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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA - EASTERN DIVISION

JOANNE SIEGEL, an individual; and LAURA SIEGEL LARSON; an individual,

Plaintiff,

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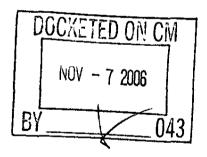
WARNER BROS. ENTERTAINMENT INC., a corporation; TIME WARNER INC., a corporation; DC COMICS INC., a corporation; and DOES 1-10,

Defendants.

AND RELATED COUNTERCLAIMS

Case No. CV 04-08400-SGL (RZx)

STANDING ORDER



READ THIS ORDER CAREFULLY. IT CONTROLS THE CASE AND DIFFERS IN SOME RESPECTS FROM THE LOCAL RULES.

This action has been assigned to the calendar of Judge Stephen G. Larson.

Both the Court and the attorneys bear responsibility for the progress of litigation in the Federal Courts. To secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action, Fed. R. Civ. P. 1, all counsel of record are ordered to familiarize themselves with

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the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Local Rules of the Central District of California.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

- 1. Service of the Complaint: The Plaintiff 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 within three days after service thereof. Defendants also shall timely file their responsive pleadings and file proofs of service within three days thereafter.
- 2. <u>Presence of Lead Counsel</u>: Lead trial counsel shall attend all proceedings before this Court, including all status and settlement conferences. Failure of lead trial counsel to appear for those proceedings without express leave of court is a basis for sanctions.
- 3. <u>Discovery</u>: All discovery matters have been referred to a United States Magistrate Judge (see initial designation following the case number) to hear all discovery disputes. The words "DISCOVERY MATTER" shall appear in the caption of all documents relating to discovery to insure proper routing. Counsel are directed to contact the Magistrate Judge Courtroom Deputy Clerk for the assigned Magistrate Judge to schedule matters for hearing.

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.

Any party may file and serve a motion for review and reconsideration before this Court. The party seeking review must do so within ten (10) days of service upon the party of a written ruling or within ten (10) 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. A copy of the moving papers and responses shall be delivered to the Magistrate Judge's clerk for review upon the filing of the required documents.

Unless there is a likelihood that upon motion by a party the Court would order that any or all discovery is premature, it is advisable for counsel to begin to conduct discovery actively before the Scheduling Conference. At the very least, the parties shall comply fully with the letter and spirit of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a) and thereby obtain and produce most of what would be produced in the early stage of discovery, because the Court will impose tight deadlines to complete discovery at the Scheduling Conference.

If expert witnesses are to be called at trial, the parties shall designate experts to be called at trial and provide reports required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2)(B) not later than eight (8) weeks prior to the discovery cutoff date. Rebuttal expert witnesses shall be designated and reports provided as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2)(B) not later than five (5) weeks prior to the discovery cutoff date. Failure to timely comply with this deadline may result in the expert being excluded at trial as a witness.

4. Motions:

(a) <u>Time for Filing and Hearing Motions</u>: Motions shall be filed in accordance with Local Rules 6-1 and 7-2, et seq.¹ This Court hears motions on Mondays, commencing at 10:00 a.m. No supplemental brief shall be filed without prior leave of Court. Conformed courtesy copies of opposition and reply papers shall be delivered to the courtesy box on the wall outside the entrance to Courtroom No. One, located on the Second Floor of the U.S. Courthouse, 3470 Twelfth Street, Riverside, California, by 4:00 p.m. on the date due. Many motions to dismiss or to strike could be avoided if the parties confer in good faith (as they are required to do under L.R. 7-3), especially for perceived defects in a complaint, answer, or counterclaim which could be corrected by amendment. See Chang v. Chen, 80 F.3d 1293, 1296 (9th Cir. 1996)

¹ Among other things, Local Rule 7-3 requires counsel to engage in a pre-filing conference "to discuss thoroughly . . . the substance of the contemplated motion and any potential resolution." Counsel should discuss the issues sufficiently so 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 nonsubstantive matters during the conference.

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(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 its complaint "once as a matter of course at any time before a responsive pleading is served." Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a). A 12(b)(6) motion is not a responsive pleading for purposes of Rule 15(a) and therefore plaintiff might have a right to amend. See Nolen v. Fitzharris, 450 F.2d 958, 958-59 (9th Cir. 1971); St. Michael's Convalescent Hospital v. California, 643 F.2d 1369, 1374 (9th Cir. 1981). Even where a party has amended its Complaint once, or where a responsive pleading has been served, the Federal Rules provide that leave to amend "shall 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)(citing DCB Programs, Ltd. v. Leighton, 833 F.2d 183, 186 (9th Cir. 1987)). These principles require that counsel for the plaintiff should carefully evaluate the defendant's contentions as to the deficiencies in the complaint and, in many instances, the moving party should agree to any amendment that would cure a curable defect.

In the unlikely event that motions under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 challenging pleadings are filed after the Rule 16 Scheduling Conference, the moving party shall attach a copy of the challenged pleading to the Memorandum of Points and Authorities in support of the motion.

The foregoing provisions apply as well to motions to dismiss a counterclaim, answer, or affirmative defense that a plaintiff might file.

(b) 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 12 pages. Only in rare instances and for good cause shown will the Court grant an application to extend these page limitations.

Typeface shall comply with Local Rule 11-3.1.1. If Times Roman or another proportionally spaced font is used, the size must be no less than 14-point; if Courier or

another monospaced font is used, the size must be no less than 12-point and there must be no fewer than 10.5 characters per inch. Footnotes shall be in typeface no less than one size smaller than text size and shall be used sparingly.

Filings that do not conform to the Local Rules and this Order will not be considered.

- (c) <u>Citations to Case Law</u>: Citations to case law **must** identify not only the case being cited, but the specific page being referenced. Certain kinds of authority are considered more useful or authoritative than others. If more than one authority is cited in support of a proposition, these supporting authorities shall be listed such that the more authoritative ones appear first.
- basic purpose of a legal citation is to allow the reader to locate a cited source accurately and efficiently. Accordingly, statutory references should identify, with specificity, which sections and subsections are being 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 which do not indicate specifically which section and subsection are being referred to (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 similarly include the volume and the section being referenced.
- (e) <u>Citations to Other Sources</u>: Parties offering evidence in support of, or in opposition to, a motion (notably a Rule 56 motion) must cite to specific page and line numbers in depositions and paragraph numbers in affidavits. Furthermore, such evidence must be authenticated properly. The Court directs the parties to become familiar with <u>Orr v. Bank of America, NT & SA</u>, 285 F.3d 764 (9th Cir. 2002).

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(f) Courtesy Copies: Counsel shall deliver a conformed courtesy copy of all opposition and reply papers in motion matters to the courtesy box on the wall outside the entrance to Courtroom No. One, located on the Second Floor of the U.S. Courthouse, 3470 Twelfth Street, Riverside, California, by 4:00 p.m. on the date due.

(g) **Limits on Motions**

(1) Motions for Summary Judgment or Partial Summary **Judgment:** 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.

- (2) Motions in Limine: No party may file more than five motions in limine.
- 5. **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. If the Proposed Order exceeds two pages, the proposing party shall also submit the document on a 3.5-inch diskette compatible with WordPerfect X3 or lower.
- 6. **Ex Parte Applications**: Counsel are reminded that ex parte applications are solely for extraordinary relief. See Mission Power Engineering Co. v. Continental Casualty Co., 883 F. Supp. 488 (C.D. Cal. 1995). Applications which fail to conform with Local Rules 7-19 and 7-19.1, including a statement of opposing counsel's position, will not be considered. Any opposition must be filed not later than 24 hours after service. If counsel do not intend to oppose the ex parte application, counsel must inform the court clerk by telephone. The Court considers ex parte applications on the papers and usually does not set these matters for hearing.

Counsel shall deliver a conformed courtesy copy of moving, opposition, or notice of non-opposition papers to the courtesy box outside the entrance to Courtroom No. 1. located on the Second floor of the U.S. Courthouse, 3470 Twelfth Street, Riverside,

California. The courtroom deputy clerk will notify counsel of the Court's ruling or a hearing date and time, if the Court determines a hearing is necessary.

- 7. Applications or Stipulations to Extend the Time to File any Required

 Document or to Continue any Pretrial or Trial Date: No stipulations extending
 scheduling requirements or modifying applicable rules are effective until and unless the
 Court approves them. Both applications and stipulations must be filed in advance of
 the date due and set forth:
- (a) the existing due date or hearing date as well as the discovery cutoff date, the last date for hearing motions, the pre-trial conference date and the trial date;
- (b) specific, concrete reasons supporting good cause for granting the extension; and
- (c) whether there have been prior requests for extensions, and whether these were granted or denied by the Court.
- 8. TROs and Injunctions: Parties seeking emergency or provisional relief shall comply with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65 and Local Rule 65-1. The Court will not rule on any application for such relief for at least 24 hours after the party subject to the requested order has been served; such party may file opposing or responding papers in the interim.² The parties shall lodge a courtesy copy, conformed to reflect that it has been filed, of all papers relating to TROs and injunctions. The courtesy copy shall be placed in the courtesy box outside the entrance to Courtroom No. One, located on the Second floor of the U.S. Courthouse, 3470 Twelfth Street, Riverside, California. All such papers shall be filed "loose" i.e., not inside envelopes.
- 9. <u>Cases Removed From State Court</u>: All documents filed in state court, including documents appended to the complaint, answers, and motions, must be refiled

² Local Rule 7-19.2 - Waiver of Notice. If the Judge to whom the application is made finds that the interest of justice requires that the <u>ex parte</u> application be heard without notice (which in the instance of a TRO means that the requisite showing under Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b) has been made) the Judge may waive the notice requirement of L.R. 7-19.1.

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in this Court as a supplement to the Notice of Removal, if not already included. See 28 U.S.C. § 1447(a)-(b). If the defendant has not yet responded, the answer or responsive pleading filed in this Court must comply with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Local Rules of the Central District. If a motion was pending in state court before the case was removed, it must be re-noticed in accordance with Local Rule 6-1.

10. **ERISA Cases:**

The following procedure will apply in cases in which a plaintiff seeks benefits under an ERISA plan:

- Because discovery is disfavored in such cases, the parties may (a) request discovery only where it is necessary to determine the appropriate standard of review and the proper scope of the administrative record. See Kearney v. Standard Ins. Co., 175 F.3d 1084, 1090-91 (9th Cir. 1999). The Court will set a discovery cut-off date. Any disputes concerning discovery that the parties are unable to resolve through the meet and confer process shall be submitted to the assigned Magistrate Judge. The parties are advised to carefully follow all of the requirements of L.R. 37-1, et. seq.
- Absent an agreed-upon statement of facts, the Court will not hear (b) motions for summary judgment; instead, the Court will consider a joint motion to determine the proper standard of review. In accordance with the schedule established by the Court, the parties shall file simultaneous briefs in support of their respective positions on the appropriate standard of review. The parties shall also file simultaneous opposing briefs.
- (c) Prior to filing a motion to determine the proper standard of review, the parties shall participate in a settlement conference pursuant to L.R. 16-14.
- (d) Within thirty days after the entry of the Court's order (or the parties' stipulation) re standard of review, the parties shall participate in a second settlement conference pursuant to L.R. 16-14.
- Absent a settlement, the Court will conduct an administrative (e) review on the parties' trial briefs. The Court will not conduct a trial or hear oral

argument unless the Court, after receiving and reviewing the parties' trial briefs, decides that such argument would be helpful to the Court. The parties shall file simultaneous opening briefs and opposing briefs per the schedule established by the Court. The matter will be taken under submission and the Court will issue an Order Re Administrative Review.

With the opening briefs, the parties shall jointly lodge with the Court two copies of the administrative record. The original copy must be formatted in compliance with the Court's Local Rules; the chambers copy must include a table of contents, must be tabbed, and must be placed in a three-ring binder.

- (f) In addition to any applicable items set forth in the Court's Order setting the Rule 26(f) conference, the parties' Rule 26(f) Report shall set forth a statement of whether the parties anticipate that the Court will be required to determine the appropriate standard of review.
- (g) The Court will set a briefing schedule for and a cut-off date for hearing of motions regarding standard of review and the scope of the administrative record.
- 11. <u>Status of Fictitiously Named Defendants</u>: This Court intends to adhere to the following procedures where a matter is removed to this Court on diversity grounds with fictitiously named defendants referred to in the complaint. (<u>See</u> 28 U.S.C. §§ 1441(a) and 1447.)
- (a) Plaintiff is normally expected to ascertain the identity of and serve any fictitiously named defendants within 120 days of the removal of the action to this Court.
- (b) If plaintiff believes (by reason of the necessity for discovery or otherwise) that fictitiously named defendants cannot be fully identified within the 120-day period, an <u>ex parte</u> application requesting permission to extend that period to effectuate service may be filed with this Court. Such application shall state the reasons therefor, and may be granted upon a showing of good cause. The <u>ex parte</u> application

shall be served upon all appearing parties, and shall state that appearing parties may comment within seven (7) days of the filing of the <u>ex parte</u> application.

- (c) If plaintiff desires to substitute a named defendant for one of the fictitiously named parties, plaintiff first shall seek to obtain consent from counsel for the previously-identified defendants (and counsel for the fictitiously named party, if that party has separate counsel). If consent is withheld or denied, plaintiff may apply exparte requesting such amendment, with notice to all appearing parties. Each party shall have seven calendar days to respond. The exparte application and any response should comment not only on the substitution of the named party for a fictitiously named defendant, but on the question of whether the matter should thereafter be remanded to the Superior Court if diversity of citizenship is destroyed by the addition of the new substituted party. See 28 U.S.C. § 1447(e).
- the Court or its chambers staff by telephone or by any other ex parte means, although counsel may contact the courtroom deputy, at (951) 328-4464, with appropriate inquiries. To facilitate communication with the courtroom deputy, counsel should list their facsimile transmission numbers along with their telephone numbers on all papers.
- 13. <u>Notice of this Order</u>: Counsel for plaintiff shall immediately serve this Order on all parties, including any new parties to the action. If this case came to the Court by noticed removal, defendant shall serve this Order on all other parties.

210 South Spring Street

Los Angeles, California 90012

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