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**United States District Court
Central District of California**

Affiliated FM Insurance Company,
Plaintiff,
v.
Overnight Logistics, Inc. et al.,
Defendants,

Case: CV 18-08359-ODW(SK)
**SCHEDULING AND CASE
MANAGEMENT ORDER
(BENCH TRIAL)**

**FOR CASES ASSIGNED TO JUDGE
OTIS D. WRIGHT, II**

This Order is to advise the parties and counsel of the schedule that will govern this case. **THE SCHEDULING CONFERENCE IS VACATED.** SEE THE LAST PAGE OF THIS ORDER FOR THE SPECIFIED DATES. These dates and requirements are firm. The Court is unlikely to grant continuances unless the parties establish good cause through a concrete showing. Failure to complete discovery in a timely manner does not constitute good cause, nor does the fact that a settlement conference is pending. Each side is limited to five motions in limine unless the Court orders otherwise.

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1 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

2 1. To secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action,
3 all counsel are ordered to familiarize themselves with and follow the Federal Rules of
4 Civil Procedure and the Local Rules of the Central District of California. This Court
5 follows these rules and they will govern this litigation unless otherwise provided in this
6 Order.

7 2. Because this Order in some respects modifies or adds to the Local Rules,
8 counsel are advised to read it carefully. Counsel are advised to pay particular attention
9 to the requirements of the Court with respect to the filing of motions for summary
10 judgment and documents to be submitted at the Final Pretrial Conference and Trial.

11 3. The attorney attending any proceeding before this court must be an
12 attorney who is thoroughly knowledgeable about the case, responsible for the conduct
13 of the litigation, and who has authority to enter into stipulations and to make admissions
14 regarding all matters that the participants reasonably anticipate may be discussed. Lead
15 counsel who will actually try the case must attend the Pretrial Conference. A party who
16 is not represented must attend all proceedings in person.

17 4. **Courtesy Copies:** One mandatory chambers copy of all filed documents.
18 Chambers copies shall be delivered to and placed in the Judge's courtesy box, located
19 outside of the Clerk's office on the 4th floor. Chambers copies of under seal documents
20 shall be placed together in a manilla envelope labeled "UNDER SEAL".

21 **Courtesy copies DO NOT need to be blue-backed. All courtesy copies of**
22 **pretrial documents (e.g. witness lists, exhibit lists, pretrial conference orders, jury**
23 **instructions, etc.) shall be three-hole punched.**

24 5. **Discovery Cut-Off:** Percipient and expert discovery shall be completed
25 by the discovery cut-off dates specified on the last page of this Order. **THIS IS NOT**
26 **THE DATE BY WHICH DISCOVERY REQUESTS MUST BE SERVED; IT IS**
27 **THE DATE BY WHICH ALL DISCOVERY IS TO BE COMPLETED.**

28 Any motion challenging the adequacy of responses to discovery must be heard

1 sufficiently in advance of the discovery cut-off date to permit the responses to be
2 obtained before that date if the motion is granted. In an effort to provide further
3 guidance to the parties, the Court notes the following:

4 a. **Depositions**: All depositions shall be scheduled to commence
5 sufficiently in advance of the discovery cut-off date to permit their completion and to
6 permit the deposing party enough time to bring any discovery motions concerning the
7 deposition prior to the cut-off date.

8 b. **Written Discovery**: All interrogatories, requests for production of
9 documents, and requests for admissions shall be served sufficiently in advance of the
10 discovery cut-off date to permit the discovering party enough time to challenge (via
11 motion practice) responses deemed to be deficient.

12 c. **Discovery Motions**: Whenever possible, the Court expects the
13 parties to resolve discovery issues among themselves in a courteous, reasonable, and
14 professional manner. The Magistrate Judge assigned to this case will rule on discovery
15 motions. (The Magistrate Judge's initials follow the district judge's initials next to the
16 case number on the first page of this Order.) Counsel are directed to contact the
17 Magistrate Judge's courtroom deputy clerk (CRD) to schedule a hearing on any
18 discovery related matters. Counsel should not deliver courtesy copies of these
19 discovery documents to this Court.

20 d. **Expert Discovery**: If expert witnesses are to be called at trial, the
21 parties shall designate affirmative experts to be called at trial and provide reports
22 required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(a)(2)(B) not later than eight weeks prior
23 to the expert discovery cut-off date. Rebuttal expert witnesses shall be designated and
24 reports provided as required by Rule 26(a)(2)(B) not later than five weeks prior to the
25 expert discovery cut-off date. Failure to timely comply with deadlines may result in the
26 expert being excluded as a trial witness.

27 6. **Motions and Motion Cut-Off Date**

28 a. **General Provisions**: All law and motion matters, except for

1 motions in limine, must be set for hearing (not filing) by the motion cut-off date
2 specified on the last page of this Order. This Court hears motions in civil matters on
3 **Mondays at 1:30 p.m.** The parties must adhere to the requirements of the Local Rules.
4 *See* Local Rules 7-1 *et seq.* If any party does not oppose a motion, that party shall
5 submit a written statement that it does not oppose the motion in accordance with Local
6 Rule 7-9. The parties should note that failure to meet the time limits for filing an
7 opposition set forth in Local Rule 7-9 shall be deemed consent to the granting of the
8 motion. *See* Local Rule 7-12.

9 The title page of all motions must state the Pre-Trial Conference date and the
10 Trial date. Counsel must comply with Local Rule 7-3, which requires counsel to engage
11 in a pre-filing conference “to discuss thoroughly . . . the substance of the contemplated
12 motion and any potential resolution.”

13 Issues left undetermined after the passage of the motion cut-off date should be
14 listed as issues for trial in the Final Pre-Trial Conference Order. As an exception to the
15 above, motions in limine dealing with evidentiary matters may be heard pursuant to the
16 schedule specified on the last page of this Order.

17 b. **Meeting and Conferring:** The Parties are required to meet and
18 confer with opposing counsel prior to the filing of a motion or ex parte application under
19 Local Rule 7-3. The Court notes that is the responsibility of both parties to meet and
20 confer in good faith on any disputed issues. The Court will impose sanctions, including
21 monetary sanctions and/or the summary denial of a motion, if *either* party fails to meet
22 and confer in good faith or fails to reasonably narrow the issues in dispute.

23 c. **Ex Parte Applications:** Ex parte practice is discouraged. *See*
24 *Mission Power Eng’g v Co. v. Continental Cas. Co.*, 883 F. Supp. 488 (C.D. Cal. 1995).
25 The Court will require strict adherence to proper ex parte procedures for any ex parte
26 application filed with the Court. *Id.* at 492; *see also* Judge Wright’s Standing Order and
27 Local Rule 7-19. **Any opposition to an ex parte application must be filed within 24**
28 **hours.** Failure to submit a timely opposition constitutes consent to the granting of the

1 application. *See* Local Rule 7-12. No party may file a reply unless expressly authorized
2 by the Court. All ex parte applications will be decided on the papers and without a
3 hearing unless the Court orders otherwise.

4 d. **Applications and Stipulations to Extend Time:** Applications to
5 extend the time to file any required document or to continue any hearing, Pre-Trial
6 Conference, or Trial date must set forth the following:

- 7 (i) The existing due date or hearing date, as well as the discovery cut-
8 off date, the Pre-Trial Conference date, and the Trial date;
- 9 (ii) Specific, concrete reasons supporting good cause for granting the
10 extension; and
- 11 (iii) Whether there have been prior requests for extensions, and whether
12 these requests were granted or denied by the Court.

13 The parties are cautioned that the Court will not necessarily grant an extension or
14 continuance simply because all parties have stipulated to it.

15 e. **Joinder of Parties and Amendment of Pleadings:** The deadline
16 for joining parties and amending pleadings is set forth on the last page of this Order.
17 Any motions to join other parties or for leave to amend the pleadings shall be set for
18 hearing on or before this date. If any party moves to amend a pleading after this date,
19 they must address the propriety of amendment under *Johnson v. Mammoth Recreations,*
20 *Inc.*, 975 F.2d 604 (9th Cir. 1992).

21 In addition to the requirements of Local Rule 15-1, all motions to amend the
22 pleadings shall: (1) state the effect of the amendment; (2) be serially numbered to
23 differentiate the amendment from previous amendments; and (3) state the page, line
24 number(s), and wording of any proposed change or addition of material. The parties
25 shall deliver to Chambers a redlined version of the proposed amended pleading
26 indicating all additions and deletions of material.

27 f. **Summary Judgment Motions:** Parties need not wait until the
28 motion cutoff to bring motions for summary judgment or partial summary judgment.

1 Early completion of non-expert discovery and filing of motions for summary judgment
2 may eliminate or reduce the need for expensive expert depositions that are normally
3 conducted in the last stages of discovery. **However, the Court requires that the party**
4 **moving for summary judgment will provide no less than thirty-five (35) days'**
5 **notice for such motions.** Because summary judgment motions are fact-dependent,
6 parties should prepare papers in a fashion that will assist the Court in absorbing the
7 mass of facts (e.g., generous use of tabs, tables of contents, headings, indices, etc.). The
8 parties are to comply precisely with Local Rule 56-1 through 56-4. The Court will also
9 require adherence to the following requirements:

10 (i) Statement of Uncontroverted Facts and Statement of Genuine Issues
11 of Material Fact

12 The movant's Separate Statement of Uncontroverted Facts is to be prepared in a
13 two column format. The left-hand column should set forth the allegedly undisputed
14 fact. The right-hand column should set forth the evidence that supports the factual
15 statement. The factual statements should be set forth in sequentially numbered
16 paragraphs. Each paragraph should contain a narrowly focused statement of fact. Each
17 numbered paragraph should address a single subject in as concise a manner as possible.

18 The opposing party's Statement of Genuine Issues of Material Fact must be in
19 two columns and track the movant's Separate Statement exactly as prepared. The
20 document must be in two columns; the left-hand column must restate the allegedly
21 undisputed fact, and the right-hand column must indicate either undisputed or disputed.
22 The opposing party may dispute all or only a portion of the statement, but if disputing
23 only a portion, must clearly indicate what part is being disputed. Where the opposing
24 party is disputing the fact in whole or part, the opposing party must, in the right-hand
25 column, label and restate the moving party's evidence in support of the fact, followed
26 by the opposing party's evidence controverting the fact. Where the opposing party is
27 disputing the fact on the basis of an evidentiary objection, the party must cite the
28 evidence alleged to be objectionable and state the ground of the objection and nothing

1 more. **No argument should be set forth in this document.**

2 The opposing party may submit additional material facts that bear on or relate to
3 the issues raised by the movant, which shall follow the format described above for the
4 moving party's Separate Statement. These additional facts shall follow the movant's
5 facts, shall continue in sequentially numbered paragraphs (i.e. if movant's last statement
6 of fact was set forth in paragraph 30, then the first new fact will be set forth in paragraph
7 31), and shall set forth in the right-hand column the evidence that supports that
8 statement.

9 The moving party, in its reply, shall respond to the additional facts in the same
10 manner and format that the opposing party is required to adhere to in responding to the
11 Statement of Uncontroverted Facts, as described above.

12 **The following conduct in connection with a motion for summary judgment**
13 **shall be grounds for sanctions under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11: (1)**
14 **disputing a material fact without any reasonable basis for doing so; (2) identifying**
15 **additional facts in opposition to the motion without any reasonable basis for**
16 **believing that the additional facts will materially affect the outcome of the motion.**

17 (ii) Supporting Evidence

18 No party should submit any evidence other than the specific items of evidence or
19 testimony necessary to support or controvert a proposed statement of undisputed fact.
20 Thus, for example, the entire transcripts of depositions and/or entire sets of
21 interrogatory responses should generally not be submitted in support of or in opposition
22 to a motion for summary judgment.

23 Evidence submitted in support of or in opposition to a motion for summary
24 judgment should be submitted either by way of stipulation or as exhibits to a declaration
25 sufficient to authenticate the proffered evidence, and should not be attached to the
26 memorandum of points and authorities. The Court will accept counsel's authentication
27 of deposition transcripts, written discovery responses, and the receipt of documents in
28 discovery if the fact that the document was in the opponent's possession is of

1 independent significance. Documentary evidence as to which there is no stipulation
2 regarding foundation must be accompanied by the testimony, either by declaration or
3 properly authenticated deposition transcript, of a witness who can establish its
4 authenticity.

5 All evidence in support of or in opposition to a motion for summary judgment,
6 including declarations and exhibits to declarations, shall be separated by a tab divider
7 on the bottom of the page. If evidence in support of or in opposition to a motion for
8 summary judgment exceeds twenty pages, the evidence must be in a separately bound
9 volume and include a Table of Contents. If the supporting evidence exceeds fifty pages,
10 the documents shall be placed in a Slant D-Ring binder with each item of evidence
11 separated by a tab divider on the right side. All documents contained in the binder
12 should be three-hole-punched.

13 (iii) Objections to Evidence

14 If a party disputes a fact based in whole or in part on an evidentiary objection,
15 the ground for the objection, as indicated above, should be stated in the Separate
16 Statement, but not argued in that document. Evidentiary objections should be addressed
17 in a separate memorandum to be filed with the opposition or reply brief of the party.
18 This memorandum should be organized **to track the paragraph numbers of the**
19 **Separate Statement in sequence**. It should identify the specific item of evidence to
20 which objection is made, the ground for the objection, and a very brief argument with
21 citation to authority as to why the objection is well taken. The following is an example
22 of the format contemplated by the Court:

23 Separate Statement Paragraph 1: Objection to the supporting deposition
24 transcript of Jane Smith at 60:1-10 on the grounds that the statement constitutes
25 inadmissible hearsay and no exception is applicable. To the extent it is offered to prove
26 her state of mind, it is irrelevant since her state of mind is not in issue. Fed. R. Evid.
27 801, 802.

28 **DO NOT SUBMIT BLANKET OR BOILERPLATE OBJECTIONS TO**

1 **THE OPPONENT’S STATEMENTS OF UNDISPUTED FACT. THESE WILL**
2 **BE DISREGARDED AND OVERRULED.**

3 (iv) Memorandum of Points and Authorities

4 The movant’s memorandum of points and authorities should be in the usual form
5 required under Local Rule 7 and should contain a narrative statement of facts as to those
6 aspects of the case that are before the Court. All facts should be supported with citations
7 to the paragraph number in the Separate Statement that supports the factual assertion.

8 Unless the case involves some unusual twist, the motion need only contain a brief
9 statement of the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56 standard; the Court is familiar with
10 the Rule and with its interpretation under *Celotex* and its progeny. If at all possible, the
11 argument should be organized to focus on the pertinent elements of the claim(s) for
12 relief or defense(s) in issue, with the purpose of showing the existence or non-existence
13 of a genuine issue of material fact for trial on that element of the claim or defense.

14 Likewise, the opposition memorandum of points and authorities should be in the
15 usual form required by Local Rule 7. Where the opposition memorandum sets forth
16 facts, the memorandum should cite to paragraphs in the Separate Statement if they are
17 not in dispute, to the evidence that contravenes the fact where the fact is in dispute, or,
18 if the fact is contravened by an additional fact in the Statement of Genuine Issues of
19 Material Fact, the citation should be to such fact by paragraph number.

20 g. **Avoid Composite Motions:** Unless clearly justified under the
21 circumstances of the case, “motions to dismiss or in the alternative for summary
22 adjudication” are discouraged. These composite motions tend to blur the distinctions
23 between the two motions.

24 h. **Motions in Limine:** Before filing any motion in limine, counsel for
25 the parties shall confer pursuant to Local Rule 7-3 in a good faith effort to eliminate the
26 necessity for hearing the motion in limine or to eliminate as many of the disputes as
27 possible. It shall be the responsibility of counsel for the moving party to arrange for
28 this conference. The motion papers must include a declaration showing a good faith

1 meet and confer effort. The conference shall take place **in person** within 10 calendar
2 days of service upon opposing counsel of a letter requesting such a conference, but in
3 no event later than twenty-one days before the Pre-Trial Conference. The conference
4 may take place by telephone only if both counsel are not located in the same county in
5 the Central District.

6 If counsel are unable to resolve their differences, they shall prepare a separate,
7 sequentially-numbered Motion in Limine for each issue in dispute which contains a
8 clear caption that identifies the moving party and the nature of the dispute (i.e.,
9 “Plaintiff’s Motion in Limine #1 to exclude the testimony of Defendant’s expert”).

10 **Neither party may file more than five (5) Motions in Limine absent leave of Court**
11 **upon a showing of good cause, and leave of Court will be granted sparingly.** Each
12 Motion in Limine shall contain a clear identification of the testimony, exhibits, or other
13 specific matters alleged to be inadmissible and/or prejudicial and a statement of the
14 specific prejudice that will be suffered by the moving party if the motion is not granted.
15 The identification of the matters in dispute shall be followed by the moving party’s
16 contentions and memorandum of points and authorities. The title page of the Motion
17 in Limine must state the Pre-Trial Conference date, hearing date for the motions in
18 limine, and the trial date.

19 Motions in Limine made for the purpose of precluding the mention or display of
20 inadmissible and/or prejudicial matter in the presence of the jury shall be accompanied
21 by a declaration that includes the following: (1) a clear identification of the specific
22 matter alleged to be inadmissible and/or prejudicial; (2) a representation to the Court
23 that the subject of the motion in limine has been discussed with opposing counsel, and
24 that opposing counsel has either indicated that such matter will be mentioned or
25 displayed in the presence of the jury before it is admitted in evidence or that counsel
26 has refused to stipulate that such matter will not be mentioned or displayed in the
27 presence of the jury unless and until it is admitted in evidence; and (3) a statement of
28 the specific prejudice that will be suffered by the moving party if the motion in limine

1 is not granted.

2 All evidence in support of or in opposition to a motion in limine, including
3 declarations and exhibits to declarations, shall be separated by a tab divider on the
4 bottom of the page. If evidence in support of or in opposition to a motion in limine
5 exceeds twenty pages, the evidence must be in a separately bound volume and include
6 a Table of Contents. Though strongly discouraged, if by necessity the supporting
7 evidence exceeds fifty pages, the documents shall be placed in a Slant D-Ring binder
8 with each item of evidence separated by a tab divider on the right side. All documents
9 contained in the binder should be three-hole-punched.

10 Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, motions in limine will be heard on the
11 date specified on the last page of this Order. The moving party shall file with the Court
12 and serve its Motion in Limine on the responding party on or before the date for filing
13 of motions in limine indicated in the Schedule of Trial and Pre-trial Dates. The
14 responding party shall then file with the Court and serve an opposition to the Motion in
15 Limine on the moving party at least seven (7) days prior to the date for the hearing on
16 motions in limine. **Neither party's submissions with respect to a Motion in Limine
17 shall exceed eight (8) pages. Unless ordered otherwise, the Court will only consider
18 the moving papers and any opposition thereto; no replies are necessary or invited.**

19 i. **Motions for Class Certification**: All motions for class certification
20 must be filed according to Local Rule 23-3. The Court will rarely grant stipulations or
21 applications to extend that deadline. Specifically, the failure to complete class
22 discovery before the deadline does not constitute good cause to extend the deadline,
23 unless the parties show specific and concrete reasons why, despite their diligence, the
24 failure to complete discovery was **unavoidable**. The Court will consider extensions
25 based on the ordering of issues (e.g., if the defendant seeks to file a dispositive motion
26 before class certification) on a case-by-case basis. Any stipulations or applications for
27 relief must include a specific date by which the plaintiff will move for class certification
28 (the Court will not grant an open-ended extension).

1 j. **Oral Argument:** The Court, in its discretion, may dispense with
2 oral argument on a motion. Fed. R. Civ. P. 78(b); C.D. Cal. L.R. 7-15. However, the
3 Court also encourages law firms to contribute to the professional development of new
4 attorneys by allowing them to present oral argument to the Court on motions. To that
5 end, if any party to a motion files a notice with the Court stating that an attorney with
6 **less than four years' experience** will present oral argument, the Court will hold a
7 hearing on that motion. This notice must be filed no later than **fourteen days** before
8 the hearing. The Court will take into account the attorney's inexperience when
9 considering their oral arguments.

10 7. **Final Pre-Trial Conferences and Local Rule 16 Filings**

11 Please read this portion carefully, as there are some differences between the
12 Court's requirements and the Local Rules.

13 a. **General Provisions**

14 The Final Pre-Trial Conference ("PTC") will be held on the date specified on the
15 last page of this Order, unless the Court expressly waived the PTC at the Scheduling
16 Conference. (In the rare cases where the Court waives a PTC, the parties must follow
17 Local Rule 16-10.) If adjustments in the Court's calendar to accommodate congestion
18 become necessary, the Court may re-schedule the PTC instead of the trial date.
19 Therefore, the parties should assume that if the PTC goes forward, the trial will go
20 forward without continuance, although some brief period of trailing may prove
21 necessary.

22 The lead trial attorney on behalf of each party shall attend both the PTC and all
23 meetings of the parties in preparation for the PTC, unless excused for good cause shown
24 in advance of the PTC.

25 A continuance of the PTC at the parties' request or by stipulation is highly
26 unlikely. **Specifically, failure to complete discovery is not a ground for**
27 **continuance**. In the unlikely event that the Court agrees to continue the PTC, the trial
28 date is likely to be delayed as a result. If a change to the trial date is necessitated or

1 likely because of the Court’s calendar or otherwise, modifications of that date will be
2 discussed at the PTC.

3 At the PTC, the parties should be prepared to discuss means of streamlining the
4 trial, including, but not limited to the following: bifurcation; presentation of
5 foundational and non-critical testimony and direct testimony by deposition excerpts;
6 narrative summaries and/or stipulations as to the content of testimony; presentation of
7 testimony on direct examination by affidavit or by declaration subject to cross-
8 examination; and qualification of experts by admitted resumes. The Court will also
9 discuss settlement.

10 b. **Courtesy Copies**

11 As with other documents filed with the Court, the parties must submit courtesy
12 copies of all PTC documents. However, the courtesy copies **must** be delivered to
13 chambers as follows:

14 (i) **One copy** of all PTC documents (i.e., both plaintiff’s documents and
15 defendant’s documents) shall be delivered to the Court in **one** 3-ring
16 binder;

17 (ii) Each document shall be separated by numerical side-tabs, and shall
18 be placed in the following order: (1) Proposed Pretrial Conference
19 Order; (2) Plaintiff’s Memorandum and Contentions of Facts and
20 Law; (3) Defendant’s Memorandum and Contentions of Facts and
21 Law; (4) Joint Witness List; (5) Joint Exhibit List and Stipulation;
22 (6) Plaintiff’s Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law;
23 (7) Defendant’s Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law;
24 (8) Joint Report re: Settlement; and (9) Other pretrial documents;

25 (iii) The binder shall include a table of contents.

26 c. **Final Pre-Trial Conference Order (“PTCO”)**

27 The proposed PTCO shall be lodged seven calendar days before the PTC, unless
28 the Court specifically orders otherwise. Adherence to this time requirement is necessary

1 for in-chambers preparation of the matter. The form of the proposed PTCO shall
2 comply with Appendix A to the Local Rules and the following:

- 3 (i) Place in “**ALL CAPS AND BOLD**” the separately numbered
4 headings for each category in the PTCO (e.g., “**1. THE PARTIES**”
5 or “**7. CLAIMS AND DEFENSES OF THE PARTIES**”).
- 6 (ii) Include a table of contents at the beginning.
- 7 (iii) In specifying the surviving pleadings under section 1, state which
8 claims or counter claims have been dismissed or abandoned, e.g.,
9 “Plaintiff’s second cause of action for breach of fiduciary duty has
10 been dismissed.” Also, in multiple party cases where not all claims
11 or counterclaims will be prosecuted against all remaining parties on
12 the opposing side, please specify to which party each claim or
13 counterclaim is directed.
- 14 (iv) In specifying the parties’ claims and defenses under section 7, each
15 party shall closely follow the examples set forth in Appendix A of
16 the Local Rules.
- 17 (v) In drafting the PTCO, **the court expects that the parties will**
18 **attempt to agree on and set forth as many non-contested facts as**
19 **possible.** A carefully drafted and comprehensively stated
20 stipulation of facts will reduce the length of trial and increase the
21 Court’s understanding of the case. **It is unacceptable for the**
22 **parties to indicate in the Proposed Pretrial Conference Order**
23 **that they are not able to stipulate to any facts whatever.**
- 24 (vi) In drafting the factual issues in dispute for the PTCO, the parties
25 should attempt to state issues in ultimate fact form, not in the form
26 of evidentiary fact issues. The issues of fact should track the
27 elements of a claim or defense on which the Court will be required
28 to make findings.

- 1 (vii) Issues of law should state legal issues on which the court will be
2 required to rule during the trial, and should not list ultimate fact
3 issues to be submitted to the trier of fact.
- 4 (viii) The Court may submit fact issues to the jury in the form of findings
5 on a special verdict. The issues of fact should track the elements of
6 a claim or defense on which the Court will be required to make
7 findings.
- 8 (ix) If expert witnesses are to be called at trial, each party must list and
9 identify its respective expert witnesses, both retained and non-
10 retained. Failure of a party to list and identify an expert witness in
11 the PTCO could result in a court order which precludes the party
12 from calling that expert witness at trial.
- 13 (x) The parties shall submit only ONE proposed PTCO. **It is**
14 **unacceptable to submit multiple or competing proposed**
15 **PTCOs.** *See* Local Rule 16-7.

16 d. **Rule 16 Filings; Memoranda; Witness Lists; Exhibit Lists**

17 Unless otherwise indicated, the parties must comply fully with the requirements
18 of Local Rule 16. See the last page of this Order for applicable dates.

19 Memoranda and Contentions of Fact and Law

20 Memoranda of Contentions of Fact and Law shall be filed by the date listed in
21 this Scheduling Order, and shall comply with the requirements set forth in Local Rule
22 16-4. The parties are strongly encouraged to submit one joint Memorandum where
23 possible.

24 Joint Witness List

25 Counsel shall prepare a **joint** list of their witnesses, including a brief summary
26 (two to three paragraphs) of each witness's expected testimony, **what makes the**
27 **testimony unique** from any other witness testimony, an estimate of the length of time
28 needed for direct examination of each side's own witnesses and an estimate for the cross

1 examination of opposing witnesses, and whether the witness will testify by deposition
2 or in person. The joint witness list shall be filed at the same time counsel lodge the
3 PTCO. If a party intends to offer deposition testimony into evidence at trial, the party
4 shall designate the relevant portions of the deposition testimony to be read at trial and
5 advise opposing counsel of same. Opposing counsel shall then designate any additional
6 portions of such deposition testimony which counsel intends to offer in evidence. All
7 objections to any such testimony shall be made in writing and filed at the same time
8 counsel lodge the PTCO so that the Court may consider whether ruling on the objections
9 will facilitate trial or result in the disposition of evidentiary matters that may assist
10 continuing settlement negotiations.

11 If expert witnesses are to be called at trial, each party shall list and identify their
12 respective expert witnesses. Failure of a party to list and identify an expert witness may
13 preclude a party from calling that expert witness at trial. If expert witnesses are to be
14 called at trial, the parties shall exchange at the PTC short narrative statements of the
15 qualifications of the expert and the testimony expected to be elicited at trial. Previously
16 prepared and exchanged expert reports shall not substitute for the narrative statements
17 required.

18 **On the first day of trial, the parties must lodge with the Court three (3)**
19 **copies of the witness list**, which shall include the names of the witness in the
20 approximate order in which they may be called to testify.

21 Joint Exhibit List and Exhibit Stipulation

22 The parties shall prepare a joint Pre-Trial Exhibit Stipulation that shall contain
23 each party's numbered list of all trial exhibits, with objections, if any, to each exhibit
24 including the basis of the objection and the offering party's response. All exhibits to
25 which there is no objection shall be deemed admitted. The parties shall stipulate to the
26 authenticity of exhibits whenever possible, and the Pre-Trial Exhibit Stipulation shall
27 identify any exhibits for which authenticity has not been stipulated to and the specific
28 reasons for the party's failure to stipulate.

1 The Stipulation shall be substantially in the following form:

2

3 **Pre-Trial Exhibit Stipulation**

4 **Plaintiff(s)/Defendant(s)' Exhibits**

5 **Number Description If Objection, State Grounds Response to Objection**

6

7 The Pre-Trial Exhibit Stipulation shall be filed at the same time counsel lodge
8 the proposed PTCO. Failure to comply with this paragraph could be deemed to
9 constitute a waiver of all objections. **Do not submit** blanket or boilerplate objections
10 to the opposing party's exhibits. These will be disregarded and overruled. **NOTE:**
11 Counsel are instructed not to bring excessive exhibits to trial, but only those exhibits
12 that are reasonably expected to actually be used.

13 All counsel are to meet not later than ten (10) days before trial and to stipulate so
14 far as is possible as to authenticity, foundation, waiver of the best evidence rule, and to
15 those exhibits which may be received into evidence at the start of trial. The exhibits to
16 be so received will be noted on the copies of the exhibit lists.

17 **In addition, the parties should submit three copies of the final exhibit list to**
18 **the Court Clerk on the first day of trial.**

19 **Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law**

20 Counsel for each party shall lodge and serve initial proposed findings of fact and
21 conclusions of law with the memorandum and contentions of fact and law. The parties
22 should follow Local Rule 52-3 for the format of the proposed findings.

23 **Declarations of Witnesses in Lieu of Direct Testimony**

24 Counsel may submit the direct testimony of their witnesses in writing in a
25 declaration executed under penalty of perjury. These declarations shall be in admissible
26 form with appropriate foundation established for the declarant's statements. Paragraphs
27 in each declaration shall be numbered consecutively to facilitate the identification of
28 paragraphs for evidentiary objections.

1 Counsel are to exchange and file these declarations with the Court at least **eleven**
2 calendar days before trial, unless otherwise ordered by the Court. **Seven** calendar days
3 before trial, counsel may file evidentiary objections to those declarations. Counsel shall
4 prepare a separate document for each declaration for which they have an evidentiary
5 objection, in which they shall quote the specific language from the declaration to which
6 they object, followed by the objection and any relevant argument. Counsel shall file
7 any reply or response to the objections by noon on the fourth calendar day before trial.
8 Courtesy copies of the declarations and evidentiary objections shall be deposited in the
9 drop box located in the entrance way to Chambers on the date due. The Court urges the
10 parties to be judicious with their objections and any arguments in support of or in
11 opposition to those objections. **Do not submit blanket or boilerplate objections to**
12 **the opposing party's witness declarations. These will be disregarded and**
13 **overruled.**

14 At trial, the Court will rule on the evidentiary objections and, depending upon the
15 ruling, the declarations will be received in evidence, either in whole or in part, or
16 rejected. Counsel will then conduct the cross-examination and re-direct examination at
17 trial. Failure to comply with the literal terms of this Order will result in sanctions or the
18 Court may refuse to allow that witness to testify.

19 **e. First Day of Trial**

20 Trial Exhibits

21 Counsel must deliver two sets of exhibits to the Court Clerk (one for witnesses
22 and one for the Judge) on the morning of the first day of trial as follows:

- 23 (i) Judge's Copy: Counsel are to prepare the Judge's copy of the
24 exhibits by placing them in 3-ring binders. The holes are to be 3/8"
25 in diameter. The notebooks are to be tabbed down the right side with
26 numeric tabs separating each exhibit.
- 27 (ii) Witnesses' Copy: Counsel are to prepare the Witnesses' copy of the
28 exhibits by placing each exhibit in its own separate manilla folder.

1 Each manilla folder should have a tab on the right side with the
2 exhibit number written on it. The manilla folders should be put in a
3 box in numerical order, with the tabs facing upward. The exhibits
4 used in this folder should be the original exhibits, and should be
5 tagged with Court-approved tags. Court-approved exhibit tags can
6 be obtained from the Clerk's Office window on the 4th Floor.

7 The exhibits are to be numbered sequentially, with Plaintiff's exhibits numbered
8 1, 2, 3, etc. and Defendant's exhibits numbered 1000, 1001, 1002, etc. Exhibit
9 numbering must further comply with Local Rule 26-3.

10 Other Documents

11 The Court requires that the following be submitted to the Courtroom Deputy
12 Clerk on the first day of trial (which is **in addition to any other documents** referenced
13 above):

- 14 (i) Judge's copy of exhibits (as described above).
- 15 (ii) Witnesses' copy of exhibits (as described above).
- 16 (iii) Three (3) copies of the exhibit list.
- 17 (iv) Three (3) copies of the witness list. In addition to the information
18 otherwise required in the exhibit list, the witnesses shall be listed in
19 the approximate order in which they may be called to testify.
- 20 (v) The complete original transcript of any depositions to be used at
21 trial.

22 **Any items that have not been admitted into evidence and are left in the**
23 **courtroom overnight without prior approval will be discarded.**

24 Real-Time Reporting Requirement

25 Each party must file with the Court, at the same time counsel lodges the PTCO,
26 a document for the Court Reporter that contains proper names, unusual or scientific
27 terms, or any other foreign or uncommon words that are likely to be used by the parties
28 during the PTC and the Trial.

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8. **Settlement**

This Court will not conduct settlement conferences in non-jury cases unless counsel for all parties and their respective clients agree either in writing or on the record. The parties must file a Status Report regarding settlement at the time they lodge the proposed PTCO. This Report shall not disclose the parties' settlement positions, i.e. the terms of any offers or demands. It shall merely describe the efforts made by the parties to resolve the dispute informally, i.e. the occasions and dates when the parties participated in mediation or settlement conferences. The Status Report shall also include the name and phone number of the Settlement Officer who assisted the parties with their settlement conference.

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Caveat: If counsel fail to file the required Pre-Trial documents or fail to appear at the Pre-Trial Conference and such failure is not otherwise satisfactorily explained to the Court: (a) the cause shall stand dismissed for failure to prosecute if such failure occurs on the part of the plaintiff; (b) default judgment shall be entered if such failure occurs on the part of the defendant; or (c) the Court may take such action as it deems appropriate.

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IT IS SO ORDERED.



January 23, 2019

**OTIS D. WRIGHT, II
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**

JUDGE OTIS D. WRIGHT, II
SUMMARY OF TRIAL AND PRE-TRIAL DATES
(BENCH TRIAL)

Event	Date
Trial at 9:00 a.m. Estimated Length: XX days	Tuesday
Last Date to File Final Trial Exhibit Stipulation	5 days before trial
Hearing on Motions in Limine at 1:30 p.m.	1 week and 1 day before trial
Pretrial Conference at 1:30 p.m. Deadline to File: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motions in Limine; 	3 weeks and 1 day before trial
Deadline to File: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed Pretrial Conference Order; • Memoranda and Contentions of Fact and Law; • Joint Witness List; • Joint Exhibit List and Exhibit Stipulation; • Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law • Joint Report re: Settlement 	4 weeks and 1 day before trial
Last Date for Hearing Motions*	7 weeks and 1 day before trial
Last Date to Conduct Settlement Conference	8 weeks and 1 day before trial
Expert Discovery Cutoff	13 weeks and 1 day before trial
Percipient/Fact Discovery Cutoff	15 weeks and 1 day before trial
Last Date to Hear Motions to Amend Pleadings or Add Parties	12 weeks after Sch. Conference

* This does not apply to motions for class certification, which **must** be filed in accordance with Local Rule 23-3 unless expressly waived by Court order.