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Christopher B. Dolan, Esq. (SBN 165358)
Aimee E. Kirby (SBN 216909)
Mary C. Barnes (SBN 271777)
THE DOLAN LAW FIRM
1438 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94102
Tel: (415) 421-2800
Fax: (415) 421-2830

Attorneys for Plaintiff
LATASHA WINKFIELD

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

LATASHA WINKFIELD,)
)
Plaintiff,)
)
v.)
)
CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OAKLAND, et)
al.)
)
Defendants.)
_____)


Case No.: C 13-05993 SBA

**NOTICE OF CASE MANAGEMENT
CONFERENCE AND ADR DEADLINES**

Action Filed: Dec. 30, 2013
Trial Date: None set

Plaintiff was ordered and hereby provides notice that a Case Management Conference in the above-titled matter is scheduled for **April 2, 2014 at 3:00 p.m.** and it will be conducted via telephone. Further, the Court ordered material included be attached.

Dated: January 6, 2014



Aimee E. Kirby, Esq.

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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

LATASHA WINKFIELD,
Plaintiff,

No. C 13-05993 SBA
CLERK'S NOTICE

v.

CHILDRENS HOSPITAL OAKLAND, et al.,
Defendants.

Counsel for the Plaintiff is directed to serve a copy of this Notice upon any other party in this action. Following service, Counsel shall file a certificate of service with the Clerk of the Court.


YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT the Case Management Conference set for April 2, 2014, at 3:00 p.m., will be conducted via telephone.

Plaintiff counsel is to set up the conference call with all the parties on the line and call chambers at (510) 637-3559.

(NO PARTY SHALL CONTACT CHAMBERS DIRECTLY WITHOUT PRIOR AUTHORIZATION OF THE COURT.)

Counsel shall file a Joint Case Management Conference Statement 10 days in advance of the Case Management Conference that complies with the Standing Order For All Judges Of The Northern District Of California and the Standing Order of this Court.

Dated: 12/31/2013

FOR THE COURT,
Richard W. Wieking, Clerk
By: 
Courtroom Deputy

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

LATASHA WINKFIELD,

Plaintiff (s),

v.

CHILDRENS HOSPITAL OAKLAND,

Defendant(s).

No. C 13-05993 SBA

**ORDER SETTING INITIAL CASE
MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE AND
ADR DEADLINES**

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this action is assigned to the Honorable Sandra B. Armstrong. When serving the complaint or notice of removal, the plaintiff or removing defendant must serve on all other parties a copy of this order and all other documents specified in [Civil Local Rule 4-2](#). Counsel must comply with the case schedule listed below unless the Court otherwise orders.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this action is assigned to the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Multi-Option Program governed by [ADR Local Rule 3](#). Counsel and clients shall familiarize themselves with that rule and with the material entitled "Dispute Resolution Procedures in the Northern District of California" on the Court ADR Internet site at [cand.uscourts.gov/adr](http://www.cand.uscourts.gov/adr). A limited number of printed copies are available from the Clerk's Office for parties in cases not subject to the court's Electronic Case Filing program (ECF).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that plaintiff or removing defendant serve upon all parties the brochure entitled "Consenting To A Magistrate Judge's Jurisdiction In The Northern District Of California," additional copies of which can be downloaded from the following Internet site: <http://www.cand.uscourts.gov>.

CASE SCHEDULE -ADR MULTI-OPTION PROGRAM

Date	Event	Governing Rule
12/30/2013	Complaint filed	
3/12/2014	*Last day to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> meet and confer re: initial disclosures, early settlement, ADR process selection, and discovery plan file ADR Certification signed by Parties and Counsel (form available at cand.uscourts.gov) file either Stipulation to ADR Process or Notice of Need for ADR Phone Conference (form available at http://www.cand.uscourts.gov) 	FRCivP 26(f) & ADR L.R.3-5 Civil L.R. 16-8 (b) & ADR L.R. 3-5(b) Civil L.R. 16-8 (c) & ADR L.R. 3-5(b) & (c)
3/26/2014	Last day to file Rule 26(f) Report, complete initial disclosures or state objection in Rule 26(f) Report and file	FRCivP 26(a) (1) Civil L.R. 16-9

Case Management Statement per attached Standing Order
re Contents of Joint Case Management Statement (also
available at <http://www.cand.uscourts.gov>)

4/2/2014 INITIAL CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE Civil L.R. 16-10
(CMC) in Courtroom 1, 4th Floor at 3:00 PM

*If the Initial Case Management Conference is continued, the other deadlines are continued accordingly.

JUDGE ARMSTRONG'S STANDING ORDERS

Effective September 21, 2012

1. **Compliance with Local Rules:** Counsel are expected to consult and comply with all provisions of the Local Rules of Court relating to continuances, motions and all other matters.
2. **Scheduling:**
 - a. **Criminal:** The criminal law and motion calendar is held on Tuesdays beginning at 10:00 a.m.
 - b. **Civil:** The civil law and motion calendar is held on Tuesdays beginning at 1:00 p.m. Civil matters shall not be noticed for hearing on a Tuesday following an official court holiday that falls on a Monday. The Court may resolve motions without a hearing. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 78(b); Civ. L.R. 7-1(b). The parties are advised the check the Court's website to determine whether an appearance on the motion is required.
 - c. **Case Management Conferences:** Case Management Conferences are conducted telephonically, and are held on Wednesdays and Thursdays, beginning at 2:30 p.m.
 - d. **Trial:** The Court's trial days are Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. Trial hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., which includes two fifteen (15) minute breaks.
3. **Setting Motions for Hearing:** The Court does not reserve hearing dates. To schedule a matter on the Court's civil law and motion calendar, the parties are directed to review the Court's calendar at www.cand.uscourts.gov to determine the next available hearing date. Matters are calendared on a first come first serve basis.
4. **Checking the Calendar Before You Appear:** Before appearing for a matter before this Court all parties shall check the court's calendar at www.cand.uscourts.gov/sba to confirm that their matters are still on calendar.
5. **Meet and Confer Requirement:** All parties shall meet and confer before filing any motion before the Court. The motion and any other non-stipulated request shall include a certification, which may be included in the body of the document, that the parties have complied with the meet and confer requirement. The Court may disregard any papers submitted that do not comply with this rule.
6. **Guilty Pleas:** Prior to a plea being entered in a criminal case, a copy of the plea agreement must be submitted to chambers no later than the Friday before the plea is to be taken. All persons pleading guilty must complete an application for permission to enter plea of guilty, which is available on the Court's website at www.cand.uscourts.gov.
7. **Courtesy Copies in e-Filing Cases:** Courtesy copies shall be provided to the

Court in accordance with the Civil Local Rules.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the requirements set forth in the Civil L.R. 16-10, counsel are expected to comply with the following:

A. Filing Case Management Conference Statements

Counsel are expected to comply with this Standing Order concerning the joint filing of the Case Management Statement. In preparing the Case Management Statement, the parties shall use the Standing Order for all Judges of the Northern District of California provided herewith. Note that no party may submit a separate Case Management Statement. Disagreements among parties with respect to any of the matters contained in the Case Management Statement shall be set forth in the appropriate sections.

Counsel are further expected to file a Case Management Statement at least ten (10) days before each and every scheduled Case Management Conference, unless otherwise specified by the Court. If there is no change in the status of the case from the time the last statement was filed, counsel shall indicate as such in a pleading and attach a copy of the most recently filed Case Management Statement to the pleading. Failure to timely file a Case Management Statement may result in sanctions.

B. Appearance at the Case Management Conference

Each party shall be represented at the Case Management Conference by Counsel prepared to address all of the matters referred to in this and the Civil L.R. 16-10(b), and with authority to enter into stipulations and make admissions pursuant to this and Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(a) and (c). Representatives of the parties may, but are not required to, attend. Unless otherwise specified, all Case Management Conferences shall take place via telephone. Plaintiff or his/her counsel is responsible for setting up the conference call. Plaintiff or his/her counsel will be notified of the date and time of the telephone conference call by Clerk's Notice shortly after the case is filed.

Any request to reschedule the above dates shall be made in compliance with Civil L.R. 16-2(e) and must be made at least ten days prior to the date sought to be modified. A request to continue a Case Management Conference shall be made in a separately-filed request, separate from the Case Management Conference Statement. Counsel shall not contact the chambers of Judge Armstrong regarding requests to modify provisions of this Standing Order; all requests must be submitted in writing and served on all parties to the action.

The parties should be prepared to address and resolve at the Case Management Conference the following: Setting the date and the estimated length of the trial; setting the deadline for joining parties and amending the pleadings; setting the date for discovery and motion cutoff; setting the date to designate experts and other witnesses; setting the date for the pretrial conference.

Other matters which the Court will take up at the Case Management Conference, in addition to those specified in the Joint Case Management Statement and Proposed Order Form, will include the following:

1. **Jurisdiction:** Does this Court have subject matter jurisdiction over all of the plaintiff's claim(s) and defendant's counter-claim(s)? What is the basis of such jurisdiction?

Are all the parties subject to the Court's jurisdiction? Do any parties remain to be served?

2. **Substance of the Action:** What are the factual and legal bases for plaintiff's claims, defendant's defenses, defendant's counter-claims and plaintiff's defenses to the counterclaims?

3. **Identification of Issues:** What are the factual and legal issues genuinely in dispute?

4. **Narrowing of Issues:** What are the issues that can be narrowed by agreement or by motions? Are there dispositive or partially dispositive issues appropriate for a decision by motion?

5. **Motions:** What are the motion(s) anticipated by the parties?

6. **Relief:** What relief does the plaintiff seek? What is the amount of damages sought by plaintiff's claim(s)? What is the amount of damages sought by defendant's counter-claim(s)? How are the damages computed?

7. **Discovery:** What discovery does each party intend to pursue? Can discovery be limited in any manner? Are there any alternative methods available to obtain the necessary information? Should a discovery order and conference be entered pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f)?

8. **Alternative Means of Disposition:** Is the case suitable for reference to binding arbitration, to a master, or to a magistrate for trial? Is the case suitable for reference to the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation?

9. **Pretrial Conference and Trial Setting:** Will this case be tried by a jury? What is the anticipated length of trial? Is it possible to reduce the length of the trial by stipulation, use of summaries or statements, or other expedited means of presenting evidence? Is it feasible and desirable to bifurcate issues for trial?

10. **Related Cases:** Are there any related cases pending before the judges of this Court? See Civil L.R. 3-12.

11. **Cut-Off Dates:** When are the earliest reasonable dates for amendment to the pleadings, discovery cutoff, motion cutoff, expert disclosures, pretrial conference and trial?

12. **Settlement:** What are the prospects for settlement? Does any party wish to have a settlement conference with a magistrate? How can settlement efforts be assisted? See ADR L.R. 7-3.

13. **Other Matters:** Such other matters as any party considers conducive to the just, speedy and inexpensive determination of this action. See Fed.R.Civ.P. 16(a) and (c).

C. Law and Motion

1. **Scheduling:** Law and Motion matters will be heard on Tuesdays at 1:00 p.m., in Courtroom 1 of the United States Courthouse, 1301 Clay Street, 4th Floor, Oakland, California. The parties need not reserve hearing dates. The parties are advised to check the court's calendar at www.cand.uscourts.gov [Judges | Sandra Brown Armstrong | Judge's

Calendar | View Scheduling Notes] for the next available hearing date. Matters are calendared on a first come first serve basis. You must submit a hard copy of all motion papers filed in E-FILED cases in order to be placed on calendar.

2. **Page Limits:** All noticed motions (other than motions for summary judgment) and any opposition thereto, shall not exceed **fifteen (15) pages** in length, exclusive of the table of contents, table of authorities, exhibits and declarations, if required. Reply briefs may not exceed **ten (10) pages** in length. Motions for summary judgment are subject to the page limits set forth in Civil Local Rule 7.

3. **Meet and Confer Requirement:** All parties are required to meet and confer before filing any motion or any non-stipulated request with this court, and to certify that they have complied with this requirement.

4. **Proposed Orders:** Each party filing or opposing a motion shall also serve and file a proposed order which sets forth the relief of action which includes that the party requests the Court to adopt, a short statement of the rationale of decision including citation to authority.

5. **Summary Judgment Motions:** Parties are limited to filing one motion for summary judgment. Any party wishing to exceed this limit must request leave of Court. The parties are not required to file statements of undisputed facts in connection with a motion for summary judgment. However, if the parties desire to file a statement of undisputed facts, only one joint statement of undisputed facts signed by all parties shall be filed. All separate statements will be stricken. If the parties are unable to agree that a fact is undisputed, they should assume that fact is in dispute.

6. **Failure to File Opposition:** The failure of the opposing party to file a memorandum of points and authorities in opposition to any motion shall constitute a consent to the granting of the motion.

7. **Appearances:** The Court may, in its discretion, adjudicate motions without oral argument. Fed. R. Civ. P. 78(b); Civ. L.R. 7-1(b). The parties are advised to check the Court's website www.cand.uscourts.gov [Judges | Sandra Brown Armstrong | Judge's Calendar] to determine whether an appearance on the motion is required. NOTE: If a Case Management Conference is scheduled to follow the hearing on the motion, and the motion has been removed from the calendar, the Case Management Conference is deemed to have been taken off calendar as well, and will be rescheduled, if appropriate.

8. **Non-Compliant Papers:** Any pleading or brief sought to be filed with the Court after the required time, or in an improper manner or form, shall not be received or considered by the Court. Any attorney in violation of such requirements will be subject to other sanctions. Civil L.R. 1-4.

9. **Sanctions:** Failure to comply with this Order or the Local Rules of this Court may result in sanctions. See Fed.R.Civ.P. 16(f); Civil L.R. 1-4.

D. Discovery Motions

All discovery disputes will be referred to a Magistrate Judge. All requests for discovery relief must first be summarized in a letter no longer than three pages from the party seeking relief, after having met and conferred. Up to twelve pages of attachments may be added. The

letter must be electronically filed as a discovery letter brief, along with the discovery dispute requests and responses. The Court will then refer the matter to a Magistrate Judge who will advise the parties whether a response, written motion or a telephone conference or court hearing will be required. If the dispute is resolved, timely notice must be e-filed. After a Magistrate Judge has been assigned, all discovery disputes shall be filed pursuant to that Judge's procedures.


SAUNDRA BROWN ARMSTRONG
United States District Judge

**STANDING ORDER FOR ALL JUDGES
OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CONTENTS OF JOINT CASE MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

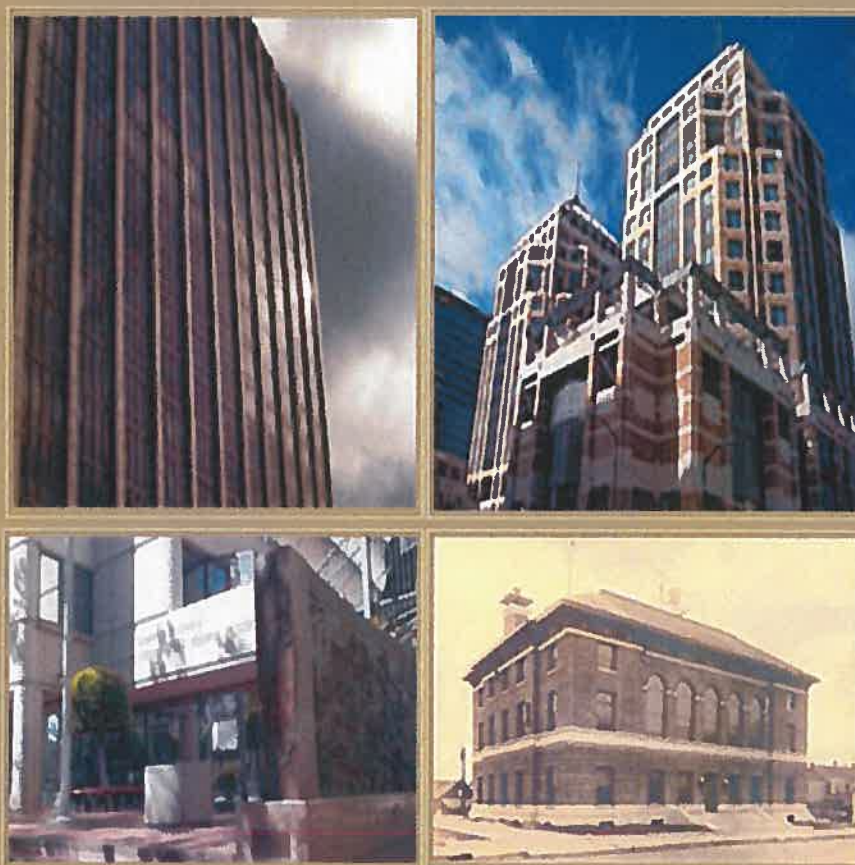
Commencing July 1, 2011, all judges of the Northern District of California will require the identical information in Joint Case Management Statements filed pursuant to Civil Local Rule 16-9. The parties must include the following information in their statement which, except in unusually complex cases, should not exceed ten pages:

1. **Jurisdiction and Service**: The basis for the court's subject matter jurisdiction over plaintiff's claims and defendant's counterclaims, whether any issues exist regarding personal jurisdiction or venue, whether any parties remain to be served, and, if any parties remain to be served, a proposed deadline for service.
2. **Facts**: A brief chronology of the facts and a statement of the principal factual issues in dispute.
3. **Legal Issues**: A brief statement, without extended legal argument, of the disputed points of law, including reference to specific statutes and decisions.
4. **Motions**: All prior and pending motions, their current status, and any anticipated motions.
5. **Amendment of Pleadings**: The extent to which parties, claims, or defenses are expected to be added or dismissed and a proposed deadline for amending the pleadings.
6. **Evidence Preservation**: Steps taken to preserve evidence relevant to the issue reasonably evident in this action, including interdiction of any document-destruction program and any ongoing erasures of e-mails, voice mails, and other electronically recorded material.
7. **Disclosures**: Whether there has been full and timely compliance with the initial disclosure requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 and a description of the disclosures made.
8. **Discovery**: Discovery taken to date, if any, the scope of anticipated discovery, any proposed limitations or modifications of the discovery rules, and a proposed discovery plan pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f).
9. **Class Actions**: If a class action, a proposal for how and when the class will be certified.
10. **Related Cases**: Any related cases or proceedings pending before another judge of this court, or before another court or administrative body.

11. Relief: All relief sought through complaint or counterclaim, including the amount of any damages sought and a description of the bases on which damages are calculated. In addition, any party from whom damages are sought must describe the bases on which it contends damages should be calculated if liability is established.
12. Settlement and ADR: Prospects for settlement, ADR efforts to date, and a specific ADR plan for the case, including compliance with ADR L.R. 3-5 and a description of key discovery or motions necessary to position the parties to negotiate a resolution.
13. Consent to Magistrate Judge For All Purposes: Whether all parties will consent to have a magistrate judge conduct all further proceedings including trial and entry of judgment. ___ Yes ___ No
14. Other References: Whether the case is suitable for reference to binding arbitration, a special master, or the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation.
15. Narrowing of Issues: Issues that can be narrowed by agreement or by motion, suggestions to expedite the presentation of evidence at trial (e.g., through summaries or stipulated facts), and any request to bifurcate issues, claims, or defenses.
16. Expedited Trial Procedure: Whether this is the type of case that can be handled under the Expedited Trial Procedure of General Order No. 64 Attachment A. If all parties agree, they shall instead of this Statement, file an executed Agreement for Expedited Trial and a Joint Expedited Case Management Statement, in accordance with General Order No. 64 Attachments B and D.
17. Scheduling: Proposed dates for designation of experts, discovery cutoff, hearing of dispositive motions, pretrial conference and trial.
18. Trial: Whether the case will be tried to a jury or to the court and the expected length of the trial.
19. Disclosure of Non-party Interested Entities or Persons: Whether each party has filed the "Certification of Interested Entities or Persons" required by Civil Local Rule 3-16. In addition, each party must restate in the case management statement the contents of its certification by identifying any persons, firms, partnerships, corporations (including parent corporations) or other entities known by the party to have either: (i) a financial interest in the subject matter in controversy or in a party to the proceeding; or (ii) any other kind of interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding.
20. Such other matters as may facilitate the just, speedy and inexpensive disposition of this matter.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Northern District of California**

**Consenting to a
Magistrate Judge's Jurisdiction in the
Northern District Of California**



**Claudia Wilken, Chief Judge
Richard W. Wieking, Clerk of Court**

Table of Contents

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF JUDGE1

HOW CONSENT JURISDICTION WORKS..... 2

POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF CONSENTING TO MAGISTRATE JUDGE JURISDICTION 3

MAGISTRATE JUDGE LAUREL BEELER.....4

MAGISTRATE JUDGE JACQUELINE SCOTT CORLEY..... 5

MAGISTRATE JUDGE NATHANAEL COUSINS..... 6

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MARIA-ELENA JAMES 7

MAGISTRATE JUDGE ELIZABETH D. LAPORTE 8

MAGISTRATE JUDGE JOSEPH C. SPERO 9

MAGISTRATE JUDGE DONNA M. RYU..... 10

MAGISTRATE JUDGE KANDIS A. WESTMORE..... 11

MAGISTRATE JUDGE PAUL SINGH GREWAL12

MAGISTRATE JUDGE HOWARD R. LLOYD13

MAGISTRATE JUDGE NANDOR J. VADAS.....14

The Northern District of California

**Chief District Judge
Claudia Wilken**

**Clerk of Court
Richard W. Wieking**
Phone: 415-522-2045
Fax: 415-522-2176

San Francisco Division
450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102
Phone: 415-522-2000
Fax: 415-522-3605

Oakland Division
1301 Clay Street, Suite 400S
Oakland, California 94612-5212
Phone: 510-637-3530
Fax: 510-637-3545

San Jose Division
280 South First Street, Room 2112
San Jose, California 95113
Phone: 408-535-5364/5363
Fax: 408-535-5360

Eureka Division
514 H Street
Eureka, California 95501
Phone: 707-445-3612
Fax: 707-441-1659

A Message from the Chief Judge of the United States District Court
CLAUDIA WILKEN



As you embark on civil litigation in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California—whether as a party to a lawsuit or as an attorney—I encourage you to familiarize yourself with the range of services provided by the court’s magistrate judges and especially to consider consenting to have a magistrate judge handle all aspects of your case, up to and including dispositive motions, jury or court trial and the entry of judgment.

The Northern District was one of the first federal trial courts in the country to assign a wide range of civil cases directly to magistrate judges upon filing. As a consequence, the magistrate judges have direct experience with nearly all types of civil matters filed in our court. Because our court is very busy, agreeing to proceed before a magistrate judge often means that the case will be resolved more quickly than if the case remained before a district judge. If the case must be tried, your trial date will be more certain and less likely to be continued to accommodate a felony jury trial.

Every magistrate judge in the Northern District underwent a highly competitive selection process and had years of litigation experience before being appointed to the bench.

While consent is customarily given soon after a case is filed, parties may consent to have a magistrate judge preside over their case at any point in the proceedings.

As the biographies that follow demonstrate, each is active in law school teaching and continuing legal education for attorneys. Many have been appointed to important committees within the federal courts.

Each has been appointed based on detailed, confidential feedback from the bar and the community; each is equipped to handle the full range of issues presented to our court. Combined, the Northern District’s magistrate judges bring hundreds of hours of federal judicial experience to their work at our court.

Claudia Wilken
Chief Judge

HOW CONSENT JURISDICTION WORKS

Since 1979, the parties in a civil action have had the option of consenting to have all aspects of their case, including trial, handled by a United States magistrate judge.¹ The Northern District of California has been one of the leaders nationwide in implementing this process. When a civil action is filed in this District, ordinarily it will be randomly assigned for all purposes to either a district judge or a magistrate judge.²

The full-time magistrate judges of this District are included in the civil case assignment system in the same manner as active district judges, except for prisoner petitions, capital habeas corpus cases, securities class actions, and bankruptcy appeals or bankruptcy withdrawal of reference cases. Each magistrate judge typically has over 100 consent cases.

In 2011, the magistrate judges completed handling approximately 1400 civil cases in which they had exercised consent jurisdiction. When a case is initially assigned to a magistrate judge, the plaintiff is given a form to use to either consent to or decline magistrate judge jurisdiction.³ Plaintiff is also required to serve that form on each defendant.

Each party should make a decision regarding magistrate judge jurisdiction as soon as possible, and in any event prior to the case management conference which is generally held about 100 days after the case is filed. Civil L.R. 73-1.

If all parties consent to magistrate jurisdiction, then the magistrate judge to whom the case is assigned will preside over all aspects of the case, through trial. F.R.Civ.P. 73(b). An appeal from the magistrate judge's rulings is made to the appropriate appellate court exactly as if the rulings were from a district judge. F.R.Civ.P. 73(c).

A civil case initially assigned to a district judge may also be reassigned to a magistrate judge if all parties consent to magistrate judge jurisdiction. The parties should expect the district judge to ask at the case management conference whether they have considered consenting to a magistrate judge jurisdiction.

Each magistrate judge has an assigned courtroom designed to accommodate civil jury trials. Each magistrate judge has at least one law clerk. Many have a second law clerk in lieu of a secretary.

Magistrate judges are fully integrated into the court's administration, serving on all court committees and chairing some of them.

Unlike district judges, magistrate judges do not preside over felony criminal matters.

POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF CONSENTING TO MAGISTRATE JUDGE JURISDICTION

The Northern District of California has always recruited experienced trial attorneys of the highest caliber who undergo a merit selection process before being appointed as a magistrate judge. Because of their diverse experiences while in practice and while presiding over civil matters including trials, this District's magistrate judges are able to preside over all types of civil litigation. The biographies of the current magistrate judges are set forth in the pages ahead.

Parties that consent to have their case tried before a magistrate judge will receive a date certain for trial. The right to a speedy trial in felony criminal matters requires district judges to give statutory priority to trying those cases, which can sometimes require that civil trial dates be moved.

The historical experience in this District has been that our magistrate judges have virtually always met their scheduled trial dates. Because magistrate judges' trial dockets are generally less crowded than those of district court judges, they are often able to schedule a trial within a year of the filing of the complaint.

ENDNOTES

1. Federal Magistrate Act of 1979, 28 U.S.C § 636(c)(1). See also F.R.Civ.P. 73 (b).
2. District judges, sometimes called Article III Judges, are appointed by the President, confirmed with the advice and consent of the Senate and hold their position for life. Magistrate Judges are appointed by the district judges of each district following a merit selection process and serve for a period of eight years, subject to reappointment.
3. If the case has been removed from state court, the form is given to the removing party, who is required to serve it on all other parties.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE LAUREL BEELER
San Francisco Division



Magistrate Judge Laurel Beeler was appointed in 2010. She has presided over and settled hundreds of civil and criminal cases in a wide range of subject areas, including intellectual property, employment, civil rights, *qui tam*, and business disputes.

Before joining the court, Judge Beeler was an assistant United States attorney in the Northern District, prosecuting complex white-collar cases with parallel criminal and civil components. She served as the Office's Professional Responsibility Officer, Deputy Chief of the Criminal Division, and Major Crimes' group supervisor. Before that, she was a law clerk to the Honorable Cecil F. Poole, United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, and the Civil Appeals Division Chief at the Ninth Circuit's Office of Staff Attorneys.

Judge Beeler is a member of the Ninth Circuit's Jury Trial Improvement Committee, one of four national judicial liaisons to the U.S. Department of Justice/Office of Defender Services Joint Electronic Technology Working Group, the chair of the Northern District's Criminal Rules & Practice Committee, and a member of the Northern District's Criminal Justice Act Committee. She was President of the Federal Bar Association, co-chair of the Lawyer Representatives to the Ninth Circuit from the Northern District, and a member of the board of directors for the Bar Association of San Francisco (BASF). She is a member of BASF's Criminal Advisory Committee and the Edward J. McFetridge American Inn of Court. In April 2006, Judge Beeler received the Northern District Judicial Conference's Public Service Award.

Judge Beeler teaches civil trial practice at the University of California, Berkeley School of Law and a high-school civics and advocacy class at the San Francisco Court School for Juvenile Offenders. She taught Criminal Procedure for many years at U.C. Hastings College of the Law, lectures regularly at Bay Area law schools, and participated in rule-of-law projects in Indonesia, Vietnam, Cambodia, the Philippines, and Jordan.

Judge Beeler graduated with honors from the University of Washington School of Law, where she was Order of the Coif and an Articles Editor on the *Washington Law Review*. She received her A.B. with honors from Bowdoin College.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE JACQUELINE SCOTT CORLEY
San Francisco Division



Magistrate Judge Jacqueline Scott Corley took the bench in May 2011. As a magistrate judge she has presided over a variety of civil cases at all stages of the proceedings, from motions to dismiss through jury trial. She has also served as a settlement judge in nearly every type of federal litigation.

Just prior to her appointment as a magistrate judge Corley was a partner at Kerr & Wagstaffe LLP in San Francisco as a civil litigator with an emphasis on federal practice. She represented individuals, government entities, and institutions as plaintiffs and defendants in a variety of matters that included trademark, copyright, patent, constitutional law, defamation, malicious prosecution, class actions, contract and probate.

From 1998 through 2009 Judge Corley served as a career law clerk to the Honorable Charles R. Breyer. She also served on the Northern District of California Alternative Dispute Resolution mediation and early neutral evaluation panels from 2006 through her appointment.

Judge Corley received her undergraduate degree from the University of California, Berkeley, and her J.D. from Harvard Law School, *magna cum laude*, where she was an editor and Articles Chair of the *Harvard Law Review*. Upon graduation she served as a law clerk to the Honorable Robert E. Keeton of the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts. She then practiced complex commercial litigation and white-collar criminal defense at Goodwin, Procter LLP in Boston and was a litigation associate at Coblenz, Patch, Duffy & Bass LLP in San Francisco before joining Judge Breyer in 1998.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE NATHANAEL COUSINS
San Francisco Division



Magistrate Judge Nathanael Cousins was appointed in 2011. Immediately before joining the Court, he was a federal prosecutor in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Northern District of California. One of his most significant duties there was working in Salinas on Operation Ceasefire, a community program to reduce gang violence.

Judge Cousins served for five years in the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. At the Antitrust Division, he was part of the team that investigated and prosecuted global price-fixing cartels in memory chip markets, including DRAM. For his work on the DRAM cases, he was awarded the Attorney General's Distinguished Service Award.

Before joining the Department of Justice, he was an associate and then a partner in the Chicago office of Kirkland & Ellis, and before that an associate in the Los Angeles office of Greenberg Glusker. At these firms he litigated civil and criminal cases in state and federal trial and appellate courts, with an emphasis on cases involving antitrust, class actions, and investment fraud. He also served for many years as pro bono class counsel on behalf of the inmates in an Illinois state prison.

Judge Cousins has taught legal writing, moot court, and antitrust at the University of California, Hastings College of the Law.

Judge Cousins graduated with honors from Hastings, where he was Order of the Coif. He received his undergraduate degree from Stanford. He studied abroad at Leiden University in the Netherlands and Novosibirsk University in Russia. He clerked for the Honorable F.A. Little, Jr., Chief Judge of the United States District Court, Western District of Louisiana.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MARIA-ELENA JAMES
San Francisco Division



Magistrate Judge Maria-Elena James was appointed in 1994. She has presided over numerous cases and conducted thousands of settlement conferences. Outside the courtroom, she teaches a number of classes at three Bay Area law schools: University of California, Hastings College of the Law, University of California, San Francisco School of Law, and Golden Gate University.

She also co-created a course called *The Roles of Referees and Commissioners* and taught the course, along with another course, at the California Judicial Education and Research College.

A 1978 graduate of the University of San Francisco, School of Law, she served as director of the Small Claims Court Education Project in the Consumer Fraud Unit of the San Francisco District Attorney's Office. She went on to serve as a deputy public defender in San Francisco, staff attorney for the National Labor Relations Board, and Deputy City Attorney as well as supervising attorney in San Francisco.

Judge James then served as a Commissioner in the San Francisco Superior Court for six years. She volunteers as a mock trial judge for all grades of students and serves as a mentor to law students. Her speaking engagements include a 2006 panel on Comparative Racial Justice at the University of Paris, Nanterre and the Assemblée Nationale.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE ELIZABETH D. LAPORTE
San Francisco Division



Magistrate Judge Elizabeth D. Laporte was appointed in 1998. She has presided over numerous civil cases through trial or other disposition, including patent, trademark, copyright, employment, civil rights and environmental cases. She also has conducted over 1000 settlement conferences, handled criminal matters, and resolved discovery disputes.

A 1982 graduate of Yale Law School and a Marshall Scholar, she clerked for the Honorable Marilyn Hall Patel in the Northern District of California. She was a partner at the boutique litigation firm of Turner & Brorby, and an Administrative Law Judge for the California Department of Insurance. In 1996, she began serving as Chief of Special Litigation for the San Francisco City Attorney's Office, and was named a Lawyer of the Year by *California Lawyer*. She has authored articles on patent litigation and settlement in the *Northern California ABTL [Association of Business Trial Lawyers] Report*, and has written on e-discovery.

Judge Laporte serves on the Board of Governors for the Northern California Chapter of the Association of Business Trial Lawyers. She is also a judicial observer for the Sedona Conference Working Group on Electronic Document Retention and Production.

Judge Laporte is the Alternative Dispute Resolution Magistrate Judge for the Northern District of California and the chair of the E-Discovery Subcommittee for the Northern District Local Rules Committee. She is also a past chair of the Magistrate Judge Executive Board of the Ninth Circuit, and was a member of the Jury Trial Improvement Committee of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals from 2002 to 2009. She regularly speaks at legal conferences and judicial education programs on patent litigation, jury trials, e-discovery, employment law, settlement, and other topics.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE JOSEPH C. SPERO
San Francisco Division



Magistrate Judge Joseph C. Spero was appointed in 1999. He has presided as trial judge in criminal and civil cases in a variety of subject areas, including patent, employment, civil rights, commercial contract, trademark, and federal misdemeanor cases. He has also served as a settlement judge in over 1000 cases.

He serves as the liaison judge for Pretrial Services and Probation, and as a member of the court's Technology Committee as well as having served as a member of the Non-Appropriated Funds Committee.

A 1981 graduate of Columbia University School of Law, he clerked for the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. He worked as an associate at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, and as associate then partner at Coblenz, Cahen, McCabe & Breyer (now Coblenz, Patch, Duffy & Bass).

While in private practice, he trained as a mediator at Harvard Law School and served as a mediator in the Northern District's Alternative Dispute Resolution Program. He also served as a Judge Pro-Tem for the San Francisco County Superior Court.

Judge Spero served as pro bono counsel in a variety of cases. He received the Thurgood Marshall Award from the Bar Association of the City of New York.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE DONNA M. RYU
Oakland Division



Magistrate Judge Donna M. Ryu was appointed in 2010. Before joining the Court, she served as a Clinical Professor of Law at the University of California, Hastings College of the Law and as Associate Professor and Associate Director of the Women's Employment Rights Clinic of Golden Gate University Law School. Her clinical courses included instruction on negotiation, mediation, and trial techniques, as well as employment and social security disability law. She also taught in the area of legal ethics.

She began her legal career with McCutchen, Doyle, Brown & Enersen in San Francisco before joining an Oakland-based firm specializing in civil rights class actions. She later formed her own firm, Ryu, Dickey & Larkin. She has extensive experience in discovery and motion work, as well as trial work involving complex litigation.

She has been honored as a California Lawyer of the Year in Employment Law. She is also the recipient of the Asian American Bar Association's Joe Morozumi Award for Exceptional Legal Advocacy and the Rutter Award for Excellence in Teaching. She co-designed and served on the faculty of a national training institute on class actions, and has written and lectured extensively in the areas of employment law, discovery, attorneys' fees, class actions, and professionalism in lawyering.

Judge Ryu graduated with honors from Yale University, and received her law degree in 1986 from the University of California, Berkeley School of Law, where she was a founder of the *Berkeley Journal of Gender, Law and Justice*.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE KANDIS A. WESTMORE
Oakland Division



Magistrate Judge Kandis A. Westmore was appointed in February 2012, and serves on the Court's Standing Committee on Criminal Justice Act Administration.

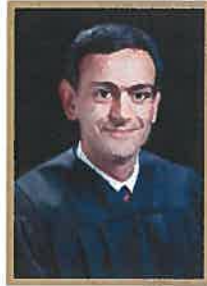
Judge Westmore received her Bachelor of Arts Degree in Psychology from the University of California, Berkeley in 1989 and her law degree from the University of San Francisco, School of Law in 1997.

During law school, Judge Westmore served as a judicial extern to the Honorable Sandra Brown Armstrong of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, Oakland Division.

Judge Westmore began her legal career at an Oakland-based boutique law firm specializing in plaintiffs' civil rights litigation. In 1999, she joined the Oakland City Attorney's Office as a deputy city attorney, initially prosecuting code enforcement and drug nuisance abatement cases and serving as advice counsel to City Departments. She later served as general litigation trial counsel and then as law and motion and appellate counsel, representing the City and its employees in cases in federal and state trial and appellate courts, including civil rights, personal injury, debt collection, inverse condemnation, labor and employment, and complex litigation.

In 2011, Judge Westmore served as President-Elect of the Alameda County Bar Association (ACBA) and volunteered for the ACBA Volunteer Legal Services Corporation's Pro Bono Program representing low-income individuals who otherwise could not afford representation in family law cases.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE PAUL SINGH GREWAL
San Jose Division



Magistrate Judge Paul S. Grewal was appointed in 2010. He has presided over and settled criminal and civil cases in a wide range of subject areas, including patent, employment, civil rights, commercial contract, trademark, and federal misdemeanor cases. He serves as a member of the court's Technology Practice and Patent Local Rules Committees.

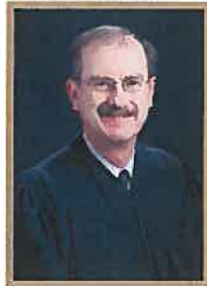
Judge Grewal received his Bachelor of Science from MIT, where he was elected to Tau Beta Pi and Sigma Xi, and his law degree from the University of Chicago. After graduating from law school, he served as a law clerk to the Honorable Sam H. Bell of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio. After working on complex commercial litigation at Pillsbury Madison & Sutro, he served as a law clerk to the Honorable Arthur J. Gjarsa of the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit.

Judge Grewal then joined Day Casebeer Batchelder & Madrid (which later merged with Howrey LLP), where he was elected partner and served on the firm's management committee. His practice was focused on intellectual property litigation, with a focus on patent trials and appeals.

He has tried patent cases in a variety of federal district courts across the country, and has argued appeals before a variety of federal appellate courts, including the Federal Circuit. His clients ranged from large technology and biotechnology firms to small medical device and financial firms to individual inventors. He also was registered to practice before the Patent and Trademark Office, and his practice included re-examinations before the PTO.

Judge Grewal is a former President of the South Asian Bar of Northern California and the North American South Asian Bar Association.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE HOWARD R. LLOYD
San Jose Division



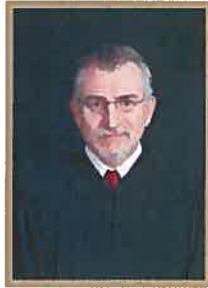
Magistrate Judge Howard R. Lloyd was appointed in 2002. He has presided over a variety of civil and criminal trials and has extensive discovery as well as case-dispositive law and motion experience. He has presided over hundreds of settlement conferences in a wide variety of civil cases.

Judge Lloyd earned his undergraduate degree at the College of William and Mary, graduating Phi Beta Kappa, and his law degree from the University of Michigan Law School. He then worked as a civil trial and appellate lawyer for 30 years with a prominent San Jose law firm and personally tried many cases and argued dozens of appeals. He practiced in all areas, but especially employment, intellectual property, and commercial law. He then worked for two years as an independent and full time arbitrator and mediator.

While in private practice Judge Lloyd was selected for voluntary service as an Early Neutral Evaluator (Northern District of California), mediator (California Court of Appeals), and Settlement Judge Pro Tem (Santa Clara County Superior Court). He is a frequent presenter at continuing education courses for attorneys and currently teaches at Santa Clara University Law School.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE NANDOR J. VADAS

Eureka Division



Magistrate Judge Nandor J. Vadas was appointed in 2004. He graduated from the University of California, Santa Cruz and University of California, Hastings College of the Law. Judge Vadas maintains chambers in Eureka, but presides over cases in San Francisco.

Judge Vadas has presided over a wide variety of criminal cases and civil cases, including matters involving civil rights, employment discrimination, the Americans with Disabilities Act, Indian law, and the Endangered Species Act.

Judge Vadas initiated an innovative early settlement program for prisoner civil rights cases designed to provide an alternative method of resolving lawsuits brought each year by unrepresented California prisoners housed at Pelican Bay State Prison. The success of the program led to its expansion to all state prisons in the Northern District of California and to some prisons in the Eastern District of California. Judge Vadas conducts a petty offense and misdemeanor calendar on the Hopland Indian Reservation in Mendocino County.

Judge Vadas served as Deputy District Attorney for Humboldt County and as Special Assistant United States Attorney for the Eureka region where he prosecuted all federal misdemeanor cases before the federal magistrate judge court in Eureka and investigated federal drug and money laundering crimes. He taught a variety of criminal justice courses at the Redwood Police Academy at College of the Redwoods. He served as a Deputy District Attorney for the City and County of San Francisco from 1983 to 1989, and as an Assistant United States Attorney in San Francisco from 1989 to 1998. Judge Vadas is a former member of the Magistrate Judges' Advisory Group to the Judicial Conference of the United States.

All new civil and criminal actions arising in the counties of Del Norte, Lake, Humboldt and Mendocino are assigned directly to Judge Vadas, subject to consent under 28 USC § 636(c)(1).

Judge Vadas can hold case management conferences and hear many types of motions by video-conference if parties prefer to appear in San Francisco rather than travel to Eureka. In addition, parties can schedule dispositive motions to be heard on days when Judge Vadas is in San Francisco.

Should you have additional questions about how consent jurisdiction works, please do not hesitate to contact the San Francisco Division.

If needed, a hard copy of this brochure can be obtained from the Intake Office at any of the court's four divisions. Copies are also available in courtrooms from the Courtroom Clerk.

Magistrate Judge Photos by Roslyn Banish

Last Updated: August 31, 2012

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Christopher B. Dolan, Esq. (SBN 165358)
Aimee E. Kirby (SBN 216909)
Mary C. Barnes (SBN 271777)
THE DOLAN LAW FIRM
1438 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94102
Tel: (415) 421-2800
Fax: (415) 421-2830

Attorneys for Plaintiff
LATASHA WINKFIELD

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

LATASHA WINKFIELD,)
)
Plaintiff,)
)
v.)
)
CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OAKLAND, et)
al.)
)
Defendants.)
_____)

Case No.: C 13-05993 SBA

PROOF OF SERVICE

Action Filed: Dec. 30, 2013
Trial Date: None set

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Latasha Winkfield v. Children’s Hospital Oakland, et al.

United States District Court, Northern District of Ca. Case No.: C 13-05993 SBA

I, Aimee E. Kirby, declare that:

I am employed in the County of San Francisco, State of California. I am over the age of 18, and am not a party to this action. My business address is 1438 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94102.

On January 6, 2014, I served:

CLERK’S NOTICE (CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE)

ORDER SETTING INITIAL CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE AND ADR DEADLINES

JUDGE ARMSTRONG’S STANDING ORDERS

CONSENTING TO A MAGISTRATE JUDGE’S JURISDICTION IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

in said cause addressed as follows:

<p>Douglas C. Straus Brian W. Franklin Noel M. Caughman ARCHER NORRIS A Professional Law Corporation 2033 North Main St., Suite 800 Walnut Creek, Ca. 94596-3759 Telephone: (925) 930-6600 Facsimile: (925) 930-6620</p>	<p><i>Attorneys for Defendant Children’s Hospital Oakland</i></p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------

/XX/ (BY MAIL) By placing a true copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope. I placed each such sealed envelope, with postage thereon fully prepaid for first-class mail, for collection and mailing at San Francisco, California, following ordinary business practices.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on January 6, 2014, at San Francisco, California.


Aimee E. Kirby