

Conference, the court will set a date by which motions to amend the pleadings or add parties must be heard.

2. Order Applies to *Pro Se* Litigants. "Counsel," as used in this Order, includes parties who have elected to appear without counsel and are representing themselves in this litigation (hereinafter referred to as "*Pro Se* Litigants"). *Pro Se* Litigants must comply with this Order, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and the Local Rules. *See* L.R. 1-3, 83-2.2.3. *Pro Se* Litigants are required to participate in the scheduling conference.

3. Notice to be Provided by Counsel. Plaintiff's counsel or, if plaintiff is a *Pro Se* Litigant, defendant's counsel, shall provide this Order to all known parties who have not yet appeared or who appear after the date of this Order. This and all other applicable orders in this case are available at the bottom of Judge Hsu's webpage (<u>https://www.cacd.uscourts.gov/honorable-wesley-1-hsu</u>). The Local Rules are available on the Central District of California website

(<u>https://www.cacd.uscourts.gov/court-procedures/local-rules</u>).

4. Compliance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 26. The scheduling conference will be held pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. Rule 16(b). The parties are reminded of their obligations to (i) make initial disclosures "without awaiting a discovery request" (Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1)) and (ii) confer on a discovery plan at least twenty-one (21) days before the scheduling conference (Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f)). The Court encourages Counsel to agree to begin to conduct discovery actively before the Scheduling Conference. At the very least, the parties shall comply fully with the letter and spirit of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a) and thereby obtain and produce most of what would be produced in the early stage of discovery. At the scheduling conference the Court will impose strict deadlines to complete discovery.

5. Participation of Lead Trial Counsel and Unrepresented Parties.
 Lead trial counsel and any unrepresented parties must attend the scheduling
 conference, unless excused by the Court for good cause prior to the conference.

6. Continuance. A request to continue the scheduling conference will be granted only for good cause. The parties should plan to file the Joint Rule 26(f) Report on the original due date even if a continuance is granted. The Court will not continue the scheduling conference to allow the parties to explore settlement.

7. Vacating the Conference. The Court may vacate the scheduling conference and issue a case management order based on the Joint Rule 26(f) Report.

B.

PARTIES MUST PREPARE AND FILE A JOINT RULE 26(f) REPORT

The Joint Rule 26(f) Report must be filed not later than fourteen (14) days before the scheduling conference. A Mandatory Chambers Copy of the Joint Rule 26(f) Report must be delivered to Judge Hsu's box outside of the Clerk's Office on the fourth floor of the First Street Courthouse by 12:00 p.m. (noon) the day after the Joint Rule 26(f) Report is filed. The Report shall be drafted by plaintiff (unless plaintiff is a *Pro Se* Litigant or the parties agree otherwise) but shall be submitted and signed jointly. "Jointly" means a single report, regardless of how many separatelyrepresented parties exist in the case. The Joint Rule 26(f) Report shall specify the date of the Mandatory Scheduling Conference on the caption page. Under the title, it shall list the dates of the (1) Original Complaint; (2) Removal (if removed); (3) Responsive Pleading; (4) and Trial (Proposed). The Joint Rule 26(f) Report shall report all the following information, which include those required to be discussed by Rule 26(f) and Local Rule 26, and use numbered section headings and lettered sub-headings that correspond to those below:

1. Statement of the Case. A short synopsis (not to exceed two (2) pages) of the main claims, counterclaims, affirmative defenses, and procedural history.

2. Subject Matter Jurisdiction. A statement of the specific basis of federal jurisdiction, including supplemental jurisdiction. For federal question jurisdiction, cite the federal law under which the claim arises. For diversity jurisdiction, state each party's citizenship and the amount in controversy.

3. Legal Issues. A brief description of all key legal issues, including any significant procedural, substantive, or evidentiary motions.

4. **Parties, Evidence, etc.** A list of parties, percipient witnesses, and key documents on the main issues in the case. For conflict purposes, corporate parties must identify all subsidiaries, parents, and affiliates.

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Damages. The realistic range of provable damages.

6. Insurance. Whether insurance coverage exists, the extent of coverage, and whether there is or will be a reservation of rights.

7. Motions.

(a) **Procedural Motions.** A statement of the likelihood of motions seeking to add other parties or claims, file amended pleadings, transfer venue, or challenge the court's jurisdiction.

(b) Dispositive Motions. A description of the issues or claims that any party believes may be determined by motion to dismiss or motion for summary judgment. The parties should refer to the Court's Standing Order for Motions for Summary Judgment for specific guidelines governing summary judgment motions. For patent cases, parties should refer to the Court's Standing Order regarding Patent Cases.

(c) Class Certification Motion. For a putative class action, the Court will set a deadline for hearing the class certification motion. The motion must be filed sufficiently far in advance of the deadline to allow for: (i) at least three (3) weeks between the filing of the reply and the hearing; (ii) four (4) weeks for the opposition; and (iii) two (2) weeks for the reply. The parties must act diligently and begin discovery immediately, because the motion must be filed not later than one hundred and twenty (120) days from the date originally set for the scheduling conference, unless the Court orders otherwise. Any request for additional time beyond the one hundred and twenty (120) days must be supported by a detailed "Class Certification Plan"—attached as an exhibit at the end of the Report— showing all anticipated

activity and the corresponding date for each activity, up to the hearing on the motion. The failure to provide the Class Certification Plan will result in the denial of additional time.

8. Manual for Complex Litigation. A statement regarding whether all or part of the procedures of the Manual for Complex Litigation should be utilized.

9. Discovery.

(a) Status of Discovery. A discussion of the present state of discovery, including a summary of pending and completed discovery, and any current or anticipated disputes.

(b) Discovery Plan. A detailed discovery plan, as contemplated by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f). State what, if any, proposed changes in the disclosures under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a) should be made; the subject(s) on which discovery may be needed and whether discovery should be conducted in phases or otherwise be limited; whether applicable limitations should be changed or other limitations imposed; and whether the Court should enter other orders. A general statement to the effect that discovery will be conducted on all claims and defenses is unacceptable.

(c) **Discovery Cut-off.** A proposed discovery cut-off date governing the completion of all fact discovery, including resolution of all discovery motions.

(d) **Expert Discovery.** Proposed dates for expert witness disclosures (initial and rebuttal) and expert discovery cut-off under Rule 26(a)(2).

21 Settlement Conference/Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). **(e)** 22 A statement of what settlement negotiations have occurred, excluding any statement 23 of the terms discussed. If a Notice to Parties of Court-Directed ADR Program (Form 24 ADR08) was filed in this case, the court will refer the matter for ADR. The parties 25 must state their preference in the Joint Rule 26(f) Report for: (i) the Magistrate Judge, 26 (ii) the Court Mediation Panel, or (iii) a private mediator (at the parties' expense). 27 The Court will exercise its discretion to select an ADR option for the parties if they 28 fail to state a preference. No case will proceed to trial unless all parties, including an

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officer of all corporate parties (with full authority to settle the case), have appeared personally and participated in an ADR proceeding.

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Trial. (f)

i. Trial Estimate. Provide a realistic estimate, in days, of the court time required for trial and whether trial will be by jury or by court. Each side should specify (by number, not by name) how many witnesses it contemplates calling. If the time estimate for trial given in the Joint Rule 26(f) Report exceeds four (4) court days, counsel shall be prepared to discuss in detail the basis for the estimate.

Jury or Court Trial. Specify whether trial will be by jury ii. or by court. The default will be a court trial if the parties fail to specify.

Consent to Trial Before a Magistrate Judge. Whether the iii. parties agree to try the case (either by jury or court trial) before a magistrate judge. See 28 U.S.C. § 636 (requiring party consent). The parties are strongly encouraged to consider consenting to trial before a Magistrate Judge. One benefit to giving such consent is that the parties almost always will be able to proceed to trial sooner than on a District Court Judge's calendar. Additionally, the parties are free to select from among all Magistrate Judges available for this purpose, not just the Magistrate Judge assigned to the parties' case. The Magistrate Judges have experience and expertise in a variety of areas, including patent and trademark litigation. If the parties consent to trial before a Magistrate Judge, the parties may choose any Magistrate Judge identified on the Central District website and submit the appropriate consent form.

Lead Trial Counsel. List the name of the attorney who will iv. serve as lead trial counsel, as well as other attorneys who will participate in the trial. Only one attorney for a party may be designated as lead trial counsel unless otherwise permitted by the Court. If a second lead trial counsel is permitted by the Court, both 26 counsel must attend the Pretrial Conference.

27 **Independent Expert or Master.** State whether this is a case in **(g)** 28 which the Court should consider appointing a master pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 53 or

an independent scientific expert. The appointment of a master may be especially appropriate if there are likely to be substantial discovery disputes, numerous claims to be construed in connection with a summary judgment motion, a lengthy *Daubert* hearing, a resolution of a difficult computation of damages, etc.

(h) Other Issues. A statement of any other issues affecting case management, including unusually complex technical issues, related litigations, disputes over protective orders, extraordinarily voluminous document production, non-English speaking witnesses, reasonable ADA accommodations, discovery in foreign jurisdictions, the applicability of foreign law, the advanced age or health of parties or key witnesses, and any proposals concerning severance, bifurcation, or other ordering of proof.

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PARTIES MUST PREPARE AND FILE SCHEDULE OF PRETRIAL AND TRIAL DATES WORKSHEET

Complete the text-fillable Schedule of Pretrial and Trial Dates Worksheet 14 15 ("Worksheet"), see below, which is available at the bottom of Judge Hsu's webpage, https://www.cacd.uscourts.gov/honorable-wesley-l-hsu. In addition to filing the 16 17 Schedule of Pretrial and Trial Dates Worksheet along with the Joint Rule 26(f) Report, 18 Counsel must email the text-fillable Worksheet to Chambers at 19 WLH Chambers@cacd.uscourts.gov along with the Joint Rule 26(f) Report. The Court will then issue an order setting the schedule governing the case. Therefore, the 20 21 parties must make every effort to agree on all pretrial and trial dates. 22 ///

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<u>SCHEDULE OF PRETRIAL AND TI</u> Please complete this worksheet jointly and fi	le it with y	our Joint Rule 2	6(f) Report.
The Court <u>ORDERS</u> the parties to make Case No. Case Name:	e every ef	fort to agree or	n dates.
Case No. Case Name:			
Trial and Final Pretrial Conference Dates		Parties' Joint Date mm/dd/yyyy	Court Order
Check one: Ury Trial or Court Trial Magistrate Judge (Monday at 9:00 a.m., within 12 months of Scheduling Conferences Estimated Duration: Days "Trial Subject to Trailing per Stan			☐ Jury Trial ☐ Court Trial
Final Pretrial Conference ("FPTC") [L.R. 16] (Friday at 3:00 p.m., at least 18 days before trial)			
Event ¹ <u>Note</u> : Hearings shall be on <i>Fridays</i> at 1:30pm Other dates can be any day of the week	Weeks Before FPTC ²	Parties' Joint Date mm/dd/yyyy	Court Order
Last Date to Hear Motion to Amend Pleadings / Add Parties [Friday]			
Fact Discovery Cut-Off (No later than deadline for filing dispositive motion)	18		
Expert Disclosure (Initial)	16		
Expert Disclosure (Rebuttal)	14		
Expert Discovery Cut-Off	14		
Last Date to <u>Hear</u> Motions Rule 56 Motion due at least 6 weeks before hearing; Opposition due 2 weeks after motion is filed before hearing; Reply due 1 week after Opposition is filed 	12		
Last Date to Hear Daubert Motions	8		
Deadline to Complete Settlement Conference [L.R. 16-15] <u>Select one</u> : 1. Magistrate Judge (with Court approval) 2. Court's Mediation Panel 3. Private Mediation	5		1. Mag. J. 2. Panel 3. Private
Trial Filings (first round) • Motions In Limine (except Daubert) • Memoranda of Contentions of Fact and Law [L.R. 16-4] • Witness Lists [L.R. 16-5] • Joint Exhibit List [L.R. 16-6.1] • Joint Status Report Regarding Settlement • Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law [L.R. 52] (court trial only) • Declarations containing Direct Testimony, if ordered (court trial only)	4		
Trial Filings (second round) • Oppositions to Motions in Limine • Joint Proposed Final Pretrial Conference Order [L.R. 16-7] • Joint/Agreed Proposed Jury Instructions (jury trial only) • Disputed Proposed Jury Instructions (jury trial only) • Joint Proposed Verdict Forms (jury trial only) • Joint Proposed Statement of the Case (jury trial only) • Proposed Additional Voir Dire Questions, if any (jury trial only) • Evidentiary Objections to Declarations. of Direct Testimony (court trial only)	2		
1 Once issued, this "schedule may be modified only for goo	d cause an	d with the judge's	consent."
Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b)(4). 2 The numbers below represent the Court's recommended t	imeline. Th	e parties may pro	pose alternate dates
based on the needs of each individual case. Class Actions a			•

1. Weeks Before FPTC. The "Weeks Before FPTC" column reflects what the Court believes is appropriate for most cases and will allow the Court to rule on potentially dispositive motions sufficiently in advance of the Final Pretrial Conference. However, counsel may ask for earlier last dates by which the key requirements must be completed. Each date should be stated as month, day, and year, e.g., 10/15/2019.

2. Hearings. Hearings shall be on Fridays at 1:30 p.m. The Final Pretrial Conference shall be at 3:00 p.m. Other deadlines (those not involving the Court) can be any day of the week. Counsel must avoid holidays. The Court may order different dates than those requested. Believing that young lawyers need more opportunities for appearances than they usually receive, the Court encourages lead trial counsel to permit junior counsel, of five or fewer years out of law school, to fully participate in Court proceedings, including arguing motions and examining witnesses.

3. Discovery Cut-Off Date. The discovery cut-off date is the last date by which all depositions must be completed, responses to previously served written discovery must be provided, and motions concerning discovery disputes must be heard.

4. Motions Cut-Off. The cut-off date for motions is the last date on which motions may be heard, not filed.

5. Additional Dates. If the parties wish the Court to set dates in addition to those on the Worksheet, they may so request by a separate Stipulation and Proposed Order. This is often appropriate for class actions, patent cases, and ERISA cases. For ERISA Cases Involving Benefits Claims, the parties may receive a scheduling conference order as a matter of course. Because the ordinary pretrial and trial schedule does not apply to these ERISA cases, the parties need only submit a joint status report identifying any special issues that should be considered. The parties should proceed with the preparation of the administrative record and briefing without delay upon service of the complaint. A court trial, ordinarily limited to oral argument

on the administrative record, will be scheduled within six months from the filing of the original complaint, unless good cause for additional time is shown in the status report. If the Court concludes that the decision would not benefit from oral argument, the matter may be submitted for decision on the papers. COUNSEL MUST DELIVER ORDER TO CLIENTS. Counsel are D. ordered to deliver to their clients a copy of this Order, which will contain the schedule that the Court sets at the scheduling conference. This and all other generally applicable orders of this court are available on the Central District of California website, www.cacd.uscourts.gov. **IT IS SO ORDERED.** Dated: March 8, 2024 HON. WESLEY L. HSU UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE