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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ROBERT ZOLENSKY, II,

Plaintiff,

v.

AMERICAN MEDFLIGHT, INC.,

Defendant.

No. 2:16-CV-00788 KJM KJN

STATUS (PRETRIAL SCHEDULING)

ORDER

An initial scheduling conference was held in this case on July 29, 2016. Damion Robinson appeared for plaintiff; Anthony Hall appeared for defendant.

Having reviewed the parties' Individual Status Reports, 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.

II. ADDITIONAL PARTIES/AMENDMENTS/PLEADINGS

No further 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).

1 **III. JURISDICTION/VENUE**

2 Jurisdiction is predicated upon 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332, 1441 and 1446. Jurisdiction
3 and venue are not disputed.

4 **IV. DISCOVERY**

5 Initial disclosures as required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a) shall be
6 completed within **30 days** of the scheduling conference. All discovery shall be completed by
7 **January 13, 2017**. In this context, “completed” means that all discovery shall have been
8 conducted so that all depositions have been taken and any disputes relative to discovery shall
9 have been resolved by appropriate order if necessary and, where discovery has been ordered, the
10 order has been obeyed. All motions to compel discovery must be noticed on the magistrate
11 judge’s calendar in accordance with the local rules of this court. While the assigned magistrate
12 judge reviews proposed discovery phase protective orders, requests to seal or redact are decided
13 by Judge Mueller as discussed in more detail below. In addition, while the assigned magistrate
14 judge handles discovery motions, the magistrate judge cannot change the schedule set in this
15 order, even in connection with a discovery matter.

16 **V. DISCLOSURE OF EXPERT WITNESSES**

17 All counsel are to designate in writing, file with the court, and serve upon all other
18 parties the name, address, and area of expertise of each expert that they propose to tender at trial
19 not later than **February 3, 2017**. The designation shall be accompanied by a written report
20 prepared and signed by the witness. The report shall comply with Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2)(B).
21 By **March 3, 2017**, any party who previously disclosed expert witnesses may submit a
22 supplemental list of expert witnesses who will express an opinion on a subject covered by an
23 expert designated by an adverse party, if the party supplementing an expert witness designation
24 has not previously retained an expert to testify on that subject. The supplemental designation
25 shall be accompanied by a written report, which shall also comply with the conditions stated
26 above.

27 Failure of a party to comply with the disclosure schedule as set forth above in all
28 likelihood will preclude that party from calling the expert witness at the time of trial. An expert

1 witness not appearing on the designation will not be permitted to testify unless the party offering
2 the witness demonstrates: (a) that the necessity for the witness could not have been reasonably
3 anticipated at the time the list was proffered; (b) that the court and opposing counsel were
4 promptly notified upon discovery of the witness; and (c) that the witness was promptly made
5 available for deposition.

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

15 All experts designated are to be fully prepared at the time of designation to render
16 an informed opinion, and give the bases for their opinion, so that they will be able to give full and
17 complete testimony at any deposition taken by the opposing party. Experts will not be permitted
18 to testify at trial as to any information gathered or evaluated, or opinion formed, after deposition
19 taken subsequent to designation. All expert discovery shall be completed by **April 3, 2017**.

20 VI. MOTION HEARING SCHEDULE

21 All dispositive motions, except motions for continuances, temporary restraining
22 orders or other emergency applications, shall be heard no later than May 5, 2017.¹ The parties
23 may obtain available hearing dates by checking Judge Mueller’s page on the court’s website.

24 All purely legal issues are to be resolved by timely pretrial motions. Local Rule
25 230 governs the calendaring and procedures of civil motions; the following provisions also apply:

26 (a) The opposition and reply must be filed by 4:00 p.m. on the day due; and
27

28 ¹ Note that this date may not correspond to a law and motion calendar date.

1 (b) When the last day for filing an opposition brief falls on a legal holiday, the
2 opposition brief shall be filed on the last court day immediately preceding the legal holiday.
3 Failure to comply with Local Rule 230(c), as modified by this order, may be deemed consent to
4 the motion and the court may dispose of the motion summarily. *Brydges v. Lewis*, 18 F.3d 651,
5 652-53 (9th Cir. 1994).

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

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

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

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

1 VII. SEALING

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

13 VIII. FINAL PRETRIAL CONFERENCE

14 The Final Pretrial Conference is set for **September 8, 2017**, at 10:00 a.m. At least
15 one of the attorneys who will conduct the trial for each of the parties shall attend the Final Pretrial
16 Conference. If by reason of illness or other unavoidable circumstance a trial attorney is unable to
17 attend, the attorney who attends in place of the trial attorney shall have equal familiarity with the
18 case and equal authorization to make commitments on behalf of the client.

19 Counsel for all parties are to be fully prepared for trial at the time of the Final
20 Pretrial Conference, with no matters remaining to be accomplished except production of
21 witnesses for oral testimony. The parties shall confer and file a joint pretrial conference
22 statement by **August 18, 2017**. The provisions of Local Rule 281 shall apply with respect to the
23 matters to be included in the joint pretrial statement. In addition to those subjects listed in Local
24 Rule 281(b), the parties are to provide the court with the following:

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

27 - A concise, joint list of undisputed core facts that are relevant to each claim.

28 Disputed core facts should then be identified in the same manner. The parties are reminded not to

1 identify every fact in dispute but only those disputed facts that are essential to the formulation of
2 each claim. Each disputed fact and undisputed fact should be separately numbered or lettered.

3 Where the parties are unable to agree on the core disputed facts, they should nevertheless list core
4 disputed facts in the above manner.

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

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

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

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

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

18 The parties are reminded that pursuant to Local Rule 281 they are required to
19 attach to the Final Pretrial Conference Statement an exhibit listing witnesses and exhibits they
20 propose to offer at trial. After the name of each witness, each party shall provide a brief
21 statement of the nature of the testimony to be proffered. The parties may file a joint list or each
22 party may file separate lists. These list(s) shall not be contained in the body of the Final Pretrial
23 Conference Statement itself, but shall be attached as separate documents to be used as addenda to
24 the Final Pretrial Order.

25 Plaintiff's exhibits shall be listed numerically. Defendant's exhibits shall be listed
26 alphabetically. The parties shall use the standard exhibit stickers provided by the court: pink for
27 plaintiff and blue for defendant. In the event that the alphabet is exhausted, the exhibits shall be
28 marked "AA-ZZ". However, if the amount of defendant exhibits exceeds "ZZ" exhibits shall be

1 then listed as AAA, BBB, CCC etc. All multi-page exhibits shall be stapled or otherwise fastened
2 together and each page within the exhibit shall be numbered. The list of exhibits shall not include
3 excerpts of depositions to be used only for impeachment. In the event that plaintiff(s) and
4 defendant(s) offer the same exhibit during trial, that exhibit shall be referred to by the designation
5 the exhibit is first identified. The court cautions the parties to pay attention to this detail so that
6 all concerned, including the jury, will not be confused by one exhibit being identified with both a
7 number and a letter. The parties are encouraged to consult concerning exhibits and, to the extent
8 possible, provide joint exhibits, which shall be designated as JX and listed numerically, e.g., JX-
9 1, JX-2.

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

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

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

18 The parties also are reminded that pursuant to Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of
19 Civil Procedure it will be their duty at the Final Pretrial Conference to aid the court in: (a) the
20 formulation and simplification of issues and the elimination of frivolous claims or defenses; (b)
21 the settling of facts that should properly be admitted; and (c) the avoidance of unnecessary proof
22 and cumulative evidence. Counsel must cooperatively prepare the joint Final Pretrial Conference
23 Statement and participate in good faith at the Final Pretrial Conference with these aims in mind.²
24 A failure to do so may result in the imposition of sanctions which may include monetary

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26 ² "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 sanctions, orders precluding proof, elimination of claims or defenses, or such other sanctions as
2 the court deems appropriate.

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

6 IX. MOTIONS IN LIMINE

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

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

17 X. TRIAL SETTING

18 The jury trial is set for **October 23, 2017** at 9:00 a.m. The parties estimate a trial
19 length of approximately three (3) to five (5) days. Trial briefs are due by **October 9, 2017**.

20 XI. SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE

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

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

5 XII. MODIFICATION OF STATUS (PRETRIAL SCHEDULING) ORDER

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

11 The assigned magistrate judge is authorized to modify only the discovery dates
12 shown above to the extent any such modification does not impact the balance of the schedule of
13 the case.

14 XIII. OBJECTIONS TO STATUS (PRETRIAL SCHEDULING) ORDER

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

17 IT IS SO ORDERED.

18 DATED: August 4, 2016

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22 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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