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7	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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10	HEATHER MCDONALD MORESCO, et No. 2:17-cv-01155-TLN-DB
11	al.,
12	Plaintiffs, PRETRIAL SCHEDULING ORDER
13	v.
14	TERRA JANEVA CALEGARI, et al.,
15	Defendants.
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17	After reviewing the parties' Joint Status Report, the Court
18	makes the following Pretrial Scheduling Order.
19	I. <u>SERVICE OF PROCESS</u>
20	All named Defendants have been served and no further service
21	is permitted without leave of court, good cause having been
22	shown.
23	II. ADDITIONAL PARTIES/AMENDMENTS/PLEADINGS
24	No joinder of parties or amendments to pleadings is
25	permitted without leave of court, good cause having been shown.
26	III. JURISDICTION/VENUE
27	Jurisdiction is predicated upon 28 U.S.C. § 1332.
28	Jurisdiction and venue are not contested.
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IV. DISCOVERY

All discovery, with the exception of expert discovery, shall 2 3 be completed by January 18, 2019. In this context, "completed" means that all discovery shall have been conducted so that all 4 5 depositions have been taken and any disputes relative to discovery shall have been resolved by appropriate order if 6 7 necessary and, where discovery has been ordered, the order has been obeyed. All motions to compel discovery must be noticed on 8 9 the magistrate judge's calendar in accordance with the local 10 rules of this Court.

Any request to deviate from the Federal Rules of Civil
 Procedure should be made to the assigned Magistrate Judge.

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V. DISCLOSURE OF EXPERT WITNESSES

All counsel are to designate in writing, file with the Court, 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 **March 21, 2019.**¹ The designation shall be accompanied by a written report prepared and signed by the witness. The report shall comply with Fed. R. Civ. P.

20 26(a)(2)(B).

21 Within twenty (20) days after the designation of expert 22 witnesses, any party may designate a supplemental list of expert 23 witnesses who will express an opinion on a subject covered by an 24 expert designated by an adverse party.

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¹ The discovery of experts will include whether any motions based on <u>Daubert</u> <u>v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.</u>, 509 U.S. 579 (1993) and/or <u>Kumho Tire</u> <u>Co. v. Carmichael</u>, 119 S. Ct. 1167 (1999) are anticipated.

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 Pretrial Scheduling Order.

5 Failure of a party to comply with the disclosure schedule as set forth above in all likelihood will preclude that party from 6 7 calling the expert witness at the time of trial. An expert 8 witness not appearing on the designation will not be permitted to 9 testify unless the party offering the witness demonstrates: (a) that the necessity for the witness could not have been reasonably 10 11 anticipated at the time the list was proffered; (b) that the 12 Court and opposing counsel were promptly notified upon discovery 13 of the witness; and (c) that the witness was promptly made available for deposition. 14

15 For purposes of this Pretrial Scheduling Order, an "expert" 16 is any person who may be used at trial to present evidence under 17 Rules 702, 703, and 705 of the Federal Rules of Evidence, which 18 include both "percipient experts" (persons who, because of their 19 expertise, have rendered expert opinions in the normal course of 20 their work duties or observations pertinent to the issues in the 21 case) and "retained experts" (persons specifically designated by 22 a party to be a testifying expert for the purposes of 23 litigation).

Each party shall identify whether a disclosed expert is percipient, retained, or both. It will be assumed that a party designating a retained expert has acquired the express permission of the witness to be so listed.

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Parties designating percipient experts must state in the designation who is responsible for arranging the deposition of such persons.

All experts designated are to be fully prepared at the time of designation to render an informed opinion, and give 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.

11 Counsel are instructed to complete all discovery of expert 12 witnesses in a timely manner in order to comply with the Court's 13 deadline for filing dispositive motions.

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VI. MOTION HEARING SCHEDULE

All dispositive motions, except motions for continuances, temporary restraining orders or other emergency applications, shall be heard no later than **July 25**, **2019**.

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. onthe 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 bythis order, may be deemed consent to the motion and the court may

dispose of the motion summarily. Further, failure to timely oppose a summary judgment motion² may result in the granting of that motion if the movant shifts the burden to the nonmovant to demonstrate that a genuine issue of material fact remains for trial.

6 The Court places a page limit for points and authorities 7 (exclusive of exhibits and other supporting documentation) of 8 twenty (20) pages on all initial moving papers, twenty (20) pages 9 on oppositions, and ten (10) pages for replies. All requests for 10 page limit increases must be made in writing to the Court setting 11 forth any and all reasons for any increase in page limit at least 12 fourteen (14) days prior to the filing of the motion.

For the Court's convenience, citations to Supreme Court cases should include parallel citations to the Supreme Court Reporter.

The parties are reminded that a motion <u>in limine</u> is a pretrial procedural device designed to address the admissibility of evidence. The Court will look with disfavor upon dispositional motions presented in the guise of motions <u>in</u> 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.

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^{27 &}lt;sup>2</sup> 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.

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VII. TRIAL SETTING

The parties are ordered to file a Joint Notice of Trial 2 3 Readiness not later than thirty (30) days after receiving this 4 Court's ruling(s) on the last filed dispositive motion(s). Ιf 5 the parties do not intend to file dispositive motions, the 6 parties are ordered to file a Joint Notice of Trial Readiness not 7 later than one hundred twenty (120) days after the close of discovery and the notice must include statements of intent to 8 9 forgo the filing of dispositive motions.

10 The parties are to set forth in their Notice of Trial 11 Readiness, the appropriateness of special procedures, their 12 estimated trial length, any request for a jury, their 13 availability for trial, and if the parties are willing to attend a settlement conference. The parties' Notice of Trial Readiness 14 15 Statement shall also estimate how many court days each party will 16 require to present its case, including opening statements and 17 closing arguments. The parties' estimate shall include time 18 necessary for jury selection, time necessary to finalize jury 19 instructions and instruct the jury.

After review of the parties' Joint Notice of Trial Readiness, the Court will issue an order that sets forth dates for a Final Pretrial Conference and Trial.

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VIII. <u>SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE</u>

The parties may request a settlement conference prior to the Final Pretrial Conference if they feel it would lead to the possible resolution of the case. In the event a settlement conference date is requested, the parties shall file said request jointly, in writing. The request must state whether the parties waive disqualification, pursuant to Local Rule 270(b), before a settlement judgment can be assigned to the case. Absent the parties' affirmatively requesting that the assigned Judge or Magistrate Judge participate in the settlement conference AND waiver, pursuant to Local Rule 270(b), a settlement judge will be randomly assigned to the case.

7 In the event a settlement conference is set by the Court, counsel are instructed to have a principal with full settlement 8 9 authority present at the Settlement Conference or to be fully 10 authorized to settle the matter on any terms. At least seven (7) 11 calendar days before the settlement conference, counsel for each 12 party shall submit to the chambers of the settlement judge a 13 confidential Settlement Conference Statement. Such statements 14 are neither to be filed with the Clerk nor served on opposing 15 counsel. Each party, however, shall serve notice on all other 16 parties that the statement has been submitted. If the settlement 17 judge is not the trial judge, the Settlement Conference Statement 18 shall not be disclosed to the trial judge.

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XI. COURTESY COPIES

20 No party shall submit paper courtesy copies of pleadings or21 exhibits to the Court unless expressly ordered to do so.

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X. VOLUNTARY DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROGRAM

Pursuant to Local Rule 271, parties may stipulate at any stage in the proceedings to refer the action, in whole or in part, to the Voluntary Dispute Resolution Program.

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XI. MODIFICATION OF PRETRIAL SCHEDULING ORDER

The parties are reminded that pursuant to Rule 16(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Pretrial Scheduling Order

1	shall not be modified except by leave of court upon a showing of
2	good cause. Agreement by the parties pursuant to stipulation
3	alone to modify the Pretrial Scheduling Order does not constitute
4	good cause. Except in extraordinary circumstances,
5	unavailability of witnesses or counsel will not constitute good
6	cause.
7	XII. OBJECTIONS TO PRETRIAL SCHEDULING ORDER
8	This Pretrial Scheduling Order will become final without
9	further order of the Court unless objections are filed within
10	fourteen (14) days of service of this Order.
11	IT IS SO ORDERED.
12	DATED: January 26, 2018
13	Troy L. Nunley
14	United States District Judge
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