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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NOVADAQ TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,

Plaintiff,

v.

KARL STORZ GMBH & CO. K.G., et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. [14-cv-04853-PSG](#)

**OMNIBUS ORDER RE: MOTIONS IN
LIMINE AND OTHER PRE-TRIAL
ISSUES**

**(Re: Docket Nos. 213, 281, 283, 303, 308,
324)**

Plaintiff Novadaq Technologies, Inc. and Defendants Karl Storz GmbH & Co. K.G. and Karl Storz Endoscopy America have filed a total of 21 motions in limine,¹ two motions to exclude² and a motion to strike Novadaq’s jury demand.³ The parties have appeared at a pre-trial conference and supplemented their briefing with oral argument. As previewed at the hearing and explained further below, the court grants only a limited part of the requested relief.

A. Docket No. 281: Novadaq’s Motion to Exclude Testimony from Philip G. Hampton

Novadaq moves to strike portions of the expert report of Philip G. Hampton, II, and to preclude Hampton from testifying at trial on any topics he discussed in those portions of his report. Novadaq argues that much of his report is improper rebuttal under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2)(D)(ii), other parts express opinions that Karl Storz did not disclose in discovery and others still are unreliable under the *Daubert* standard⁴ or inadmissible under Fed. R. Evid. 702 and

¹ See Docket Nos. 303, 307-3.

² See Docket Nos. 281, 283.

³ See Docket No. 324.

⁴ *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharm., Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579 (1993).

1 703. Karl Storz opposes on all grounds.⁵

2 Karl Storz offers Hampton’s opinions as rebuttal to opinions from Novadaq’s retained
3 expert, David Franklyn. In his report, Franklyn briefly explains the U.S. Patent and Trademark
4 Office’s trademark application process and then discusses nine specific topics.⁶ Hampton’s report
5 mirrors the same structure and contains paragraphs on each of those topics.⁷ Hampton then opines
6 more broadly on the examination of Karl Storz’ SPIES-formative marks and rebuts Franklyn’s
7 “implicit” opinions.⁸

8 As an initial matter, Hampton offers a number of opinions that are directly contrary to the
9 court’s holdings in its summary judgment order. These include his opinions on Novadaq’s
10 abandonment of SPY-formative marks with respect to endoscopic devices, the effects of Boston
11 Scientific’s trademark registrations on Novadaq’s marks and Novadaq’s common-law rights in the
12 SPYSCOPE mark.⁹ Because his opinions on issues already decided can no longer “help the [jury]
13 . . . to determine a fact in issue,”¹⁰ neither party may elicit those opinions.

14 As noted above, Novadaq contends that much of Hampton’s opinion is not proper rebuttal
15 from an expert. Rebuttal testimony must be “intended solely to contradict or rebut evidence on the
16 same subject matter identified by another party.”¹¹ Such testimony is “proper as long as it
17 addresses the same subject matter that the initial experts address and does not introduce new
18 arguments.”¹² On the other hand, “challenging the assumptions of an expert witness’ report is a

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20 ⁵ See Docket No. 295.

21 ⁶ See Docket No. 281-3.

22 ⁷ See Docket No. 281-2 at ¶¶ 1-25.

23 ⁸ *Id.* at ¶¶ 26-37.

24 ⁹ See Docket No. 281-2 at ¶¶ 17-19, 21-22, 30-32, 35-37; Docket No. 292 at 6-9, 17-18.

25 ¹⁰ Fed. R. Evid. 702(a).

26 ¹¹ Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2)(D)(ii).

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1 permissible topic of rebuttal testimony.”¹³

2 Here, Franklyn did not offer any opinions on whether the USPTO should have rejected
3 Karl Storz’ applications to register SPIES-formative marks on likelihood of confusion grounds.¹⁴
4 The opinions Hampton offers on that subject in paragraphs 26 through 29 of his expert report¹⁵ are
5 therefore improper rebuttal. Paragraphs 26 through 29 are stricken from Hampton’s report, and
6 Hampton may not testify at trial as to the opinions in those paragraphs. Similarly, Hampton’s
7 opinion about examining attorneys’ analysis of the field of use for a proposed mark¹⁶ relates to
8 nothing in Franklyn’s report other than Franklyn’s general description of examining procedure.
9 This paragraph is stricken, and Hampton may not offer the corresponding opinions at trial.¹⁷ The
10 remaining paragraphs that Novadaq moves to strike, however, do relate to opinions that Franklyn
11 offered.¹⁸

12 Novadaq also challenges Hampton’s remaining opinions—those responding to Topics 4, 7
13 and 9 and the implied opinions in Franklyn’s report¹⁹—because they do not “rest[] on a reliable
14 foundation” or are not “relevant to the task at hand.”²⁰ On Topic 4, Hampton opines that “Boston

15 ¹² *Perez v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, Case No. 06-cv-01962, at *8 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 7, 2011)
16 (citing *Laflamme v. Safeway, Inc.*, Case No. 09-cv-00514, 2010 WL 3522378, at *3 (D. Nev. Sept.
17 2, 2010)).

18 ¹³ *Pinterest, Inc. v. Pintrips, Inc.*, Case No. 13-cv-04608, 2015 WL 2268498, at *1 (N.D. Cal. May
19 14, 2015).

20 ¹⁴ See Docket No. 281-3 at 6-8.

21 ¹⁵ See Docket No. 281-2 at ¶¶ 26-29.

22 ¹⁶ See *id.* at ¶ 15.

23 ¹⁷ Novadaq also moves to strike paragraph 14 of Hampton’s report, but that paragraph is proper
24 rebuttal because it relates more directly to the assumptions underlying Franklyn’s report. See *id.*
at ¶ 14.

25 ¹⁸ See Docket No. 281-2 at ¶¶ 32-33; Docket No. 281-3 at 4-6.

26 ¹⁹ See Docket No. 281-2 at ¶¶ 20, 23, 25, 33-34; Docket No. 281-3 at 5-8.

27 ²⁰ *Daubert*, 509 U.S. at 597.

1 Scientific’s federal trademark registrations for SPYSCOPE, SPYGLASS and SPYBITE for related
2 goods is prima facie evidence that Boston Scientific has federal trademark rights in SPY-formative
3 marks for similar goods and services.”²¹ Although those registrations might give Boston
4 Scientific certain rights in SPY-formative marks,²² Karl Storz has cited no case to support
5 Hampton’s contention that they provide prima facie evidence of those rights. His opinion
6 therefore has no “basis in the knowledge and experience of the relevant discipline,”²³ and he may
7 not offer it at trial. Hampton also opines on the breadth of Boston Scientific’s SPYSCOPE
8 registration.²⁴ In forming the opinion, Hampton relied on a marketing brochure for a medical
9 imaging product, even though he has no specialized experience in that field other than with
10 clients.²⁵ His methodology in forming the opinion is unreliable, and he may not provide it to the
11 jury.

12 Novadaq’s other *Daubert* challenges, however, are unpersuasive. Hampton’s opinions on
13 Topics 7 and 9 explain his methodology and rely on his relevant experience.²⁶ Novadaq identifies
14 potential issues with these opinions, but the problems do not undermine the opinions to the extent
15 that they are unreliable. Hampton can testify to these opinions before the jury, and Novadaq can
16 cross-examine him to highlight their deficiencies.

17 **B. Docket No. 283: Novadaq’s Motion to Exclude Testimony from Jesse David**

18 At the pre-trial conference, the parties agreed that this motion, along with Novadaq’s
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20 ²¹ Docket No. 281-2 at ¶ 20.

21 ²² *See Sun Microsystems Inc. v. Astro-Med Inc.*, Case No. 95-cv-20602, 1996 WL 369100, at *3
22 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 1, 1996); *E. & J. Gallo Winery & Gallo Cattle Co.* Case No. 86-cv-0183, 1989
23 WL 159628, at *20 (E.D. Cal. June 19, 1989).

24 ²³ *Primiano v. Cook*, 598 F.3d 558, 565 (9th Cir. 2010).

25 ²⁴ *See* Docket No. 281-2 at ¶ 34.

26 ²⁵ *See id.*; Docket No. 295-2 at 184:6-185:16.

27 ²⁶ *See* Docket No. 281-2 at ¶¶ 23, 25.

1 pending motion to strike David’s expert report,²⁷ would be moot if the court were to rule that
2 Novadaq was not entitled to disgorgement of Karl Storz’ profits. The court has done exactly
3 that.²⁸ The motion to exclude testimony from David and the motion to strike his expert report are
4 DENIED AS MOOT.

5 **C. Docket No. 324: Karl Storz’ Motion to Strike Novadaq’s Jury Demand**

6 In its summary judgment order, the court observed that “Novadaq only seeks damages ‘for
7 recovery of unjust enrichment and disgorgement’ and not ‘actual losses.’”²⁹ The court relied on
8 Karl Storz’ contention, which Novadaq did not rebut at the time, that Novadaq had abandoned any
9 claim to actual losses.³⁰ Karl Storz cites the court’s language in moving to strike Novadaq’s jury
10 demand.³¹ In opposition to the motion to strike, however, Novadaq points out that its discovery
11 responses consistently have included claims for compensatory damages “in the form of corrective
12 advertising costs.”³²

13 For the proposition that Novadaq does not seek compensation for actual losses, Karl Storz
14 and the court cited only a report from Novadaq’s damages expert, Cliff Kupperberg, in which he
15 said that Novadaq’s “claims for damage include a claim for recovery of unjust enrichment and
16 disgorgement,” but that it had “no claim for actual losses.”³³ Novadaq now clarifies that
17 Kupperberg made this statement because Novadaq retained him only to opine on its claim for
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19 ²⁷ See Docket No. 213.

20 ²⁸ See Docket No. 356 at 5.

21 ²⁹ See Docket No. 292 at 12-13 (quoting Docket No. 223-12 at 3).

22 ³⁰ See Docket No. 223-4 at 20; Docket No. 247-4 at 38-40.

23 ³¹ See Docket No. 324 at 4.

24 ³² Docket No. 338-5 at 10; Docket No. 338-6 at 10; *see also* Docket No. 28 at 27; Docket No. 338-
25 9 at 11; Docket No. 338-10 at 12.

26 ³³ Docket No. 223-12 at 3; *see* Docket No. 223-4 at 20 (citing Docket No. 223-12 at 3); Docket
27 No. 292 at 12-13 (citing Docket No. 223-12 at 3).

1 unjust enrichment, not on Novadaq’s actual damages.³⁴ A statement in an expert report, however
2 misleading, cannot waive claims for damages that Novadaq both pled and disclosed. Novadaq is
3 eligible to claim actual damages, and it is further entitled to present its claim to a jury.³⁵

4 **D. Docket No. 303: Novadaq’s MIL No. 1**

5 Novadaq moves to exclude testimony or argument that Karl Storz sought advice from its
6 outside counsel, the St. Onge law firm, about its adoption of the SPIES mark. Throughout
7 discovery, Karl Storz invoked the attorney-client privilege whenever Novadaq tried to elicit
8 information about the content of St. Onge’s advice. Novadaq therefore argues that any testimony
9 that Karl Storz sought, normally seeks or followed advice of counsel would be prejudicial.
10 Novadaq also seeks to exclude evidence about how Karl Storz conducted its trademark searches,
11 as well as testimony from Andy Corea, Karl Storz’ counsel at St. Onge. The motion is
12 GRANTED-IN-PART. Neither Novadaq nor Karl Storz may make arguments or elicit testimony
13 about advice that Karl Storz received from St. Onge or that Karl Storz sought or typically seeks
14 the advice of counsel. However, Karl Storz may introduce the search results that it produced in
15 discovery along with testimony about how it conducted those searches. Because Karl Storz does
16 not intend to call Corea as a trial witness, that portion of the motion is DENIED AS MOOT.

17 **E. Docket No. 303: Novadaq’s MIL No. 2**

18 Novadaq moves to exclude testimony or argument that it claims relates only to laches,
19 unclean hands or abandonment, all of which are defenses on which the court has granted summary
20 judgment in favor of Novadaq.³⁶ The motion is GRANTED-IN-PART. Testimony on Novadaq’s
21 alleged delay or misstatements to the USPTO is irrelevant and barred. Karl Storz also wants to
22 introduce discovery responses from Novadaq about its first use of the SPIES mark, even though
23

24 ³⁴ Docket No. 338 at 11-12.

25 ³⁵ See *Skydive Ariz., Inc. v. Quattrocchi*, 673 F.3d 1105, 1111-13 (9th Cir. 2012); *Adray v. Adry-*
26 *Mart, Inc.*, 76 F.3d 984, 988-89 (9th Cir. 1996).

27 ³⁶ See Docket No. 292 at 6-11.

1 Novadaq later withdrew or amended those responses. Novadaq no longer relies on those first use
2 dates. Instead, it asserts priority in the SPIES mark due to tacking, the subject of Karl Storz'
3 fourth motion in limine. The responses are no longer relevant, and Karl Storz may not introduce
4 them.

5 But, as Karl Storz points out, some of the evidence Novadaq seeks to preclude bears on
6 issues still remaining in the case. Specifically, Boston Scientific's SPYSCOPE, SPYGLASS and
7 SPYBITE trademark registrations, as well as Novadaq's agreement with LifeCell in which
8 Novadaq agreed not to use the SPYSCOPE name for its endoscopic imaging products, bear on the
9 strength of Novadaq's mark.³⁷ That evidence may come in at trial, assuming it is otherwise
10 admissible.

11 **F. Docket No. 303: Novadaq's MIL No. 3**

12 Novadaq moves to bar Karl Storz from eliciting evidence that Novadaq did not conduct a
13 trademark survey. The motion is DENIED. Novadaq may be correct that a trademark survey is
14 not necessary to prove likelihood of confusion,³⁸ but "a trier of fact may be entitled to presume
15 that one party's failure to conduct a survey concedes that the survey evidence would be
16 unfavorable to it."³⁹

17 **G. Docket No. 303: Novadaq's MIL No. 4**

18 Novadaq moves to preclude Karl Storz from alleging or implying that Novadaq infringed
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20 ³⁷ See *Glow Indus., Inc. v. Lopez*, 252 F. Supp. 2d 962, 990-92 (C.D. Cal. 2002) (considering the
21 crowdedness of the field and the parties' use of their marks in determining the likelihood of
22 confusion).

23 ³⁸ See *Midwestern Pet Foods, Inc. v. Societe des Produits Nestle S.A.*, 685 F.3d 1046, 1054 (Fed.
24 Cir. 2012).

25 ³⁹ *Monster, Inc. v. Dolby Labs. Licensing Corp.*, 920 F. Supp. 2d 1066, 1072 (N.D. Cal. 2013)
26 (citing *Cairns v. Franklin Mint Co.*, 24 F. Supp. 2d 1013, 1041 (C.D. Cal. 1998)); see also
27 *Charles Jacquin et Cie, Inc. v. Destileria Serralles, Inc.*, 921 F.2d 467, 475 (3d Cir. 1990) (citing
28 *Eagle Snacks, Inc. v. Nabisco Brands, Inc.*, 625 F. Supp. 571, 583 (D.N.J. 1985)) ("[A] plaintiff's
failure to conduct such a survey where it has the financial resources to do so, could lead a jury to
infer that the plaintiff believes the results of the survey will be unfavorable.").

1 Karl Storz' registered SPIES-related marks. Novadaq notes that the court denied Karl Storz'
2 motion for leave to file counterclaims of infringement,⁴⁰ so those claims are irrelevant now. The
3 motion is GRANTED. However, if Novadaq suggests that the failure to raise these counterclaims
4 undermines Karl Storz' argument for priority in the SPIES-related marks, Karl Storz is entitled to
5 explain that the court did not allow it to do so.

6 **H. Docket No. 303: Novadaq's MIL No. 5**

7 Novadaq moves to exclude testimony from witnesses that Karl Storz disclosed very late in
8 the fact discovery period, as well as documentary evidence that Novadaq claims Karl Storz did not
9 produce at all during fact discovery. Almost all of Novadaq's requested relief is moot. None of
10 the late-disclosed witnesses appears on Karl Storz' list of trial witnesses. Further, many of the
11 documents at issue relate only to Karl Storz profits, which are no longer in the case.⁴¹ The only
12 exception that the parties brought to the court's attention in their papers is a declaration by non-
13 party David Stoffel. Novadaq claims that Karl Storz did not disclose the declaration until August
14 28, 2015, when it attached it as an exhibit to its motions for summary judgment.⁴² Karl Storz
15 points out, however, that Novadaq received the document in an email dated June 10, 2015,⁴³
16 before the close of fact discovery. There is no unfair surprise to Novadaq here. The motion is
17 GRANTED-IN-PART, in its entirety with the exception of the Stoffel declaration.

18 At the pre-trial conference, Novadaq also identified a number of trial exhibits that Karl
19 Storz plans to use but never disclosed in discovery. Karl Storz responded that many of these were
20 higher-quality versions of documents that it already had produced or publicly available documents
21 like trademark registrations and prosecution histories. The court encourages the parties to meet
22 and confer about whether Karl Storz can use exhibits of this nature. If any disputes about trial

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24 ⁴⁰ See Docket No. 157.

25 ⁴¹ See Docket No. 356.

26 ⁴² See Docket No. 231-90.

27 ⁴³ See Docket No. 330-1

1 exhibits remain, the court will take them up during trial.

2 **I. Docket No. 303: Novadaq’s MIL No. 6**

3 Novadaq moves to preclude Karl Storz from calling Novadaq’s trial counsel as witnesses.
4 Karl Storz appears to have no intention of doing so, and it did not list any Novadaq attorneys on
5 its trial witness list. The motion is GRANTED.

6 **J. Docket No. 303: Novadaq’s MIL No. 7**

7 Novadaq moves to exclude evidence and testimony about Novadaq’s non-U.S. trademark
8 filings. The court previously denied Karl Storz’ motion to compel production of documents
9 related to these filings.⁴⁴ Karl Storz says it does not plan to introduce this evidence now. The
10 motion is GRANTED.

11 **K. Docket No. 303: Novadaq’s MIL No. 8**

12 Novadaq moves to preclude Karl Storz from offering evidence of its costs or deductions
13 because, Novadaq claims, Karl Storz failed to provide that evidence through document production,
14 deposition testimony or expert reports. Because Novadaq is not entitled to Karl Storz’ profits,⁴⁵
15 the motion is DENIED AS MOOT.

16 **L. Docket No. 303: Novadaq’s MIL No. 9**

17 Novadaq moves to bar Karl Storz from referring to Sybill Storz as “Dr. Storz” because that
18 title is honorary. The motion is DENIED.

19 **M. Docket No. 303: Novadaq’s MIL No. 10**

20 Novadaq moves to preclude Karl Storz from asking Novadaq witnesses about Novadaq’s
21 motives in filing this case. At the deposition of Novadaq employee John Fengler, Karl Storz
22 asked him whether Novadaq had considered filing a patent infringement lawsuit before it decided
23 to pursue the trademark claims at issue here. The motion is GRANTED IN PART. Karl Storz
24 may elicit this testimony only if Novadaq raises the issue of its motivations for filing suit.

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26 ⁴⁴ See Docket No. 214.

27 ⁴⁵ See Docket No. 356.

1 **R. Docket No. 307-3: Karl Storz' MIL No. 3**

2 Karl Storz also moves to exclude evidence and testimony about instances of alleged actual
3 confusion that are purportedly unsubstantiated, untrue or hearsay. The motion is DENIED. These
4 arguments go to weight, not admissibility, and as above Karl Storz can elaborate on these
5 problems on cross-examination.

6 **S. Docket No. 307-3: Karl Storz' MIL No. 4**

7 Karl Storz moves to preclude Novadaq from making its tacking argument—that Novadaq
8 can claim priority in the SPIES mark over Karl Storz because it is legally equivalent to the SPY
9 mark that Novadaq has used at least since 2005.⁴⁸ Karl Storz contends that the argument is
10 untimely and prejudicial because Novadaq never identified this theory in its discovery responses.
11 The motion is DENIED. Karl Storz did propound interrogatories about the date that Novadaq first
12 used the SPIES mark,⁴⁹ but Karl Storz never asked Novadaq to identify its priority date or the
13 theories underlying that date. And, unlike abandonment, tacking is not an affirmative defense that
14 Novadaq was required to raise as a counterclaim.⁵⁰

15 **T. Docket No. 307-3: Karl Storz' MIL No. 5**

16 Karl Storz moves to exclude evidence or argument about the discovery disputes between
17 the parties, including Karl Storz' alleged abuses underlying Novadaq's pending motion for
18 sanctions.⁵¹ Novadaq responds that it has no intention of introducing testimony about discovery
19 abuses, but it argues that it is entitled to tell the jury about specific missing or undisclosed
20 evidence, most notably Karl Storz' purported failure to produce its head, Sybill Storz, for
21 deposition. The motion is GRANTED, without prejudice to the pending sanctions motion.
22

23 _____
24 ⁴⁸ See Docket No. 292 at 15-17 (citing *Hana Fin., Inc. v. Hana Bank*, 135 S. Ct. 907, 909 (2015)).

25 ⁴⁹ See Docket No. 248-30 at 20-21.

26 ⁵⁰ See Docket No. 292 at 6-7.

27 ⁵¹ See Docket No. 152.

1 **U. Docket No. 307-3: Karl Storz' MIL No. 6**

2 Karl Storz moves to exclude evidence about the defenses that it raised but the court
3 rejected. Novadaq does not oppose, except to note that it may respond if Karl Storz opens the
4 door by mentioning the defenses. The motion is GRANTED.

5 **V. Docket No. 307-3: Karl Storz' MIL No. 7**

6 Karl Storz moves to exclude evidence about its intent in adopting the SPIES mark. The
7 motion is DENIED. Even if the court had not reopened the issue of willful infringement,⁵² the
8 testimony would still be relevant because it relates to intent, which is one of the *Sleekcraft*
9 factors.⁵³ Karl Storz also attacks the admissibility of the specific evidence that Novadaq has cited,
10 but the objections, as above, go to weight and not admissibility. Karl Storz can highlight any
11 weaknesses through cross-examination.

12 **W. Docket No. 307-3: Karl Storz' MIL No. 8**

13 Karl Storz moves to preclude Novadaq's expert, David Franklyn, from testifying that the
14 USPTO should have refused Karl Storz' application to register SPIES-related marks. In
15 particular, Franklyn notes that Karl Storz failed to submit certain materials in support of its
16 application.⁵⁴ The motion is DENIED. Karl Storz has raised the affirmative defense that it has the
17 right to use those marks because it eventually succeeded in registering them.⁵⁵ Evidence that the
18 USPTO may have erred is plainly relevant to that defense, and any prejudice to Karl Storz from
19 suggesting the omission does not outweigh the relevance.

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22 ⁵² See Docket No. 343.

23 ⁵³ See *AMF Inc. v. Sleekcraft Boats*, 599 F.2d 341, 354 (9th Cir. 1979); see also *SunEarth, Inc. v.*
24 *Sun Earth Solar Power Co., Ltd.*, Case No. 11-cv-04991, 2013 WL 4528539, at *16-17 (N.D. Cal.
25 Aug. 23, 2013) (discussing the application of this *Sleekcraft* factor in a case involving reverse
26 confusion).

27 ⁵⁴ See Docket No. 281-3 at 8.

28 ⁵⁵ See Docket No. 30 at 12.

1 **X. Docket No. 307-3: Karl Storz' MIL No. 9**

2 Karl Storz similarly moves to preclude Franklyn from testifying that the Trademark Trials
3 and Appeals Board should have denied Karl Storz' request to remand the then-pending trademark
4 applications to the examiner.⁵⁶ Franklyn has opined that the TTAB erred because the evidence
5 that Karl Storz offered in support of its request was not new.⁵⁷ For the same reasons as above, the
6 motion is DENIED.

7 **Y. Additional Stipulations and Disputes from Pre-Trial Conference**

- 8
- 9 • Either party may bring a Fed. R. Civ. P. 50(a) motion orally if it so chooses. In the event
10 that a party feels that further briefing is necessary, the party can request a briefing
11 schedule. In the event either party wishes to bring a Fed. R. Civ. P. 50(b) motion
12 following the close of trial, the parties shall follow the procedures laid out in the Civil
13 Local Rules.⁵⁸
 - 14 • One party representative may attend the entirety of the trial. Witnesses other than
15 experts and each party's corporate representative will be sequestered.
 - 16 • Each side will disclose to the other side each witness it intends to call live (in the order of
17 call) and by deposition by 7:00 PM at least two days before the day of trial during which
18 the witness will testify, except that witnesses to be called on a Monday must be disclosed
19 by noon on the preceding Friday. By 6:00 PM the night before a party intends to call a
20 witness, it must provide the other side and the court with all the exhibits and
21 demonstrative evidence it intends to use with that witness. By 8:00 PM that same night,
22 the other side must state any objections thereto or they are deemed waived. The parties
23 will attempt to meet and confer that night or in the morning to resolve such objections.
 - 24 • The parties will exchange all demonstratives, visual aids and evidence that they plan to
25 refer to in opening statements by 4:00 PM on Tuesday, December 29, 2015. The other
26 side must raise any objections to such use by 8:00 PM on Thursday, December 31, 2015,
27 or they are deemed waived.
 - 28 • For the designated deposition transcripts, objections need not be read to the jury, and
they can be edited out of the transcript or video clips for hearing or viewing by the jury.
 - The parties shall meet and confer as to confidentiality designations prior to trial. The
parties will file any requests for confidential treatment of information at trial by

24 _____
25 ⁵⁶ See 37 C.F.R. § 2.142(d).

26 ⁵⁷ See Docket No. 281-3 at 9-10.

27 ⁵⁸ See Civ. L.R. 7.

1 Thursday, December 31, 2015. The courtroom will remain open to the public over the
2 course of trial, subject to any narrow and exceptional request of the parties.

- 3 • The parties may briefly introduce each witness at the beginning of each direct
4 examination. Each witness may be questioned by only one attorney per side.
- 5 • All disputes about exhibit admissibility or propriety of demonstratives will be addressed
6 the morning that the exhibit or demonstrative is to be used at trial.
- 7 • During voir dire, each party will have 30 minutes to ask questions of the jury. The scope
8 of such questions will be limited to jurors' responses to the court's line of questioning
9 and jurors' responses to the juror questionnaire.
- 10 • Each party will have a total of 20 hours for opening statements, closing arguments, direct
11 examinations, cross examinations and any rebuttal.
- 12 • The parties will admit exhibits by agreement where possible. Otherwise, exhibits must
13 be used with a witness to be admitted into evidence. Each party will move to admit
14 exhibits as they are presented to the witness, during a break or at the end of the trial day.
- 15 • The court will pre-instruct the jury before opening statements.
- 16 • The jury may submit jury questions to the court following the conclusion of each
17 witness's testimony. After reviewing the questions posed and confirming that they are
18 legally permissible, the court will ask any permissible questions to the witness on behalf
19 of the jury. Time during which the witness responds to questions posed by the jury shall
20 be divided evenly between both sides.
- 21 • The parties shall consult with the clerk's office to arrange the use of the juror
22 questionnaire proposed by Novadaq at Docket No. 304-1, with the following additional
23 questions:
 - 24 ○ "How is your health?" (blank)
 - 25 ○ "Is sitting for long periods of time difficult for you?" (Yes/No) "If yes, please
26 explain:" (blank)
 - 27 ○ "Do you find it difficult to see or hear?" (Yes/No) "If yes, please explain:"
28 (blank)
 - "Do you have any chronic diseases?" (Yes/No) "If yes, please explain:" (blank)
 - "Do you take any medications regularly?" (Yes/No) "If you answered yes to the
previous question, do the medications make you tired or drowsy or might they
interfere with your ability to concentrate for long periods of time?" (Yes/No)
 - "Is there anything that may affect your ability to serve as a juror in this case?"
(Yes/No) "If yes, please explain:" (blank)
 - "Is there any reason why you should not serve on this jury, why you would be
unable to do so, or why jury duty would present a serious hardship?" (Yes/No)
"If yes, please explain:" (blank)
 - "Why would you be a good juror in a case like this?" (blank)
 - "What else should we know about you?" (blank)

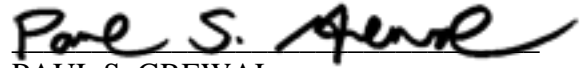
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○ “Please circle any of the following with whom you are acquainted:” This question should be followed by a list or table containing the names of the undersigned, every attorney for each side and every potential witness that has been identified thus far.

- Each trial day will begin at 9:00 AM and end at 4:30 PM, with a one-hour lunch break. Counsel shall appear at 8:00 AM each day to address any preliminary evidentiary issues.
- Jurors will arrive and fill out the juror questionnaire on the morning of Monday, January 4, 2016. Counsel shall make copies of the jurors’ responses and share them with each other and with the court as early as possible on that day. Voir dire will begin later on January 4 after the court and the parties have had the opportunity to review the responses. Opening statements will commence as soon as possible on January 4.
- Jury instructions and the verdict form will be addressed at the jury charge conference to be held during trial. No later than Wednesday, December 23, 2015, the parties may file amended proposed jury instructions and verdict forms to the extent that their scope has changed in light of this court’s recent rulings.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: December 18, 2015



PAUL S. GREWAL
United States Magistrate Judge