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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
9	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA			
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11	SCOTT JOHNSON,	No. 2:15-cv-00180-MCE-DB		
12	Plaintiff,			
13	۷.	INITIAL PRETRIAL SCHEDULING ORDER		
14	JAY C. MCILRATH, et al.,	SCHEDOLING ORDER		
15	Defendants.			
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18	This action is assigned to the Honorable Morrison C. England, Jr. Pursuant to the			
19	provisions of Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, IT IS HEREBY			
20	ORDERED:			
21	I. DISCOVERY			
22	Within sixty (60) days ¹ of this Order the parties shall meet and confer as required			
23	by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(f) regarding their discovery plan.			
24	All discovery, with the exception of expert discovery, shall be completed no later			
25	than three hundred sixty-five (365) days from the date of this Order.			
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27	¹ The parties shall refer to Federal Rule o	of Civil Procedure 6(a) in computing the time periods		
28	specified in this Order. 1			

In this context, "completed" means that all discovery shall have been conducted so that
all depositions have been taken and any disputes relative to discovery shall have been
resolved by appropriate order if necessary and, where discovery has been ordered, the
order has been obeyed. All motions to compel discovery must be noticed on the
magistrate judge's calendar in accordance with the Local Rules.²

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DISCLOSURE OF EXPERT WITNESSES

All counsel are to designate in writing and serve upon all other parties the name,
address, and area of expertise of each expert that they propose to tender at trial not later
than sixty (60) days after the close of discovery. The designation shall be accompanied
by a written report prepared and signed by the witness. The report shall comply with
Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(2)(B).

Within thirty (30) days after the designation of expert witnesses, any party may
designate a supplemental list of expert witnesses who will express an opinion on a
subject covered by an expert designated by an adverse party. The right to designate a
supplemental expert for rebuttal purposes only shall apply to a party who has not
previously disclosed an expert witness on the date set for expert witness disclosure by
this Order.

Failure of a party to comply with the disclosure schedule as set forth above in all likelihood will preclude that party from calling the expert witness at the time of trial. An expert witness not appearing on the designation will not be permitted to testify unless the party offering the witness demonstrates: (a) good cause for the party's failure to designate the expert witness in accordance with this Order; (b) that the Court and opposing counsel were promptly notified upon discovery of the witness; and (c) that the witness was promptly made available for deposition.

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² A copy of the current Local Rules is available at <u>http://www.caed.uscourts.gov/caednew/index.cfm/rules/local-</u>

For purposes of this Order, an "expert" is any person who may be used at trial to present evidence under Federal Rules of Evidence 702, 703, and 705, which include both "percipient experts" (persons who, because of their expertise, have rendered expert opinions in the normal course of their work duties or observations pertinent to the issues in the case) and "retained experts" (persons specifically designated by a party to be a testifying expert for the purposes of litigation).

7 Each party shall identify whether a disclosed expert is percipient, retained, or
8 both. It will be assumed that a party designating a retained expert has acquired the
9 express permission of the witness to be so listed. Parties designating percipient experts
10 must state in the designation who is responsible for arranging the deposition of such
11 persons.

All experts designated are to be fully prepared at the time of designation to render an informed opinion, and given their bases for their opinion, so that they will be able to give full and complete testimony at any deposition taken by the opposing party. Experts will not be permitted to testify at the trial as to any information gathered or evaluated, or opinion formed, after deposition taken subsequent to designation.

Counsel are instructed to complete all discovery of expert witnesses in a timely
manner in order to comply with the Court's deadline for filing dispositive motions.

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III. DISPOSITIVE MOTIONS

The parties shall file dispositive motions no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the close of non-expert discovery. All papers should be filed in conformity with the Local Rules. 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 <u>must</u> seek leave of the Court.

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1 All purely legal issues are to be resolved in timely pretrial motions. When 2 appropriate, failure to comply with Local Rules 230 and 260, as modified by this Order, 3 may be deemed consent to the motion and the Court may dispose of the motion 4 summarily. With respect to motions for summary judgment, failure to comply with Local 5 Rules 230 and 260, as modified by this Order, may result in dismissal for failure to 6 prosecute (or failure to defend) pursuant to this Court's inherent authority to control its 7 docket and or Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b). Further, failure to timely oppose a summary judgment motion³ may result in the granting of that motion if the movant shifts 8 9 the burden to the nonmovant to demonstrate that a genuine issue of material fact 10 remains for trial.

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. Sur-replies are viewed with disfavor and will only be considered upon a showing of good cause. All requests for page limit increases must be made in writing with a proposed order setting forth any and all reasons for any increase in page limit at least seven (7) days prior to the filing of the motion.

The parties are directed to the Court's website for available hearing dates and
Judge England's standard procedures. (www.caed.uscourts.gov – select "Judges" –
select "Judge England" – select "Standard Information").

21 Citations to the Supreme Court Lexis database shall include parallel citations to22 the Westlaw database.

The parties are reminded that a motion in limine is a pretrial procedural device designated 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.

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³ 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 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.

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IV.

TRIAL SETTING

The parties are ordered to file a Joint Notice of Trial Readiness not later than
thirty (30) days after receiving this Court's ruling(s) on the last filed dispositive motion(s).
If the parties do not intend to file dispositive motions, the parties are ordered to file a
Joint Notice of Trial Readiness not later than thirty (30) days after the close of the
designation of supplemental expert witnesses and the notice must include statements of
intent to forgo the filing of dispositive motions.

11 The parties are to set forth in their Notice of Trial Readiness, the appropriateness 12 of special procedures, whether this case is related to any other case(s) on file in the 13 Eastern District of California, the prospect for settlement, their estimated trial length, any request for a jury, and their availability for trial. The parties' Notice of Trial Readiness 14 15 Statement shall also estimate how many court days each party will require to present its 16 case, including opening statements and closing arguments. Plaintiff's estimate shall 17 also include the time necessary for jury selection, and Defendant's estimate shall include 18 the time necessary to finalize jury instructions and instruct the jury.

This Court is in session for jury selection, opening statements, presentation of
evidence, closing arguments, finalizing proposed jury instructions and verdict forms, and
instruction of the jury Monday through Wednesday, only.

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1	During trial days, the Court adheres to the following schedule:			
2	Trial: 9:00—10:30 A.M.			
3	Break: 10:30—10:50 A.M.			
4	Trial: 10:50—12:00 P.M.			
5	Lunch: 12:00—1:30 P.M.			
6	Trial: 1:30—3:00 P.M.			
7	Break: 3:00—3:20 P.M.			
8	Trial: 3:20—4:30 P.M.			
9	Jury deliberations only are Monday through Friday if necessary.			
10	After review of the parties' Joint Notice of Trial Readiness, the Court will issue an			
11	order that sets forth dates for a final pretrial conference and trial.			
12	V. SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE			
13	If the parties agree to a settlement conference, a magistrate judge will be			
14	randomly assigned to the case to preside over the settlement conference. If the parties			
15	specifically request that the assigned District Judge or Magistrate Judge conduct the			
16	settlement conference, the parties shall file the appropriate waiver of disqualification in			
17	accordance with Local Rule 270(b). If the parties elect to participate in the Voluntary			
18	Dispute Resolution Program (VDRP), a stipulation of election is required pursuant to			
19	Local Rule 271. See, Attachments 2-1 and 2-2 of this Order.			
20	In accordance with Local Rule 160, counsel are to immediately file a notice of			
21	settlement or other disposition of this case.			
22	VI. MODIFICATION OF INITIAL PRETRIAL SCHEDULING ORDER			
23	The parties are reminded that pursuant to Rule 16(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil			
24	Procedure, the Initial Pretrial Scheduling Order shall not be modified except by leave of			
25	court upon a showing of good cause . Agreement by the parties pursuant to stipulation			
26	alone to modify the Initial Pretrial Scheduling Order does not constitute good cause.			
27	Except in extraordinary circumstances, unavailability of witnesses or counsel will not			
28	constitute good cause.			
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1	VII.	COURTESY COPIES	
2		No party shall submit paper courtesy copies of pleadings or exhibits to the Court	
3	unles	s expressly ordered to do so.	
4	VIII.	OBJECTIONS TO INITIAL PRETRIAL SCHEDULING ORDER	
5		This Initial Pretrial Scheduling Order will become final without further order of the	
6	Court unless objections are filed within sixty (60) days of service on all defendant(s). It is		
7	further ordered the Stay ordered on February 24, 2015, is lifted.		
8	Dated	1: August 31, 2017	
9 10		MORRISON C. ENGLAND, JR	
11		UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE	
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