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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NIKKI POOSHS,

Plaintiff,

No. C 04-1221 PJH

v.

SECOND FINAL PRETRIAL ORDER

PHILLIP MORRIS USA, INC., et al.,

Defendants.

Pursuant to Rule 16(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, this second final pretrial order is hereby entered and shall control the course of the trial, along with the December 5, 2012 preliminary final pretrial order, unless modified by a subsequent order.

On February 13, 2013, the court heard argument in the following motions, and hereby rules as follows.

1. Defendants' Motion for Evidentiary Sanctions

As stated at the hearing, the motion is DENIED and GRANTED in part. With regard to the witness list, the motion is denied with the exception of the motion as to Dr. Valerie Yerger. The motion is granted as to Dr. Yerger, who may not testify as an expert witness (for the reasons stated in the December 5, 2012 order re defendants' motions to exclude expert opinions and testimony); who may not testify as a custodian of records, because she is not a custodian of records; and who may not testify as a fact witness, because she does not have personal knowledge of relevant facts.

With regard to plaintiff's deposition designations, the court finds that they are still not usable, and must be resubmitted, as stated at the hearing, to eliminate all references to evidence the court previously found inadmissible, including but not limited to testimony or

1 evidence re “candy cigarettes,” the “DOJ action,” and alleged tortious conduct after
2 December 31, 1987. The request for an award of expenses is denied.

3 2. Defendants’ Motion to Enforce Order Permitting Medical-Expense Discovery
4 Discovery, and December 20, 2012, Statement re Need for Discovery

5 As stated at the hearing, the motion is GRANTED in part and DENIED in part. All
6 requests regarding production of documents are granted. At the hearing, plaintiff’s counsel
7 stated that plaintiff would provide copies of signed authorizations “by the end of the week.”
8 All documents shall be produced within 30 days thereafter. The request for a further
9 deposition of Dr. Barry Horn is denied.

10 With regard to the evidence of past medical expenses, the evidence will be
11 presented to the jury in accordance with Howell v. Hamilton Meats & Provisions, Inc., 52
12 Cal. 4th 541 (2011). With regard to the reasonable value of future medical expenses, the
13 parties shall meet and confer regarding a procedure for presenting the evidence to the jury,
14 and, no later than 30 days following the date all documents are produced, shall submit
15 either a stipulation, or two separate proposals (if they are not able to agree on the
16 procedure).

17 3. Defendant RJ Reynolds Tobacco Company’s Motion in Limine No. 3 re
18 Comparative Fault

19 The court deferred ruling on this motion in the preliminary final pretrial order,
20 pending receipt of supplemental briefing by the parties on the propriety of the allegation in
21 the complaint that plaintiff “complains of defendants, and each of them, for no more than
22 50% of her total compensatory damages assessed by the fact finder” and the prayer for
23 “general damages according to proof and applicable law at trial up to 50% of the total
24 amount assessed by a fact finder.” As an initial matter, the court agrees with plaintiff that
25 this is not a subject that is appropriate for a motion in limine. However, because the jury
26 instructions and verdict forms depend in part on the resolution of this issue, it must be
27 resolved prior to trial.

28 The court finds that the motion must be GRANTED, as follows. First, it is clear that

1 comparative fault (like contributory negligence) is an affirmative defense that defendants
2 have the burden of pleading and proving, and that only they can raise. See, e.g., Marich v.
3 MGM/UA Telecomm, Inc., 113 Cal. App. 4th 415, 424 (2003). Here, defendants have not
4 alleged comparative fault as an affirmative defense, and they oppose any instruction to the
5 jury on comparative fault. However, it appears that defendants' intent may be to argue to
6 the jury that not only are they not liable for plaintiff's injuries but that plaintiff bears
7 responsibility for her own injuries, which is in essence a comparative fault argument. On
8 the other hand, plaintiff's attempt to pre-apportion liability appears designed to invite a
9 compromise verdict, which is equally impermissible given that her complaint does not plead
10 that she contributed to her own injuries and in light of the absence of expert evidence
11 establishing that she is 50% responsible for her injuries.

12 Accordingly, absent introduction of this defense by defendants and absent any
13 expert evidence previously disclosed to defendants, plaintiff will not be permitted to
14 introduce evidence or to testify regarding her belief that she bears some percentage of
15 responsibility for her own injuries. If, however, defendants put on evidence at trial to
16 support an argument that plaintiff is responsible for her own injuries, and if that evidence
17 supports a finding that defendants are in essence arguing a comparative fault affirmative
18 defense, even though not alleged, the court will be required to instruct the jury on
19 comparative fault with a CACI 405-type instruction.

20 In addition, if at any time prior to trial (not within two weeks as stated at the hearing),
21 any party locates authority – from a California court or any federal court – supporting the
22 giving of a comparative fault instruction where the only mention of comparative fault is in
23 the prayer for relief in the complaint and/or where it has not been asserted by a defendant,
24 the court will consider that authority. The court will not accept any further briefing on this
25 issue.

26 4. Defendants' Motion for Partial Summary Judgment re the First Cause of
27 Action for Negligence

28 In the first cause of action in the complaint, plaintiff alleges that "cigarettes –

1 recklessly and negligently manipulated, manufactured, marketed, advertised, distributed
2 and sold by [defendants] – were a substantial contributing factor in causing” her injuries,
3 and also that defendants had a “duty to warn.” Cplt ¶¶ 26-29.

4 Defendants contend that negligent “manipulation” means negligent design, a claim
5 that is no longer in the case; that negligent “manufacture” is not supported by any facts;
6 that negligent “marketing, advertising, distribution, or sale” does not appear to differ
7 materially from the seventh cause of action for negligent misrepresentation; and that any
8 claim of negligent failure-to-warn does not differ from the other failure-to-warn claims.
9 Thus, defendants assert, the court’s order dismissing all design and misrepresentation
10 claims, but not the failure-to-warn claims, necessarily addressed all viable negligence
11 claims that plaintiff had asserted.

12 In response, plaintiff asserts that the first cause of action is a “garden-variety” or
13 “general” negligence claim, which must be viewed from “the totality of the circumstances,”
14 and that individual acts cannot be segregated. At the hearing, the court instructed plaintiff’s
15 counsel to submit a two-page letter brief citing cases supporting this “general” negligence
16 theory. Plaintiff’s brief shall be filed no later than February 27, 2013, and any response by
17 defendants shall be filed no later than March 13, 2013.

18 5. Hill & Knowlton

19 In addition, the negligence and concealment claims asserted against defendant Hill
20 & Knowlton are found in the first and fifth causes of action. Plaintiff admits that she never
21 asserted a negligent failure to warn claim against Hill & Knowlton, and as with the other
22 defendants, she contends that what remains of the negligence cause of action is a claim of
23 “general” or “garden variety” negligence. Hill & Knowlton have moved for summary
24 judgment on the negligence claim for the same reasons as the other defendants, and have
25 additionally moved for summary judgment on the concealment claim. The court granted
26 approval for this additional motion and directed plaintiff to file a response, not to exceed 15
27 pages, to the issues raised in the Hill & Knowlton motion. Plaintiff’s response shall be filed
28 no later than February 27, 2013, and any response by Hill & Knowlton, not to exceed 15

1 pages, shall be filed no later than March 13, 2013.

2 Following the supplemental briefing, the court will issue a separate order regarding
3 defendants' motion for summary judgment on negligence, and the claims asserted against
4 Hill & Knowlton.

5 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

6 Dated: February 15, 2013



PHYLLIS J. HAMILTON
United States District Judge

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