Advanced Practical Training ENVIRONMENTAL LITIGATION

MANAGING ENVIRONMENTAL CASES



WHAT IS JUDICIAL CASE MANAGEMENT?

 Judicial participation to Influence, Guide, Direct Case Processing



Goals:

- Fairness
- Efficiency
- Affordability



NECESSITY OF JUDICIAL CASE MANAGEMENT

- Litigation Complaints:
 - Expensive
 - Slow
 - Complex
 - Inequitable









- Case Management maintains integrity of judicial process by assuring that -
 - laws and procedures are applied equally
 - cases are processed fairly and efficiently

WHY PARTICULARLY MANAGE ENVIRONMENTAL CASES

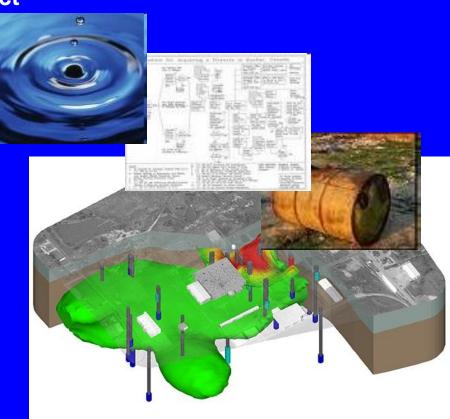


Imbalance-

- Wealthy Sources Cause Environmental Degradation
- Citizens Suffer Environmental Impact

Complexity in:

- <u>Law</u>
 Statutes, Regulations, Policies,
 Guidance, Permits
- Facts
 - Standards
 - Science
 - Tests
 - Technology



ATTRIBUTES OF EFFECTIVE JUDICIAL CASE MANAGEMENT

- Active Rather Than Passive
- Focused on Substance, Not Just Procedure
- Responsive Quick to Act
- Consistent —
- Firm, but Fair
- Informed





SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF CASE MANAGEMENT

- Ensure case progression
- Proper sequencing and flow
- Reduce legal issues
- Reduce facts
- Explore settlement and ADR
- Resolve preliminary matters early
- Prevent negative tactics







POTENTIAL TOOLS FOR MANAGING ENVIRONMENTAL CASES

- Alternative Dispute Resolution
- Pre-trial Scheduling Orders
- Stipulations
- Pre-Trial Orders on Motions
- Pre-Trial Conferences



ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR)

- ADR = A Process for the amicable resolution of disputes
- Benefits:
 - Speeds resolution
 - Speeds remediation or remedy
 - Avoids expenditures of parties
 - Avoids overuse of court's time and resources
 - Offers broader, more flexible remedies
 - Offers confidentiality
 - Maintains good public face
 - Maintains good relations between parties
 - Provides sounding board
 - Helps the parties identify and narrow issues
 - Provides opportunity for evidence exchange
 - Prepares parties for hearing





ADR PROCESS

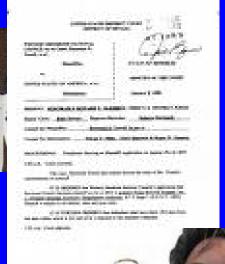
- Mediation/Facilitation/Evaluation
- Informed Neutral engages with parties
- Focuses parties on issues to be resolved
- Encourages information exchange
- Offers input on issues



PRE-TRIAL SCHEDULING ORDERS

- Requirements:
 - Counsel must meet to discuss case
 - Status reports
 - Exchange of witness lists
 - Exchange of trial exhibits
 - Production of evidence
- Set deadline for:
 - Discovery/Exchange
 - Motions and terms thereof
- Set Hearing Date
- Notify Parties as to hearing procedures
- Establish terms of contact
- Notify parties of penalty for violation





STIPULATIONS

- Undisputed facts
- Witness testimony
- Authenticity of evidence
- Admissibility of evidence at hearing
- Agreements as to points of law
- Agreement as to potential penalty





PRE-TRIAL ORDERS

- Amend Complaint, Amend Answer
- Add, dismiss, substitute parties
- Require evidence exchange
- Dismiss action or counts
- Summary Judgment
- Bifurcation
 - Parties
 - Issues



PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCES

- Ensure efficient hearing
- Identify:
 - Contested issues
 - Need for additional pre-hearing orders
- Familiarize parties with procedures
 - Numbering system
 - Evidentiary rules



NECESSITY OF SANCTIONS

 Encourage compliance with case management

Ensure fairness and efficiency

Affirm judicial authority

CONSIDERATIONS AS TO SANCTIONS

- Nature and consequence of the misconduct
- Willful or by mistake
- Isolated or a pattern?
- Extenuating circumstances
- Proper person to sanction
 - Counsel
 - Client
- Accomplishment of sanction
- Timing



TYPES OF SANCTIONS

- Reprimand of Counsel
- Preclusion/waiver/striking of issue/evidence
- Monetary Fine
- Cost shifting
- Denial of Compensation/fees
- Grant/Denial of Extra Time
- Removal/bar Counsel
- Dismiss/Entry of Judgment
- Referral for Criminal Investigation



CONCLUSION

Case Management is an important tool to ensure that environmental cases are processed in a fair and efficient manner.

