

1 **II. Legal Standard**

2 Summary judgment is appropriate only when the pleadings, depositions, answers to
3 interrogatories, affidavits or declarations, stipulations, admissions, answers to interrogatories, and
4 other materials in the record show that “there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and the
5 movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). In assessing a motion for
6 summary judgment, the evidence, together with all inferences that can reasonably be drawn
7 therefrom, must be read in the light most favorable to the party opposing the motion. *Matsushita*
8 *Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 587 (1986); *County of Tuolumne v. Sonora*
9 *Cnty. Hosp.*, 236 F.3d 1148, 1154 (9th Cir. 2001).

10 The moving party bears the initial burden of informing the court of the basis for its motion,
11 along with evidence showing the absence of any genuine issue of material fact. *Celotex Corp. v.*
12 *Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). On those issues for which it bears the burden of proof, the
13 moving party must make a showing that is “sufficient for the court to hold that no reasonable trier
14 of fact could find other than for the moving party.” *Calderone v. United States*, 799 F.2d 254, 259
15 (6th Cir. 1986); *see also Idema v. Dreamworks, Inc.*, 162 F. Supp. 2d 1129, 1141 (C.D. Cal. 2001).

16 To successfully rebut a motion for summary judgment, the non-moving party must point to
17 facts supported by the record which demonstrate a genuine issue of material fact. *Reese v.*
18 *Jefferson Sch. Dist. No. 14J*, 208 F.3d 736 (9th Cir. 2000). A “material fact” is a fact “that might
19 affect the outcome of the suit under the governing law.” *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S.
20 242, 248 (1986). Where reasonable minds could differ on the material facts at issue, summary
21 judgment is not appropriate. *See v. Durang*, 711 F.2d 141, 143 (9th Cir. 1983). A dispute
22 regarding a material fact is considered genuine “if the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could
23 return a verdict for the nonmoving party.” *Liberty Lobby*, 477 U.S. at 248. The mere existence of a
24 scintilla of evidence in support of the party’s position is insufficient to establish a genuine dispute;
25 there must be evidence on which a jury could reasonably find for the party. *See id.* at 252.

1 **III. Discussion**

2 In their motion, plaintiffs contend that the issue of defendants' liability has been established
3 and that the court should enter summary judgment on the issue of damages arising from
4 defendants' breach. *See* Doc. #115. Specifically, plaintiffs contend that the issue of damages is
5 settled based on an audit report conducted during discovery. *Id.*

6 The court has reviewed the documents and pleadings on file in this matter and finds that
7 there are disputed issues of material fact relating to the audit report which preclude summary
8 judgment in this matter. First, there is a disputed issue of material fact as to whether the audit report
9 contains non-covered work hours for which plaintiffs would not be entitled to receive
10 contributions. Second, there is a disputed issue of material fact as to whether the audit itself was
11 properly conducted and whether the audit report was subsequently properly calculated using the
12 appropriate contribution amounts and covered work hours. Therefore, summary judgment on the
13 issue of damages is not appropriate and the court shall deny plaintiffs' renewed motion accordingly.

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15 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that plaintiffs' renewed motion for summary judgment
16 (Doc. #115) is DENIED.

17 IT IS SO ORDERED.

18 DATED this 29th day of November, 2011.



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LARRY R. HICKS
21 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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