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United States District Court  
For the Northern District of California

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

**SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER TO  
ORDER SETTING INITIAL CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE  
IN CIVIL CASES BEFORE JUDGE WILLIAM ALSUP**

**INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of this supplemental order is to guide the parties on recurring practical questions that arise prior to trial and to impose certain requirements for the conduct of the case. Counsel must please read this order and follow it.

**SERVICE OF THIS ORDER**

1. For cases originating in this Court, plaintiff(s) must serve this order and the order setting the initial case management conference (along with any other required pleadings) on each defendant. For cases removed from state court, the removing defendant(s) must serve this order and the order setting the initial case management conference (along with any other required pleadings) immediately on each and every party that has previously appeared or that appears within thirty days after removal. Thereafter, any existing party to the action that brings a new party into the action must immediately serve a copy of this order and the order setting the initial case management conference (along with any other required pleadings) on the new party.

**CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE**

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2           2.       The parties will please address the standardized items in the court-wide format  
3 for the joint case management statement. This is available at the Standing Order For all Judges  
4 of the Northern District of California — Contents of Joint Case Management Statements.  
5 Please file (electronically or manually depending on your case) at least **SEVEN CALENDAR DAYS**  
6 prior to the case management conference. Each party shall be represented at the case  
7 management conference by counsel prepared to address all such matters and with authority to  
8 enter stipulations and to make admissions.

9           3.       In the joint statement for the initial case management conference, any law firm  
10 with more than fifty lawyers nationwide must submit a specific plan for how it intends, in this  
11 case, to provide opportunities to junior lawyers (six years or fewer years out of law school) to  
12 argue motions in court, to take depositions, and to examine witnesses at trial. Specific motions,  
13 depositions, and junior lawyers must be identified. Please state whether it would be useful to  
14 require client representatives to attend the upcoming case management conference where this  
15 subject will be discussed.

16           4.       Pursuant to FRCP 26(d), Rule 34 requests may be served more than **TWENTY-**  
17 **ONE DAYS** after service of the complaint on a party. The request is considered to have been  
18 served at the Rule 26(f) conference. As soon as a party has notice of this order, however, the  
19 party shall take such affirmative steps as are necessary to preserve evidence related to the issues  
20 presented by the action, including, without limitation, interdiction of any document-destruction  
21 programs and any ongoing erasures of e-mails, voice mails, and other electronically-recorded  
22 material.

**ELECTRONIC CASE FILING — LODGING HARD COPIES WITH CHAMBERS**

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24           5.       In electronic-filing cases, each courtesy copy lodged with chambers pursuant to  
25 Civil Local Rule 5-1(e) shall be clearly marked “Chambers Copy — Do Not File” and shall be  
26 delivered in an envelope clearly marked with the presiding judge’s name and case number. For  
27 the final pretrial conference, please follow *Judge Alsup’s Guidelines for Trial and Final Pretrial*  
28 *Conference in Civil Bench/Jury Cases.*





1 describing the specific source for each produced item as well as for each item withheld on a  
2 ground of privilege, using the unique identifying numbers to specify documents or ranges.  
3 Materials produced in discovery should bear unique identifying control numbers on each page.

4 16. To the maximum extent feasible, all party files and records should be retained  
5 and produced in their original form and sequence including file folders, and the originals should  
6 remain available for inspection by any counsel on reasonable notice.

7 17. Except for good cause, no item shall be received as case-in-chief evidence if the  
8 proponent has failed to produce it in response to a reasonable and proper discovery request  
9 covering the item, regardless of whether any discovery motion was made. A burden or  
10 overbreadth or similar objection shall not be a valid reason for withholding requested materials  
11 actually known to counsel or a party representative responsible for the conduct of the litigation.

12 18. Privilege logs shall be promptly provided and must be sufficiently detailed and  
13 informative to justify the privilege. *See* FRCP 26(b)(5). No generalized claims of privilege or  
14 work-product protection shall be permitted. With respect to each communication for which a  
15 claim of privilege or work product is made, the asserting party must at the time of assertion  
16 identify:

17 (a) all persons making or receiving the privileged or protected  
18 communication;

19 (b) the steps taken to ensure the confidentiality of the communication,  
20 including affirmation that no unauthorized persons have received the  
21 communication;

22 (c) the date of the communication; and

23 (d) the subject matter of the communication.

24 Failure to furnish this information at the time of the assertion will be deemed a waiver of the  
25 privilege or protection. The log should also indicate, as stated above, the location where the  
26 document was found.

27 19. Absent extraordinary circumstances, counsel shall consult in advance with  
28 opposing counsel and unrepresented proposed deponents to schedule depositions at

1 mutually-convenient times and places. That some counsel may be unavailable shall not,  
2 however, be grounds for deferring or postponing a deposition if another attorney from the  
3 same firm or who represents a party with similar interests to that witness is able to attend.  
4 Ordinarily, if one side desires a prompt deposition, the other side is expected to agree to dates  
5 falling within *thirty days* of the request. On the other hand, rarely should one side expect the  
6 other side to agree to a deposition sooner than *seven days* of the request.

7 20. If any objection to a request for materials is overruled, and if the disputed request  
8 was due and pending at the time of a deposition, the withholding party or counsel must, at the  
9 request of any other party, re-produce all deponents under its control or represented by them for  
10 further deposition examination as to any new materials produced in response that are germane  
11 to that deponent and must bear the expense of doing so. A party objecting to producing  
12 requested materials may not use the existence of its own objections as a basis for postponing  
13 any deposition unless such party promptly meets and confers and then, if failing to reach an  
14 agreement, seeks to bring a prompt motion for a protective order.

15 21. Counsel and parties shall comply with FRCP 30(d)(1). Deposition objections  
16 must be as to privilege or form only. Speaking objections are prohibited. Under no  
17 circumstances should any counsel interject, “if you know,” or otherwise coach a deponent.  
18 When a privilege is claimed, the witness should nevertheless answer questions relevant to the  
19 existence, extent or waiver of the privilege, such as the date of a communication, who made the  
20 statement, to whom and in whose presence the statement was made, other persons to whom the  
21 contents of the statement have been disclosed, and the general subject matter of the statement.  
22 Private conferences between deponents and attorneys in the course of examination, including a  
23 line of related questions, are improper and prohibited except for the sole purpose of determining  
24 whether a privilege should be asserted.

25 22. Deponents and their counsel must make a good-faith effort to prepare for  
26 depositions and to refresh witness memories on important matters in the suit about which the  
27 witness reasonably should be expected to have knowledge. Deponents who claim to lack  
28 recollection during their deposition but who later claim at trial to have had their memories

1 refreshed in the interim, may be, among other things, impeached with their previous failures of  
2 recollection during their depositions or be subject to preclusion. In preparing deponents,  
3 defending counsel shall segregate and retain all materials used to refresh their memories and  
4 shall provide them to examining counsel at the outset of the deposition.

5 23. To the maximum extent feasible, deposition exhibits shall be numbered in a  
6 simple manner that will allow the same numbering at trial. In discovery, counsel shall agree on  
7 blocks of exhibit numbers to be used by the respective parties. Identical exhibits should not be  
8 re-marked, but various versions of the same document, such as copies with hand notes added,  
9 should be separately marked if used. *See* Local Rule 30-2(b)(3).

10 24. FRCP 26(a)(2)(B) requires disclosure of all opinions, bases, reasons and other  
11 information considered by an expert. Counsel shall preserve all drafts of expert reports  
12 (partial or complete) and notes and other evidence of communications with experts (or with  
13 any intermediaries between counsel and the experts) on the subject of this actual or potential  
14 testimony, and shall instruct their experts and any intermediaries to do likewise. These  
15 materials, however, need not be produced absent the showing required by FRCP 26(b)(3)  
16 and (4).

17 25. With respect to depositions under FRCP 30(b)(6), the fundamental purpose is to  
18 allow a party to notice a deposition by subject matter, thereby requiring the respondent to  
19 designate and to produce one or more organization witnesses knowledgeable on the designated  
20 topic, a useful procedure when the roles of percipient witnesses controlled by an adverse party  
21 are unknown. In some cases, however, counsel routinely appear to notice  
22 Rule 30(b)(6) depositions on numerous and wide-ranging topics, including even the basis for  
23 “contentions” made by adverse parties. To obviate disputes and to give guidance, these  
24 guidelines will be observed:

25 (a) Without a prior order increasing the limit, a party may seek  
26 Rule 30(b)(6) depositions from another party on up to a total of ten subject  
27 matters (for the entire case) described with “reasonable particularity.” In framing  
28 the subjects, it is normally improper to ask for Rule 30(b)(6) deponents to testify

1 concerning the entire basis of a claim or defense. On the other hand, examples of  
2 proper subjects, which would require the respondent to find and to produce  
3 knowledgeable deponents, include “the time line of research and development  
4 leading to the invention in question” or “the efforts undertaken by defendant to  
5 locate documents responsive to plaintiff’s document request.” The notice should  
6 be directed at discovering percipient facts in the possession of the adverse party,  
7 not at forcing a supposed “fact witness” to appear and defend the entire thesis of a  
8 claim or defense. If a notice includes an overbroad topic, the overbroad topic  
9 shall be unenforceable and may not be later replaced with a proper topic.

10 (b) Each witness-designee deposed for one half-day or more in a  
11 Rule 30(b)(6) deposition shall count as a single deposition for purposes of the  
12 deposition limit under FRCP 26 or under any case management order setting a  
13 limit on the number of depositions. A corporate designee may, immediately after  
14 being deposed on the stated subject, be deposed in his or her individual capacity.  
15 Both such sessions shall count together as a single deposition (although they  
16 should be separately transcribed). If two designees, to take another example, are  
17 interrogated, each for one half-day or more, then they count as two depositions.

18 (c) If an organization cannot reasonably locate a witness to testify  
19 based on personal knowledge, there is no requirement under Rule 30(b)(6) for the  
20 organization to “woodshed” or to “educate” an individual to testify on the subject.  
21 If the organization does not produce any such deponent, however, the  
22 organization may not present case-in-chief evidence at trial or on summary  
23 judgment on that topic from any witness it could have so designated.

24 (d) Rule 30(b)(6) testimony never constitutes an irrebuttable judicial  
25 admission. It will normally, however, be evidence admissible against the  
26 organization producing the witness. The jury may, upon request, be instructed on  
27 the significance of the testimony under Rule 30(b)(6).  
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1 identify whom you represent. Please do not fax or messenger anything to chambers without  
2 advance permission specific to the item. Please e-file all submissions to the Court and make sure  
3 a hard copy is lodged in the Court's mail box in the Clerk's Office on the sixteenth floor within  
4 the time frame requested by local rule.

5 30. You may contact the courtroom deputy, Dawn Logan (on the sixteenth floor in  
6 the Clerk's Office), at 415-522-2020 with appropriate inquiries. Except for the letters described  
7 above, please do not attempt to make contact by telephone or any other *ex parte* means with  
8 chambers staff.

9 **CROSS REFERENCE TO OTHER STANDING ORDERS AND GUIDELINES**

10 31. The Court has separate standing guidelines for preparation for the final pretrial  
11 conference and trial. In securities cases, the Court has a standing order concerning early notice  
12 to class members. They are always available for review at the website for the United States  
13 District Court for the Northern District of California at [www.cand.uscourts.gov](http://www.cand.uscourts.gov).

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16 Dated: August 1, 2017.

  
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WILLIAM ALSUP  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE