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10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
11 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

12 CALIFORNIA RIFLE AND PISTOL
13 ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED , et
14 al.

15 Plaintiff(s),

16 v.

17 CITY OF GLENDALE, et al.

18 Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:22-cv-07346-SB-JC

**ORDER RE: MOTIONS FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

[Updated 1-26-22]

19 **READ THIS ORDER CAREFULLY BECAUSE IT CONTROLS THIS CASE**
20 **AND DIFFERS IN PART FROM THE LOCAL RULES.**

21 **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

- 22
- 23 1. **General Requirements**
 - 24 2. **Joint Appendix of Facts (JAF)**
 - 25 3. **Joint Appendix of Evidence(JAE)**
 - 26 4. **Joint Appendix of Objections(JAO)**
 - 27 5. **Failure to Comply**
- 28

1 **1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

- 2 **a. Joint Brief.** The parties shall work cooperatively to submit a single joint
- 3 brief for all motions for summary judgment or adjudication (MSJs)
- 4 brought by all moving parties. The Joint Brief shall be organized by
- 5 issue, presenting the parties' competing positions on an issue-by-issue
- 6 basis. For each issue, the moving party shall present legal argument and
- 7 citation to the Joint Appendix of Facts, *see infra*, followed immediately
- 8 by the opposition's response that similarly must be supported by legal
- 9 argument and citation to the Joint Appendix of Facts.
- 10 **b. Form.** Because summary judgment motions are fact intensive, parties
- 11 should prepare papers in a fashion that will assist the Court in considering
- 12 the material (e.g., use of tabs, tables of contents, headings, indices).
- 13 The Joint Brief must cite to the Joint Appendix of Facts, *see infra*.
- 14 **c. Page Limitation.** Each separately represented party shall be limited to
- 15 twenty-five (25) pages, exclusive of tables of contents and authorities.
- 16 Leave for additional space will be given only in extraordinary cases.
- 17 Each party is limited to the use of a total of eight footnotes.
- 18 **d. Timing.** The Court expects the parties to agree to a filing schedule for
- 19 an MSJ, which must be filed in compliance with the deadlines set forth
- 20 in Paragraph 1(e). The parties should not wait until the last day to file;
- 21 on the other hand, the filing of clearly premature motions requiring a
- 22 continuance to permit discovery wastes resources.
- 23 **e. Briefing Schedule.** If multiple parties are moving for summary
- 24 judgment, the parties should designate only one party as "the moving
- 25 party" for purposes of the briefing schedule.¹ The schedule for the Joint
- 26 Brief shall be as follows:

27 _____

28 ¹ The Court expects the parties to work together professionally and agree on which

i. Meet and Confer. For an MSJ to be timely filed, the moving party must arrange for an in-person meeting or videoconference to take place no later than fifty-three (53) days before the motion hearing cutoff set forth in the case management order. The parties shall thoroughly discuss each issue to be raised and the law and evidence relevant to that issue. A thorough discussion serves a critical function: it often narrows the issues to be adjudicated; and it allows the parties to squarely and fully address the actual issues requiring resolution.

ii. Moving Portion. No later than seven (7) days after the meet and confer, the moving party shall personally deliver or email to the opposing party an electronic copy of the moving party's portion of the Joint Brief, together with the moving party's portion of the Joint Appendix of Facts and Joint Appendix of Evidence, *see infra*.

iii. Opposing Portion. No later than fourteen (14) days after receiving the moving party's papers, the opposing party shall personally deliver or email to the moving party an electronic copy of the integrated motion, which shall include the opposing party's portion of the Joint Brief, Joint Appendix of Facts, and Joint Appendix of Evidence. At this point, the opposing party should sign the Joint Brief.

iv. Filing of Joint Brief. After receiving the integrated version of the motion and related papers, the moving party shall finalize it for

party should be designated the moving party. If the parties are unable to agree, the defendant(s) shall be deemed the moving party. If different parties seek summary judgment on different issues, the parties may agree to modify the pre-filing deadlines in the briefing schedule without leave of Court *if and only if* (1) all parties agree to the modifications *and* (2) the summary judgment motion is timely filed under the case management order.

1 filing *without making any further revisions to the Joint Brief and*
 2 *appendices, except to note in the Joint Appendix of Facts (in the*
 3 *format described in the instructions below) whether any facts*
 4 *added by the opposing party are disputed or undisputed. Once*
 5 *finalized, the moving party's counsel shall sign and electronically*
 6 *file the Joint Brief, Joint Appendix of Facts, and Joint Appendix*
 7 *of Evidence no later than four (4) business days after receiving the*
 8 *opposing party's signed copy. The Joint Brief shall be accompanied*
 9 *by a Notice of Motion and Motion for Summary Judgment and*
 10 *shall be calendared pursuant to the Local Rules on an available*
 11 *date within the motion hearing cutoff.*

12 **f. Supplemental Memorandum.** After the Joint Brief is filed, the moving
 13 party² may separately file a reply memorandum of points and authorities,
 14 not exceeding ten (10) pages in length, no later than fourteen (14) days
 15 before the scheduled hearing date. The moving party may not use this
 16 filing to supplement the Joint Appendix of Facts or the Joint Appendix of
 17 Evidence in any way. No additional briefing or filing in support of or in
 18 opposition to the MSJ is permitted.

19 **g. Multiple Motions.** No more than one joint motion may be filed under
 20 Fed. R. Civ. P. 56, whether brought as a motion for summary judgment
 21 or summary adjudication, without leave of Court. In the rare case in
 22 which leave of Court is sought, the parties shall file a joint noticed
 23 motion setting forth their respective positions on the existence of good
 24 cause for the filing of multiple motions.

25
 26 ² In the case of multiple moving parties, each moving party may file a supplemental
 27 memorandum that replies only to the issue(s) upon which the party moved.

1 **2. JOINT APPENDIX OF FACTS (JAF).**

2 The Joint Brief shall be accompanied by a single statement of undisputed and
3 disputed facts contained in a Joint Appendix of Facts (JAF) presented in a table.

4 **a. Table Format.** The JAF table shall contain four columns.

- 5 i. Column No. 1. The first column shall contain the number of the
6 fact alleged to be undisputed. All asserted undisputed facts shall
7 be *sequentially numbered* and divided into sections according to
8 the element of proof to which the facts relate.
- 9 ii. Column No. 2. The second column shall contain a plain statement
10 of the fact.
- 11 ■ Facts shall *not be compound* (e.g., Mike and Jane signed a
12 contract, and Jane mailed the contract in May 2017).
- 13 ■ Each fact must be stated separately in its own row as shown
14 below.
- 15 ■ Neither legal arguments nor conclusions constitute facts.
- 16 ■ Facts shall not be repeated if they relate to multiple claims
17 for multiple elements of proof. The first reference to a fact in
18 the Joint Appendix of Facts shall serve and—through
19 incorporation by reference—can be cited to support all
20 subsequent claims (e.g., “*See* JAF 1–5”).
- 21 iii. Column No. 3. The third column shall contain a citation to
22 admissible evidence that supports the proffered fact; the evidence
23 cited must be included in the Joint Appendix of Evidence.
- 24 iv. Column No. 4. The fourth column shall contain the opposing
25 party’s response to the fact alleged to be undisputed: (1) stating
26 that the fact is undisputed or disputed, (2) briefly stating why the
27 opposing party disputes the fact, (3) citing with specificity the
28 evidence that refutes the fact, and (4) explaining how the cited

evidence refutes the fact; the evidence cited must be included in the Joint Appendix of Evidence.

b. Headers. Where feasible, parties should use headers to group facts relevant to a particular issue. See Example below.

c. Example. The table below illustrates the format that must be used.

<u>SUF No.</u>	<u>Fact</u>	<u>Supporting Evidence</u>	<u>Def.'s Response</u>
Issue No.1. Plaintiff's Claim for Breach of Contract is Barred by the Statute of Limitations.			
1.	Mike and Jane signed a contract for the sale and purchase of property.	Smith Decl. ¶ 5, Ex. 6.	Disputed. Jane testified that the contract was for a lease, not a purchase. Jane Depo. 29:4-16, Ex. 1.
2.	Jane mailed the contract in <i>May</i> 2017.	Smith Decl. ¶ 8, Ex. 21.	Disputed in Part. Jane testified she mailed the contract in January 2017 Jane Depo. 3:4-10, Ex. 1.

d. Good-Faith Preparation. The parties shall cooperate to prepare the JAF in good faith and otherwise will be subject to appropriate sanctions.

- i. The parties shall work cooperatively to identify a single set of facts alleged to be undisputed to avoid unnecessary duplication or confusion.
- ii. The parties shall provide only material facts, in a noncompound form, arranged according to their relevancy to a particular issue. Do not rotely "cut and paste" from the "Background" of the Joint Brief.
- iii. If a party disputes a fact in bad faith by offering evidence that does not contradict the proffered fact *or* by failing to provide a specific citation to the supporting evidence, the Court will deem the fact undisputed for purposes of the motion. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e)(2); L.R. 56-3.

- 1 iv. If a party disputes a fact in part, the disputing party should state
2 “Disputed in Part,” highlight the disputed part in bold italics, and
3 provide the specific evidentiary support for the dispute (see
4 example above). A party that lacks candor in failing to
5 acknowledge the limited extent of the dispute forces the Court to
6 expend needless resources discovering it itself.
- 7 v. The JAF should be as narrow and concise as the issues on
8 summary judgment properly warrants. If the Court determines that
9 the JAF is unjustifiably long or unwieldy, the Court may strike the
10 JAF and require the parties to refile it (and any document citing it)
11 within two (2) business days.
- 12 vi. Deliberate gamesmanship designed to abuse the process will result
13 in an order to show cause (OSC) re: sanctions against the abusive
14 party, and/or counsel, including, if appropriate, terminating and/or
15 monetary sanctions. A party who is the subject of an OSC should
16 be prepared to justify each purportedly disputed fact at the hearing.
17 Abuses that will invite an OSC include but are not limited to the
18 following tactics:
- 19 ▪ Stating a fact is undisputed when it clearly is not;
 - 20 ▪ Disputing a clearly undisputed fact in whole or part;
 - 21 ▪ Manufacturing a dispute by mischaracterizing evidence,
22 reframing the stated fact in order to dispute the fact as
23 reframed, or using an evidentiary objection to dispute an
24 undisputed fact;
 - 25 ▪ Making legal argument in the JAF; and
 - 26 ▪ Introducing clearly irrelevant or immaterial facts for the
27 obvious purpose of obfuscation.

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3. JOINT APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE (JAE).

The Joint Brief shall be accompanied by a Joint Appendix of Evidence (JAE)—i.e., a separate, tabbed appendix of all evidence in support of or opposition to the MSJ, including declarations, deposition excerpts, documents, photographs, etc. Physical evidence (e.g., video recordings) shall be lodged separately. No evidence should be attached to a memorandum of points and authorities or included anywhere other than in the JAE.

The JAE shall include a table of contents. The JAE shall be filed as a single, combined PDF; more than one PDF may be filed if file-size constraints preclude filing the JAE as a single PDF. In the event multiple PDFs are necessary to file the JAE, each file shall be titled by part and exhibit series (e.g., JAE Part 1, Exhibits 1 – 50). Each exhibit within the JAE must be bookmarked; the bookmark should include the exhibit number and a brief description of the exhibit (e.g., Ex. 1 – Jones Depo. Excerpts).

Declarations shall set out admissible facts without any argument, and evidence must be properly authenticated by stipulation, declaration, or otherwise. No party shall submit evidence other than the specific evidence necessary to support or controvert a proposed statement of undisputed fact. Do not, for example, submit the entire deposition transcripts or an entire set of interrogatory responses when relying on only a portion thereof.

4. JOINT APPENDIX OF OBJECTIONS (JAO).

The Joint Brief shall be accompanied by a Joint Appendix of Objections (JAO)—i.e., evidentiary objections, if any, shall be made in a single, separate document presented in a four-column table as follows:

<u>Objector</u>	<u>Evidence</u>	<u>Objection (O)/Response(R)</u>	<u>Ruling</u>
Plaintiff	1. “Jane mailed the contract in May 2017.” (Smith Decl. ¶ 8.)	O: Lacks foundation. R: Smith saw Mary mail it. (¶ 8.)	S/O

Failure to comply with this formatting requirement will result in a waiver of

1 the objections. Blanket or boilerplate objections will be overruled and disregarded.

2 If any party has an objection to evidence that is claim- or case-dispositive, the
3 party must state the objection in the appropriate section of the Joint Brief.

4 **5. FAILURE TO COMPLY.**

5 If it appears that the parties have not met and conferred in good faith, have not
6 worked to fully integrate the MSJ, or have otherwise failed to fully comply with
7 this Order, the MSJ may be stricken, and the parties may be required to repeat the
8 process. The deadline for hearing the MSJ will not be continued for failure to
9 comply with this Order, absent good cause. If it appears that one (or more) of the
10 parties is primarily responsible for the failure to properly file a compliant Joint
11 Brief, the primarily responsible party or parties shall be subject to appropriate
12 sanctions.

13 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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15
16 Dated: January 9, 2023



Stanley Blumenfeld, Jr.
United States District Court Judge