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7	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
8	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
9		Case No. CV BRO ( x)
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11	Plaintiff[s], v.	STANDING ORDER REGARDING NEWLY ASSIGNED CASES
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14	Defendant[s].	
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16 17	<b>READ THIS ORDER CAREFULLY. IT CONTROLS THIS CASE AND</b> <b>MAY DIFFER FROM THE LOCAL RULES.</b>	
17	MAT DIFFER FROM THE LOCAL	
10	This action has been assigned to the calendar of Judge Beverly Reid O'Connell	
20	The responsibility for the progress of litigation in the Federal Courts falls not only	
20	upon the attorneys in the action, but upon the Court as well. "To secure the just,	
22	speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action," Fed. R. Civ. P. 1, all counsel	
23	are hereby ordered to familiarize themselves with the Fed. R. Civ. P., particularly	
24	Fed. R. Civ. P. 16, 26, the Local Rules of the Central District of California, this	
25	Court's Order for Jury Trial, and this Court's Order for Court Trial. <sup>1</sup>	
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27	<sup>1</sup> Copies of the Local Rules are available on our website at <u>http://www.cacd.uscourts.gov</u> or they	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Copies of the Local Rules are available on our website at <u>http://www.cacd.uscourts.gov</u> or they may be purchased from one of the following:

# UNLESS OTHERWISE ORDERED BY THE COURT, THE FOLLOWING RULES SHALL APPLY:

1. <u>Service of the Complaint</u>. The Plaintiff(s) shall promptly serve the Complaint in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 and file the proofs of service pursuant to Local Rule 5-3.1. Any Defendant(s) not timely served shall be dismissed from the action without prejudice. Any "DOE" or fictitiously-named Defendant(s) who is not identified and served within 90 days after the case is filed shall be dismissed pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m).

2. <u>Removed Actions</u>. Any answers filed in state court must be re-filed in this Court as a supplement to the petition. Any pending motions must be re-noticed in accordance with Local Rule. If an action is removed to this Court that contains a form pleading, i.e., a pleading in which boxes are checked, the party or parties utilizing the form pleading must file an appropriate pleading with this Court within thirty (30) days of receipt of the Notice of Removal. The appropriate pleading referred to must comply with the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 7, 7.1, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

3. <u>Presence of Lead Counsel</u>. The attorney attending any proceeding before this Court, including all scheduling, settlement and pretrial conferences, must be the lead trial counsel. Un-excused failure of lead counsel to appear will be grounds for sanctions.

4. <u>Discovery</u>. All discovery matters have been referred to the assigned United States Magistrate Judge to hear all discovery disputes. (The Magistrate Judge's initials follow the Judge's initials next to the case number.) All documents must include the words "DISCOVERY MATTER" in the caption to ensure proper routing.

Los Angeles Daily Journal 915 East 1<sup>st</sup> Street Los Angeles, CA 90012 West Group 610 Opperman Drive, P.O. Box 64526 St. Paul, MN 55164-0526 Metropolitan News 210 South Spring Street Los Angeles, CA 90012 Counsel are directed to contact the Magistrate Judge's Courtroom Deputy Clerk to schedule matters for hearing. Please do not deliver mandatory chambers copies of these papers to this Court.

The decision of the Magistrate Judge shall be final, subject to modification by the District court only where it has been shown that the Magistrate Judge's order is clearly erroneous or contrary to law. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A). Any party may file and serve a motion for review and reconsideration before this Court. The moving party must file and serve the motion within fourteen (14) days of service of a written ruling or within fourteen (14) days of an oral ruling that the Magistrate Judge states will not be followed by a written ruling. The motion must specify which portions of the text are clearly erroneous or contrary to law, and the claim must be supported by points and authorities. Counsel shall deliver a conformed copy of the moving papers and responses to the Magistrate Judge's clerk at the time of filing.

#### 5. <u>Motions - General Requirements</u>

a. <u>Time for Filing and Hearing Motions</u>: Motions shall be filed in accordance with Local Rules 6 and 7. This Court typically hears civil motions on Mondays, beginning at 1:30 p.m. If the motion date selected is not available, the Court will issue a minute order striking the motion. (Counsel are advised to check the availability of a selected date immediately prior to filing the motion. Counsel may access availability at the following web address: <u>CLOSED MOTION DATES</u> Only closed dates will show on the motion calendar for Judge O'Connell. Opposition or reply papers due on a holiday must be filed the preceding Friday–not the following Tuesday–and must be hand and electronically-delivered or faxed to opposing counsel on that Friday. Professional courtesy dictates that moving parties should, whenever possible, avoid filing motions for which opposition papers will be due the Friday preceding a holiday. Such a filing is likely to cause a requested continuance to be granted.

Adherence to the timing requirements is mandatory for Chambers' preparation of motion matters.

b. <u>Pre-filing Requirement</u>: Counsel must comply with Local Rule 7-3, which requires counsel to engage in a pre-filing conference "to discuss thoroughly . . . the substance of the contemplated motion and any potential resolution." Pursuant to Local Rule 7-3, counsel should discuss the issues to a sufficient degree that if a motion is still necessary, the briefing may be directed to those substantive issues requiring resolution by the Court. Counsel should resolve minor procedural or other non-substantive matters during the conference. The pro per status of one or more parties does not negate this requirement. Failure to comply with Local Rule 7-3 may result in the Court striking the motion and/or sanctions.

c. Length and Format of Motion Papers: Memoranda of points and authorities in support of or in opposition to motions shall not exceed 25 pages.
Replies shall not exceed 10 pages. Only in rare instances and for good cause shown will the Court grant an application to extend these page limitations. Pursuant to Local Rule 11-3.1.1, either a proportionally spaced or monospaced face may be used.
Typeface shall comply with Local Rule 11-3.1.1. (Civil). NOTE: If Times New Roman font is used, the size must be no less than 14; if Courier is used, the size must be no less than 12. Footnotes shall be in typeface no less than one size smaller than text size and shall be used sparingly.

d. <u>Citations to Case Law</u>: Citations to case law must be in the Bluebookformat. Citations to case law must identify not only the case cited, but the specificpage referenced. Hyperlinks to case citations must be included.

e. <u>Citations to Other Sources</u>: Statutory references should be cited in accordance with the Bluebook. Statutory references should identify with specificity the sections and subsections referenced (e.g., Jurisdiction over this cause of action may appropriately be found in 47 U.S.C. § 33, which grants the district courts

jurisdiction over all offenses of the Submarine Cable Act, whether the infraction occurred within the territorial waters of the United States or on board a vessel of the United States outside said waters). Statutory references that do not specifically indicate the appropriate section and subsection (e.g., Plaintiffs allege conduct in violation of the Federal Electronic Communication Privacy Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2511, *et seq.*) are to be avoided. Citations to treatises, manuals, and other materials should include the volume, section, and pages being referenced.

f. <u>Oral Argument</u>: If the Court deems a matter appropriate for decision without oral argument, the Court will notify the parties in advance. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 78; C.D. and Cal. R. 7-15.the Court may deem the matter appropriate for decision without oral argument of counsel.

g. <u>Calendar Conflicts</u>: Counsel are to inform opposing counsel and the courtroom deputy clerk (via Chambers e-mail) as soon as a potential calendar conflict is discovered and no later than 3 days prior to the hearing. Counsel should attempt to agree on a proposed date to accommodate the calendar conflict and the schedules of the counsel and the Court.

## 6. <u>E-Filing Requirements</u>

a. <u>Applicable Rules</u>: Counsel shall e-file all filings pursuant to Rule 5(d)(3) Local Rule 5-4, and General Order 10-07.

b. <u>Method of Filing</u>: All items that do not require the Court's signature shall be e-filed in .pdf format. All proposed signature items shall be e-filed as an attachment to the main documents in .pdf format.

c. <u>Use of Chambers E-Mail</u>: All proposed signature items must be emailed to chambers e-mail at BRO\_chambers@cacd.uscourts.gov in Microsoft Word format. A .pdf convertible to one of these forms is not acceptable. Parties seeking a proposed order based on a stipulation or an ex parte application should email both the order and the stipulation or ex parte application. Parties should not email the accompanying documents for the proposed signature items (such as motion to dismiss) unless requested by the Court.

Proposed orders must be on pleading paper and should not contain attorney names, addresses, etc. on the caption page, should not contain a footer with the document name or other information, and should not contain a watermark designation of the firm name, etc. in the margin.

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### **Proposed Protective Orders and Filings Under Seal**

Proposed protective order pertaining to discovery must be submitted to the assigned Magistrate Judge. Proposed protective orders should not purport to allow, without further order of the Court, the filing under seal of pleadings or documents filed in connection with dispositive motion (including a class certification motion) or trial before Judge Beverly Reid O'Connell. The existence of a protective order alone does not justify the filing of pleadings or other documents under seal, in whole or in part.

An application to file documents under seal must meet the requirements of Local Rile 79-5. Documents that are not confidential or privileged in their entirety should not be filed under seal if the confidential portions can be redacted and filed separately with reasonable amount of effort. The parties should file both a complete versions of the pleadings and documents under seal, and a redacted version for public viewing, omitting only such portions as the Court has ordered may be filed under seal. Counsel are ORDERED to comply with Local Rule 79-5.2.2.

There is a strong presumption of access in civil cases. *Foltz v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d 1122, 1135 (9th Cir. 2003). For each documents or other type of information sought to be filed under seal, the party seeking protection must identify and discuss the factual or legal justification for the Court to find "good cause" or "compelling reasons," as appropriate, that such document or type of information

should be protected. *Kamakana v. City and County of Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1179-80 (9th Cir. 2006).

Sealing must be justified for <u>each individual item</u> to be sealed or redacted; blanket claims of confidentiality are not allowed and will result in a denial of the application to seal. Counsel is strongly encouraged to consider carefully whether sealing or redaction is required for a given piece of evidence or argument. <u>The</u> <u>inclusion of clearly meritless requests to seal or redact documents may result in</u> <u>the complete rejection of an application to seal.</u>

Please refer to Local Rule 79-5.2.2 for submission of sealed documents.

## 8. <u>Specific Motion Requirements</u>

a. Motions Pursuant to Rule 12: Many motions to dismiss or to strike can be avoided if the parties confer in good faith (as required under Local Rule 7-3), especially for perceived defects in a complaint, answer, or counterclaim that could be corrected by amendment. See Chang v. Chen, 80 F.3d 1293, 1296 (9th Cir. 1996) (where a motion to dismiss is granted, a district court should provide leave to amend unless it is clear that the complaint could not be saved by any amendment). Moreover, a party has the right to amend the complaint once as a matter of course within twenty-one (21) days of serving it or "if the pleading is one to which a responsive pleading is required, 21 days after service of a responsive pleading or 21 days after service of a motion under Rule 12(b), (e), or (f), whichever is greater." Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(1). Even after a complaint has been amended or the time for amending it as a matter of course has run, the Federal Rules provide that leave to amend should be "freely given when justice so requires." Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a). The Ninth Circuit requires that this policy favoring amendment be applied with "extreme liberality." Morongo Band of Mission Indians v. Rose, 893 F.2d 1074, 1079 (9th Cir. 1990).

These principles require that plaintiff's counsel carefully evaluate defendant's contentions as to the deficiencies in the complaint. In most instances the moving party should agree to any amendment that would cure the defect.

b. <u>Motions to Amend</u>: In addition to the requirements of Local Rule 15-1, all motions to amend pleadings shall: (1) state the effect of the amendment; (2) be serially numbered to differentiate the amendment from previous amendments; and (3) state the page and line number(s) and wording of any proposed change or addition of material.

The parties shall deliver to Chambers a "redlined" version of the proposed amended pleading indicating all additions and deletions of material.

c. <u>Summary Judgment Motions</u>: Parties should not wait until the motion cutoff to bring motions for summary judgment or partial summary judgment. Moreover, the court expects that the party moving for summary judgment will strictly observe the timing requirements of the Local Rules and this Standing Order. A motion under Rule 56 must be filed at least **forty-nine** (**49**) days prior to the date on which the motion is noticed for hearing. The opposition is due not later than **twenty-one** (**21**) days before the date designated for the hearing of the motion, and the reply not later than **fourteen** (**14**) days before the date designated for the hearing of the motion. Because summary judgment motions are fact-dependent, parties should prepare papers in a fashion that will assist the court in absorbing the mass of facts (e.g., generous use of tabs, tables of contents, headings, indices, etc.). The parties are to comply precisely with Local Rule 56-1 through 56-4.

No party may file more than one motion pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 56, regardless of whether such motion is denominated as a motion for summary judgment or summary adjudication, without leave from the Court.

> i. <u>Statement of Undisputed Facts and Statement of Genuine</u> <u>Issues:</u>

The separate statement of undisputed facts shall be prepared in a two-column format. The left hand column sets forth the allegedly undisputed fact. The right hand column sets forth the evidence that supports the factual statement. The factual statements should be set forth in sequentially numbered paragraphs. Each paragraph should contain a narrowly focused statement of fact. Each numbered paragraph should address a single subject as concisely as possible. Citations to attached facts or declarations should include hyperlinks. Please follow the format at the attached link.

The opposing party's statement of genuine issues must be in two columns and track the movant's separate statement exactly as prepared. The left hand column must restate the allegedly undisputed fact, and the right hand column must state either that it is undisputed or disputed. The opposing party may dispute all or only a portion of the statement, but if disputing only a portion, it must clearly indicate what part is being disputed, followed by the opposing party's evidence controverting the fact. The court will not wade through a document to determine whether a fact really is in dispute. To demonstrate that a fact is disputed, the opposing party must briefly state why it disputes the moving party's asserted fact, cite to the relevant exhibit or other piece of evidence, and describe what it is in that exhibit or evidence that refutes the asserted fact. No legal argument should be set forth in this document. Citations to attached facts or declarations should include hyperlinks. Please follow the format at the attached link.

The opposing party may submit additional material facts that bear on or relate to the issues raised by the movant, which shall follow the format described above for the moving party's separate statement. These additional facts shall continue in sequentially numbered paragraphs and shall set forth in the right hand column the evidence that supports that statement.

ii. <u>Supporting Evidence</u>: No party shall submit evidence other than the specific items of evidence or testimony necessary to support or controvert a

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proposed statement of undisputed fact. For example, entire deposition transcripts, entire sets of interrogatory responses, and documents that do not specifically support or controvert material in the separate statement shall not be submitted in support of opposition to a motion for summary judgment. The court will not consider such material.

Evidence submitted in support of or in opposition to a motion should be submitted either by way of stipulation or as exhibits to declarations sufficient to authenticate the proffered evidence, and should not be attached to the memorandum of points and authorities. The court will accept counsel's authentication of deposition transcripts, written discovery responses and the receipt of documents in discovery if the fact that the document was in the opponent's possession is of independent significance. Documentary evidence as to which there is no stipulation regarding foundation must be accompanied by the testimony, either by declaration or properly authenticated deposition transcript, of a witness who can establish authenticity. Citations to evidence should include hyperlinks.

iii. <u>Objections to Evidence</u>: If a party disputes a fact based in whole or in part on an evidentiary objection, the ground of the objection, as indicated above, should be stated in a separate statement but not argued in that document. Do not submit blanket or boilerplate objections to the opponent's statements of undisputed fact. The boilerplate objections will be overruled and disregarded.

**9. Proposed Orders.** Each party filing or opposing a motion or seeking the determination of any matter shall serve and lodge a proposed order setting forth the relief or action sought and a brief statement of the rationale for the decision with appropriate citations.

**10.** <u>Mandatory Chambers Copies</u>: One (1) Mandatory chambers copy of all filed motions, oppositions or notice of non-opposition, and replies must be

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delivered to Judge Beverly Reid O'Connell's chambers on Spring Street floor not later than 12:00 noon the following business day. The Chambers copy shall not be blue backed. For security reasons, mandatory chambers copies should be removed from envelopes or folders before placing them on the table.

11. <u>Telephonic Hearings</u>. The Court believes that it is extremely helpful for lead counsel to appear for scheduling conferences, motions, pretrial, and settlement conferences. As a result, typically, the Court does not permit appearances or arguments by way of telephone conference calls. If exceptional circumstances exist necessitating a telephonic appearance or video conferencing , counsel should file a written application to appear telephonically or by video detailing such exceptional circumstance.

12. <u>Ex Parte Applications</u>. The Court considers ex parte applications on the papers and does not usually set these matters for hearing. If a hearing is necessary, the parties will be notified. Ex parte applications are solely for extraordinary relief and should be used with discretion. Sanctions may be imposed for misuse of ex parte applications. *See Mission Power Engineering Co. v. Continental Casualty Co.*, 883 F. Supp. 488 (C.D. Cal. 1995).

Counsel's attention is directed to Local Rules. In addition to the requirements of Local Rules 7-19 and 7-19.1, the moving party shall serve the opposing party by email, facsimile transmission, or personal service and shall notify the opposition that opposing papers must be filed no later than twenty-four hours (or one court day) following such service. If counsel does not intend to oppose an ex parte application, he or she must inform the Courtroom Deputy Clerk at (213) 894-5283.

13. <u>TROs and Injunctions</u>. Parties seeking emergency or provisional relief shall comply with Rule 65 and Local Rule 65. The Court will not rule on any application for such relief for at least twenty-four hours after the party subject to the

requested order has been served, unless service is excused. Such party may file opposing or responding papers in the interim.

14. <u>Continuances</u>. This Court has a strong interest in keeping scheduled dates certain. Changes in dates are disfavored. Trial dates set by the Court are firm and will rarely be changed. Therefore, a stipulation to continue the date of any matter before this Court must be supported by a sufficient basis that demonstrates good cause why the change in the date is essential. Without such compelling factual support, stipulations continuing dates set by this Court will not be approved. Counsel requesting a continuance must lodge a proposed stipulation and order including a detailed declaration of the grounds for the requested continuance or extension of time. Failure to comply with the Local Rules and this Order will result in rejection of the request without further notice to the parties. Proposed stipulations extending scheduling dates do not become effective unless and until this Court so orders. Counsel wishing to know whether a stipulation has been signed shall comply with the applicable Local Rule.

15. <u>Communications with Chambers</u>. Counsel shall not attempt to contact the Court or its staff by telephone or by any other ex parte means. Counsel may contact the Courtroom Deputy Clerk with appropriate inquiries only. Counsel shall not contact the Courtroom Deputy regarding status of ex parte application/ruling or stipulation/ruling. . Counsel should list their email address, facsimile transmission numbers along with their telephone numbers, and current email address on all papers to facilitate communication with the Courtroom Deputy Clerk.

16. Order Setting Scheduling Conference. Pursuant to
Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b), the Court will issue an Order setting a Scheduling Conference as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 and the Local Rules of this Court. Strict compliance
with Fed. R. Civ. P. 16 and 26 is required. Trial dates are schedules typically one year

from the filing of the complaint. Counsel should be prepared to address questions regarding the trial date and discovery plan.

17. <u>Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)</u>. This Court participates in the Court-Directed ADR Program. If counsel have received a Notice to Parties of Court-Directed ADR Program (ADR-08), the case will be presumptively referred to the Court Mediation Panel or to private mediation at the time of the initial scheduling conference. *See* General Order 11-10, §5.1. Counsel should include their shared or separate views regarding a preference for the Court Mediation Panel or private mediation, and when the mediation should occur, in the written report required by Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(f) and Civil L.R. 26-1. For information about the Court's ADR Program, the Mediation Panel, and mediator profiles, visit the "ADR" page of the Court website.

18. <u>Notice of this Order</u>. Counsel for plaintiff or plaintiff (if appearing on his or her own behalf) shall immediately serve this Order on all parties, including any new parties to the action. If this case came to the Court by a Petition for Removal, the removing defendant(s) shall serve this Order on all other parties.

DATED:

BEVERLY REID O'CONNELL United States District Judge