

1 II. ADDITIONAL PARTIES/AMENDMENTS/PLEADINGS

2 Depending on the court’s resolution of the pending motion to dismiss, plaintiff
3 may be given leave to amend her complaint. Once an answer is filed, no other joinder of parties
4 or amendments to pleadings is permitted without leave of court, good cause having been shown.
5 *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b); Johnson v. Mammoth Recreations, Inc.*, 975 F.2d 604 (9th Cir. 1992).

6 III. JURISDICTION/VENUE

7 Plaintiff believes jurisdiction is predicated upon 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 42 U.S.C.
8 § 2000e-5(f)(3). Defendants have raised questions about jurisdiction, which may be resolved on
9 the pending motion to dismiss. Venue is not disputed.

10 IV. DISCOVERY

11 Initial disclosures as required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a) shall have
12 been completed by **January 27, 2017**, and shall have provided information related to the
13 contentions of Humphreys College and Jesse De La Cruz and/or JDS Consultation as set forth in
14 the parties’ Joint Statement at pages 3 and 4. All discovery shall be completed by **January 24,**
15 **2018**. In this context, “completed” means that all discovery shall have been conducted so that all
16 depositions have been taken and any disputes relative to discovery shall have been resolved by
17 appropriate order if necessary and, where discovery has been ordered, the order has been obeyed.
18 All motions to compel discovery must be noticed on the magistrate judge’s calendar in
19 accordance with the local rules of this court. While the assigned magistrate judge reviews
20 proposed discovery phase protective orders, requests to seal or redact are decided by Judge
21 Mueller as discussed in more detail below. In addition, while the assigned magistrate judge
22 handles discovery motions, the magistrate judge cannot change the schedule set in this order,
23 except that the magistrate judge may modify a discovery cutoff to the extent such modification
24 does not have the effect of requiring a change to the balance of the schedule.

25 V. DISCLOSURE OF EXPERT WITNESSES

26 All counsel are to designate in writing, file with the court, and serve upon all other
27 parties the name, address, and area of expertise of each expert that they propose to tender at trial
28 not later than **November 2, 2017**. The designation shall be accompanied by a written report

1 prepared and signed by the witness. The report shall comply with Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2)(B).
2 By **December 4, 2017**, any party who previously disclosed expert witnesses may submit a
3 supplemental list of expert witnesses who will express an opinion on a subject covered by an
4 expert designated by an adverse party, if the party supplementing an expert witness designation
5 has not previously retained an expert to testify on that subject. The supplemental designation
6 shall be accompanied by a written report, which shall also comply with the conditions stated
7 above.

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

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

24 All experts designated are to be fully prepared at the time of designation to render
25 an informed opinion, and give the bases for their opinion, so that they will be able to give full and
26 complete testimony at any deposition taken by the opposing party. Experts will not be permitted
27 to testify at trial as to any information gathered or evaluated, or opinion formed, after deposition
28 taken subsequent to designation. All expert discovery shall be completed by **January 24, 2018**.

1 VI. MOTION HEARING SCHEDULE

2 All dispositive motions, except motions for continuances, temporary restraining
3 orders or other emergency applications, shall be heard no later than August 11, 2017.¹ The
4 parties may obtain available hearing dates by checking Judge Mueller's page on the court's
5 website.

6 All purely legal issues are to be resolved by timely pretrial motions. Local Rule
7 230 governs the calendaring and procedures of civil motions; the following provisions also apply:

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

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

11 Failure to comply with Local Rule 230(c), as modified by this order, may be deemed consent to
12 the motion and the court may dispose of the motion summarily. *Brydges v. Lewis*, 18 F.3d 651,
13 652-53 (9th Cir. 1994).

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

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

23 Prior to filing a motion in a case in which the parties are represented by counsel,
24 counsel shall engage in a pre-filing meet and confer to discuss thoroughly the substance of the
25 contemplated motion and any potential resolution. Plaintiff's counsel should carefully evaluate
26 the defendant's contentions as to deficiencies in the complaint and in many instances the party
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28 ¹ Note that this date may not correspond to a law and motion calendar date.

1 considering a motion should agree to any amendment that would cure a curable defect. Counsel
2 should discuss the issues sufficiently so that if a motion of any kind is filed, including for
3 summary judgment, the briefing is directed only to those substantive issues requiring resolution
4 by the court. Counsel should resolve minor procedural or other non-substantive matters during
5 the meet and confer. **A notice of motion shall contain a certification by counsel filing the**
6 **motion that meet and confer efforts have been exhausted, with a brief summary of meet and**
7 **confer efforts.**

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

11 VII. SEALING

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

23 VIII. FINAL PRETRIAL CONFERENCE

24 The Final Pretrial Conference is set for **March 9, 2018**, at 10:00 a.m. At least one
25 of the attorneys who will conduct the trial for each of the parties shall attend the Final Pretrial
26 Conference. If by reason of illness or other unavoidable circumstance a trial attorney is unable to
27 attend, the attorney who attends in place of the trial attorney shall have equal familiarity with the
28 case and equal authorization to make commitments on behalf of the client.

1 Counsel for all parties are to be fully prepared for trial at the time of the Final
2 Pretrial Conference, with no matters remaining to be accomplished except production of
3 witnesses for oral testimony. The parties shall confer and file a joint pretrial conference
4 statement by **February 16, 2018**. The provisions of Local Rule 281 shall apply with respect to
5 the matters to be included in the joint pretrial statement. In addition to those subjects listed in
6 Local Rule 281(b), the parties are to provide the court with the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8 Plaintiff's exhibits shall be listed numerically. Defendant's exhibits shall be listed
9 alphabetically. The parties shall use the standard exhibit stickers provided by the court: pink for
10 plaintiff and blue for defendant. In the event that the alphabet is exhausted, the exhibits shall be
11 marked "AA-ZZ". However, if the amount of defendant exhibits exceeds "ZZ" exhibits shall be
12 then listed as AAA, BBB, CCC etc. All multi-page exhibits shall be stapled or otherwise fastened
13 together and each page within the exhibit shall be numbered. The list of exhibits shall not include
14 excerpts of depositions to be used only for impeachment. In the event that plaintiff(s) and
15 defendant(s) offer the same exhibit during trial, that exhibit shall be referred to by the designation
16 the exhibit is first identified. The court cautions the parties to pay attention to this detail so that
17 all concerned, including the jury, will not be confused by one exhibit being identified with both a
18 number and a letter. The parties are encouraged to consult concerning exhibits and, to the extent
19 possible, provide joint exhibits, which shall be designated as JX and listed numerically, e.g., JX-
20 1, JX-2.

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

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

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

1 The parties also are reminded that pursuant to Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of
2 Civil Procedure it will be their duty at the Final Pretrial Conference to aid the court in: (a) the
3 formulation and simplification of issues and the elimination of frivolous claims or defenses; (b)
4 the settling of facts that should properly be admitted; and (c) the avoidance of unnecessary proof
5 and cumulative evidence. Counsel must cooperatively prepare the joint Final Pretrial Conference
6 Statement and participate in good faith at the Final Pretrial Conference with these aims in mind.²
7 A failure to do so may result in the imposition of sanctions which may include monetary
8 sanctions, orders precluding proof, elimination of claims or defenses, or such other sanctions as
9 the court deems appropriate.

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

13 IX. MOTIONS *IN LIMINE*

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

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

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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 X. TRIAL SETTING

2 The jury trial is set for **April 9, 2018** at 9:00 a.m. The parties estimate a trial
3 length of approximately five (5) to ten (10) days. Trial briefs are due by **March 26, 2018**.

4 XI. SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE

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

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

16 XII. MODIFICATION OF STATUS (PRETRIAL SCHEDULING) ORDER

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

22 As noted, the assigned magistrate judge is authorized to modify only the discovery
23 dates shown above to the extent any such modification does not impact the balance of the
24 schedule of the case.

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XIII. OBJECTIONS TO STATUS (PRETRIAL SCHEDULING) ORDER

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

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: February 6, 2017


UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE