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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

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FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

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CHRISTOPHER SCHUETTE, a single
man,

No. CV-08-2018-PHX-MHM

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Plaintiff,

ORDER

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vs.

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CITY OF PHOENIX, *et al.*,

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Defendants.

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Currently before the Court is Defendants' Motion to Strike Plaintiff's Expert, Dean Cummings, M.D.. (Dkt. #36). Having considered the Parties' briefs and decided that oral argument is unnecessary, the Court issues the following Order.

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I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

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The pertinent facts underlying the instant motion are not disputed by the Parties. On December 24, 2008, this Court entered a Scheduling Order setting forth various deadlines, including the disclosure of expert witnesses and their reports. (Doc. #17). The Court directed Plaintiff to make all expert disclosures as required by Rules 26(a)(2)(A)-(C) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure no later than March 30, 2009. It also directed Defendants to make their expert disclosures no later than May 15, 2009, and gave Plaintiff until June 15, 2009, to disclose any rebuttal expert disclosures.

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On March 30, 2009, Plaintiff sent his Fourth Supplemental Disclosure Statement to

1 Defendant. In that disclosure, Plaintiff identified Dean Cummings, M.D., as an expert
2 witness and disclosed the anticipated subject of Cummings' testimony, but did not provide
3 Defendants with Dr. Cummings' expert report. Instead, Plaintiff notified Defendants that
4 "Schuette will report back to Dr. Cummings [for an Independent Medical Examination] on
5 April 27, 2009 and he will supplement this disclosure with Dr. Cummings [sic] report."
6 After Plaintiff's appointment on April 27, 2009, Cummings prepared his expert report and
7 sent it to Plaintiff, who received the report on May 14, 2009. On May 15, 2009, Defendants
8 disclosed Douglas Hartzler, M.D. as an expert, attaching his expert report to their disclosure.
9 On May 22, 2009, seven days after he received Dr. Cummings' report, Plaintiff sent
10 Defendants his Seventh Supplemental Disclosure Statement, which included the "Report of
11 Dean Cummings M.D. re Schuette." Finally, the Parties do not dispute that Plaintiff intends
12 to rely on Dr. Cummings as an expert witness, not as a treating physician.

13 II. DISCUSSION

14 Defendants move that this Court strike Dr. Cummings as an expert and strike his
15 expert report ("Cummings Report") as well. In support of their position, Defendants make
16 two arguments: (1) Plaintiff's disclosure of the Cummings Report was untimely; and (2)
17 Plaintiff's disclosure of Dr. Cummings as an expert does not comply with Rule 26(a)(2).
18 Before addressing the substance of Defendants' arguments, the Court will briefly set forth
19 the applicable legal standard.

20 1. Legal Standard

21 Rule 26 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure sets forth general provisions
22 governing the discovery process. See generally FED. R. CIV. PRO. R.26. More specifically,
23 rule 26(a)(2) covers the disclosure of expert testimony. Under Rule 26(a)(2)(B):

24 Unless otherwise stipulated or ordered by the court, this disclosure must be
25 accompanied by a written report — prepared and signed by the witness — if
26 the witness is one retained or specially employed to provide expert testimony
in the case or one whose duties as the party's employee regularly involve
giving expert testimony. The report must contain:

- 27 (i) a complete statement of all opinions the witness will express and the
basis and reasons for them;
- 28 (ii) the data or other information considered by the witness in forming
them;

- 1 (iii) any exhibits that will be used to summarize or support them;
- 2 (iv) the witness's qualifications, including a list of all publications authored
- 3 in the previous 10 years;
- 4 (v) a list of all other cases in which, during the previous 4 years, the
- 5 witness testified as an expert at trial or by deposition; and
- 6 (vi) a statement of the compensation to be paid for the study and testimony
- 7 in the case.

8 All such disclosures must be made pursuant to the timetable set forth in the trial court's
9 scheduling order. Id. 26(a)(2)(c) ("A party must make these disclosures at the times and in
10 the sequence that the court orders."). When a party fails to comply with the disclosure
11 requirements of Rule 26(a), pursuant to Rule 37(c)(1), "[it] is not allowed to use that
12 information or witness to supply evidence on a motion, at a hearing, or at a trial, unless the
13 failure was substantially justified or is harmless." Id. 37(c)(1); see Yeti by Molly, Ltd. v.
14 Deckers Outdoor Corp., 259 F.3d 1101, 1107 (9th Cir. 2001) (same). The burden to
15 demonstrate harmlessness lies with the party facing Rule 37(c) sanctions. Yeti by Molly, 259
16 F.3d at 1107.

17 2. Plaintiff's disclosures violated Rule 26

18 To begin, the Court notes that Plaintiff does not dispute Defendants' allegation that
19 Plaintiff's disclosure of Dr. Cummings as an expert does not substantively comply with
20 Rules 26(a)(2)(iv)–(vi). Specifically, Defendants allege, and Plaintiff has not denied, that
21 the disclosure lacks required information concerning Dr. Cummings' qualifications,
22 including a list of all publications he has authored in the previous ten years, the trials Dr.
23 Cummings has testified at in the last four years, and a statement of the compensation Dr.
24 Cummings is being paid for his work in this case. See FED. R. CIV. PRO. R.26(a)(2)(iv)–(vi)
25 Having viewed Plaintiff's Fourth Supplemental Disclosure Statement, the Court agrees that
26 the disclosure of Dr. Cummings as an expert does not comply with Rule 26(a)(2).

27 Plaintiff does deny that his Fourth Supplemental Disclosure Statement, by failing to
28 disclose the Cummings Report, violated the Court's scheduling order and, as a result, Rule
29 26(a)(3). In support of this claim, Plaintiff cites this Court to Yeti by Molly, Ltd. v. Deckers
30 Outdoor Corp. In Yeti by Molly, the Ninth Circuit upheld a district court's decision to strike
31 defendants' expert pursuant to Rule 37(c)(1) where the defendants, based on their mistaken

1 belief that plaintiff would further supplement its expert report, submitted their expert report
2 a year after plaintiff first made its initial disclosure of the report. Id. at 1106. Rejecting the
3 defendant's excuse for their untimely filing, the Ninth Circuit explained that "even if
4 [defendants explanation was] true, defendants could have issued a preliminary report to be
5 supplemented after [plaintiff's expert's] report had been modified or they could have asked
6 for an extension of the discovery deadline." Id. Based on this passage, Plaintiff argues that
7 his conduct did not violate Rule 26(a), characterizing the May 22, 2009, disclosure of the
8 Cummings Report as merely an addendum to his timely preliminary disclosure.

9 Yeti by Molly, however, is clearly distinguishable from this case, as Plaintiff did not
10 disclose a preliminary expert report that could later be supplemented, he merely disclosed
11 that a report was forthcoming. Also, the fact that Plaintiff, by his own account, has been
12 diligent in other areas of this case is irrelevant. All that matters for a rule 26(a)(2) analysis
13 is whether or not Plaintiff met the deadlines ordered by this Court, and on this count, Plaintiff
14 clearly "dropped the ball." The facts are clear; Plaintiff disclosed the Cummings Report on
15 May 22, 2009, approximately one and a half months after the disclosure deadline. His
16 conduct clearly violated this Court's Scheduling Order and, as a result, Rule 26(a)(2).

17 2. Plaintiff's violation of Rule 26 was not substantially justified

18 The Court turns next to the question of whether Plaintiff's failure to comply with Rule
19 26(a) was substantially justified. In defense of his actions, Plaintiff points out that his Fourth
20 Supplemental Disclosure Statement notified Defendants of his intention to supplement the
21 disclosure of Dr. Cummings with an expert report after Plaintiff's appointment with Dr.
22 Cummings on April 27, 2009. In other words, Plaintiff claims his actions were substantially
23 justified because he gave Defendants notice that the expert report would be late. Plaintiff
24 also notes that he agreed to an accelerated discovery schedule, which made procuring Dr.
25 Cummings' expert report in a timely manner difficult, as getting an appointment with Dr.
26 Cummings prior to March 30, 2009, simply was not feasible.

27 These excuses may have been adequate grounds upon which to base a motion for an
28 extension of the discovery disclosure deadline. None of them, however, whether viewed

1 separately or as a whole, constitute a substantial justification for failing to comply with this
2 Court's Scheduling Order. Unexpected delays are common to litigation; the Court
3 understands this reality. The unpredictable nature of litigation, however, does not excuse
4 missed deadlines. Plaintiff knew that the Cummings Report would not be ready by the
5 disclosure deadline. It was incumbent upon him, then, to notify this Court and ask for more
6 time. See Quevedo v. Trans-Pacific Shipping, Inc., 143 F.3d 1255, 1258 (9th Cir.1998)
7 (upholding district court's strike of plaintiff's expert where plaintiff made late disclosure and
8 did not seek an extension of time). It was not up to Plaintiff to decide what amount of
9 information, short of disclosing the Cummings Report, would satisfy the rules or be adequate
10 for Defendants. Additionally, Plaintiff has offered no explanation for the substantive
11 deficiencies in the Fourth Supplemental Disclosure Statement's disclosure of Dr. Cummings.
12 Accordingly, this Court finds that Plaintiff's failures to comply with Rule 26(a)(2) were not
13 substantially justified.

14 3. Plaintiff's violation of Rule 26 is harmless

15 Having determined that Plaintiff's failures to comply with Rule 26(a)(2) were not
16 substantially justified, the Court turns next to the question of harm. Defendants argue that
17 Plaintiff untimely disclosure of the Cummings Report harmed them because their expert, Dr.
18 Hartzler, was unable to review, consider, and/or responding to the Cummings Report in
19 formulating his expert report. Plaintiff, on the other hand, counters that the Cummings
20 Report did not contain any new data or underlying facts that had not been previously
21 available to Dr. Hartzler. Additionally, Plaintiff urges that its late disclosure was harmless
22 because Defendants still had ample opportunity to amend Dr. Hartzler's report.

23 The Court agrees with Defendants that Plaintiff's conduct unfairly and inappropriately
24 forced Dr. Hartzler to prepare his expert report without being able to rely on the Cummings
25 Report. Dr. Hartzler should have been given the opportunity to respond specifically to Dr.
26 Cummings' conclusions and analysis of the relevant data. Absent such an opportunity,
27 Defendant will certainly have been harmed by Plaintiff's conduct. The Court, however, finds
28 that this potential harm can be avoided by a remedy less drastic than striking Dr. Cummings

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