

MOTIONS FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

These procedures explain how to present and oppose motions for summary judgment. You should follow these procedures and Rule 56 carefully.

These procedures require careful preparation of statements of proposed findings of fact. The purpose of these statements of proposed findings of fact is to clearly identify the essential facts material to the motion for summary judgment, and to help the court determine if those facts are genuinely disputed. A dispute of fact is genuine if both sides have evidentiary support for their positions. Accordingly, these procedures are also designed to help the court see the evidentiary support for the proposed facts.

The court will not search the record for facts or evidence. Even if there is evidence in the record to support your position on summary judgment, if you do not propose a finding of fact with the proper citation, the court will not consider that evidence when deciding the motion.

The fact documents are most useful if the proposed facts, and especially the responses and replies to those facts, are succinctly stated. The fact documents should not be inflated with lengthy argument. If the responses to fairly proposed facts, or the replies to fairly disputed facts, are inappropriately argumentative, then the court may strike the offending response, or in extreme cases, an offending pleading.

Because the material facts must be proposed in a statement of proposed facts, it is not necessary to repeat all those facts in the briefs. However, the court finds it helpful to have the background facts concisely stated in an introductory section of the brief.

I. The motion for summary judgment

A. Contents:

1. A motion that clearly states the claims or defenses, or the parts of claims or defenses, for which summary judgment is sought.
2. A statement of proposed findings of fact that includes all facts needed to sustain the motion.
3. Evidentiary materials that support the proposed facts (*see below* I.C.).
4. A supporting brief. Your brief is the place to make your legal argument, not the place to introduce facts into the record. However, you may find it helpful to include a concise overview of the background facts of the dispute. When you finish the brief, you should confirm that all the dispositive facts that you rely on are stated in the proposed findings of fact document.

B. Proposed findings of fact

1. The statement of proposed findings of fact must include all facts necessary to sustain the motion for summary judgment, including facts relating to jurisdiction and the identity of the parties. The court will not consider facts contained only in a brief. Think of your proposed findings of fact as telling a story to someone who knows nothing of the controversy. Strive to present the proposed findings of fact in an order that makes sense.
2. A party must propose each fact in a separate, numbered paragraph, limited to a single factual proposition. Proposed facts should not contain argument.
3. Each factual proposition must be followed by a reference to evidence supporting the proposed fact. The citation must identify where in the record the evidence is located. If a party cites an affidavit of a witness who has submitted multiple affidavits or the deposition of a witness who has been deposed multiple times, then the citation must include the date that the document was created. Where possible, include the docket number. For example:

1. Plaintiff Smith bought six Holstein calves on July 11, 2006.
Dkt. 56, Harold Smith Affidavit, Jan. 6, 2007, p.1, ¶ 3.

4. Documents at issue in the case (e.g., contracts, policies, etc.) should be placed into the summary judgment record with a single proposed fact. For example:
 1. The contract between Smith and Jones is attached as Exhibit 1 to the Smith Affidavit, Dkt. 56.

Do not propose multiple facts restating the individual parts of the document.
Do not propose facts stating your argument about the meaning of the document.

C. Evidence

1. As noted in I.B., a party must support each proposed finding of fact with admissible evidence. The court will not search the record for evidence. Where possible, provide the docket number for the supporting evidence.
2. A proposed fact can be supported with any of the following evidence:
 - a. Depositions. Give the name of the witness, the date of the deposition, and page of the transcript of cited deposition testimony.

- b. Answers to Interrogatories. State the number of the interrogatory and the party answering it.
- c. Admissions made pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 36. State the number of the requested admission and the identity of the party to whom it was directed; or
- d. Other Admissions. Identify the document, the number of the page, and paragraph of the document in which that admission is made.
- e. Affidavits. The page and paragraph number, the name of the affiant, and the date of the affidavit. (Affidavits must be made by persons who have first-hand knowledge and must show that the person making the affidavit is able to testify about those facts.)
- f. Documentary evidence that is shown to be true and correct, either by an affidavit or by stipulation of the parties. (State exhibit number, page, and paragraph.)

II. The response to a motion for summary judgment

A. Contents:

- 1. A brief in opposition to the motion for summary judgment.
 - 2. A response to each of the moving party's proposed findings of fact.
 - 3. If necessary, additional proposed findings of fact needed to oppose the motion.
 - 4. Evidentiary materials cited in the response to the moving party's facts or in the additional facts proposed by the non-moving party.
- B. If the responding party proposes its own findings of fact, it should follow the procedure in I.B. and I.C. above. The purpose of additional proposed findings of fact is to *supplement* the moving party's proposed findings of fact, not to dispute the facts proposed by the moving party. Even if the responding party files additional proposed findings of fact, it must also respond to each of the moving party's proposed findings of fact.
- C. The court will find a proposed fact is undisputed unless the responding party properly disputes it and either identifies contradictory evidence in the record or demonstrates that the proponent of the fact does not have admissible evidence to support it.

D. Responses to the moving party's proposed findings of fact

1. Answer each numbered fact proposed by the moving party in separate paragraphs, *using the same number*. The responding party should repeat verbatim the moving party's proposed fact and then respond to it. When possible, the court encourages parties to provide the opposing side with courtesy Word versions of their proposed findings of fact to facilitate responses.
2. All responses should be succinctly stated.
3. State clearly whether the fact is *disputed* or *undisputed*. If you dispute a proposed fact, state your version of the fact and cite evidence that supports that version. For example:

1. Plaintiff Smith bought six Holstein calves from Dell's Dairy Farm on July 11, 2006. Dkt. 56, Harold Smith Affidavit, Jan. 6, 2007, p.1, ¶ 3.

Response: Disputed. The purchase Smith made from Dell's Dairy Farm on July 11, 2006, was for one Black Angus bull. Dkt. 72, John Dell Affidavit, Feb. 1, 2007, Exh. A.

You may state your version of a proposed fact, but do not respond to proposed facts with additional facts that are not directly responsive to the proposed fact. The court will disregard any new facts that are not directly responsive to the proposed fact. If a responding party believes that more facts are necessary to tell its side of the story, it should include those facts in its own proposed facts, as discussed in II.B.

4. You may also dispute a fact on the grounds that the cited evidence does not support the proposed fact with admissible evidence. For example:
 1. The Smith farm maintains high standards of animal health and nutrition. Dkt. 57, John Johnson Affidavit, Jan. 12, 2007, p.1, ¶ 5.

Response: Disputed. The Johnson Affidavit is inadmissible because it is not based on personal knowledge. John Johnson is plaintiff's attorney, and he does not have personal knowledge of the operation of the Smith farm.
5. Your response to a proposed fact may also indicate that the proposed fact is immaterial. For example:

1. The Smith farm maintains high standards of animal health and

nutrition. John Johnson Affidavit, Jan. 12, 2007, p.1, ¶ 5.

Response: Undisputed, but immaterial.

You may state that a fact is immaterial, but do not respond to proposed facts with arguments on the merits. Make your argument in your brief.

E. Evidence

Every factual proposition, whether made in support of or opposition to, a motion for summary judgment must be supported by admissible evidence. The court will not search the record for evidence. Supporting evidence should be clearly cited and submitted as described in I.C.2.

III. The reply by the moving party

A. Contents:

1. A reply to each numbered factual statement made by the responding party in response to the moving party's proposed findings of fact, with cites to evidentiary materials.
2. A response to each additional numbered factual statement proposed by the responding party, if any, with cites to evidentiary materials.
3. A reply brief.
4. Evidentiary materials (*see above* I.C.)

B. Replies should be succinctly stated. If the response to a fact is "undisputed," the reply should also state "undisputed." If you contend that despite a response of "disputed," the non-moving party has failed to raise a genuine dispute of material fact, you should succinctly state why. For example:

1. Plaintiff Smith bought six Holstein calves from Dell's Dairy Farm on July 11, 2006. Dkt. 56, Harold Smith Affidavit, Jan. 6, 2007, p.1, ¶ 3.

Response: Disputed. The purchase price for the calves was not for fair market value. Dkt. 72, John Dell Affidavit, Feb. 1, 2007, p.1, ¶ 4.

Reply: Undisputed. The response asserts an immaterial fact, but it raises no dispute of the proposed fact.

- C. If the responding party has filed additional proposed findings of fact, the moving party should file its response to those proposed facts at the same time as its reply, following the procedure in II.D.
- D. When the moving party replies to the responses to the moving party's original proposed findings of fact, the moving party must repeat verbatim the entire sequence associated with each proposed finding of fact. In other words, the reply document is a self-contained history of all proposed facts, responses, and replies. Likewise, the moving party's response to the supplemental facts proposed by the non-moving party should also be a self-contained history of those proposed facts with responses. Again, when possible, the court encourages parties to provide the opposing side with courtesy Word versions of their responses to proposed findings of fact to facilitate replies.

IV. Sur-replies

A party may not file a sur-reply without first obtaining permission from the court. The court permits sur-replies only in rare, unusual situations.

The charts below identify the materials that each party must submit in support of or in opposition to a motion for summary judgment.

If only one party moves for summary judgment:

Deadline for dispositive motions	Deadline for response	Deadline for reply
The moving party files: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • motion for summary judgment • brief in support • statement of proposed findings of fact • supporting evidence 	The moving party does not file anything	The moving party files: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brief in reply • reply to the response to its proposed findings of fact • response to any supplemental proposed findings of fact • supporting evidence
The non-moving party does not file anything	The non-moving party files: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brief in opposition • response to the moving party's proposed findings of fact • supplemental proposed findings of fact (optional) • supporting evidence 	The non-moving party does not file anything

If both parties move for summary judgment:

Deadline for dispositive motions	Deadline for response	Deadline for reply
The plaintiff files: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • motion for summary judgment • brief in support • statement of proposed findings of fact • supporting evidence 	The plaintiff files: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brief in opposition to the defendant's motion • response to the defendant's proposed findings of fact • supplemental proposed findings of fact (optional) • supporting evidence 	The plaintiff files: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brief in reply to its motion • reply to the response to its proposed findings of fact • response to any supplemental proposed findings of fact • supporting evidence
The defendant files: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • motion for summary judgment • brief in support • statement of proposed findings of fact • supporting evidence 	The defendant files: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brief in opposition to the plaintiff's motion • response to the plaintiff's proposed findings of fact • supplemental proposed findings of fact (optional) • supporting evidence 	The defendant files: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brief in reply to its motion • reply to the response to its proposed findings of fact • response to any supplemental proposed findings of fact • supporting evidence

GUIDANCE TO *PRO SE* LITIGANTS REGARDING MOTIONS FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

This court expects all litigants, including persons representing themselves, to follow this court's procedures on motions for summary judgment. If a party does not follow the procedures, there will be no second chance to do so. The following is a list of mistakes that *pro se* plaintiffs tend to make when opposing a motion for summary judgment:

1. *Problem:* The plaintiff does not answer the defendant's proposed facts correctly.

Solution: To answer correctly, the plaintiff must file a document titled "Response to Defendant's Proposed Findings of Fact." In this document, the plaintiff must answer each numbered fact that the defendant proposes, using separate paragraphs that have the same numbers as defendant's paragraphs. See II.D. If the plaintiff does not object to a fact that the defendant proposes, he should answer "Undisputed."

2. *Problem:* The plaintiff submits a set of facts without answering the defendant's facts.

Solution: II.B. allows the plaintiff to file their own set of proposed facts in response to the defendant's motion only if they think they need additional facts to prove their claim. But even if the plaintiff submits their own set of facts, they must also respond to the facts proposed by the defendant.

3. *Problem:* The plaintiff does not tell the court and the defendant where there is evidence in the record to support their version of a fact.

Solution: The plaintiff must follow II.D.3., which explains how to dispute a proposed fact by citing admissible evidence. Also, the plaintiff must follow I.B.4., which explains how a new proposed fact should be written.

4. *Problem:* The plaintiff supports a fact with an exhibit that the court cannot accept as evidence because it is not authenticated.

Solution: I.C. explains what may be submitted as evidence. A copy of a document will not be accepted as evidence unless it is authenticated. That means that the plaintiff, or someone else who has personal knowledge of what the document is, must declare under penalty of perjury in a separate affidavit that the document is a true and correct copy of what it appears to be. For example, if the plaintiff wants to support a proposed fact with evidence that they received a conduct report, they must submit a copy of the conduct report,

together with an affidavit in which the plaintiff declares under penalty of perjury that the copy is a true and correct copy of the conduct report they received on such and such a date.