

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
2 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
3 SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

4 **STANDING ORDER FOR**  
5 **UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE LAUREL BEELER**  
6 *(Effective April 1, 2013)*

7 Parties must comply with the procedures in the Federal Rules of Civil or Criminal Procedure, the  
8 local rules, the general orders, this standing order, and the Northern District’s general standing order  
9 for civil cases titled “Contents of Joint Case Management Statement.” These rules and a summary of  
10 electronic filing requirements (including the procedures for emailing proposed orders to chambers) are  
11 available at <http://www.cand.uscourts.gov> (click “Rules” or “ECF-PACER”). The parties’ failure to  
12 comply with any of the rules may be a ground for monetary sanctions, dismissal, entry of judgment, or  
13 other appropriate sanctions.

14 **A. CALENDAR DATES AND SCHEDULING**

15 1. Motions are heard on the first and third Thursdays of the month: civil motions at 9:30 a.m. and  
16 criminal motions at 10:30 a.m. Case management conferences are every Thursday: criminal cases at  
17 10:30 a.m. and civil cases at 11:00 a.m. Parties should notice motions under the local rules and need  
18 not reserve a hearing date in advance if the date is available on the court’s calendar (click “Calendars”  
19 at <http://www.cand.uscourts.gov>). Depending on its schedule, the court may reset or vacate hearings.  
20 Please call courtroom deputy Lashanda Scott at (415) 522-3140 with scheduling questions.

21 **B. CHAMBERS COPIES**

22 2. Under Civil Local Rule 5-1(b), parties must lodge a paper “Chambers” copy of any filing. Please  
23 provide a three-hole-punched, two-sided copy unless another format makes more sense (e.g., for  
24 spreadsheets, pictures, or exhibits). Parties need not submit copies of certificates of service, certificates  
25 of interested entities or persons, consents or declinations to the court’s jurisdiction, stipulations that do  
26 not require a court order (*see* Local Civil Rule 6-1), and notices of appearance or substitution of counsel.

27 **C. CIVIL DISCOVERY**

28 3. **Evidence Preservation.** After a party has notice of this order, it must take the steps needed to  
preserve information relevant to the issues in this action, including suspending any document destruction  
programs (including destruction programs for electronically-maintained material).

1       4. **Production of Documents In Original Form.** When searching for material under Federal Rule  
2 of Civil Procedure 26(a)(1) or after a Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 34(a) request, parties (a) must  
3 search all locations – electronic and otherwise – where responsive materials might plausibly exist, and  
4 (b) to the maximum extent feasible, produce or make available for copying and/or inspection the  
5 materials in their original form, sequence, and organization (including, for example, file folders).

6       5. **Privilege Logs.** If a party withholds material as privileged, *see* Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(5) and  
7 45(d)(2)(A), it must produce a privilege log as quickly as possible, but no later than fourteen days after  
8 its disclosures or discovery responses are due unless the parties stipulate to, or the Court sets, another  
9 date. Privilege logs must contain the following: (a) the subject matter or general nature of the document  
10 (without disclosing its contents); (b) the identity and position of its author; (c) the date it was  
11 communicated; (d) the identity and position of all addressees and recipients of the communication;  
12 (e) the document’s present location; (f) the specific privilege and a brief summary of any supporting  
13 facts; and (g) the steps taken to ensure the confidentiality of the communication, including an  
14 affirmation that no unauthorized persons received the communication.

15       6. **Expedited Procedures for Discovery Disputes.** The parties may not file formal discovery  
16 motions. Instead, and as required by the federal rules and local rules, the parties must meet and confer  
17 to try to resolve their disagreements. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(a)(1); Civil L. R. 37-1. After attempting  
18 other means of conferring such as letters, phone calls, or emails, lead counsel for the parties must meet  
19 and confer **in person**. (If counsel are located outside of the Bay Area and cannot confer in person, lead  
20 counsel may meet and confer by telephone.) Either party may demand such a meeting with ten days'  
21 notice. If the parties cannot agree on the location, the location for meetings will alternate. Plaintiff's  
22 counsel will select the first location, defense counsel will select the second location, and so forth. If the  
23 parties do not resolve their disagreements through this procedure, the parties must file a joint letter brief  
24 **of no more than five pages** instead of a formal motion five days after lead counsels' in-person meet-  
25 and-confer. The letter brief must be filed under the Civil Events category of “Motions and Related  
26 Filings > Motions – General > Discovery Letter Brief.” Lead counsel for both parties must sign the  
27 letter and attest that they met and conferred in person. The joint letter must set out each issue in a  
28 separate section and include in that section each parties’ position (with appropriate legal authority) and

1 proposed compromise. (This process allows a side-by-side analysis of each disputed issue.) If the  
2 disagreement concerns specific discovery that a party has propounded, such as interrogatories, requests  
3 for production of documents, or answers or objections to such discovery, the parties must reproduce the  
4 question/request and the response in its entirety in the letter. The Court then will review the letter and  
5 determine whether future proceedings are necessary. In emergencies during discovery events such as  
6 depositions, the parties may contact the Court pursuant to Civil Local Rule 37-1(b).

7 **D. CONSENT CASES**


8 7. In cases that are assigned to Judge Beeler for all purposes, the parties must file their written  
9 consent or declination of consent to the assignment of a United States Magistrate Judge for all purposes  
10 as soon as possible. If a party files a dispositive motion (such as a motion to dismiss or a motion for  
11 remand), the moving party must file the consent or declination simultaneously with the motion, and the  
12 party opposing the motion must file the consent or declination simultaneously with the opposition.

13 8. The first joint case management conference statement in a case must contain all of the  
14 information in the Northern District’s standing order titled “Contents of Joint Case Management  
15 Statement.” Subsequent statements for further case management conferences must not repeat  
16 information contained in an earlier statement and instead should report only progress or changes since  
17 the last case management conference and any new recommendations for case management.

18 **E. SUMMARY JUDGMENT MOTIONS**

19 9. Motions for summary judgment must be accompanied by a joint statement of the material facts  
20 that the parties agree are not in dispute. The joint statement must include – for each undisputed fact –  
21 citations to admissible evidence. The parties must comply with the procedures set forth in Civil Local  
22 Rule 56-2(b). The parties may not file – and the Court will not consider – separate statements of  
23 undisputed facts. Failure to stipulate to an undisputed fact without a reasonable basis for doing so may  
24 result in sanctions. *See* Civil L. R. 56-2(b).

25 IT IS SO ORDERED.

26   
27 LAUREL BEELER  
United States Magistrate Judge