

United States District Court  
Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE DIVISION

OMAR GOMEZ,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
JORDAN FACHKO and CITY OF SANTA  
CLARA,  
Defendants.

Case No. 19-CV-05266-LHK  
**AMENDED ORDER DENYING  
PLAINTIFF’S MOTION FOR  
RECONSIDERATION**  
Re: Dkt. No. 115

On November 8, 2021, in the Court’s order ruling on the parties’ motions in limine, the Court excluded the opinion of Alexander Jason, Defendants’ crime scene analyst expert, that the wheels of Plaintiff’s car were turned to the left at the time of the shooting incident. ECF No. 99 at 5. The Court explained that this opinion, which is “based on Mr. Jason’s review of a witness’s deposition testimony and of a video of the incident,” is not admissible because it is not based on “specialized knowledge.” *Id.* at 6. Specifically, the Court explained that specialized knowledge is not “required to view . . . videos and interpret what they do or do not show.” *Id.* (citing *Nunez v. City of San Jose*, Case No. 17-CV-03860-LHK, ECF No. 112 at 9–10 (N.D. Cal. June 13, 2019); *see also, e.g., Zeen v. Cty. of Sonoma*, No. 17-CV-02056-LB, 2018 WL 3769867, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 9, 2018) (holding that an expert witness could not testify “about what he believes the video

1 footage shows, much less what he believes actually occurred during the incident”); *Lam v. City of*  
2 *San Jose*, No. 14-cv-00877-PSG, 2015 WL 6954967, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 10, 2015) (holding  
3 that an audio forensics expert “may not testify as to what he believes [defendant] said [on the  
4 recording]”). Similarly, specialized knowledge is not required to interpret deposition testimony.  
5 ECF No. 99 at 6. Thus, the Court ruled that Mr. Jason may not provide an opinion about the  
6 positioning of the wheels of Plaintiff’s vehicle during the incident. *Id.*

7 In the same November 8, 2021 order, the Court also excluded an animation created by  
8 Jason Fries, Plaintiff’s forensic animation expert. ECF No. 99 at 7–9. The Court explained that,  
9 although an expert witness may not testify about his interpretation of videos or images, an expert  
10 witness may enhance videos or images and testify about the enhancement process. *Id.* at 8; *see,*  
11 *e.g., Zeen*, 2018 WL 3769867, at \*2 (holding that an expert witness “may testify about how he  
12 enhanced the video footage”); *Lam*, 2015 WL 6954967, at \*2 (holding that an expert witness “may  
13 explain how he enhanced the audio and play the enhanced audio to the jury”). However, where a  
14 party submits enhanced images as expert evidence, that evidence is reliable only if the expert used  
15 a reliable method to enhance the images.

16 The Court’s order explained that several factors cast serious doubt on the reliability of Mr.  
17 Fries’s animation. First, the Court explained that Mr. Fries had made inconsistent statements  
18 about the method he used to prepare the animation. ECF No. 99 at 7. Specifically, although Mr.  
19 Fries previously stated that he prepared the animation using software called “3D Studio Max  
20 2018,” Mr. Fries testified during his deposition that he used software called “Blender.” *Id.*  
21 Second, the Court explained that Mr. Fries had failed to provide Defendants with the animation  
22 file despite Defendants’ repeated requests for the file. *Id.* at 8. The Court noted that it had  
23 previously excluded Mr. Fries’s expert testimony in another 42 U.S.C. § 1983 case for the same  
24 reason. *See id.; Nunez v. City of San Jose*, Case No. 17-CV-03860-LHK, ECF No. 112 at 9 (N.D.  
25 Cal. June 13, 2019) (“Because Mr. Fries failed to produce enhanced video stills that formed the  
26 basis of his opinion . . . he will not be permitted to testify as to this opinion.”).

27 Without the animation, Mr. Fries’s expert testimony relies entirely on his review of the

1 video and the photographs of the incident. As the Court explained in the context of its order  
2 excluding Mr. Jason’s opinion, specialized knowledge is not “required to view . . . videos and  
3 interpret what they do or do not show.” ECF No. 99 at 6 (quoting *Nunez v. City of San Jose*, Case  
4 No. 17-CV-03860-LHK, ECF No. 112 at 9–10 (N.D. Cal. June 13, 2019)). Thus, the Court ruled  
5 that, because “the animation is the only aspect of Mr. Fries’s proposed testimony that relies on  
6 specialized knowledge,” Mr. Fries may not provide any expert testimony. *Id.* at 8.

7 On November 22, 2021, Plaintiff filed a request for clarification asking whether Mr. Fries  
8 will be allowed to present an opinion from his expert rebuttal report. ECF No. 115 at 2.  
9 Specifically, Plaintiff asked whether Mr. Fries will be allowed to present his opinion that “the  
10 Honda would not have been able to get past the police vehicle that was positioned in front of the  
11 Honda at the time of the shooting.” *Id.*

12 On November 23, 2021, the parties represented to the Court that they would meet and  
13 confer to explore a stipulation about which portions of Mr. Fries’s expert rebuttal report, if any,  
14 would be admissible. However, on the Friday after Thanksgiving, November 26, 2021, the parties  
15 informed the Court that they had failed to reach a stipulation.

16 On the morning of Monday, November 29, 2021, the Court ordered Plaintiff to file a  
17 supplemental brief explaining which of Mr. Fries’s opinions do not rely on the excluded  
18 animation. On the evening of November 29, 2021, Plaintiff filed a supplemental brief identifying  
19 eight opinions that purportedly do not rely on the excluded animation. *See* ECF No. 131. On the  
20 morning of November 30, 2021, Defendants filed an opposition arguing that “most of the opinions  
21 sought to be introduced by Plaintiff through Mr. Fries rely on his animation as a foundational  
22 element” and that the remaining opinions rebut opinions of Alexander Jason, Defendants’ crime  
23 scene analyst expert, that the Court has excluded. ECF No. 136 at 2.

24 The Court construes Plaintiff’s request for clarification and supplemental brief as a motion  
25 for reconsideration under Civil Local Rule 7-9. Under Local Rule 7-9, leave of the Court is  
26 required before a party may file a motion for reconsideration of an interlocutory order. Plaintiff  
27 did not seek leave to file a motion for reconsideration in accordance with Local Rule 7-9.

1 Regardless, the Court considers Plaintiff’s arguments and, for the reasons below, concludes that  
2 reconsideration is not warranted.

3 Local Rule 7-9(b) allows for reconsideration only if the moving party can show:

4 (1) That at the time of the motion for leave, a material difference in fact or law exists from  
5 that which was presented to the Court before entry of the interlocutory order for which  
6 reconsideration is sought. The party also must show that in the exercise of reasonable  
7 diligence the party applying for reconsideration did not know such fact or law at the time  
8 of the interlocutory order; or

9 (2) The emergence of new material facts or a change of law occurring after the time of  
10 such order; or

11 (3) A manifest failure by the Court to consider material facts or dispositive legal arguments  
12 which were presented to the Court before such interlocutory order.

13 Civil L.R. 7-9(b). According to Plaintiff, the Court failed to consider that Mr. Fries reached his  
14 opinions “by reviewing the video and the photographs” of the incident and “by conducting his  
15 own test by driving a Honda Civic.” ECF No. 131 at 7. Thus, although Plaintiff does not specify  
16 which provision of Local Rule 7-9 justifies reconsideration, the Court construes Plaintiff’s  
17 argument to be that there was a “manifest failure by the Court to consider material facts or  
18 dispositive legal arguments.” Civ. L.R. 7-9(b)(3).

19 As an initial matter, Mr. Fries’s opinions rely primarily on his analysis of the excluded  
20 animation, not on his review of the video and the photographs of the incident or on his own test  
21 drive of a Honda Civic. Each of the opinions that Plaintiff seeks to introduce either refers to the  
22 excluded animation or depends on data produced by the excluded animation. Indeed, Mr. Fries’s  
23 expert rebuttal report states that “[o]nly by tracking the video in 3D . . . can you perform any  
24 meaningful analysis.” ECF No. 135-2 at 1. Thus, the fact that Mr. Fries also reviewed the video  
25 and the photographs of the incident and test drove a Honda Civic would not have been material to  
26 the Court’s analysis.

27 Regardless, even assuming that Mr. Fries primarily formed his opinions by reviewing the  
28 video and the photographs of the incident, that fact does not change the Court’s conclusion that  
“the animation is the only aspect of Mr. Fries’s proposed testimony that relies on specialized  
knowledge.” ECF No. 99 at 8. The Court previously has explained that specialized knowledge is

1 not “required to view . . . videos and interpret what they do or do not show.” *See Nunez v. City of*  
2 *San Jose*, Case No. 17-CV-03860- LHK, ECF No. 112 at 9–10 (N.D. Cal. June 13, 2019); *see*  
3 *also, e.g., Zeen v. Cty. of Sonoma*, No. 17-CV-02056-LB, 2018 WL 3769867, at \*2 (N.D. Cal.  
4 Aug. 9, 2018) (holding that an expert witness could not testify “about what he believes the video  
5 footage shows, much less what he believes actually occurred during the incident”). Thus, Mr.  
6 Fries’s review of the video and the photographs of the incident may not form the basis for his  
7 expert testimony.

8 For similar reasons, Mr. Fries’s test drive of a Honda Civic may not form the basis for his  
9 expert testimony. Most importantly, Plaintiff has failed to explain why Mr. Fries’s test drive of  
10 the Honda Civic required specialized knowledge. Specifically, Mr. Fries’s expert rebuttal report  
11 states that his test drive consisted of the following steps: (1) shifting the vehicle from reverse into  
12 first gear; (2) placing his foot on the gas pedal; and (3) stopping the vehicle. *See* ECF No. 135-2  
13 at 7–8. These actions could be performed by lay people and do not require any “scientific,  
14 technical, or other specialized knowledge.” Fed. R. Evid. 702(a). Moreover, even assuming that  
15 these actions required scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge, Mr. Fries does not  
16 possess such knowledge. As noted, Mr. Fries is Plaintiff’s forensic animation expert and his  
17 expertise is “in the field[s] of forensic animation, 3D laser scanning, audio/video analysis, line of  
18 sight, laser-based photogrammetry, scientific method, and trajectory analysis.” ECF No. 135-1 at  
19 1. Expertise in these fields does not qualify Mr. Fries to provide specialized knowledge about test  
20 driving an automobile.

21 Thus, as the Court previously explained, “the animation is the only aspect of Mr. Fries’s  
22 proposed testimony that relies on specialized knowledge.” *Id.* at 8. Because that animation has  
23 been excluded, Mr. Fries, who is a forensic animation expert, has no remaining expertise that  
24 would be helpful to the jury.

25 Moreover, two of the opinions of Mr. Fries that Plaintiff seeks to introduce rebut an  
26 opinion that the Court has excluded. Specifically, Mr. Fries’s opinions identified by Plaintiff as  
27 “Rebuttal Opinion 1” and “Rebuttal Opinion 5” rebut Mr. Jason’s excluded opinion that the

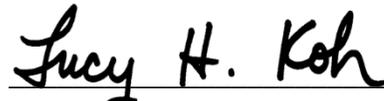
1 wheels of Plaintiff’s car were turned to the left at the time of the incident. *See* ECF No. 99 at 6–7;  
2 ECF No. 131 at 4, 6. Defendants recognize that they are precluded from questioning Mr. Jason  
3 about his excluded opinion or about any opinions that depend on the excluded opinion. ECF No.  
4 136 at 3, 5. Thus, Mr. Fries’s Rebuttal Opinion 1 and Rebuttal Opinion 5 are irrelevant.

5 Thus, the Court DENIES Plaintiff’s motion for reconsideration.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Fries will not be  
6 allowed to present any expert testimony in this case.

7 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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9 Dated: December 1, 2021



LUCY H. KOH  
United States District Judge

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<sup>1</sup> This order supersedes ECF No. 141, which is hereby vacated.

United States District Court  
Northern District of California