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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ODIS WILLIAM CHENAULT,
Plaintiff,
v.
SAN RAMON POLICE DEPARTMENT, et
al.,
Defendants.

Case No. 15-cv-03662-SK

**CASE MANAGEMENT AND
PRETRIAL ORDER (JURY)**

Following the case management conference held on January 13, 2016 and pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

I. TRIAL DATE

- A. Jury trial will begin on December 05, 2016 at 9:30 a.m. in Courtroom A on the 15th Floor, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, 94102.
- B. The length of the trial will not be more than 5 days.
- C. Trial normally will be conducted from 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (or slightly longer to finish a witness) with two fifteen-minute breaks and forty-five minutes for lunch, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday excluding holidays. If there are issues that must be addressed outside the presence of the jury, the Court shall address those issues at 8:30 a.m. This schedule may be modified at the discretion of the Court.

II. DISCOVERY

- A. All non-expert discovery shall be completed no later than July 20, 2016.
- B. Initial expert disclosures shall be made by no later than August 03, 2016.
- C. Rebuttal expert disclosures shall be made by no later than August 17, 2016.
- D. All expert discovery shall be completed no later than August 24, 2016.

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Legal argument on these points shall be reserved for the trial briefs.

6. A statement of any motions or other matters that must be resolved prior to trial.

7. A statement of whether bifurcation or a separate trial of specific issues is feasible and desired.

8. An estimate of the number of hours needed for the presentation of each party's case.

9. A statement summarizing the status of settlement negotiations and indicating whether further negotiations are likely to be productive.

C. At least 14 days before the pretrial conference, counsel and/or parties shall also:

1. Serve and file trial briefs (not to exceed 10 pages), which shall specify each cause of action and defense remaining to be tried, along with a statement of the applicable legal standard. No opposition shall be filed. The trial briefs should also state which issues, if any, are for the Court to decide, rather than the jury.

2. Serve and file a list of deposition excerpts for witnesses who will not testify in person (specifying the witness and the page and line references to the deposition transcripts) and other discovery responses that will be offered at trial.

3. Serve and file a list of all witnesses to be called at trial, in person or by deposition, other than solely for impeachment or rebuttal, with a brief statement describing the substance of the testimony to be given.

4. Serve and file a numerical list of exhibits that will be offered as evidence in a party's case in chief in support of a claim or defense, with a brief statement describing the substance and purpose of each exhibit and the name of the sponsoring witness.

D. **Motions in Limine.** The parties are encouraged to resolve as many trial issues by stipulation as possible. The parties shall meet and confer at least 35 days before the pretrial conference to determine whether any evidentiary issues may be resolved by stipulation. No party

1 given.

2 G. **Voir Dire.** Parties shall file their proposed questions for voir dire at least 14 days
3 before the pretrial conference.

4 1. During the voir dire, the Court will elicit the jurors' basic biographical
5 information through its own questioning (*e.g.*, current employment, marital status, past jury
6 service), so those subjects need not be including in the parties' proposed set of questions.

7 2. If, after meeting and conferring, the parties cannot agree on a joint set of
8 voir dire questions, the joint set may be supplemented as necessary by separate requests for good
9 cause only. Please keep these to a minimum.

10 3. At least 14 days before the pretrial conference, the parties shall jointly file a
11 proposed statement of the case to be read to the jury during voir dire. Unless the case is extremely
12 complex, this statement should not exceed one page, double spaced.

13 **VI. TRIAL PROCEDURES**

14 A. Should a daily transcript and/or realtime reporting be desired, the parties shall make
15 arrangements with Debra Campbell, Court Reporter Supervisor at (415) 522-2079 or
16 Debra_Campbell@cand.uscourts.gov, at least 14 days prior to the trial date.

17 B. During trial, counsel may wish to use the technology available in the Courtroom. If
18 that is the case, the parties shall refer to the Court's Website regarding Courtroom Technology at:
19 <http://cand.uscourts.gov/courtroomtech>. If the parties prefer to use the Court's equipment rather
20 than their own, 28 days before the pretrial conference they should contact the Court's Courtroom
21 Deputy to determine whether an evidence cart is available. The parties may also consult with the
22 Courtroom Deputy regarding courtroom layout issues.

23 If the parties intend to use their own equipment, or intend to use equipment in
24 addition to the equipment available through the Court, it should be shared by all counsel to the
25 maximum extent possible. In addition, the United States Marshal requires a court order to allow
26 equipment into the courthouse. For electronic equipment, parties should be prepared to maintain
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1 the equipment or have a technician available at all times. For overhead projectors, the parties shall
2 provide a spare bulb. The parties shall tape extension cords to the carpet for safety. The parties
3 shall be prepared to disassemble and store all equipment in the courtroom at the end of each court
4 day.

5 C. Jurors may take notes. Note pads will be distributed at the beginning of each trial.
6 The note pads will be collected at the end of each day and locked in the jury room. Jurors will be
7 instructed on the use of notes both in the preliminary and final jury instructions. The Court may
8 permit the jury to pose written questions to witnesses.

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

15 E. It is the Court's preference that where the parties identify the same witness, the
16 parties should call that witness once during the trial, unless either party can show that they would
17 be prejudiced by this procedure. When the Court follows this procedure, the Court allows a
18 defendant to reserve the right to move for judgment as a matter of law, and the Court will only
19 consider evidence presented by the plaintiff as part of the plaintiff's case-in-chief when evaluating
20 that motion.

21 F. A witness or exhibit not listed in the joint pretrial order may not be used without
22 good cause. This rule does not apply to true rebuttal witnesses (other than rebuttal experts who
23 must be listed). Defense witnesses are considered case-in-chief witnesses, not "rebuttal"
24 witnesses.

25 G. At trial, direct testimony of experts will be limited to the matters disclosed in their
26 reports. Omitted material may not ordinarily be added on direct examination. Illustrative
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1 animations, diagrams, charts and models may be used on direct examination only if they were part
2 of the expert report, with the exception of simple drawings and tabulations that plainly illustrate
3 the content of the report, which can be drawn by the witness at trial or otherwise shown to the
4 jury. If cross-examination fairly opens the door, however, an expert may go beyond the written
5 report on cross-examination and/or re-direct examination. By written stipulation, all parties may
6 relax these requirements. The Court will not permit Federal Rule of Evidence 703 to be used to
7 admit otherwise inadmissible evidence through the expert (*i.e.*, through the “back door”). At its
8 discretion, the Court may require the parties’ expert witnesses on a particular subject matter to
9 testify immediately following one another, with appropriate explanatory instructions to the jury.

10 H. 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 I. In general, in addition to the official record exhibits, the Court requires two copies
14 of the joint set of bench binders that contain copies of the exhibits. Counsel shall provide these
15 binders to the Court on the first day of trial. Each exhibit must be separated with a label divider
16 (an exhibit tag is unnecessary for the bench sets). In large letters, the labels should identify the
17 range of exhibit numbers contained in a binder.

18 J. Before the closing arguments, counsel must confer with the Courtroom Deputy
19 Clerk to make sure the exhibits in evidence are in good order. Before the case goes to the jury,
20 counsel shall prepare an easy-to-read index of admitted exhibits, which should include all exhibits
21 actually in evidence (and no others) stating the exhibit number and a brief, non-argumentative
22 description (*e.g.*, letter from A. B. Case to D. E. Frank, dated August 17, 1999).

23 K. Ordinarily, the Court shall set fixed time limits at the final pretrial conference. All
24 of counsels’ examination time (whether direct, cross, re-direct or re-cross) for all witnesses and
25 side bar conference time (as specified above) must fit within the time limits and may be allocated
26 as counsel wish. The time limits for opening statements and closing arguments shall be
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considered separately. Counsel must keep track of everyone’s usage. At the end of each day, counsel must confer over the time used and the time remaining for all parties and advise the Court daily. If a party requests a side bar to argue an objection, and the Court overrules that party’s objection, the Court may charge the time spent at side-bar to that party.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: January 13, 2016



SALLIE KIM
United States Magistrate Judge