

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Moss v. City and County of San Francisco

Moss · No. 22-cv-01252-JSC · Decided April 30, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Northern District of California denied the City and County of San Francisco’s motion for judgment as a matter of law and its alternative motion for a new trial or remittitur following a jury verdict for Cecil H. Moss on California disability-discrimination claims. The court held that substantial evidence supported the jury’s findings that the City failed to provide reasonable accommodation and failed to engage in a good-faith interactive process. The court also granted in part and denied in part Moss’s motion to amend the judgment, including to correct a calculation error and award post-judgment interest.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Northern District of California
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Jacqueline Scott Corley
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Northern District of California
DECIDED	April 30, 2025
DOCKET	22-cv-01252-JSC
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	After a jury verdict for Moss on FEHA disability-discrimination claims and an initial judgment awarding \$255,116 in lost wages, the City moved under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 50(b) for judgment as a matter of law and under Rule 59 for a new trial or remittitur. Moss moved under Rule 59(e) to amend the judgment.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	For Rule 50(b), judgment as a matter of law is proper only when the evidence permits only one conclusion contrary to the jury's verdict; the court views the evidence and reasonable inferences in favor of the nonmoving party, may not weigh evidence or make credibility determinations, and upholds the verdict if supported by substantial evidence. A Rule 50(b) motion is limited to grounds raised in the pre-verdict Rule 50(a) motion. For a Rule 59 motion, the court may set aside a verdict contrary to the clear weight of the evidence, but the movant must show substantial prejudice. Remittitur is appropriate only

when the damages award is excessive, and must reflect the maximum amount sustainable by the proof. Rule 59(e) amendment is appropriate for specified grounds including manifest error, newly discovered evidence, manifest injustice, intervening controlling law, or clerical incorporation of undisputed facts.

PRECEDENTIAL VALUE

unpublished district court order; persuasive only

PARTIES

City and County of San Francisco v. Cecil H. Moss

TOPICS

motion for new trial

motion to amend

motion for directed verdict

disability discrimination

damages

PRACTICE AREAS

employment law

civil rights

civil procedure

disability discrimination

remedies

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the City was entitled to judgment as a matter of law on Moss's FEHA failure-to-accommodate claim.
2. Whether the City was entitled to judgment as a matter of law on Moss's FEHA failure-to-engage-in-the-interactive-process claim.
3. Whether the jury's verdicts were against the clear weight of the evidence so as to warrant a new trial.
4. Whether alleged limits on Moss's testimony and the exclusion of impeachment evidence substantially prejudiced the City.
5. Whether admission of medical-restriction evidence warranted a new trial.
6. Whether the lost-wage award required a new trial or remittitur based on mitigation or excessiveness.
7. Whether the judgment should be amended to correct the lost-wage calculation and award prejudgment and post-judgment interest.

HOLDINGS

1. The City was not entitled to judgment as a matter of law because substantial evidence supported the jury's finding that Moss met the minimum qualifications for, and could perform the essential functions of, the School Crossing Guard position. The City also improperly attempted to raise a new minimum-qualifications argument in its Rule 50(b) motion.
2. The City was not entitled to judgment as a matter of law on the interactive-process claim because its argument that Moss caused the breakdown was not raised in its Rule 50(a) motion, and substantial evidence supported the jury's finding that the City failed to participate in a timely, good-faith interactive process.

3. The City was not entitled to a new trial or remittitur because it failed to show that the verdict was against the clear weight of the evidence, that the evidentiary rulings caused substantial prejudice, or that the damages award was unsupported or excessive.
4. The judgment was properly amended to reduce the lost-wage award from \$255,116 to \$250,616 because the parties did not dispute that the original figure included an extra month of wages.
5. Moss was not entitled to prejudgment interest under California Civil Code section 3287(a) because the amount of damages depended on disputed facts concerning which alternate position he was qualified to perform.
6. The judgment was properly amended to award post-judgment interest from January 28, 2025, at the statutory rate, calculated by the court as \$28.77 per day.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“A Rule 50(b) motion for judgment as a matter of law is proper when “the evidence permits only one conclusion and that conclusion is contrary to the jury’s verdict.”” (at 3)

“The court must view the evidence in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party and draw all reasonable inferences in that party’s favor.” (at 3)

“A “jury’s verdict must be upheld if it is supported by substantial evidence, which is evidence adequate to support the jury’s conclusion, even if it is possible to draw a contrary conclusion.”” (at 3)

“Because it is a renewed motion, a proper post-verdict Rule 50(b) motion is limited to the grounds asserted in the pre-deliberation Rule 50(a) motion.” (at 3)

“Upon the Rule 59 motion of the party against whom a verdict has been returned, the district court has the duty to weigh the evidence as the court saw it, and to set aside the verdict of the jury, even though supported by substantial evidence, where, in the court’s conscientious opinion, the verdict is contrary to the clear weight of the evidence.” (at 8)

“If the court, “after viewing the evidence concerning damages in a light most favorable to the prevailing party, determines that the damages award is excessive, it has two alternatives”: “[i]t may grant defendant’s motion for a new trial or deny the motion conditional upon the prevailing party accepting a remittitur.”” (at 10)

“As the “shall” in the statute indicates, “postjudgment interest on a district court judgment is mandatory.”” (at 19)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Moss, a City employee with a physical disability, sought reasonable accommodation after a medical separation from his prior position. The evidence included potential alternate City positions, including an 8201 School Crossing Guard position, for which a City reasonable-accommodation coordinator testified Moss met the minimum qualifications. The jury found that the City failed to accommodate Moss and failed to participate in a timely, good-faith interactive process, awarding lost wages based on the School Crossing Guard position.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Moss sued the City alleging failure to provide reasonable accommodation and failure to engage in a good-faith interactive process under FEHA. Following a five-day trial, the jury found for Moss on both claims and awarded \$255,116 in lost wages. The court entered judgment on January 28, 2025, denied the City's post-trial motions, reduced the damages award by \$4,500 to correct an undisputed calculation error, denied prejudgment interest, and awarded post-judgment interest.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Martin v. California Department of Veterans Affairs, 560 F.3d 1042, 1046 (9th Cir. 2009)
- E.E.O.C. v. Go Daddy Software, Inc., 581 F.3d 951, 961 (9th Cir. 2009)
- Reeves v. Sanderson Plumbing Products, Inc., 530 U.S. 133, 150 (2000)
- Pavao v. Pagay, 307 F.3d 915, 918 (9th Cir. 2002)
- Molski v. M.J. Cable, Inc., 481 F.3d 724, 729, 731 (9th Cir. 2007)
- Murphy v. City of Long Beach, 914 F.2d 183, 187 (9th Cir. 1990)
- Harper v. City of Los Angeles
- United States v. Castillo, 181 F.3d 1129, 1131-32 (9th Cir. 1999)
- Francis v. Clark Equipment Co., 993 F.2d 545, 550-51 (6th Cir. 1993)
- Fenner v. Dependable Trucking Co., 716 F.2d 598, 603 (9th Cir. 1983)
- Unicolors, Inc. v. H&M Hennes & Mauritz, L.P., 52 F.4th 1054, 1087 (9th Cir. 2022)
- Boehm v. American Broadcasting Co., 929 F.2d 482, 485 (9th Cir. 1991)
- Parker v. Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., 3 Cal. 3d 176, 181 (1970)
- Allstate Insurance Co. v. Herron, 634 F.3d 1101, 1111 (9th Cir. 2011)
- Trustees of Central States, Southeast & Southwest Areas Pension Fund v. Golden Nugget, Inc., 697 F. Supp. 1538, 1546 (C.D. Cal. 1988)
- Olson v. Cory, 35 Cal. 3d 390, 402 (1983)
- Currie v. Workers' Compensation Appeals Board, 24 Cal. 4th 1109, 1111, 17 P.3d 749 (2001)
- San Diego County Deputy Sheriffs Association v. San Diego County Sheriff's Department, 68 Cal. App. 4th 1084, 1086 (1998)
- Jadwin v. County of Kern, 767 F. Supp. 2d 1069, 1091, 1094 (E.D. Cal. 2011)
- Chesapeake Industries, Inc. v. Togova Enterprises, Inc., 149 Cal. App. 3d 901, 906 (1983)
- Air Separation, Inc. v. Underwriters at Lloyd's of London, 45 F.3d 288, 290 (9th Cir. 1995)

OPINION

Moss v. City and County of San Francisco

PER CURIAM.

1 2 3

4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

5 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

6 7 CECIL H. MOSS, Case No. 22-cv-01252-JSC 8 Plaintiff,

ORDER RE: DEFENDANT’S MOTION

9 v. FOR JUDGMENT AS A MATTER OF

LAW AND PLAINTIFF’S MOTION TO

10 CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN AMEND JUDGMENT

FRANCISCO,

11 Re: Dkt. Nos. 190, 191, 196 Defendant. 12 13 Cecil H. Moss, Jr. sued the City and County of
San Francisco (“the City”) alleging 14 disability discrimination in violation of the California Fair
Housing and Employment Act 15 (“FEHA”). After a five-day trial, the jury rendered a verdict for
Mr. Moss on both his claims, 16 finding the City (1) failed to provide reasonable accommodation
for Mr. Moss’s disability, and (2) 17 failed to engage in a good-faith interactive process. The jury
awarded Mr. Moss \$255,116 in lost 18 wages. Accordingly, on January 28, 2025, the Court entered
judgment in favor of Mr. Moss and 19 against the City in the amount of \$255,116. (Dkt. No. 172.)
20 Pending before the Court are (1) the City’s motion for a new trial, or in the alternative, for 21
judgment notwithstanding the verdict; and (2) Mr. Moss’s motion to amend the judgment. Having
22 carefully considered the parties submissions, and with the benefit of oral argument on April 29,
23 2025, the Court DENIES the City’s motion. Substantial evidence supports the jury’s verdict,
and 24 the City fails to demonstrate how any of the asserted errors caused substantial prejudice.
And the 25 Court GRANTS in part and DENIES in part Mr. Moss’s motion to amend the
judgment. The 26 Court amends the judgment to correct a calculation error and to award post-
judgment interest. But 27 because disputes of fact rendered the damages amount uncertain, Mr.
Moss is not entitled to

1 DISCUSSION

2 I. THE CITY’S MOTION FOR JUDGMENT AS A MATTER OF LAW

3 A Rule 50(b) motion for judgment as a matter of law is proper when “the evidence permits 4
only one conclusion and that conclusion is contrary to the jury’s verdict.” *Martin v. California 5*
Dep’t of Veterans Affs., 560 F.3d 1042, 1046 (9th Cir. 2009). The court must view the evidence in
6 the light most favorable to the nonmoving party and draw all reasonable inferences in that
party’s 7 favor. *E.E.O.C. v. Go Daddy Software, Inc.*, 581 F.3d 951, 961 (9th Cir. 2009). The court
“may 8 not make credibility determinations or weigh the evidence.” *Reeves v. Sanderson*
Plumbing 9 Prods., Inc., 530 U.S. 133, 150 (2000). A “jury’s verdict must be upheld if it is
supported by 10 substantial evidence, which is evidence adequate to support the jury’s conclusion,
even if it is 11 possible to draw a contrary conclusion.” *Pavao v. Pagay*, 307 F.3d 915, 918 (9th Cir.

2002). 12 A Rule 50(b) “is not a freestanding motion” but “a renewed Rule 50(a) motion.” Go Daddy Software, 581 F.3d at 961. As the Ninth Circuit explained: 14 Because it is a renewed motion, a proper post-verdict Rule 50(b) motion is limited to the grounds asserted in the pre-deliberation Rule 15 50(a) motion. Thus, a party cannot properly raise arguments in its post-trial motion for judgment as a matter of law under Rule 50(b) 16 that it did not raise in its preverdict Rule 50(a) motion. 17 Id. (cleaned up). 18 During trial, the City orally “mov[ed] for relief under Rule 50(a) on the following 19 grounds”: 20 (1) “there is no competent evidence that . . . contradict[s] . . . Ms. Holland’s testimony and Dr. Valmassy’s report requirement of 15 21 minutes of sitting per hour as being incompatible with the essential functions of the 8214 parking control officer position”; 22 (2) “there is . . . no competent testimony of evidence regarding the essential functions of the parking control officer role”; 23 (3) “other than the 8214 parking control officer position, there is no evidence in the record establishing the essential functions for any 24 of the other roles”;

(4) “[f]or the 8214 parking control officer role, there is no competent
25 evidence that a vacancy existed at any relevant time”;

(5) “there is no competent evidence that Mr. Moss provided
26 verification of his prior experience as a 2708 custodian and 9102 transit car cleaners -- transit car cleaner positions”; and 27 (6) the City’s affirmative defense “should be established as a matter of law.” 1 (Dkt. No. 177 at 19-24.) The City now moves for judgment as a matter of law under Rule 50(b) 2 on both the failure to accommodate and the failure to engage in the interactive process claims. 3 A. Failure to Accommodate 4 On Claim One, the jury found the City failed to provide reasonable accommodation for 5 Mr. Moss’s disability. (Dkt. No. 169 at 1.) The City insists it is entitled to judgment as a matter 6 of law on this claim because Mr. Moss did not establish there was a vacant eligible position in 7 which he could be accommodated. According to the City, Mr. Moss had to “show both that he 8 possesse[d] the qualifications for a position, meaning the relevant skills and background 9 professionally required for a position, and that he [could] physically perform the essential 10 functions of the job, meaning those functions for which the job was created and which are critical 11 to the performance of the job.” (Dkt. No. 196 at 6-7.) The City argues there was no position for 12 which Mr. Moss established both requirements. 13 As an initial matter, while the City’s Rule 50(a) motion raises the essential functions 14 argument, it does not raise the minimum qualifications argument with respect to the School 15 Crossing Guard position. A “Rule 50(b) may be satisfied by an ambiguous or inartfully made 16 motion under Rule 50(a)” to avoid harsh results. See Go Daddy Software, 581 F.3d at 961. But 17 even construing “verification” as “minimum qualification,” the City’s Rule 50(a) motion stated 18 “there [was] no competent evidence that Mr. Moss provided verification of his prior experience as 19 a 2708 custodian and 9102 transit car cleaners” positions. (Dkt. No. 177 at 23.) The City did not 20 argue a lack of evidence regarding Mr. Moss’s verification for the 8201 School Crossing Guard 21 position. And as the parties agree, the jury’s verdict was based on the School Crossing

Guard 22 position. (Dkt. No. 196 at 19 (the City’s motion stating the “amount awarded to Plaintiff is based 23 on Plaintiff’s assertion that he would have earned that amount between the time he received the 24 job and trial if Plaintiff had been accommodated via the School Crossing Guard position.”); Dkt.

25 No. 200 at 8-9 (Mr. Moss’s motion stating “the relevant position for . . . the Motion for a judgment

26 notwithstanding is the Crossing Guard position, the position on which the verdict was based”).)

27 The City’s reply ignores that its Rule 50(b) motion improperly raises a new argument. 1 supports a finding Mr. Moss was qualified for the School Crossing Guard position. Mariana 2 Valdez, a reasonable accommodation coordinator, testified the seven positions listed in Trial

3 Exhibit 13 (Docket No. 178-9)—including the 8201 School Crossing Guard position—were

4 || positions for “which Mr. Moss met the minimum qualifications.” (Dkt. No. 175 at 46.) This 5

alone is substantial evidence supporting the jury’s finding that “Cecil Moss was able to perform 6

|| the essential job duties of a vacant City position.” (Dkt. No. 169 at 1.) Drawing all reasonable 7 ||

inferences in Mr. Moss’s favor, a jury could conclude from this testimony Mr. Moss both 8 ||

possessed the minimum qualifications and was able to perform the essential functions of the 9 ||

School Crossing Guard position. On reply, the City argues Ms. Valdez’s “testimony was clarified

10 || repeatedly and clearly by witness Nuque and other witnesses, who stated that regardless of 11

placement on any list, a Plaintiff must provide verification for the [minimum qualification]’s for

12 || the position and be able to perform the essential functions of the position (with or without 5

13 accommodation.)” (Dkt. No. 204 at 5.) But it was not simply Mr. Moss’s placement on a 14 ||

seniority list but the testimony he “met the minimum qualifications” for the School Crossing 3 15

Guard position that constitutes substantial evidence. (Dkt. No. 175 at 46.) And there was 16 ||

additional evidence supporting the jury’s conclusion. For example, on a City form admitted into 3

17 || evidence, the “medical restrictions” for School Crossing Guard box was not checked,

although it Z 18 was checked for other positions: 19 CLASSIFICATION wateel"See | denies sees |

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| a a 7454 - Traffic Signal Operator | oO oO oO a oO 24 [201- School Crossing Guard | | O | oO |

oO | oOo | 8 | [S2i4-Parking Control Officer | | GO | a | & | a | Oo □ 25 26 (Dkt. No. 178-9 at 2-3.)

From this evidence, jurors could reasonably infer Mr. Moss could 27 perform the essential

functions of the School Crossing Guard position. In addition, the School 28 Crossing Guard job

description, which was admitted into evidence, identifies “Job Related and 1 Essential Functions.”

(Dkt. No. 179-14.) So, the Court DENIES the City’s request for judgment 2 as a matter of law on

the failure to accommodate claim. 3 B. Failure to Engage in Interactive Process 4 On Claim Two,

the jury found the City failed to engage in a good-faith interactive process. 5 (Dkt. No. 169 at 2.)

The City contends judgment as a matter of law is appropriate on this claim 6 for two reasons. First,

the City reasserts its argument that Mr. Moss failed to establish he 7 possessed the minimum

qualifications and could perform the essential functions for any position. 8 For the reasons

discussed above, the Court disagrees. 9 Second, the City argues “[n]o reasonable jury could conclude that anyone other than Moss 10 was responsible for this breakdown in the [interactive] process.” (Dkt. No. 196 at 10.) As the 11 Court observed at oral argument, the City’s 50(a) motion did not seek relief on this basis. For this 12 reason, judgment as a matter of law on Claim Two is improper. See *Go Daddy Software*, 581 F.3d 13 at 961 (stating “a party cannot properly raise arguments in its post-trial motion for judgment as a 14 matter of law under Rule 50(b) that it did not raise in its preverdict Rule 50(a) motion”). 15 Even had the City included this argument in its Rule 50(a) motion, judgment as a matter of 16 law would still be improper. The City’s Rule 50(b) motion focuses on Mr. Moss not providing 17 verification of his caregiving experience for the Health Worker III position. But even the City’s 18 argument in its motion reveals disputes of fact. For example, the City notes that while Mr. Moss 19 asked the reasonable accommodation coordinator if she “could help him in some way to obtain the 20 verification,” the coordinator “testified that this conversation never happened, and if it had she 21 would have made a record of it in her file.” (Dkt. No. 196 at 10.) But a jury could find the 22 conversation did happen, which would support a finding the City was responsible for the 23 breakdown. For purposes of a Rule 50(b) motion, the Court must view the evidence in the light 24 most favorable to the nonmoving party and draw all reasonable inferences in that party’s favor. 25 There is substantial evidence supporting the jury’s conclusion Mr. Moss “was willing to 26 participate in good faith in an interactive process to determine whether reasonable accommodation 27 could be made.” (Dkt. No. 169 at 2.) For example, Mr. Moss testified he attended meetings and 1 and the City’s human resources department. (Dkt. No. 173 at 200, 202-03, 217-18.) Mr. Moss 2 also testified regarding his efforts to increase his lifting requirements for the Parking Control 3 Officer position. (Dkt. No. 174 at 34, 42-43.) 4 Likewise, substantial evidence supports the jury’s finding the City “fail[ed] to participate 5 in a timely, good-faith interactive process with Cecil Moss to determine whether reasonable 6 accommodation could be made.” (Dkt. No. 169 at 2.) For example, although “the Crossing Guard 7 Program [was] very understaffed” in July 2019, (Dkt. No. 178-17 at 12), and although Mr. Moss’s 8 “ranking for the 8201 school crossing guard position rose to Number 1,” (Dkt. No. 176 at 211), the 9 City did not contact Mr. Moss about the School Crossing Guard position. (Dkt. No. 176 at 211.) 10 While on the City’s form the “No Interest” box was checked for the School Crossing Guard 11 position, (Dkt. No. 178-9 at 2), Mr. Moss testified the reasonable accommodation coordinator 12 “told [him] not to be interested” in that position. (Dkt. No. 107 at 107.) According to Mr. Moss, 13 the reasonable accommodation coordinator told him the School Crossing Guard position “didn’t 14 make anywhere close to what you make an hour, so we’re just going to X this out.” (Id.) Mr. 15 Moss also testified that had he “been told that he was eligible for the crossing guard position and 16 that’s all that there was,” he would have taken the position because “it’s like an honor badge to be 17 working for the City” and “the hardest thing for you to do is get your foot in the door.” (Dkt. No. 18 173 at 213.) From this evidence, the jury could have reasonably found that by failing to re-inquire 19 about Mr. Moss’s interest in the School Crossing

Guard position, the City failed to participate in a 20 good-faith interactive process. 21 To grant the City's Rule 50(b) motion, the evidence must "permit[] only one conclusion": 22 that Mr. Moss was responsible for the breakdown in the interactive process. See Martin, 560 F.3d 23 at 1046. Because substantial evidence supports a contrary finding, the Court DENIES the City's 24 Rule 50(b) motion on the failure to engage in the interactive process claim.

25 II. THE CITY'S MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL AND/OR REMITTER

26 In the alternative, the City moves for a new trial on the failure to accommodate and failure 27 to engage in the interactive process claims. The City also argues the Court should "grant a new 1 arguments for a new trial, then turns to its arguments regarding remittitur/damages. 2 A. Clear Weight of Evidence 3 First, the City argues the failure to accommodate and failure to engage in the interactive 4 process verdicts "were against the clear weight of the evidence." (Dkt. No. 196 at 11.) Even if the 5 claims "were supported by some evidence," the City contends "the jury's verdicts were 6 nevertheless against the clear weight of evidence." (Id. at 11-12.) As the Ninth Circuit explained: 7 Upon the Rule 59 motion of the party against whom a verdict has been returned, the district court has the duty to weigh the evidence as the 8 court saw it, and to set aside the verdict of the jury, even though supported by substantial evidence, where, in the court's conscientious 9 opinion, the verdict is contrary to the clear weight of the evidence. 10 Molski v. M.J. Cable, Inc., 481 F.3d 724, 729 (9th Cir. 2007) (cleaned up). 11 As an initial matter, the City provides no factual or legal analysis as to how Mr. Moss's 12 claims, while supported by substantial evidence, were contrary to the clear weight of evidence. 13 Rather, the City requests a new trial "[f]or the same reasons set forth" in its Rule 50(b) motion for 14 judgment as a matter of law. It does not articulate why those same arguments prevail—or to what 15 extent they are different—under the "clear weight of the evidence" standard for a new trial. (Id.) 16 Moreover, the cases the City cites are easily distinguishable from the present case. See 17 Molski, 481 F.3d at 731 (concluding the verdict was against the clear weight of evidence when 18 "the record contain[ed] no evidence in support of the verdict," which contracted "undisputed 19 testimony from" the plaintiff and defendant); Murphy v. City of Long Beach, 914 F.2d 183, 187 20 (9th Cir. 1990) (affirming new trial given the trial court's "firm conviction" that multiple errors, 21 including an improper instruction on the emotional distress claim and its failure to instruct on 22 comparative negligence, resulted in a miscarriage of justice). 23 Because the City fails to argue at all—let alone persuasively—that the present verdict is 24 against the great weight of evidence, the City's motion for a new trial on this ground is DENIED. 25 B. Mr. Moss's Testimony about Injury 26 Second, the City requests a new trial on both claims, arguing allowing Mr. Moss to testify 27 as to his injury without allowing impeachment was error and prejudicial. 1 to exclude evidence regarding his involvement in other litigation, including his workers' 2 compensation claim. (Dkt. No. 108.) The City opposed on the ground Mr. Moss should not be 3 able to "introduce evidence of the pain and suffering he experienced" from his injury while 4 "prevent[ing] the City from questioning the facts or credibility of any of his medical narrative" by 5 "exclud[ing] evidence of the proceedings

currently under way on his current Workers 6 Compensation matter for the same injury.” (Id. at 7.) The Court ruled Mr. Moss could provide 7 “some narrative”—for example, that “[h]e was injured on the job,” he “had surgery,” and he “had 8 this long to recover”—to provide jurors context about the period between Mr. Moss’s injury in 9 July 2016 and his initiation of the reasonable accommodation process in January 2019. (Dkt. No. 10 196-1 at 201-02.) But, the Court ruled, Mr. Moss could not testify that defective brakes caused the 11 injury or that his treatment was prolonged due to the poor care he received from the City’s doctors, 12 as those issues were irrelevant to Mr. Moss’s disability discrimination claims. (Id.) 13 At trial, in accordance with the Court’s order, Mr. Moss’s testimony about his injury was 14 limited. He testified that while at work, he “obtained an injury.” (Dkt. No. 173 at 190.) Because 15 his ankle was “three or four times bigger than it was supposed to be,” he “started going to the 16 doctor about [his] ankle.” (Id. at 190-91.) Mr. Moss testified he went on medical leave, 17 underwent surgery where they “put two titanium screws in [his] ankle,” and did physical therapy 18 to rehabilitate his ankle. (Id. at 191-92.) 19 Following this testimony, the City reasserted its request to impeach Mr. Moss, arguing Mr. 20 Moss “opened the door on Motion in Limine Number 2” by “talk[ing] a lot about his injury.” 21 (Dkt. No. 174 at 13.) The Court disagreed, noting there was no mention of defective breaks or 22 that the injury occurred while Mr. Moss was driving the bus. (Id. at 13-16.) Further, the City 23 could neither identify which element of Mr. Moss’s claim was implicated nor articulate how it was 24 prejudiced by Mr. Moss’s testimony. (Id. at 14-18.) So, the Court overruled the City’s request to 25 impeach Mr. Moss on this testimony. 26 Through the present motion, the City raises this issue again and again fails to show how 27 excluding impeachment evidence caused substantial prejudice. See *Harper v. City of Los Angeles*, 1 evidentiary ruling ‘substantially prejudiced’ a party.”). The jury instructions stated “[t]he parties 2 agree Mr. Moss had a physical disability and the City knew of Mr. Moss’s physical disability,” 3 (Dkt. No. 166 at 12), so any impeachment evidence about Mr. Moss’s injury or the rehabilitation 4 process would have been collateral to the claims and the jury’s verdict. 5 Moreover, the City’s citations are inapposite. In *United States v. Castillo*, 181 F.3d 1129, 6 1131 (9th Cir. 1999), the “jury convicted [the defendant] of importation and possession of 7 marijuana with intent to distribute.” On appeal, the defendant argued “the district court erred in 8 admitting evidence of a prior arrest for cocaine possession.” Id. The Ninth Circuit affirmed the 9 conviction. Given the defendant’s “sweeping denial of any association with drugs” and portrayal 10 of himself as a “‘quintessential model citizen’ who would never have anything to do with drugs,” 11 the district court’s decision to admit “extrinsic evidence concerning the earlier arrest” for purposes 12 of impeachment by contradiction was not an abuse of discretion. Id. at 1131-32. Admitting a 13 prior drug-related arrest in a criminal case involving a drug-related charge in response to a 14 defendant’s denial of any association with drugs, which was “often not responsive to questions 15 posed by his lawyer,” is different from the present case, where the City sought to admit 16 impeachment evidence on an issue irrelevant to any claim and in response to testimony that was

17 limited to providing jurors necessary context. See *id.* at 1132. 18 The City also cites *Francis v. Clark Equip. Co.*, 993 F.2d 545 (6th Cir. 1993), when the 19 Sixth Circuit found it was error to preclude the defendant from presenting rebuttal evidence on a 20 theory the plaintiff abandoned partway through trial. The Sixth Circuit explained it was unfair to 21 allow the plaintiff “to selectively introduce pieces of evidence relating to a risk-benefit theory for 22 his own advantage without allowing defendant the opportunity to present rebuttal evidence to 23 rebut plaintiff’s risk-benefit testimony.” *Id.* at 550. That is, the jury was allowed “to hear 24 plaintiff’s counsel’s argument that [the defendant] ignored the ‘excessive preventable danger’ 25 posed by an alleged defect without hearing defendant[’s] . . . response to this argument.” *Id.* at 26 551. There is no similar prejudice in this case. The evidence the City sought to introduce was not 27 about a theory of liability and it was not about any failure on the City’s part; rather, it was about 1 Moss’s testimony about his injury was “exaggerated or untrue,” (Dkt. No. 196 at 15), there is no 2 prejudice to the City—let alone substantial prejudice—given the parties’ stipulation that Mr. Moss 3 had a disability. So, the City’s motion for a new trial on this ground is DENIED. 4 C. Medical Restrictions 5 At trial, Mr. Moss argued he was “led to believe that increasing his lifting limit from 40 6 pounds to 50 pounds was the only barrier to obtaining” the 8214 Parking Control Officer Position. 7 (Dkt. No. 113 at 16.) He submitted into evidence doctors’ reports about his medical restrictions 8 and lifting limitations, which were attached to the City’s medical separation letter. The City 9 argues “[t]he Court should grant a new trial on Plaintiff’s claim for failure to accommodate 10 because Plaintiff was improperly allowed to admit analyses of his medical restrictions which were 11 unauthenticated, undisclosed expert reports, and hearsay.” (Dkt. No. 196 at 15.) 12 The Court need not address the City’s arguments about the reports’ admissibility. Even if 13 it was error to admit the doctors’ reports, the City fails to establish substantial prejudice. The 14 medical reports and other exhibits to which the City objects relate to Mr. Moss’s ability to perform 15 the essential functions of his previous role (9613 Transit Operator) and the 8214 Parking Control 16 Officer (“PCO”) position. (Dkt. No. 196-1 at 231 (Trial Exhibit 5, “Supplemental Panel QME 17 Report” reviewing “the job duties as a Parking Control Officer” and concluding “Mr. Moss can do 18 the duties as described in the job description”); *id.* at 247-65 (Trial Exhibit 42, case notes 19 discussing Mr. Moss’s efforts to increase his lifting capacity “[i]n an attempt to qualify for the 20 8214 PCO position”); *id.* at 267 (Trial Exhibit 43, letter stating Mr. Moss cannot perform the usual 21 and customary job duties of his job as a 9613 Transit Operator); *id.* at 275 (Trial Exhibit 61, the 22 essential functions guide for the Parking Control Officer position); *id.* at 288 (Trial Exhibit 69, 23 notice of intent to medically separate); *id.* at 322 (Trial Exhibit 70, medical separation letter). 24 Similarly, the trial testimony about those exhibits—which the City claims “support[] [Mr. 25 Moss’s] claim that he was able to perform the essential functions of various positions,” (Dkt. No. 26 196 at 15)—is all testimony about Mr. Moss’s ability to perform the essential functions of the 27 Parking Control Officer position. (Dkt. No. 196-1 at 66 (Mr. Moss testifying he got his “lifting 1 a Parking Control Officer”); *id.* at 71 (discussing a letter

“asking about the parking control 2 position”); id. at 73 (noting Dr. Valmassy filled “out an essential functions guide for the parking 3 control officer position”); id. at 84 (discussing letter stating Mr. Moss “had various other 4 restrictions that precluded [him] from performing the 8214 [parking control officer] essential 5 functions, such as no repetitive bending or twisting”); id. at 87-88 (describing communication 6 stating parking control officers “generally patrol/work up to six and a half hours in a day, with this 7 requirement the candidate would be entitled to more breaks than is prescribed by Policy”); id. at 8 136 (asking witness about Dr. Valmassy “submitting a report . . . clearing Mr. Moss of the 50 9 pounds lifting restriction”); id. at 147 (describing how Dr. Valmassy “fill[ed] out the essential 10 functions guide clear[ing] Mr. Moss to perform every single function of a 8214 parking control 11 officer”); id. at 153-54 (discussing email about “requirements for 8214 PCO”); id. at 175 12 (discussing Mr. Moss’s request “to increase Mr. Moss’s lifting capacity”); id. at 176 (noting “Dr. 13 Valmassy[] completed an 8214 [Parking Control Officer] essential functions guide and raised Mr. 14 Moss’s lifting restrictions to 50 pounds”); id. at 179 (discussing letter sent to Dr. Valmassy to 15 “complete the attached forms for the 8214 Parking Control Officer position”). 16 The exhibits the City sought to exclude, and the trial testimony discussing them, do not 17 bear on Mr. Moss’s ability to perform the essential functions of the School Crossing Guard 18 position—the position both parties agree was the basis of the jury’s verdict. And as described 19 above, because the City’s witness testified Mr. Moss “met the minimum qualifications” for the 20 School Crossing Guard position, (Dkt. No. 175 at 46), and substantial evidence supported a 21 finding Mr. Moss did not have any medical restrictions that would prevent him from performing 22 the job’s essential functions, the City does not and cannot establish the admission of evidence 23 related to the Parking Control Officer position was prejudicial. So, the Court DENIES the City’s 24 request for a new trial on this ground. 25 D. Remittitur 26 Finally, the City argues the Court should “grant it a new trial on damages and/or 27 remittitur” because “Plaintiff should not be entitled to lost wages at all in light of the fact that he 1 If the court, “after viewing the evidence concerning damages in a light most favorable to 2 the prevailing party, determines that the damages award is excessive, it has two alternatives”: “[i]t 3 may grant defendant’s motion for a new trial or deny the motion conditional upon the prevailing 4 party accepting a remittitur.” *Fenner v. Dependable Trucking Co.*, 716 F.2d 598, 603 (9th Cir. 5 1983). “[R]emittitur must reflect the maximum amount sustainable by the proof.” *Unicolors, Inc. 6 v. H&M Hennes & Mauritz, L.P.*, 52 F.4th 1054, 1087 (9th Cir. 2022). “[T]he purpose of 7 remittitur is to maintain the jury’s verdict while lopping off an excrescence.” *Id.* (cleaned up). 8 This is “best achieved by minimizing the extent of judicial interference with a matter that is 9 otherwise within the jury’s domain.” *Id.* (cleaned up). 10 As the City observes, “[u]nder California law, an employee who has been wrongfully 11 terminated has a duty to mitigate damages through reasonable efforts to achieve other 12 employment.” *Boehm v. Am. Broad. Co.*, 929 F.2d 482, 485 (9th Cir. 1991). But it does not 13 automatically follow “the jury erroneously ignored this duty when awarding damages to Plaintiff” 14 as the City asserts. (Dkt.

No. 196 at 20.) It is not the employee but the employer who “bears the 15 burden of proving that comparable, or substantially similar, employment was available to the 16 employee.” *Id.* (cleaned up); see also *Parker v. Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.*, 3 Cal. 3d 176, 17 181 (1970) (emphasis added) (“The general rule is that the measure of recovery by a wrongfully 18 discharged employee is the amount of salary agreed upon for the period of service, less the amount 19 which the employer affirmatively proves the employee has earned or with reasonable effort might 20 have earned from other employment.”). So, the Court “maintain[s] the jury’s verdict” by 21 understanding it to mean the City did not meet its burden. See *Unicolors*, 52 F.4th at 1087. This 22 is especially so given the City’s minimal argument about mitigation in its closing argument. The 23 City told jurors they had in evidence the salary for the transit cleaner and custodian positions and 24 that damages for Mr. Moss “should be reduced by the amount of money any of these jobs paid 25 based on his failure to mitigate.” (Dkt. No. 177 at 135.) The City’s closing argument did not 26 address why Mr. Moss with reasonable effort could have obtained these positions—especially 27 given its argument throughout trial that the custodian and transit car cleaner positions were not 1 As the City acknowledges, “the jury was instructed as to Plaintiff’s duty to mitigate . . . 2 and it was included on the verdict form.” (Dkt. No. 196 at 20.) Because it was the City’s burden 3 to prove mitigation, and because the City’s present motion cites no evidence demonstrating it 4 satisfied this burden by proving the amount Mr. Moss might have earned from other employment, 5 the Court declines to interfere with the jury’s verdict and DENIES the City’s motion for a new 6 trial on damages and/or remittitur.

7 III. MR. MOSS’S MOTION TO AMEND THE JUDGMENT

8 Mr. Moss requests three amendments to the final judgment: (1) a downward adjustment of 9 \$4,500 to correct a calculation error he presented to the jury; (2) prejudgment interest; and (3) 10 post-judgment interest. The Court addresses each in turn. 11 A. Damages Award 12 In determining Mr. Moss’s damages, jurors were instructed to consider “[t]he reasonable 13 value of wages Mr. Moss would have earned from the date of his medical separation, October 7, 14 2019, up to today.” (Dkt. No. 166 at 17.) During closing arguments, Mr. Moss argued “[t]here 15 are four possible positions . . . he should get damages for,” (Dkt. No. 177 at 111), one of which 16 was the School Crossing Guard position. Mr. Moss stated the total damages for the School 17 Crossing Guard position “would have been about \$255,116.” (*Id.* at 114.) After deliberating, the 18 jury awarded Mr. Moss \$255,116 in past lost wages—the precise amount Mr. Moss suggested in 19 closing arguments. (Dkt. No. 169 at 4.) Accordingly, the Court entered judgment in favor of Mr. 20 Moss in the amount of \$255,116. (Dkt. No. 172.) 21 In moving to amend the judgment, Mr. Moss submits this figure contained an “honest and 22 inadvertent mathematical error.” (Dkt. No. 190 at 7.) His counsel attests: 23 Following the Court’s entry of judgment and in the context of calculating prejudgment interest, I realized that my Closing Argument 24 calculations were based on a spreadsheet where I inadvertently included an extra month of lost wages for the School Crossing Guard 25 position for 2025. Using the correct numbers—subtracting that extra month—

the lost wages for the 8201 School Crossing Guard position 26 should have been \$4,500 less, or a total of \$250,616. 27 (Dkt. No. 190-1 ¶¶ 6, 9-12.) 1 granted”: 2 (1) if such motion is necessary to correct manifest errors of law or fact upon which the judgment rests; 3 (2) if such motion is necessary to present newly discovered or previously unavailable evidence; 4 (3) if such motion is necessary to prevent manifest injustice; or

(4) if the amendment is justified by an intervening change in

5 controlling law. 6 *Allstate Ins. Co. v. Herron*, 634 F.3d 1101, 1111 (9th Cir. 2011). Rule 59(e) motions are not 7 limited to these situations and “may be particularly appropriate where . . . the amendment reflects 8 the purely clerical task of incorporating undisputed facts into the judgment.”

Allstate Ins. Co. v. 9 Herron, 634 F.3d 1101, 1111 (9th Cir. 2011). 10 In this case, the City does not dispute that \$250,616 is the proper damages figure for the 11 School Crossing Guard position. In fact, as the City’s opposition does not address Mr. Moss’s 12 request to amend the damages amount, the Court assumes the City does not oppose it. So, the 13 Court amends its judgment to award Mr. Moss \$250,616. This unopposed amendment 14 “comport[s] with the jury’s express intentions” to award Mr. Moss the lost wages he would have 15 earned from October 7, 2019 through trial for the School Crossing Guard position. See *Trs. of 16 Cent. States, Se. & Sw. Areas Pension Fund v. Golden Nugget, Inc.*, 697 F. Supp. 1538, 1546 17 (C.D. Cal. 1988) (amending the judgment upon finding “the jury must have made an honest and 18 inadvertent mistake” in calculating damages). 19 B. Pre-Judgment Interest 20 Mr. Moss also requests prejudgment interest in the amount of \$46,085.45, which the City 21 opposes. The parties agree California Civil Code section 3287(a) governs whether Mr. Moss is 22 entitled to prejudgment interest. The statute provides in relevant part: 23 A person who is entitled to recover damages certain, or capable of 24 being made certain by calculation, and the right to recover which is vested in the person upon a particular day, is entitled also to recover 25 interest thereon from that day 26 Cal. Civ. Code § 3287(a). Section 3287 balances competing policy concerns. From the plaintiff’s 27 perspective, it “compensates for the loss of the use of the money during the period between the 1 *Constr., Inc.*, 2 Cal. App. 5th 279, 293 (2016). From the defendant’s perspective, “the certainty 2 requirement promotes equity because liability for prejudgment interest occurs only when the 3 defendant knows or can calculate the amount owed and does not pay.” *Id.* “Generally, the 4 certainty required of Civil Code section 3287, subdivision (a), is absent when the amounts due 5 turn on disputed facts, but not when the dispute is confined to the rules governing liability.” *Olson 6 v. Cory*, 35 Cal. 3d 390, 402 (1983). 7 In this case, the amount due turned on disputed facts, including which position Mr. Moss 8 was qualified for. As Mr. Moss’s motion states, “Plaintiff sought compensation for lost wages 9 that he would have earned had the City reasonably accommodated him in a vacant alternate 10 position for which he was qualified” and “[d]uring trial, Plaintiff argued that there were four such 11 positions.” (Dkt. No. 190 at 6; Dkt. No. 177 at 113-14 (in closing arguments, stating damages 12 amount to \$371,002 for the Parking Control Officer position; \$362,285 for the Transit Car Cleaner 13 position; \$362,285 for the Custodian position;

and \$255,116 for the School Crossing Guard 14 position).) To determine damages, then, the jury had to determine which position Mr. Moss 15 proved he was qualified for—and the facts as to Mr. Moss’s qualifications were disputed. 16 Olson is instructive: there, the amount due to the plaintiffs “was either of two readily 17 calculable amounts: (1) the salary or pension due under section 68203 as it read before the 1976 18 amendment or (2) that due under the section as amended.” 35 Cal. 3d at 402. Because deciding 19 the proper amount “did not depend on any factual uncertainty or dispute but solely on the proper 20 answers to the questions of law,” the court concluded such uncertainty “did not prevent the 21 amounts due from being ‘certain or capable of being made certain by calculation’” pursuant to 22 section 3287. Id. Here, as in Olson, the amount due under each of the four positions Mr. Moss 23 proposed are “readily calculable”: the City need only refer to its compensation manuals. But 24 unlike in Olson, determining the amount due was not a legal question but a factual question. It 25 was up to the jury to determine whether Mr. Moss was qualified to perform any of the four 26 positions. 27 Mr. Moss observes “California courts have found prejudgment interest appropriate based 1 the employee’s damages were capable of being made certain because the employee was reinstated 2 to the bus driver position he previously held, so lost wages could be calculated based on that 3 position. *Currie v. Workers’ Comp. Appeals Bd.*, 24 Cal. 4th 1109, 1111, 17 P.3d 749 (2001); see 4 also *San Diego Cnty. Deputy Sheriffs Assn. v. San Diego Cnty. Sheriffs Dep’t*, 68 Cal. App. 4th 5 1084, 1086 (1998) (awarding prejudgment interest to an employee who was wrongfully terminated 6 and reinstated with backpay). Here, in contrast, it is undisputed Mr. Moss was not qualified for 7 the bus driver position he previously held, so lost wages could not be calculated based on that 8 position. Rather, Mr. Moss argued the City could have accommodated him in other positions, and 9 there were disputes of fact about his qualifications for those positions. 10 Likewise, Mr. Moss’s citation to *Jadwin v. Cnty. of Kern*, 767 F. Supp. 2d 1069, 1091 11 (E.D. Cal. 2011) is unpersuasive. As with *Currie* and *San Diego*, the damages in *Jadwin* were 12 calculated based on the plaintiff’s previous job. There were not multiple positions at issue. 13 Moreover, in *Jadwin*, the court adopted the plaintiff’s proposal to calculate prejudgment interest as 14 “a reasonable solution to a unique problem, i.e., absence of itemized damages referable to each 15 adverse employment action or identifying the underlying theory of recovery.” Id. at 1094. As the 16 unique problem in *Jadwin* is not present here, the *Jadwin* court’s non-binding reasoning is not 17 persuasive in this context. 18 Notably, there was significant variance in the salaries of the positions Mr. Moss argued 19 were reasonable accommodations. Throughout the case, Mr. Moss appeared to argue that two 20 welder positions would constitute reasonable accommodations. (Dkt. No. 57 (in opposition to the 21 City’s motion for summary judgment, arguing “[b]ased on the facts of the case and the many 22 potential positions discussed with Mr. Moss, including the 2708 Custodian, 8201 School Crossing 23 Guard, and the two welder positions, there appears to be no dispute that he has a valid claim that 24 he is a qualified individual under FEHA”).) The annual pay for the welder position is more than 25 double the pay for the School Crossing Guard position. (Dkt. No. 179-13 at 11-12 (in the 2019-

26 2020 compensation manuals, the “annual high” for a 7390 Welder was \$98,306, whereas the 27
“annual high” for an 8201 School Crossing Guard was \$44,914.) Mid-trial, Mr. Moss clarified he
1 closing arguments] that we’re not seeking money based on the welder position.” (Dkt. No. 177 at
2 17-18.) But until that point, there was a dispute of fact as to whether Mr. Moss was qualified for
a 3 welder position and thus would be entitled to lost wages for that position. Even setting aside
the 4 welder positions, the damages for the Parking Control Officer position were approximately 5
\$120,000 more than the damages for the School Crossing Guard position. Given the range of 6
possible damages that could have been awarded in this case depending on the jury’s resolution of 7
factual disputes, and given binding precedent that no prejudgment penalty should be “assessed 8
against a litigant for failing to pay a sum which is unascertainable prior to judgment,” Chesapeake
9 Indus., Inc. v. Togova Enters., Inc., 149 Cal. App. 3d 901, 906 (1983), the Court declines to
amend 10 the judgment to include prejudgment interest. 11 C. Post-Judgment Interest 12 Mr. Moss
requests the Court amend the judgment to add post-judgment interest from

13 January 28, 2025 until the City pays the judgment. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1961(a), “[i]nterest shall
be

14 allowed on any money judgment in a civil case recovered in a district court.” As the “shall” in
the 15 statute indicates, “postjudgment interest on a district court judgment is mandatory.” Air 16
Separation, Inc. v. Underwriters at Lloyd’s of London, 45 F.3d 288, 290 (9th Cir. 1995). 17 As the
City does not address Mr. Moss’s request for post-judgment interest, the Court 18 presumes the
City does not oppose it. Post-judgment interest is “calculated from the date of the 19 entry of the
judgment, at a rate equal to the weekly average 1-year constant maturity Treasury 20 yield, as
published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, for the calendar 21 week
preceding.” 28 U.S.C. § 1961(a). In the calendar week preceding the date of the entry of 22
judgment, the weekly average rate was 4.19%. (Dkt. No. 190-1 ¶ 26-27.) So, the Courts awards 23
post-judgment interest of \$28.77 per day.¹

24 CONCLUSION

25 For the reasons stated above, the City’s request for judgment as a matter of law or, in the 26 1
Mr. Moss requested \$34.06 per day, which was calculated based on a “revised judgment of 27
\$296,705.94” (\$250,616 plus \$46,089.94 in prejudgment interest = \$296,705.94). (Dkt. No. 190-1
1 alternative, a new trial is DENIED. The Court GRANTS Mr. Moss’s motion to amend the 2 ||
judgment to (1) reduce the original amount by \$4,500 to correct a calculation error, and (2) add 3 ||
post-judgment interest. Mr. Moss’s request for prejudgment interest is DENIED. The Court 4 ||
amends the judgment at Docket No. 172 to award Mr. Moss \$250,616 in past lost wages and 5
\$28.77 per day in post-judgment interest from January 28, 2025 until the City pays the judgment.
6 This Order disposes of Docket Nos. 190, 191, and 196. 7 IT IS SO ORDERED. 8 Dated: April
30, 2025 9 10 re

ACQUELINE SCOTT CORLE

I United States District Judge 12 15 16 = 17 Z 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

