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10 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
11 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

12 STEPHANIE HASHEM,)
)
13 Plaintiff,) Case No: 2:14-cv-00549-APG-VCF
)
14 v.)
)
15 ARMY & AIR FORCE EXCHANGE SERVICE,)
)
16 Defendant.)
)
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18 **MOTION REQUESTING EXCEPTION TO EARLY NEUTRAL**
19 **EVALUATION SESSION ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENT**

20 **I. INTRODUCTION**

21 An Early Neutral Evaluation (“ENE”) in this case is scheduled for May 6, 2015, at 10:00 a.m.
22 before United States Magistrate Judge Nancy J. Koppe. ECF No. 27. The Order setting the Settlement
23 Conference provides:

24 In the case of non-individual parties, counsel shall arrange for a representative with binding
25 authority to settle this matter up to the full amount of the claim to be present for the duration
26 of the ENE session....

1 A request for an exception to the above attendance requirements must be filed and served on
2 all parties within 14 days of the issuance of this order. Requests for an exception must be
3 supported by a compelling justification for an exception, and must demonstrate the exercise
4 of due diligence and attempt to reschedule conflicting matters. Counsel of record, individual
5 parties, a fully-authorized representative, and a fully-authorized insurance representative
6 shall appear in person unless the court enters an order granting a request for exception.

7 The United States requests that the Court authorize Assistant United States Attorney Justin E.
8 Pingel to participate in the ENE in person as the sole settlement representative for the Government.

9 **II. ARGUMENT**

10 The United States Supreme Court has stated that the federal Government is unlike any other
11 litigant:

12 We have long recognized that the Government is not in a position identical to that of a
13 private litigant, both because of the geographic breadth of government litigation and also,
14 most importantly, because of the nature of the issues the government litigates. It is not open
15 to serious dispute that the government is a party to a far greater number of cases on a
16 nationwide basis than even the most litigious private entity.

17 *United States v. Mendoza*, 464 U.S. 154, 159 (1984) (internal citation omitted).

18 Because the Government handles a very large number of cases, it would be impractical, if not
19 physically impossible, for those with settlement authority for the full claim amount to prepare for and
20 appear at all settlement conferences. *United States v. U.S. Dist. Court*, 694 F.3d 1051, 1059 (9th Cir.
21 2012) (district court abused its discretion in ordering a Government representative with full settlement
22 authority to appear in person for an initial settlement conference). The Advisory Committee notes that
23 accompany the 1993 amendments to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16 acknowledge the unique
24 position of the Government in that regard: “Particularly in litigation in which governmental agencies
25 ... are involved, there may be no one with on-the-spot settlement authority, and the most that should
26 be expected is access to a person who would have a major role in submitting a recommendation to the
body or board with ultimate decision-making responsibility.” *Id.* at 1060.

The Government delegates settlement authority to select individuals in order to promote
centralized decision-making. *Id.* at 1059. Centralized decision-making promotes three important
Government objectives. *Id.* at 1060. First, it allows the Government to act consistently in important

1 cases. *Id.* Second, it allows the executive branch to pursue policy goals more effectively by placing
2 ultimate authority in the hands of a few officials. *Id.* Third, by giving authority to high-ranking
3 officials, centralized decision-making better promotes political accountability. *Id.*

4 In light of those principles, the Ninth Circuit has determined that the courts should adopt a
5 “practical approach” in deciding whether to require a Government representative with full settlement
6 authority to attend a pretrial conference. *Id.* at 1061. In the Ninth Circuit’s view, the courts should
7 consider less drastic steps, such as telephonic participation, before requiring in-person participation. *Id.*
8 Only as a “last resort” should the District Court require an official with full settlement authority to
9 participate in a pretrial conference in person. *Id.*

10 The ultimate authority to settle this case rests with the United States Attorney, the Civil
11 Division Chief, or higher ranking officials within the Department of Justice (“DOJ”), depending on
12 whether the client agency and DOJ officials agree with the proposed resolution. 28 C.F.R. § 0.168(a).
13 It is simply not feasible, however, for these officials to attend each and every settlement conference or
14 ENE. Moreover, Assistant United States Attorneys routinely participate in settlement conferences and
15 ENEs in this district as sole settlement representatives for the Government. In fact, the Government
16 has utilized this approach with much success for many years and, as a result, hundreds of cases
17 involving the United States have settled.

18 Accordingly, the United States respectfully requests that the Court authorize Assistant United
19 States Attorney Pingel to participate in the ENE in person as the sole settlement representative for the
20 Government. He will ensure that the case is thoroughly evaluated by the appropriate Government
21 officials in advance of the settlement conference so as to provide meaningful participation.

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1 **III. CONCLUSION**

2 For the reasons above, the United States respectfully requests that the Court permit Assistant
3 United States Attorney Pingel to participate in the ENE scheduled for May 6, 2015, as the sole
4 settlement representative for the Government.

5 Respectfully submitted this 9th day of February 2015.

6 DANIEL G. BOGDEN
7 United States Attorney

8 */s/ Justin E. Pingel*
9 JUSTIN E. PINGEL
Assistant United States Attorney

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13 IT IS SO ORDERED:

14 
15 ~~UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE~~
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

16 DATED: February 10, 2015