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must appear. An insurance adjuster is not the defendant. See Gaus v. GAF Corp., 103 Cal. App. 4th 1110, 1116-23 (2002). The attorney who will try the case must be present, except for good cause shown prior to the date set for the mediation. All persons whose consent is required to effect a binding settlement must be personally present at the mediation, unless expressly excused for good cause by the court and prior to the date set for the hearing, including but not limited to the parties, an authorized representative of any insurance company that has coverage involved in the case, and an authorized representative of a corporation or other business or government entity that is a party. Such persons must have full authority to make decisions and negotiate concerning the settlement of the case.

- 4. At 9:30 a.m. on the date set for trial, each party must be present and ready for trial. The parties and counsel are advised not to run out of witnesses before the trial day concludes. It is the responsibility of the parties and the attorneys to present evidence efficiently and continuously. In addition, the parties and counsel are expected to extend to one another the courtesy of calling witnesses out of order to accommodate the witnesses' schedules and to utilize the time available if a witness is delayed.
- 5. All pretrial motions, including motions in limine and motions that affect the order of proof, such as motions pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure Sections 597 (trial of special defenses), 598 (change in the order of proof or bifurcation of the trial), and 1048 (consolidation or severance), must be filed and served with sufficient statutory notice under Section 1005 of the Code of Civil Procedure so that they may be heard at the final status conference. Motions in limine must comply with Local Rule 8.92, and Kelly v. New West Federal Savings, 49 Cal. App. 4th 59, 670-71 (1996).

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6. Any motion to continue must be timely and in accordance with Rule 375 of the California Rules of Court and applicable local rules. Counsel are reminded that motions to continue trial are expressly disfavored under Rule 375 of the California Rules of Court and Section 9 of the Standards of Judicial Administration. See Lazarus v. Titmus, 64 Cal. App. 4th 1242 (1998).

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- 7. The parties are ordered to meet and confer regarding, and file directly in Department M by 2:00 p.m. on the fifth court day prior to the final status conference, the following documents:
  - Joint List of stipulated facts. The parties are to list all relevant facts (a) not in dispute.
  - Joint Witness List. The parties are to submit a joint list of all witnesses (b) that each party intends to call, except for impeachment or rebuttal witnesses. The Joint Witness List must include the name of each witness who is actually going to testify, whether that person is a fact witness or an expert witness, and the expected length of the direct and cross examination of that witness. The witnesses should be listed in the order in which they are expected to be called. Unless good cause is shown at trial, no undisclosed witnesses may be called.
  - Joint Exhibit List. The parties are to comply with the rules for (¢) numbering exhibits set out in Rules 7.9(h) and 8.60-8.62 of the Local Rules. If there are more than two parties, then the parties are to agree in advance of the final status conference on assignment of such numbers in the manner prescribed by the appropriate rule. In complying with Local Rules 8.60 and 8.62, the parties are to meet and confer in an effort to resolve all objections to each exhibit to be used or offered at trial. The Joint Exhibit List must reflect counsel's agreements and disagreements concerning the admissibility of

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exhibits by including a column in which the parties indicate whether the particular exhibit may be admitted without objection and, if not, the grounds of each objection to each exhibit."

Counsel must bring to trial at least four notebooks or binders of exhibits: one for opposing counsel, one for the witness, one for the courtroom clerk, and one for the court. The exhibits must be tabbed with exhibit numbers that correspond to those on the Joint Exhibit List. Exhibits not exchanged may not be used except by order of the court on a finding of good cause for failure to exchange in a timely matter.

Any exhibit or other visual or auditory aid that counsel wishes to use in opening statement must be shown to each other party at or in advance of the final status conference. See Rule 8.40.

- List of causes of action and defenses. Plaintiffs and cross-(d) complainants must file and serve as a separate document a list (by number and name) of each cause of action on which the party is proceeding to trial. Similarly, defendants and cross-defendants must specify each affirmative defense, if any, on which the party is proceeding to trial. All non-listed causes of action and affirmative defenses will be deemed dismissed.
- Relief prayed. A detailed written statement of the relief claimed. (e) including itemization of all elements of damages claimed.
- Identification of discovery to be offered as testimony. If depositions, (f) responses to interrogatories, responses to requests for admission, or other discovery materials are to be used in lieu of live testimony, the party proposing to do so must identify and state in writing all such excerpts to be used. Opposing parties must state their objections, if any. Prior to the start of trial, any deposition transcripts or other