2012.
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13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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