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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

RAUL QUINONEZ,
Plaintiff,
v.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
Defendant.

Case No. [15-cv-03409-JSC](#)

PRETRIAL ORDER

Following the Further Case Management Conference held on October 29, 2015, IT IS ORDERED THAT:

I. CASE MANAGEMENT SCHEDULE

- Designation of Experts: April 11, 2016
- Fact & Expert Discovery Cut-Off: June 13, 2016
- Deadline for Hearing Dispositive Motions: July 14, 2016

A further Case Management Conference is set for March 3, 2016 at 1:30 p.m. The Court refers the parties to a magistrate judge for a settlement conference to occur in June or July 2016. If the parties decide they would like an earlier settlement conference they should contact the assigned magistrate judge.

II. TRIAL DATE

- A. Jury trial will begin on October 11, 2016, at 8:30 a.m., in Courtroom F, 15th Floor, U.S. District Court, 450 Golden Gate, San Francisco, California.
- B. The Court is expecting the length of the trial to not exceed 7 court days.

III. PRETRIAL CONFERENCE

A Final Pretrial Conference shall be held on September 29, 2016, at 2:00 p.m., in Courtroom F, 15th Floor. Lead trial counsel for each party shall attend.

1 A. At least seven days prior to date of the Final Pretrial Conference the parties shall do
2 the following:

3 1. In lieu of preparing a Joint Pretrial Conference Statement, the parties shall
4 meet and confer in person, and then prepare and file a jointly signed Proposed Final Pretrial Order
5 that contains: (a) a brief description of the substance of claims and defenses which remain to be
6 decided; (b) a statement of all relief sought; (c) all stipulated facts; (d) a joint exhibit list in
7 numerical order, including a brief description of the exhibit and Bates numbers, a blank column
8 for when it will be offered into evidence, a blank column for when it may be received into
9 evidence, and a blank column for any limitations on its use; and (e) each party’s separate witness
10 list for its case-in-chief witnesses (including those appearing by deposition), including, for all such
11 witnesses (other than party plaintiffs or defendants), a short statement of the substance of his/her
12 testimony and, separately, what, if any, non-cumulative testimony the witness will offer. For each
13 witness, state an hour/minute time estimate for the direct examination (only). Items (d) and (e)
14 should be submitted as appendices to the proposed order. The proposed order should also state
15 which issues, if any, are for the Court to decide, rather than the jury.

16 2. File a joint set of proposed instructions on substantive issues of law
17 arranged in a logical sequence. If undisputed, an instruction shall be identified as “Stipulated
18 Instruction No. ____ Re _____,” with the blanks filled in as appropriate. If disputed, each
19 version of the instruction shall be inserted together, back to back, in their logical place in the
20 overall sequence. Each such disputed instruction shall be identified as, for example, “Disputed
21 Instruction No. ____ Re _____ Offered by _____,” with the blanks filled
22 in as appropriate. All disputed versions of the same basic instruction shall bear the same number.
23 Any modifications to a form instruction must be plainly identified. If a party does not have a
24 counter version and simply contends that no such instruction in any version should be given, then
25 that party should so state (and explain why) on a separate page inserted in lieu of an alternate
26 version. With respect to form preliminary instructions, general instructions, or concluding
27 instructions, please simply cite to the numbers of the requested instructions in the current edition
28 of the Ninth Circuit Model Jury Instructions. Other than citing the numbers, the parties shall not

1 include preliminary, general, or concluding instructions in the packet.

2 3. File a separate memorandum of law in support of each party’s disputed
3 instructions, if any, organized by instruction number.

4 4. File a joint set of proposed voir dire questions supplemented as necessary
5 by separate requests.

6 5. File trial briefs on any controlling issues of law.

7 6. File proposed verdict forms, joint or separate.

8 7. File and serve any objections to exhibits.

9 8. File a joint simplified Statement of the Case to be read to the jury during
10 voir dire as part of the proposed jury instructions. Unless the case is extremely complex, this
11 statement should not exceed one page.

12 B. Any motions in limine shall be submitted as follows: at least twenty (20) calendar
13 days before the conference, the moving party shall serve, but not file, the opening brief. At least
14 ten (10) calendar days before the conference, the responding party shall serve the opposition.
15 There will be no reply. When the oppositions are received, the moving party should collate the
16 motion and the opposition together, back-to-back, and then file the paired sets at least seven (7)
17 calendar days before the conference. Each motion should be presented in a separate memorandum
18 and properly identified, for example, “Plaintiff’s Motion in Limine No. 1 to Exclude” Each
19 party is limited to bringing five motions in limine. The parties are encouraged to stipulate where
20 possible, for example, as to the exclusion of witnesses from the courtroom. Each motion should
21 address a single, separate topic, and contain no more than seven pages of briefing per side.

22 C. Hard-copy courtesy copies of the above documents shall be delivered by NOON
23 the day after filing. The Joint Proposed Final Pretrial Order, jury instructions, and verdict form
24 shall be submitted via e-mail as attachments to JSCpo@cand.uscourts.gov. The Court requests that
25 all hard-copy submissions be three-hole-punched.

26 **IV. PRETRIAL ARRANGEMENTS**

27 A. Should a daily transcript and/or real-time reporting be desired, the parties shall
28 make arrangements with Debra Campbell, Supervisor of the Court Reporting Services, at

1 (415) 522-2079, at least ten (10) calendar days prior to the trial date.

2 B. During trial, counsel may wish to use overhead projectors, laser-disk/computer
3 graphics, poster blow-ups, models, or specimens of devices. Equipment should be shared by all
4 counsel to the maximum extent possible. The Court provides no equipment other than an easel.
5 The United States Marshal requires a court order to allow equipment into the courthouse. For
6 electronic equipment, parties should be prepared to maintain the equipment or have a technician
7 handy at all times. The parties shall tape extension cords to the carpet for safety. The parties may
8 work with the deputy clerk, Ada Means (415-522-2015), on all courtroom-layout issues.

9 **SCHEDULING**

10 Trial will be conducted from 8:30 a.m. to 2:30 or 3:00 p.m., depending on the availability
11 of witnesses, Monday through Friday. Counsel must arrive by 8:15 a.m., or earlier as needed, for
12 any matters to be heard out of the presence of the jury. The jury will be called at 8:30 a.m.

13 **THE JURY**

14 In civil cases, there are no alternate jurors and the jury is selected as follows:
15 Eighteen to twenty jurors are called to fill the jury box and the row in front of the bar, and are
16 given numbers (1 through 18). The remaining potential jurors will be seated in the public benches.
17 Hardship excuses will usually be considered at this point. The Court will then ask questions of
18 those in the box and in the front of the bar. Counsel may then conduct a limited voir dire.
19 Challenges for cause will then be addressed out of the presence of the potential jurors. The Court
20 will consider whether to fill in the seats of the stricken jurors. If so, questions will be asked of the
21 additional jurors and cause motions as to them will be considered. After a short recess, each side
22 may exercise its allotment of peremptory challenges out of the presence of the potential jurors.
23 The eight (or such other size as will constitute the jury) surviving the challenge process with the
24 lowest numbers become the final jury. For example, if the plaintiff strikes 1, 5, and 7 and the
25 defendant strikes 2, 4, and 9, then 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 become the final jury. If more (or
26 fewer) than eight jurors are to be seated, then the starting number will be adjusted. So too if more
27 than a total of six peremptories are allowed. Once the jury selection is completed, the jurors'
28 names will be read again and they will be seated in the jury box and sworn. The Court may alter

1 this procedure in its discretion and after consultation with the parties.

2 **WITNESSES**

3 At the close of each trial day, all counsel shall exchange a list of witnesses for the
4 next two full court days and the exhibits that will be used during direct examination (other than
5 for impeachment of an adverse witness). Within 24 hours of such notice, all other counsel shall
6 provide any objections to such exhibits and shall provide a list of all exhibits to be used with the
7 same witness on cross-examination (other than for impeachment). The first notice shall be
8 exchanged prior to the first day of trial. All such notices shall be provided in writing.

9 **EXHIBITS**

10 A. Prior to the Final Pretrial Conference, counsel must meet and confer in person to
11 consider all exhibit numbers and objections and to eliminate duplicate exhibits and confusion over
12 the precise exhibit.

13 B. Use numbers only, not letters, for exhibits, preferably the same numbers as were
14 used in depositions. Blocks of numbers should be assigned to fit the need of the case (e.g.,
15 Plaintiff has 1 to 100, Defendant A has 101 to 200, Defendant B has 201 to 300, etc.). A single
16 exhibit should be marked only once. If the plaintiff has marked an exhibit, then the defendant
17 should not re-mark the exact document with another number. Different versions of the same
18 document, e.g., a copy with additional handwriting, must be treated as different exhibits with
19 different numbers. To avoid any party claiming “ownership” of an exhibit, all exhibits shall be
20 marked and referred to as “Trial Exhibit No. _____,” not as “Plaintiff’s Exhibit” or “Defendant’s
21 Exhibit.”

22 C. The exhibit tag shall be in the following form:

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
TRIAL EXHIBIT 100
Case No. _____
Date Entered _____
By _____ Deputy Clerk

1 Counsel preferably will make the tag up in a color that will stand out (yet still allow for
2 photocopying), but that is not essential. Place the tag on or near the lower right-hand corner or, if a
3 photograph, on the back. Counsel should fill in the tag but leave the last two spaces blank. The
4 parties must jointly prepare a single set of all trial exhibits that will be the official record set to be
5 used with the witnesses and on appeal. Each exhibit must be tagged, three-hole-punched, separated
6 with a label divider identifying the exhibit number, and placed in 3-ring binders. Spine labels
7 should indicate the numbers of the exhibits that are in the binders. Each set of exhibit binders
8 should be marked as “Original.” Deposit the exhibits with the deputy clerk seven (7) days before
9 the Pretrial Conference.

10 D. Counsel must consult with each other and with the deputy clerk at the end of each
11 trial day and compare notes as to which exhibits are in evidence and any limitations thereon. If
12 there are any differences, counsel should bring them promptly to the Court’s attention.

13 E. In addition to the official record exhibits, three sets of bench binders containing
14 copies of the exhibits must be provided to the Court seven (7) days before the Pretrial Conference,
15 one should be marked as “Chambers Copies”, and the other two as “Clerk’s Copies.” Each exhibit
16 must be separated with a label divider identifying the exhibit number. (An exhibit tag is
17 unnecessary for the bench set.) Spine labels should indicate the numbers of the exhibits that are in
18 the binders.

19 F. Before the closing arguments, counsel must confer with the deputy clerk to make
20 sure the exhibits in evidence are in good order.

21 G. Exhibit notebooks for the jury will not be permitted without prior permission from
22 the Court. Publication must be by poster blow-up, overhead projection, or such other method as is
23 allowed in the circumstances. It is permissible to highlight, circle or underscore in the
24 enlargements as long as it is clear that it was not on the original.

25 **CHARGING CONFERENCE**

26 As the trial progresses and the evidence is heard, the Court will fashion a comprehensive
27 set of jury instructions to cover all issues actually being tried. Prior to the close of the evidence,
28 the Court will provide a draft final charge to the parties. After a reasonable period for review, one

1 or more charging conferences will be held at which each party may object to any passage, ask for
2 modifications, or ask for additions. Any instruction request must be renewed specifically at the
3 conference or it will be deemed waived, whether or not it was requested prior to trial. If, however,
4 a party still wishes to request an omitted instruction after reviewing the Court's draft, then it must
5 affirmatively re-request it at the charging conference in order to give the Court a fair opportunity
6 to correct any error. Otherwise, as stated, the request will be deemed abandoned or waived.

7 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

8 Dated: November 2, 2015

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10 _____
11 JACQUELINE SCOTT CORLEY
12 United States Magistrate Judge

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