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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NELSON NED FIGUEIRA, DECEASED,  
BY AND THROUGH JUDITE  
CASTILLO,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
COUNTY OF SUTTER, et al.,  
  
Defendants.

No. 2:15-CV-0500 KJM AC  
  
STATUS (PRETRIAL SCHEDULING)  
  
ORDER

An initial scheduling conference was held in this case on April 21, 2016. Michael Trezza appeared for plaintiff; Martha Stringer appeared for defendants.

Having reviewed the parties' Joint Status Report filed on March 31, 2016, and discussed a schedule for the case with counsel at the hearing, the court makes the following orders:

I. SERVICE OF PROCESS

All named defendants have been served and no further service is permitted without leave of court, good cause having been shown.

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1 II. ADDITIONAL PARTIES/AMENDMENTS/PLEADINGS

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

5 III. JURISDICTION/VENUE

6 Jurisdiction is predicated upon 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1343. Jurisdiction and  
7 venue are not disputed.

8 IV. DISCOVERY

9 Initial disclosures as required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a) shall be  
10 completed within fourteen (14) days. All discovery shall be completed by **January 13, 2017**. In  
11 this context, “completed” means that all discovery shall have been conducted so that all  
12 depositions have been taken and any disputes relative to discovery shall have been resolved by  
13 appropriate order if necessary and, where discovery has been ordered, the order has been obeyed.  
14 All motions to compel discovery must be noticed on the magistrate judge’s calendar in  
15 accordance with the local rules of this court. While the assigned magistrate judge reviews  
16 proposed discovery phase protective orders, requests to seal or redact are decided by Judge  
17 Mueller as discussed in more detail below. In addition, while the assigned magistrate judge  
18 handles discovery motions, the magistrate judge cannot change the schedule set in this order,  
19 even in connection with a discovery matter.

20 V. DISCLOSURE OF EXPERT WITNESSES

21 All counsel are to designate in writing, file with the court, and serve upon all other  
22 parties the name, address, and area of expertise of each expert that they propose to tender at trial  
23 not later than **October 14, 2016**. The designation shall be accompanied by a written report  
24 prepared and signed by the witness. The report shall comply with Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2)(B).  
25 By **November 14, 2016**, any party who previously disclosed expert witnesses may submit a  
26 supplemental list of expert witnesses who will express an opinion on a subject covered by an  
27 expert designated by an adverse party, if the party supplementing an expert witness designation  
28 has not previously retained an expert to testify on that subject. The supplemental designation

1 shall be accompanied by a written report, which shall also comply with the conditions stated  
2 above.

3 Failure of a party to comply with the disclosure schedule as set forth above in all  
4 likelihood will preclude that party from calling the expert witness at the time of trial. An expert  
5 witness not appearing on the designation will not be permitted to testify unless the party offering  
6 the witness demonstrates: (a) that the necessity for the witness could not have been reasonably  
7 anticipated at the time the list was proffered; (b) that the court and opposing counsel were  
8 promptly notified upon discovery of the witness; and (c) that the witness was promptly made  
9 available for deposition.

10 For purposes of this scheduling order, an “expert” is any person who may be used  
11 at trial to present evidence under Rules 702, 703 and 705 of the Federal Rules of Evidence, which  
12 include both “percipient experts” (persons who, because of their expertise, have rendered expert  
13 opinions in the normal course of their work duties or observations pertinent to the issues in the  
14 case) and “retained experts” (persons specifically designated by a party to be a testifying expert  
15 for the purposes of litigation). A party shall identify whether a disclosed expert is percipient,  
16 retained, or both. It will be assumed that a party designating a retained expert has acquired the  
17 express permission of the witness to be so listed. Parties designating percipient experts must state  
18 in the designation who is responsible for arranging the deposition of such persons.

19 All experts designated are to be fully prepared at the time of designation to render  
20 an informed opinion, and give the bases for their opinion, so that they will be able to give full and  
21 complete testimony at any deposition taken by the opposing party. Experts will not be permitted  
22 to testify at trial as to any information gathered or evaluated, or opinion formed, after deposition  
23 taken subsequent to designation. All expert discovery shall be completed by **January 13, 2017**.

#### 24 VI. MOTION HEARING SCHEDULE

25 All dispositive motions, except motions for continuances, temporary restraining  
26 orders or other emergency applications, shall be heard no later than **March 10, 2017**.<sup>1</sup> The  
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28 <sup>1</sup> Note that this date may not correspond to a law and motion calendar date.

1 parties may obtain available hearing dates by checking Judge Mueller's page on the court's  
2 website.

3 All purely legal issues are to be resolved by timely pretrial motions. Local Rule  
4 230 governs the calendaring and procedures of civil motions; the following provisions also apply:

5 (a) The opposition and reply must be filed by 4:00 p.m. on the day due; and

6 (b) When the last day for filing an opposition brief falls on a legal holiday, the  
7 opposition brief shall be filed on the last court day immediately preceding the legal holiday.

8 Failure to comply with Local Rule 230(c), as modified by this order, may be deemed consent to  
9 the motion and the court may dispose of the motion summarily. *Brydges v. Lewis*, 18 F.3d 651,  
10 652-53 (9th Cir. 1994).

11 The court values the importance of training young attorneys. The parties are  
12 encouraged to consider assigning oral argument to a young attorney. If a written request for oral  
13 argument is filed before a hearing, stating an attorney of four or fewer years out of law school  
14 will argue the oral argument, then the court will ordinarily hold the hearing, although the court's  
15 schedule and calendar may require the hearing to be reset. Otherwise, the court may find it  
16 appropriate in some actions to submit a motion without oral argument.

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

20 Prior to filing a motion in a case in which the parties are represented by counsel,  
21 counsel shall engage in a pre-filing meet and confer to discuss thoroughly the substance of the  
22 contemplated motion and any potential resolution. Plaintiff's counsel should carefully evaluate  
23 the defendant's contentions as to deficiencies in the complaint and in many instances the party  
24 considering a motion should agree to any amendment that would cure a curable defect. Counsel  
25 should discuss the issues sufficiently so that if a motion of any kind is filed, including for  
26 summary judgment, the briefing is directed only to those substantive issues requiring resolution  
27 by the court. Counsel should resolve minor procedural or other non-substantive matters during  
28 the meet and confer. **A notice of motion shall contain a certification by counsel filing the**

1 **motion that meet and confer efforts have been exhausted, with a brief summary of meet and**  
2 **confer efforts.**

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

6 VII. SEALING

7 No document will be sealed, nor shall a redacted document be filed, without the  
8 prior approval of the court. If a document for which sealing or redaction is sought relates to the  
9 record on a motion to be decided by Judge Mueller, the request to seal or redact should be  
10 directed to her and not the assigned Magistrate Judge. All requests to seal or redact shall be  
11 governed by Local Rules 141 (sealing) and 140 (redaction); protective orders covering the  
12 discovery phase of litigation shall not govern the filing of sealed or redacted documents on the  
13 public docket. The court will only consider requests to seal or redact filed by the proponent of  
14 sealing or redaction. If a party plans to make a filing that includes material an opposing party has  
15 identified as confidential and potentially subject to sealing, the filing party shall provide the  
16 opposing party with sufficient notice in advance of filing to allow for the seeking of an order of  
17 sealing or redaction from the court.

18 VIII. FINAL PRETRIAL CONFERENCE

19 The Final Pretrial Conference is set for **July 14, 2017**, at 10:00 a.m. At least one  
20 of the attorneys who will conduct the trial for each of the parties shall attend the Final Pretrial  
21 Conference. If by reason of illness or other unavoidable circumstance a trial attorney is unable to  
22 attend, the attorney who attends in place of the trial attorney shall have equal familiarity with the  
23 case and equal authorization to make commitments on behalf of the client.

24 Counsel for all parties are to be fully prepared for trial at the time of the Final  
25 Pretrial Conference, with no matters remaining to be accomplished except production of  
26 witnesses for oral testimony. The parties shall confer and file a joint pretrial conference  
27 statement by **June 23, 2017**. The provisions of Local Rule 281 shall apply with respect to the

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1 matters to be included in the joint pretrial statement. In addition to those subjects listed in Local  
2 Rule 281(b), the parties are to provide the court with the following:

3 - A plain, concise statement that identifies every non-discovery motion previously  
4 tendered to the court and its resolution.

5 - A concise, joint list of undisputed core facts that are relevant to each claim.  
6 Disputed core facts should then be identified in the same manner. The parties are reminded not to  
7 identify every fact in dispute but only those disputed facts that are essential to the formulation of  
8 each claim. Each disputed fact and undisputed fact should be separately numbered or lettered.  
9 Where the parties are unable to agree on the core disputed facts, they should nevertheless list core  
10 disputed facts in the above manner.

11 - Concise lists of disputed evidentiary issues that will be the subject of a party's  
12 motion *in limine*, and whether the parties believe resolution of any of these motions will be  
13 necessary before the first day of trial.

14 - Each party's points of law, which concisely describe the legal basis or theory  
15 underlying their claims and defenses. Points of law should reflect issues derived from the core  
16 undisputed and disputed facts. Parties shall not include argument with any point of law; the  
17 parties may include concise arguments in their trial briefs.

18 - A joint statement of the case in plain concise language, which will be read to the  
19 jury during voir dire and at the beginning of the trial. The purpose of the joint statement is to  
20 inform the jury what the case is about.

21 - The parties' position on the number of jurors to be impaneled to try the case.

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

24 The parties are reminded that pursuant to Local Rule 281 they are required to  
25 attach to the Final Pretrial Conference Statement an exhibit listing witnesses and exhibits they  
26 propose to offer at trial. After the name of each witness, each party shall provide a brief  
27 statement of the nature of the testimony to be proffered. The parties may file a joint list or each  
28 party may file separate lists. These list(s) shall not be contained in the body of the Final Pretrial

1 Conference Statement itself, but shall be attached as separate documents to be used as addenda to  
2 the Final Pretrial Order.

3 Plaintiff's exhibits shall be listed numerically. Defendant's exhibits shall be listed  
4 alphabetically. The parties shall use the standard exhibit stickers provided by the court: pink for  
5 plaintiff and blue for defendant. In the event that the alphabet is exhausted, the exhibits shall be  
6 marked "AA-ZZ". However, if the amount of defendant exhibits exceeds "ZZ" exhibits shall be  
7 then listed as AAA, BBB, CCC etc. All multi-page exhibits shall be stapled or otherwise fastened  
8 together and each page within the exhibit shall be numbered. The list of exhibits shall not include  
9 excerpts of depositions to be used only for impeachment. In the event that plaintiff(s) and  
10 defendant(s) offer the same exhibit during trial, that exhibit shall be referred to by the designation  
11 the exhibit is first identified. The court cautions the parties to pay attention to this detail so that  
12 all concerned, including the jury, will not be confused by one exhibit being identified with both a  
13 number and a letter. The parties are encouraged to consult concerning exhibits and, to the extent  
14 possible, provide joint exhibits, which shall be designated as JX and listed numerically, e.g., JX-  
15 1, JX-2.

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

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

22 Failure to comply with Local Rule 281, as modified by this order, may be grounds  
23 for sanctions.

24 The parties also are reminded that pursuant to Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of  
25 Civil Procedure it will be their duty at the Final Pretrial Conference to aid the court in: (a) the  
26 formulation and simplification of issues and the elimination of frivolous claims or defenses; (b)  
27 the settling of facts that should properly be admitted; and (c) the avoidance of unnecessary proof  
28 and cumulative evidence. Counsel must cooperatively prepare the joint Final Pretrial Conference

1 Statement and participate in good faith at the Final Pretrial Conference with these aims in mind.<sup>2</sup>  
2 A failure to do so may result in the imposition of sanctions which may include monetary  
3 sanctions, orders precluding proof, elimination of claims or defenses, or such other sanctions as  
4 the court deems appropriate.

5 Concurrently with the filing of the Joint Final Pretrial Conference Statement,  
6 counsel shall submit to chambers the word processable version of the Statement, in its entirety  
7 (including the witness and exhibit lists) to: [kjmorders@caed.uscourts.gov](mailto:kjmorders@caed.uscourts.gov).

#### 8 IX. MOTIONS *IN LIMINE*

9 All motions *in limine* must be filed in conjunction with the joint pretrial statement.  
10 In most cases, motions *in limine* are addressed and resolved on the morning of the first day of  
11 trial. As noted above, the parties may alert the court at the final pretrial conference and in their  
12 final pretrial statement that a particular motion or motions should be resolved earlier. At the final  
13 pretrial conference, the court will then set a briefing and hearing schedule on these motions *in*  
14 *limine* as necessary.

15 The parties are reminded that a motion *in limine* is a pretrial procedural device  
16 designed to address the admissibility of evidence. The court looks with disfavor upon  
17 dispositional motions presented at the Final Pretrial Conference or at trial in the guise of motions  
18 *in limine*.

#### 19 X. TRIAL SETTING

20 The jury trial is set for **August 28, 2017** at 9:00 a.m. The parties estimate a trial  
21 length of approximately eight (8) to ten (10) days. Trial briefs are due by **August 14, 2017**.

#### 22 XI. SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE

23 No settlement conference is currently scheduled. A settlement conference may be  
24 set at the time of the Final Pretrial Conference or at an earlier time at the parties' request. In the  
25 event that an earlier court settlement conference date or referral to the Voluntary Dispute

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



1 Resolution Program (VDRP) is requested, the parties shall file said request jointly, in writing.  
2 Because the case will be tried to a jury, all parties should be prepared to advise the court whether  
3 they will stipulate to the trial judge acting as settlement judge and waive disqualification by virtue  
4 thereof.

5 Counsel are instructed to have a principal with full settlement authority present at  
6 any Settlement Conference or to be fully authorized to settle the matter on any terms. Each judge  
7 has different requirements for the submission of settlement conference statements; the appropriate  
8 instructions will be sent to you after the settlement judge is assigned.

9 XII. MODIFICATION OF STATUS (PRETRIAL SCHEDULING) ORDER

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

15 XIII. OBJECTIONS TO STATUS (PRETRIAL SCHEDULING) ORDER

16 This Status Order will become final without further order of the court unless  
17 objections are filed within fourteen (14) *calendar* days of service of this Order.

18 IT IS SO ORDERED.

19 DATED: April 26, 2016

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23 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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