

Trial is not an ambush. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26 imposes an affirmative duty to disclose witnesses, supporting documents, a computation of damages, and insurance agreements. As to damages, a plaintiff must disclose "a computation of each category of damages" and make available "documents or other evidentiary material . . . on which each computation is based." Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1)(A)(iii).

In their pretrial motion in limine number 4, defendants seek to preclude plaintiff from presenting evidence of speculative damages. Dkt. No. 67. In response, plaintiff states the motion is "disastrously" and "completely unclear" and that plaintiff will present evidence of "significant damages with reasonable certainty." Dkt. No. 73 at 2.

Plaintiff's superficial disclosure of its damages computations falls far short of what
is required. By May 11 at noon, plaintiff must file a chart that specifies its computation of
each category of damages. The chart must include: (1) specific monetary amounts in each
category; (2) under which cause(s) of action the damages are awardable; (3) the trial
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Northern District of California

United States District Court

exhibits, stipulations, or witness testimony upon which each computation is based; and(4) a computation of the total damages that plaintiff seeks at trial.

Plaintiff is warned that the Court may exclude any request for, and evidence of, damages that have not been properly and timely disclosed.

The Court will rule separately on the other motions in limine at the pretrial conference.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: May 9, 2016

NATHANAEL M. COUSINS United States Magistrate Judge