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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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ALEXIS LEE, Plaintiff, Case No. 2:19-cv-01332-KJD-NJK
v. ORDER
DINO DENNISON, et al., Defendants.

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12 Presently before the Court is Plaintiff's Motion in Limine No. 1 (#97) to preclude
13 Defendants from suggesting that there may be undisclosed medical records. Defendants filed a
14 response in opposition (#107).

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I. Background

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17 This action arises from a motor vehicle accident on September 9, 2017. Plaintiff Alexis
18 Lee ("Lee") was driving an economy-sized Hyundai Sonata and Defendant Dino Dennison
19 ("Dennison") was driving a semi-truck as an employee of Defendant Knight Transportation
20 ("Knight") when the two vehicles collided. While Defendants have generally accepted liability,
the parties still dispute the amount and causation of damages alleged by Plaintiff.

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22 Plaintiff's first motion in limine argues that "Defendants should be precluded from
23 arguing that Alexis suffered from some imaginary spine injury, or that some injury predating the
24 crash, solely because Plaintiff lacks medical records to disprove Defendants' baseless
25 allegations." Doc. No. 97 at p. 6, 1.15-17. Plaintiffs argue that allowing such argument would
require Plaintiff to prove a negative.

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II. Analysis

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28 A motion *in limine* is a procedural mechanism made in advance to limit testimony or
evidence in a particular area" and is "entirely within the discretion of the Court." Diamond X

1 Ranch, LLC v. Atlantic Richfield Co., No. 3:13-cv-00570-MMD-WGC, 2018 WL 2127734, at
 2 *1 (D. Nev. May 8, 2018). A “motion *in limine* should not be used to resolve factual disputes or
 3 weigh evidence.” IGT v. Alliance Gaming Corp., No. 2:04-cv-1676-RCJ-RJJ, 2008 WL
 4 7084605, at *2 (D. Nev. Oct. 21, 2008). “To exclude evidence on a motion in limine, ‘the
 5 evidence must be inadmissible on all potential grounds.’” Diamond X Ranch, 2018 WL
 6 2127734, at *1 (quoting Indiana Ins. Co. v. General Elec. Co., 326 F.Supp.2d 844, 846 (N.D.
 7 Ohio 2004)).

8 Plaintiff argues that Federal Rule of Evidence 403 precludes any testimony regarding
 9 missing medical records: “[even] [r]elevant evidence may be excluded if its probative value is
 10 substantially outweighed by the risk of unfair prejudice, confusion of the issues, misleading the
 11 jury, or if it would result in undue delay, waste of time, or a needlessly cumulative presentation
 12 of evidence.” Plaintiffs argue that the evidence is not relevant and its admission would be too
 13 prejudicial.

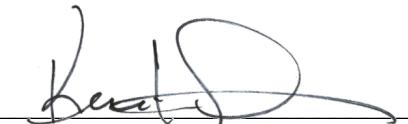
14 However, with causation and damages still at issue, prior injury is relevant and it appears
 15 that Defendant intends to address this through Plaintiff’s deposition testimony, Defendants’ expert
 16 witness, and Plaintiff’s existing medical records. Defendants oppose the motion asserting that
 17 they are not relying on a lack of records to prove a pre-existing back injury. The Court agrees
 18 that Defendants may attempt to introduce relevant evidence of prior injury. The weight and
 19 credibility of that evidence is for the jury to decide. To the extent that Defendants refer to a lack
 20 of medical records, they must lay the appropriate foundation before doing so. Accordingly, the
 21 Court denies the motion in limine as premature, subject to renewal if Defendants ask questions
 22 with appropriate foundation demonstrating relevance and lack of prejudice.

23 III. Conclusion

24 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff’s Motion in Limine No. 1 (#97) is
 25 **DENIED as premature.**

26 Dated this 17th day of January, 2023.

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Kent J. Dawson
 United States District Judge