	Case 2:09-cv-01185-KJM-CKD Document 47 Filed 09/19/12 Page 1 of 6
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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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11	IVAN PENA, et al., NO. CIV. S-09-1185 KJM CMK
12	Plaintiffs,
13	v. <u>STATUS (PRETRIAL SCHEDULING)</u> ORDER
14	WILFREDO CID,
15	Defendant.
16	
17	An initial scheduling conference was held in this case on August 30, 2012;
18	Donald Kilmer appeared for plaintiffs; Anthony Hakl appeared for defendant. Having reviewed
19	the parties' Joint Status Report filed on August 23, 2012, and discussed a schedule for the case
20	with counsel at the hearing, the court makes the following orders:
21	I. <u>SERVICE OF PROCESS</u>
22	All named defendants have been served and no further service is permitted
23	without leave of court, good cause having been shown.
24	II. <u>ADDITIONAL PARTIES/AMENDMENTS/PLEADINGS</u>
25	No further joinder of parties or amendments to pleadings is permitted without
26	leave of court, good cause having been shown. See FED. R. CIV. P. 16(b); Johnson v. Mammoth

Recreations, Inc., 975 F.2d 604 (9th Cir. 1992).

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III. <u>JURISDICTION/VENUE</u>

Jurisdiction is predicated upon 28 U.S.C. § 1331. Jurisdiction and venue are not disputed.

IV. DISCOVERY

Initial disclosures as required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a) have been completed. Any supplemental disclosures shall be completed within fourteen days. In this context, "completed" means that all discovery shall have been conducted so that all depositions have been taken and any disputes relative to discovery shall have been resolved by appropriate order if necessary and, where discovery has been ordered, the order has been obeyed. All motions to compel discovery must be noticed on the magistrate judge's calendar in accordance with the local rules of this court. While the assigned magistrate judge reviews proposed discovery phase protective orders, requests to seal or redact are decided by Judge Mueller as discussed in more detail below.

V. <u>DISCLOSURE OF EXPERT WITNESSES</u>

All counsel are to designate in writing, file with the court, and serve upon all other parties the name, address, and area of expertise of each expert that they propose to tender at trial not later than **March 8, 2013**. The designation shall be accompanied by a written report prepared and signed by the witness. The report shall comply with Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2)(B). By **March 29, 2013**, any party who previously disclosed expert witnesses may submit a supplemental list of expert witnesses who will express an opinion on a subject covered by an expert designated by an adverse party, if the party supplementing an expert witness designation has not previously retained an expert to testify on that subject. The supplemental designation shall be accompanied by a written report, which shall also comply with the conditions stated above.

Failure of a party to comply with the disclosure schedule as set forth above in all likelihood will preclude that party from calling the expert witness at the time of trial. An expert witness not appearing on the designation will not be permitted to testify unless the party offering the witness demonstrates: (a) that the necessity for the witness could not have been reasonably

anticipated at the time the list was proffered; (b) that the court and opposing counsel were promptly notified upon discovery of the witness; and (c) that the witness was promptly made available for deposition.

For purposes of this scheduling order, an "expert" is any person who may be used at trial to present evidence under Rules 702, 703 and 705 of the Federal Rules of Evidence, which include both "percipient experts" (persons who, because of their expertise, have rendered expert opinions in the normal course of their work duties or observations pertinent to the issues in the case) and "retained experts" (persons specifically designated by a party to be a testifying expert for the purposes of litigation). A party shall identify whether a disclosed expert is percipient, retained, or both. It will be assumed that a party designating a retained expert has acquired the express permission of the witness to be so listed. Parties designating percipient experts must state in the designation who is responsible for arranging the deposition of such persons.

All experts designated are to be fully prepared at the time of designation to render an informed opinion, and give the bases for their opinion, so that they will be able to give full and complete testimony at any deposition taken by the opposing party. Experts will not be permitted to testify at trial as to any information gathered or evaluated, or opinion formed, after deposition taken subsequent to designation. All expert discovery shall be completed by **May 3**, **2013**.

VI. MOTION HEARING SCHEDULE

The parties anticipate that the case will be resolved on cross-motions for summary judgment.

All dispositive motions, except motions for continuances, temporary restraining orders or other emergency applications, shall be heard <u>no later than</u> **June 28, 2013**. The parties may obtain available hearing dates by calling Casey Schultz, the Courtroom Deputy, at (916) 930-4193.

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Case 2:09-cv-01185-KJM-CKD Document 47 Filed 09/19/12 Page 4 of 6

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 All purely legal issues are to be resolved by timely pretrial motions. Local Rule 230 governs the calendaring and procedures of civil motions; the following provisions also apply:

- (a) The opposition and reply must be filed by 4:00 p.m. on the day due; and
- (b) When the last day for filing an opposition brief falls on a legal holiday, the opposition brief shall be filed on the last court day immediately preceding the legal holiday.

Failure to comply with Local Rule 230(c), as modified by this order, may be deemed consent to the motion and the court may dispose of the motion summarily. *Brydges v. Lewis*, 18 F.3d 651, 652-53 (9th Cir. 1994).

The court places a page limit of twenty (20) pages on all moving papers, twenty (20) pages on oppositions, and ten (10) pages for replies. All requests for page limit increases must be made through the courtroom deputy clerk at least fourteen (14) days prior to the filing of the motion.

Prior to filing a motion in a case in which the parties are represented by counsel, counsel shall engage in a pre-filing meet and confer to discuss thoroughly the substance of the contemplated motion and any potential resolution. Plaintiff's counsel should carefully evaluate the defendant's contentions as to deficiencies in the complaint and in many instances the party considering a motion should agree to any amendment that would cure a curable defect. Counsel should discuss the issues sufficiently so that if a motion of any kind is filed, including for summary judgment, the briefing is directed only to those substantive issues requiring resolution by the court. Counsel should resolve minor procedural or other non-substantive matters during the meet and confer. A notice of motion shall contain a certification by counsel filing the motion that meet and confer efforts have been exhausted, with a brief summary of meet and confer efforts.

The parties are reminded that a motion *in limine* is a pretrial procedural device designed to address the admissibility of evidence. The court looks with disfavor upon dispositional motions presented at the Final Pretrial Conference or at trial in the guise of motions

Case 2:09-cv-01185-KJM-CKD Document 47 Filed 09/19/12 Page 5 of 6

in limine. Although all motions *in limine* must be filed in conjunction with the joint pretrial statement, the court will hear only those motions it has identified to counsel before the hearing date.

The parties are cautioned that failure to raise a dispositive legal issue that could have been tendered to the court by proper pretrial motion prior to the dispositive motion cut-off date may constitute waiver of such issue.

VII. <u>SEALING</u>

No document will be sealed, nor shall a redacted document be filed, without the prior approval of the court. If a document for which sealing or redaction is sought relates to the record on a motion to be decided by Judge Mueller, the request to seal or redact should be directed to her and not the assigned Magistrate Judge. All requests to seal or redact shall be governed by Local Rules 141 (sealing) and 140 (redaction); protective orders covering the discovery phase of litigation shall not govern the filing of sealed or redacted documents on the public docket. The court will only consider requests to seal or redact filed by the proponent of sealing or redaction. If a party plans to make a filing that includes material an opposing party has identified as confidential and potentially subject to sealing, the filing party shall provide the opposing party with sufficient notice in advance of filing to allow for the seeking of an order of sealing or redaction from the court.

VIII. SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE

No settlement conference is currently scheduled. A settlement conference may be set anytime at the parties' request. In the event that a settlement conference date or referral to the Voluntary Dispute Resolution Program (VDRP) is requested, the parties shall file said request jointly, in writing. The parties should advise the court whether they will stipulate to the trial judge acting as settlement judge and waive disqualification by virtue thereof.

Counsel are instructed to have a principal with full settlement authority present at any Settlement Conference or to be fully authorized to settle the matter on any terms. At least seven (7) calendar days before the Settlement Conference, counsel for each party shall submit to the chambers of the settlement judge a confidential Settlement Conference Statement. Such

Case 2:09-cv-01185-KJM-CKD Document 47 Filed 09/19/12 Page 6 of 6

statements are neither to be filed with the Clerk nor served on opposing counsel. Each party, however, shall serve notice on all other parties that the statement has been submitted. If the settlement judge is not the trial judge, the Settlement Conference Statement shall not be disclosed to the trial judge.

IX. <u>ADDITIONAL DATES</u>

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Any additional dates will be set at a further status conference if needed.

X. MODIFICATION OF STATUS (PRETRIAL SCHEDULING) ORDER

The parties are reminded that pursuant to Rule 16(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Status (Pretrial Scheduling) Order shall not be modified except by leave of court upon a showing of good cause. Agreement by the parties pursuant to stipulation alone does not constitute good cause. Except in extraordinary circumstances, unavailability of witnesses or counsel does not constitute good cause.

XI. OBJECTIONS TO STATUS (PRETRIAL SCHEDULING) ORDER

This Status Order will become final without further order of the court unless objections are filed within fourteen (14) *calendar* days of service of this Order.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: September 18, 2012.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE