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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

<p>’  Plaintiff(s),  v.  ’  Defendant(s).</p>	<p>Case No.  <b>ORDER RE MOTIONS FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT</b>  [Updated 1/6/26]</p>
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**READ THIS ORDER CAREFULLY BECAUSE IT CONTROLS THIS CASE  
AND DIFFERS IN PART FROM THE LOCAL RULES.**

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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 (JAF), *see infra*, followed  
8 immediately by the opposition's response that similarly must be  
9 supported by legal argument and citation to the JAF.
- 10 **b. Form.** Because summary judgment motions are fact-intensive, parties  
11 should prepare papers in a fashion that will assist the Court in  
12 considering the material (e.g., through use of tabs, tables of contents,  
13 headings, indices).
- 14 **c. Word Limit.** Each separately represented party shall be limited to 7,000  
15 words, exclusive of tables of contents and authorities. Leave for  
16 additional briefing will be given only in extraordinary cases. Each party  
17 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 an  
19 MSJ, which must be filed in compliance with the deadlines set forth in  
20 § 1(e). The parties should not wait until the last day to file; on the other  
21 hand, the filing of clearly premature motions requiring a continuance to  
22 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 party  
25 for purposes of the briefing schedule.<sup>1</sup> The schedule for the joint brief  
26 shall be as follows:

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<sup>1</sup> The Court expects the parties to work together professionally and agree on which

- 1 i. Meet and Confer. For an MSJ to be timely filed, the moving party  
2 must arrange for an in-person meeting or videoconference to take  
3 place no later than 53 days before the motion hearing cutoff set  
4 forth in the case management order (CMO). The parties shall  
5 thoroughly discuss each issue to be raised and the law and  
6 evidence relevant to that issue. A thorough discussion serves a  
7 critical function: It often narrows the issues to be adjudicated, and  
8 it allows the parties to squarely and fully address the actual issues  
9 requiring resolution.
- 10 ii. Moving Portion. No later than seven days after the meet and  
11 confer, the moving party shall provide to the opposing party an  
12 electronic copy of the moving party's portion of the joint brief,  
13 together with the moving party's portion of the JAF and Joint  
14 Appendix of Evidence (JAE), *see infra*.
- 15 iii. Opposing Portion. No later than 14 days after receiving the  
16 moving party's papers, the opposing party shall provide to the  
17 moving party an electronic copy of the integrated motion, which  
18 shall include the opposing party's portion of the joint brief, JAF,  
19 and JAE. At this point, the opposing party should sign the joint  
20 brief.
- 21 iv. Filing of Joint Brief. After receiving the integrated version of the  
22 motion and related papers, the moving party shall finalize it for  
23 filing *without making any further revisions to the joint brief and*  
24 *appendices, except* (1) by agreement (e.g., to correct an error or

25  
26 party should be designated the moving party. If the parties are unable to agree, the  
27 defendant shall be deemed the moving party. If different parties seek summary  
28 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 CMO.

1 remove an issue as to which the parties resolved their dispute) or  
2 (2) to note in the JAF (in the format described in the instructions  
3 below) whether any facts added by the opposing party are disputed  
4 or undisputed. Once finalized, the moving party's counsel shall  
5 sign and electronically file the joint brief, JAF, and JAE no later  
6 than four days after receiving the opposing party's signed copy.  
7 The joint brief shall be accompanied by a notice of motion and  
8 motion for summary judgment and shall be calendared pursuant to  
9 the Local Rules on an available date no later than the motion  
10 hearing cutoff in the CMO.

11 **f. Reply Memorandum.** After the joint brief is filed, the moving party<sup>2</sup>  
12 may separately file a reply memorandum of points and authorities, not  
13 exceeding 3,000 words, no later than 14 days before the scheduled  
14 hearing date. The moving party may not use this filing to supplement the  
15 JAF or the JAE in any way. No additional briefing or filing in support of  
16 or in opposition to the MSJ is permitted.

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

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

24 The joint brief shall be accompanied by a single statement of undisputed and  
25 disputed facts contained in a JAF presented in a table. This Court's requirements for  
26

27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 <sup>2</sup> In the case of multiple moving parties, each moving party may file a supplemental memorandum that replies only to the issue(s) upon which the party moved.

1 the JAF supersede the requirements in Local Rules 56-1, 56-2, and 56-3 for a  
2 “Statement of Uncontroverted Facts,” which the parties need not additionally file.

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

4 i. Column No. 1. The first column shall contain the number of the  
5 fact alleged to be undisputed. All asserted undisputed facts shall  
6 be *sequentially numbered* and divided into sections according to  
7 the element of proof to which the facts relate.

8 ii. Column No. 2. The second column shall contain a plain statement  
9 of the fact.

- 10 ■ Facts shall *not be compound* (e.g., Mike and Jane signed a  
11 contract, and Jane mailed the contract in May 2017).
- 12 ■ Each fact must be stated separately in its own row as shown  
13 below.
- 14 ■ Neither legal arguments nor conclusions constitute facts.
- 15 ■ Facts shall not be repeated if they relate to multiple claims  
16 for multiple elements of proof. The first reference to a fact in  
17 the JAF shall serve and—through incorporation by  
18 reference—can be cited to support all subsequent claims  
19 (e.g., “See JAF 1–5”).

20 iii. Column No. 3. The third column shall contain a citation to  
21 admissible evidence that supports the proffered fact; the evidence  
22 cited must be included in the JAE.

23 iv. Column No. 4. The fourth column shall contain the opposing  
24 party’s response to the fact alleged to be undisputed: (1) stating  
25 that the fact is undisputed or disputed, (2) briefly stating why the  
26 opposing party disputes the fact, (3) citing with specificity the  
27 evidence that refutes the fact, and (4) explaining how the cited  
28

evidence refutes the fact; the evidence cited must be included in the JAE.

- b. **Headers.** Where feasible, parties should use headers to group facts relevant to a particular issue. The table below illustrates the format that must be used.

<u>SUF No.</u>	<u>Fact</u>	<u>Supporting Evidence</u>	<u>Pl.'s Response</u>
<b><u>Issue No. 1.</u> Plaintiff's Claim for Breach of Contract is Barred by the Statute of Limitations.</b>			
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.

- c. **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

1 undisputed for purposes of the motion. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P.  
2 56(e)(2); L.R. 56-4.

- 3 iv. If a party disputes a fact in part, the disputing party should state  
4 “Disputed in Part,” highlight the disputed part in bold italics, and  
5 provide the specific evidentiary support for the dispute (see  
6 example above). A party that lacks candor in failing to  
7 acknowledge the limited extent of the dispute forces the Court to  
8 expend needless resources discovering it itself.
- 9 v. The JAF should be as narrow and concise as the issues on  
10 summary judgment properly warrant. If the Court determines that  
11 the JAF is unjustifiably long or unwieldy, the Court may strike the  
12 JAF and require the parties to refile it (and any document citing it)  
13 within two business days.
- 14 vi. Deliberate gamesmanship designed to abuse the process will result  
15 in an order to show cause (OSC) re sanctions against the abusive  
16 party and/or counsel, including, if appropriate, terminating and/or  
17 monetary sanctions. A party who is the subject of an OSC should  
18 be prepared to justify each purportedly disputed fact at the hearing.  
19 Abuses that will invite an OSC include but are not limited to the  
20 following tactics:
- 21 ■ Stating a fact is undisputed when it clearly is not;
  - 22 ■ Disputing a clearly undisputed fact in whole or part;
  - 23 ■ Manufacturing a dispute by mischaracterizing evidence,  
24 reframing the stated fact in order to dispute the fact as  
25 reframed, or using an evidentiary objection to dispute an  
26 undisputed fact;
  - 27 ■ Making legal argument in the JAF; and
- 28

- Introducing clearly irrelevant or immaterial facts for the obvious purpose of obfuscation.

3. **JOINT APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE (JAE)**

The joint brief shall be accompanied by a 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 statement of fact. Do not, for example, submit the entire deposition transcript or an entire set of interrogatory responses when relying on only a portion thereof.

When multiple parties wish to produce different excerpts of the transcript of the same deposition, the excerpts shall be combined into a single exhibit containing all pages to which either party cites.

1 **4. JOINT APPENDIX OF OBJECTIONS (JAO)**

2 The parties shall prepare a Joint Appendix of Objections (JAO) containing any  
3 evidentiary objections in a single, separate document presented in a three-column  
4 table as follows:

5

<u>Objector</u>	<u>Evidence</u>	<u>Objection (O)/Response (R)</u>
6 Plaintiff	7 1. "Jane mailed the contract in 8 May 2017." (Smith Decl. ¶ 8.)	O: Lacks foundation. R: Smith saw Mary mail it. (¶ 8.)

9 Failure to comply with this formatting requirement will result in a waiver of the  
10 objections. Blanket or boilerplate objections will be overruled and disregarded.

11 To allow both sides the opportunity to respond to the other's evidentiary  
12 objections, the JAO is due after the joint brief, JAF, and JAE, as follows: The party  
13 opposing summary judgment shall provide the moving party with any objections to  
14 the moving party's evidence at the same time that it provides its portion of the joint  
15 brief, the JAF, and the JAE. No later than seven days after receiving these materials,  
16 the moving party shall provide to the opposing party its responses to the opposing  
17 party's evidentiary objections, together with any objections to the opposing party's  
18 evidence. Within seven days thereafter, the opposing party shall add its responses to  
19 the moving party's objections (without making any other changes) and file the JAO.

20 The parties' objections and responses in the JAO shall be brief and strictly  
21 limited to the admissibility of the evidence. No substantive legal arguments will be  
22 permitted. If an evidentiary dispute is dispositive of a claim or argument, it should be  
23 addressed in the briefing on that claim or argument.

24 **5. FAILURE TO COMPLY**

25 If it appears that the parties have not met and conferred in good faith, have not  
26 worked to fully integrate the MSJ, or have otherwise failed to fully comply with this  
27 order, the MSJ may be stricken, and the parties may be required to repeat the process.  
28 The deadline for hearing the MSJ will not be continued for failure to comply with this

1 order, absent good cause. If it appears that one (or more) of the parties is primarily  
2 responsible for the failure to properly file a compliant joint brief, the primarily  
3 responsible party or parties shall be subject to appropriate sanctions.

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6 Date: January 14, 2026

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7 Stanley Blumenfeld, Jr.  
8 United States District Judge  
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