Case 5	:22-cv-02031-JGB-SHK Docum	ent 9 Filed 11/22/22	Page 1 of 10 Page ID #:37
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8		TATES DISTRICT CO	
9	CENTRALL	DISTRICT OF CALIFO	KNIA
10	WENDY HOPE HECKMAN	CASE NO: 5:22-cy-020	31–JGB–SHK
11		3.22 00 020	31 VGD BIIIC
12	Plaintiff(s),	STANDING	ORDER
13	THE CITY OF BANCHO MID	ACE at	
14	THE CITY OF RANCHO MIRA al.	KOE, et	
15			
16	Defendant(s).		
17			
18	READ THIS ORDER CA	AREFULLY. IT CON	TROLS THIS CASE
19	AND DIFFERS IN SOME	E RESPECTS FROM	THE LOCAL RULES.
20			
21	Plaintiff(s) shall immediat	tely serve this Order on	all parties along with the
22	Summons and Complaint.		
23	• If this case came to the Co		_
24	Defendant(s) shall serve th	iis Order on all other pa	агиех.
25		1, 1 1 1 0	
26	This action has been assig	ned to the calendar of J	uage Jesus G. Bernal.
27			
28	///		

Case 5:22-cv-02031-JGB-SHK Document 9 Filed 11/22/22 Page 2 of 10 Page ID #:38 The Court and litigants bear joint responsibility for the progress of 2 litigation in the Federal Courts. To secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive 3 determination of every action, (Fed. R. Civ. P. 1), all counsel are hereby ordered to become familiar with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the 4 5 Local Rules of the Central District of California.* 6 7 The Court further orders as follows: 8 9 1. Service of the Complaint. Plaintiff shall serve the Complaint 10 promptly in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 and file the proofs of service 11 pursuant to L.R. 5–3.1. 12 13 2. Removed Actions. Any answers filed in state court must be 14 re-filed in this Court (separately) as a supplement to the petition. Any pending 15 motions must be re-noticed in accordance with L.R. 6-1. 16 17 3. Assignment to a Magistrate Judge. Under 28 U.S.C. § 636, the parties may consent to have a Magistrate Judge preside over all proceedings. 18 The Magistrate Judges who accept those designations are identified on the 19 20 Central District's website, which also contains the consent form. 21 22 4. **Electronic Filing.** As of January 1, 2008, the United States 23 District Court for the Central District of California implemented mandatory 24 electronic filing ("e-filing") of documents in all new and pending civil cases. 25 Information about the Court's Electronic Case Filing system is available on 26 the Court's website at www.cacd.uscourts.gov/cmecf. 27 All documents required to be "e-filed" in this matter can be found in

28

General Order No. 10–07 and L.R. 5–4. The Court specifically directs litigants

Case 5	:22-cv-02031-JGB-SHK Document 9 Filed 11/22/22 Page 3 of 10 Page ID #:3
2	to L.R. 5–4.3.1, requiring that all electronically filed documents be created by publishing the document to PDF, and not by scanning paper documents.
3	publishing the document to 1 D1, and not by scanning paper documents.
4	5. Mandatory Chambers Copies. Counsel shall provide one
5	conformed chambers copy of ONLY the following filed documents.
6	Civil matters: Motions and related documents (opposition, replies,
7	exhibits); ex parte applications and related documents oppositions and
8	exhibits); and Joint Rule 26(f) reports;
9	
10	Criminal matters: All motions and related documents and exhibits;
11	plea agreements(s); and sentencing memorandum and objections to the
12	pre-sentence reports.
13	
14	Chambers copies shall be delivered to the "Courtesy Box," located
15	outside of Courtroom 1 on the 2nd floor at the United States District Court,
16	3470 Twelfth Street, Riverside, California 92501, no later than 5:00 p.m. on
17	the day following the "e-filing." All chambers copies shall comply fully with
18	the document formatting requirements of L.R. 11-3, including the "backing"
19	and "tabbing" requirements of Local Rules 11-3.5 and 11-5.3, respectively.
20	If the filing party and their counsel fail to deliver a mandatory chambers copy
21	in full compliance with this Order and L.R. 11-3, the Court may, on its own
22	motion, reschedule any related hearing and impose sanctions.
23	
24	6. Proposed Orders. Each party filing or opposing a motion or
25	seeking the determination of any matter shall serve and electronically lodge a
26	proposed order which sets forth the relief or action sought and a brief statement

Revised March 24, 2016

of the rationale for the decision with appropriate citations.

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Presence of Lead Counsel. Lead trial counsel for each party must attend any scheduling and pretrial conferences set by the Court. Failure of lead trial counsel to appear for those proceedings is a basis for sanctions.

8. **Discovery.** All discovery matters have been referred to a United States Magistrate Judge. The Magistrate Judge's initials follow the District Judge's initials in the case number assigned to the matter. The words "DISCOVERY MATTER" shall appear in the caption of all documents relating to discovery to insure proper routing. Counsel shall deliver mandatory chambers copies of discovery—related papers to the Magistrate Judge assigned to the case rather than to this Court.

9. **Motions – General Requirements.**

- Time for Hearing Motions. Motions shall be filed and set a. for hearing in accordance with L.R. 6–1. Motions will be heard on Mondays commencing at 9:00 a.m. Any motion noticed for a holiday shall automatically be set to the next Monday without further notice to the parties.
- b. Length and Format of Motions. 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. When citing to legal databases, wherever possible cite to Westlaw rather than Lexis.

If documentary evidence in support of or in opposition to a motion exceeds 50 pages, the evidence must be separately bound and tabbed and include an index. If such evidence exceeds 200 pages, the documents shall be placed in a binder, with an index and with each item of evidence separated by a tab divider.

Withdrawal or Non-Opposition of Motions. In the c. event that the parties resolve a pending motion, they must notify the Court

Case 5		1-JGB-SHK Document 9 Filed 11/22/22 Page 5 of 10 Page ID #:41 nately one week before the hearing date. Sanctions may issue for	
2	failure to	comply with this requirement, or the broader requirement in L.R. 7–16	
3	that any p	arty who intends to withdraw a motion, not oppose a motion, or seek	
4	a continua	ance of the hearing date for a motion, must notify the court by noon	
5	on the Tu	esday preceding the hearing date.	
6			
7	10.	Motions to Amend. In addition to the requirements of L.R. 15,	
8	all motion	as to amend pleadings shall (1) state the effect of the amendment and	
9	(2) identif	fy the page(s), line number(s), and wording of any proposed change	
10	or addition	n of material.	
11			
12	11.	Class Actions. Not withstanding Local Rule 23-3, the deadline	
13	for the fili	ing of a motion for class certification will be set during the Scheduling	
1	Conference and/or in a Scheduling Order. NO REQUEST FOR RELIEF FROM		
14	Conference	ce and/or in a Scheduling Order. NO REQUEST FOR RELIEF FROM	
14 15		ce and/or in a Scheduling Order. NO REQUEST FOR RELIEF FROM RULE 23-3 IS NECESSARY.	
15			
15 16	LOCAL	RULE 23–3 IS NECESSARY.	
15 16 17	12. No party i	RULE 23–3 IS NECESSARY. Motions for Summary Judgment or Partial Summary Judgment.	
15 16 17 18	12. No party to of whether	RULE 23-3 IS NECESSARY. Motions for Summary Judgment or Partial Summary Judgment. may file more than one motion pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 56 regardless	
15 16 17 18 19	12. No party rof whether summary	Motions for Summary Judgment or Partial Summary Judgment. may file more than one motion pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 56 regardless r such motion is denominated as a motion for summary judgment or	
15 16 17 18 19 20	12. No party of whethe summary to, a Rule	Motions for Summary Judgment or Partial Summary Judgment. may file more than one motion pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 56 regardless r such motion is denominated as a motion for summary judgment or adjudication. Parties offering evidence in support of, or in opposition	
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12. No party of whether summary to, a Rule and parage	Motions for Summary Judgment or Partial Summary Judgment. may file more than one motion pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 56 regardless or such motion is denominated as a motion for summary judgment or adjudication. Parties offering evidence in support of, or in opposition 56 motion must cite to specific page and line numbers in depositions	
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	12. No party to of whether summary to, a Rule and paragraph authentical	Motions for Summary Judgment or Partial Summary Judgment. may file more than one motion pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 56 regardless r such motion is denominated as a motion for summary judgment or adjudication. Parties offering evidence in support of, or in opposition 56 motion must cite to specific page and line numbers in depositions raph numbers in affidavits. Furthermore, such evidence must be	
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	12. No party to of whether summary to, a Rule and paragraph authentical	Motions for Summary Judgment or Partial Summary Judgment. may file more than one motion pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 56 regardless or such motion is denominated as a motion for summary judgment or adjudication. Parties offering evidence in support of, or in opposition 56 motion must cite to specific page and line numbers in depositions raph numbers in affidavits. Furthermore, such evidence must be steed properly. The Court directs the parties to become familiar with	

following columns:

Facts ("SUF"). The SUF shall be presented in a table format and include the

C 5	900 0000	14 10 D OUR	Danimark 0. Elled 44/00/00	0.440 0.410 0.40
Case 5	:22-CV-0:203	i.	Document 9 Filed 11/22/22 I The first column shall contain	
2			alleged to be undisputed.	
3		ii.	The second column shall cont	ain a plain statement
4			of the fact. Facts shall not be	compound. If, for
5			instance, the required respons	e is that the fact is
6			disputed in part, the fact is con	mpound. Further,
7			neither legal arguments nor co	onclusions constitute
8			facts.	
9		iii.	The third column shall contain	n a citation to
10			admissible evidence the party	believes supports the
11			proffered fact.	
12	For e	example:		
13	Pl.'s SUF No.	Fact		Supporting Evidence
14 15	1.	Plaintiff was went through	driving her car when she the intersection.	Decl. of Plaintiff ¶ 2.
16	2.		s green when Plaintiff went	Decl. of Plaintiff ¶4.
17	3.	Plaintiff was	driving at 35 miles per hour	Decl. of Plaintiff ¶ 7; Decl. of Plaintiff's
18		when she tra	veled through the intersection.	Expert ¶ 14.
19	200 W SMC	# # 5#E		
20	•			
21	The 1	party opposin	g the summary judgment motion	n shall include with its
22	opposition	opposition a Statement of Genuine Disputes of Material Fact that includes the		
23	moving party's table; but the opposing party shall add a fourth column to the			
24	moving party's table identifying those facts that are in dispute, briefly explaining			

opposition a Statement of Genuine Disputes of Material Fact that includes the moving party's table; but the opposing party shall add a fourth column to the moving party's table identifying those facts that are in dispute, briefly explaining the dispute, and citing the evidence supporting the dispute. The opposing party shall not set forth legal or evidentiary objections in the statement of genuine disputes of material fact. For example:

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Case 5:22-cv-02031-JGB-SHK Document 9 File	-iled 11/22/22	Page 7 of 10	Page ID #:43
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2	Pl.'s SUF No.	Fact	Supporting Evidence	Def.'s Response
3	1.	Plaintiff was driving her car	Decl. of Plaintiff ¶ 2.	Undisputed.
4		when she went through the intersection.		
5		intersection.		
6	2.	The light was green when Plaintiff went	Decl. of Plaintiff ¶ 4.	Disputed. The light was red when Plaintiff traveled through the intersection.
7		through the intersection.		(Decl. of Defendant ¶ 6.)
8		microcotion.		
9	3.	Plaintiff was driving at 35	Decl. of Plaintiff ¶ 7;	Disputed. Plaintiff was driving 52 miles per hour when she
10		miles per hour when she traveled	Dec. of Plaintiff's	went through the intersection. (Decl. of Defendant's Expert
11		through the intersection.	Expert ¶ 14.	¶ 9.)
12				
13				(a) i i

If a party fails to dispute a fact properly by offering evidence that does not contradict the proffered fact, the Court will deem the fact undisputed for purposes of the motion. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e)(2), L.R. 56–3.

If the party opposing the summary judgment motion wishes to include its own set of undisputed facts, it may include them in a second table at the end of its statement of genuine disputes of material fact. The opposing party's undisputed facts shall be set forth in the same manner as the moving party's SUF. For example:

Def.'s SUF No.	Fact	Supporting Evidence
1.	The tires on Plaintiff's car had only 1 millimeter of tread remaining at the time of the accident.	Decl. of Mechanic ¶ 5.
* * *		

If either party fails to provide a pincite to the supporting evidence, the Court will deem the proffered fact (or dispute) unsupported. See generally

Case 5				1/22 Page 8 of 10 Page ID #:44 Oth Cir. 2010) ("Judges are not
2				uoting Greenwood v. FAA,
3				States v. Dunkel, 927 F.2d
4			(quoting <u>onte</u> () (per curiam)) (alteration	
5				es shall file any legal objections
6			_	arate cover. The evidentiary
7	objections	s should be pr	resented in a three-column	n format and include the following
8	columns:			
9		i.	The first column shall c	ontain the number of the
10			the fact objected to, using	ng the numbering submitted
11			in the moving party's SU	UF if applicable.
12		ii.	The second column sha	ll identify the item objected
13			to, including its page an	d line number if applicable.
14		iii.	The third column shall	set forth a concise objection
15			(e.g., hearsay, lacks fou	ndation, etc.) with a citation
16			to the Federal Rules of	Evidence or, where applicable,
17			a case citation.	
18	For e	example:		
19				
20	Fact No.	Fact		Objection
21	3.		s driving at 35 miles per he traveled through the	Irrelevant. F.R.E. 402.
22		intersection.	(Decl. of Plaintiff ¶ 7; intiff's Expert ¶ 14)	
23		Deci. of I la	Expert 17)	
24	3 30 3	F 2 (6)		
	N			-

13. Ex Parte Applications. Ex parte applications are considered on the papers and are not usually set for hearing. Counsel are advised that this Court allows ex parte applications solely for extraordinary relief. Sanctions may

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Case 5:22-cv-02031-JGB-SHK Document 9 Filed 11/22/22 Page 9 of 10 Page ID #:45 be imposed for misuse of *ex parte* applications. See In re Intermagnetics Am.,

Inc., 101 B.R. 191 (Bankr. C.D. Cal. 1989). Counsel also should become familiar with Mission Power Engineering Co. v. Continental Casualty Co., 883 F. Supp.

488 (C.D. Cal. 1995), regarding ex parte applications.

Counsel's attention is directed to L.R. 7–19. The moving party's declaration in support of an ex parte application shall show compliance with L.R. 7–19 and this Order and shall include a statement of opposing counsel's position. Failure to do so ensures the application will be DENIED. If counsel does not intend to oppose an *ex parte* application, counsel must inform the Courtroom Deputy Clerk, (951) 328–2254. As with all motion papers, counsel must deliver a conformed courtesy copy of the papers to the "Courtesy Box", located outside of Courtroom 1 on the 2nd floor at United States District Court, 3470 Twelfth Street, Riverside, California 92501. Counsel will be notified by the Courtroom Deputy Clerk of the Court's ruling or of a hearing time and date should the Court determine that a hearing is necessary.

14. Stipulations. Stipulations extending scheduling dates set by this Court are not effective unless approved by the Court. Continuances will be granted only upon a showing of good cause.

15. Communications with Chambers. Unless requested to do so, counsel shall not attempt to contact the Court or its staff by telephone or by any other ex parte means. Counsel are directed to review the Central District's at http://www.cacd.uscourts.gov for the Local Rules, filing procedures, judges' procedures and schedules, calendars, forms, and Pacer access. Counsel may contact the Courtroom Deputy Clerk, Maynor Galvez, by telephone at (951) 328–2254 or by email at maynor_galvez@cacd.uscourts.gov only in the event that counsel cannot find the desired information through all available resources.

Case 5	22-cv-02031-JGB-SHK Document 9 Filed 11/22/22 Page 10 of 10 Page ID #:46		
2	16. Telephonic Appearances. Telephonic appearances will only be		
	allowed upon good cause. To request a telephonic appearance counsel must		
3	file a request with a proposed order one week before the scheduling conference.		
4	IT IS SO ORDERED.		
5	- 441		
6	Dated: November 22, 2022		
7	V Janua C. Danual		
8	Jesus G. Bernal United States District Judge		
9	* Copies of the Local Rules are available on our website at		
10	"http://www.cacd.uscourts.gov" or they may be purchased from one of the following:		
11	Los Angeles Daily Journal		
12	915 East 1st Street Los Angeles, California 90012		
13	West Publishing Company		
14	610 Opperman Drive Post Office Box 64526 St. Poul Minnesota 551(4, 052)		
15	St. Paul, Minnesota 55164–0526		
16	Metropolitan News 210 South Spring Street Los Angeles, California 90012		
17	Los Angeles, Camoma 70012		
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the Central District of California

)))
Wendy Hope Heckmann)
Plaintiff(s) V.) Civil Action No. 5:22-cv-2031 JGB (SHKx)
The City of Rancho Mirage and Doe 1 through Doe 20, inclusive)))
Defendant(s))

SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: (Defendant's name and address)
The City of Rancho Mirage
69825 Highway 111
Rancho Mirage, CA 92270

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

K. Erik Friess, Esq.; Kelly C. Smith, Esq. Allen Matkins Leck Gamble Mallory & Natsis 2010 Main Street, 8th Floor Irvine, CA 92614

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

CLERK OF COURT

Date: 11/17/2022

Jillman
Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

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1	K. ERIK FRIESS (BAR NO. 149721) KELLY C. SMITH (BAR NO. 308013) ALLEN MATKINS LECK GAMBLE	
2	MALLORY & NATSIS LLP	
3	2010 Main Street, 8th Floor Irvine, California 92614-7214 Phone: (949) 553-1313	
5	Fax: (949) 553-8354 E-Mail: rfriess@allenmatkins.com	
6	ksmith@allenmatkins.com	
7	Attorneys for Plaintiff WENDY HOPE HECKMANN	
8	UNITED STATES	DISTRICT COURT
9	CENTRAL DISTRIC	CT OF CALIFORNIA
10	EASTERN	DIVISION
11	WENDY HOPE HECKMANN,	Case No. 5:22-cv-2031
12	Plaintiff,	Complaint for:
13 14	vs. THE CITY OF RANCHO MIRAGE;	(1) Violation of the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, for Violation of the First Amendment Right to Assemble
15	and DOE 1 through DOE 20, inclusive,	(2) Violation of the Civil Rights Act, 42
16	Defendants.	U.S.C. § 1983, for Violation of the First Amendment Right to Assemble
17 18		(3) Violation of the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, for Violation of the First Amendment Right of Association
19		(4) Violation of the Civil Rights Act, 42
20		(4) Violation of the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, for Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment Due Process Clause
21		(5) Violation of Article 1, § 1 of the California Constitution for Violation of
22		the Right to Privacy
23 24		(6) Violation of Article 1, § 3 of the California Constitution for Violation of the Right to Assemble
25		(7) Declaratory Relief and Related
26		Injunctive Relief
27		Demand for Jury Trial
28		
amble LP		COMPLAINT

LAW OFFICES Allen Matkins Leck Gamble Mallory & Natsis LLP

Plaintiff Wendy Hope Heckmann, by and through counsel, hereby brings the following complaint against defendant City of Rancho Mirage and Does 1 through 20.

Jurisdiction and Venue

- 1. Ms. Heckmann has initiated this action against defendant City of Rancho Mirage because the City's regulations and policies violate the expressive and associational rights of Ms. Heckmann and others similarly situated.

 Accordingly, this action seeks compensatory damages, declaratory relief, injunctive relief, and attorneys' fees pursuant to the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and the California Constitution. Jurisdiction lies under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1343, 2201, and 2202. Further, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367, this Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Ms. Heckmann's California state law claims because they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution as Ms. Heckmann's federal claims.
- 2. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because defendant City of Rancho Mirage is in this district, and a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claim occurred in this district.
- 3. This action is properly assigned to the Eastern Division of this Court as the events that form the basis of this action occurred in and the ordinance-at-issue pertains to properties located in Riverside County.

Introduction

- 4. Ms. Heckmann incorporates by this reference all above allegations of the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 5. "Broad prophylactic rules in the area of free expression are suspect. Precision of regulation must be the touchstone." *Village of Schaumburg v. Citizens for a Better Environment*, 444 U.S. 620, 637 (1980) (citation omitted).

- 1 2

- LAW OFFICES Allen Matkins Leck Gamble Mallory & Natsis LLP

- 6. In October 2018, the City of Rancho Mirage amended its municipal code through the adoption of Ordinance No. 1138.
- 7. Ordinance No. 1138 is a "broad prophylactic rule" that goes far, far beyond the bounds of reasonable regulation in attempting to control gatherings at private residences in the City of Rancho Mirage. As drafted, Ordinance No. 1138 prohibits a person from hosting a gathering of 25 or more people at his or her own home unless the gathering is held by or for a non-profit organization. Therefore, under the language of Ordinance No. 1138, a person could <u>never</u> host a large holiday gathering, birthday party, barbeque, bridal shower, baby shower, bible study, wake, book club, etc. at her home in Rancho Mirage.
- 8. Upon information and belief, the City has a policy and/or pattern and practice of allowing people to host private gatherings of 25 or more people in their homes in Rancho Mirage if they comply with Ordinance No. 1138's many rules governing special events. Those rules contain a litany of restrictions and hoops through which to jump including, but not limited to: a person must seek permission from the City 30 days in advance of the gathering, pay hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars in fees to the City, limit the duration of the gathering, and kick all guests out by 10:00 P.M.
- 9. After the City enacted Ordinance No. 1138 and started enforcing the City Policy on Private Owner Events, City personnel showed up at Ms. Heckmann's home before she was scheduled to host a private event for friends and family, demanded that she cancel the event, and threatened to fine her \$10,000 per hour if she did not comply. Eventually, Ms. Heckmann was permitted to hold the event, but only after she paid the City an application fee of approximately \$252 and submitted an application to host an event at her own home. Even though she was permitted to host the event, the City posted an employee right outside her home during that event to monitor the event and her guests. The City's aggressive and intrusive actions have chilled and dissuaded Ms. Heckmann from hosting gatherings in her own home

for friends, family, her church, nonprofit organizations, and political organizations and candidates.

Parties

- 10. Ms. Heckmann incorporates by this reference all above allegations of the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 11. Ms. Heckmann owns a home in Rancho Mirage, California that she resides in for much of each year.
- 12. Defendant City of Rancho Mirage is a municipal corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California. The City, through its agents, is responsible for approving, adopting, and enforcing Ordinance No. 1138 and the City's policy and/or pattern and practice regarding private owner events, which is the subject of this lawsuit. The City and its agents acted under color of law with respect to all acts or omissions herein alleged.
- 13. Ms. Heckmann does not know the true names and capacities of the defendants sued as Does 1 through 20, inclusive, and therefore sues these defendants by fictitious names. Ms. Heckmann will amend her complaint to add the true names and capacities of these defendants when they are ascertained. Each of the fictitiously named Doe defendants is responsible in some manner for the events and happenings alleged in this complaint and for Ms. Heckmann's damages.
- 14. Ms. Heckmann is informed and believes that at all times mentioned in this complaint, Does 1-20, inclusive, were the agents, servants, contractors, and employees of the City, and, in doing the things mentioned in this complaint, were acting within the course and scope of their authority as such agents, servants, contractors, and employees with the permission and consent of the City.

General Allegations

15. Ms. Heckmann incorporates by this reference all above allegations of the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

1	A.	Ms. Heckmann's Long-Standing Ties to the City of Rancho Mirage	
2	16.	Ms. Heckmann has lived in her home in the City of Rancho Mirage	
3	since appro	eximately 2000.	
4	17.	Ms. Heckmann's home is situated on approximately 7 acres that are	
5	zoned for r	esidential use, with the actual home located in the center of the property.	
6	18.	Over the years, Ms. Heckmann has regularly hosted events at her home	
7	in Rancho	Mirage for friends, immediate family, and extended family. These events	
8	include hol	iday gatherings, birthday parties, and weddings.	
9	19.	Over the years, Ms. Heckmann has regularly hosted events at her home	
10	in Rancho	Mirage for various groups and causes in which she is involved. These	
11	events incl	ade church functions, events in support of non-profit organizations, and	
12	political ev	ents.	
13	20.	Ms. Heckmann has never received a complaint from a neighbor	
14	regarding a	ny event at her home in Rancho Mirage.	
15	21.	Ms. Heckmann has never rented her home, for an event or otherwise.	
16	В.	Ordinance No. 1138	
17	22.	The Rancho Mirage Municipal Code regulates the use and development	
18	of land thro	oughout the City of Rancho Mirage, including Ms. Heckmann's home in	
19	Rancho Mi	rage.	
20	23.	Chapter 5.12 of Title 12 of the Rancho Mirage Municipal Code is	
21	entitled "sp	pecial event permits."	
22	24.	In October 2018, the Rancho Mirage City Council adopted Ordinance	
23	No. 1138, v	which amended Chapter 5.12.	
24	25.	The purpose of Ordinance No. 1138 was to prohibit "commercial	
25	special eve	nts on residential properties" located in Rancho Mirage.	
26	26.	The Staff Report on Ordinance No. 1138 states that the "proposed	
27	ordinance does not, however, prohibit the use of private residential property by		
28	the property	y owner of record for personal special events."	

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persons shall be permitted in any area of the city situated in zoning districts designated for residential use.

- 33. Ordinance No. 1138 amended Chapter 5.12 to include definitions of a "commercial event" and a "special event," but <u>not</u> a "private owner event."
- 34. Under section 5.12.020, as added by Ordinance No. 1138, a "special event" is defined as "any assembly or gathering of twenty-five persons or more at, in or upon any privately-owned property located in areas of the city situated in zoning districts designated for residential use where any such assembly or gathering is not explicitly permitted within the subject zone nor permitted pursuant to a city-approved development entitlement, use permit or license."
- 35. Under section 5.12.020, as added by Ordinance No. 1138, a "commercial event" is defined as "any event organized or conducted by any person or entity, that does not qualify as tax-exempt non-profit organization involving the gathering of twenty-five (25) or more persons at a private residence located in an area of the city situated in a zoning district designated for residential use."
- 36. Therefore, under Ordinance No. 1138, a person's gathering at her own home in a residential zone of Rancho Mirage qualifies as a commercial event if (i) it is not held by or for a non-profit organization, and (ii) 25 or more people attend.
- 37. As such, Ordinance No. 1138 bars a person from hosting 25 or more people at her home if the home is located in a residential zone of Rancho Mirage and the gathering is not held by or for a non-profit organization.
 - C. Ordinance No. 1138's Restrictions on Special Events and Gatherings
- 38. Ordinance No. 1138 revised Chapter 5.12 to include many, new restrictions on "special events" including the following:
 - Section 5.12.045 prohibits a special event from exceeding six hours in duration or going past 10:00 P.M.;

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- Section 5.12.050 prohibits a person from hosting a special event if a special event was held at that same location in the previous 14 days; and
- Section 5.12.055 prohibits a person from hosting more than five special events at the same location within a calendar year.
- Further, section 5.12.080 requires a person to apply for a special event 39. permit 30 days prior to the event and specify, in the application, the nature of the event for which the permit is sought.
- Section 5.12.082 requires a person to pay a special event permit application fee, which the City has currently set at \$252.
- 41. Under section 5.12.083, an applicant may be required to pay "the estimated cost of any public services or equipment the city manager or designee determines is necessary to monitor, administer or control any activities associated with the special event."
- 42. Under Ordinance No. 1138, there is no way for a person to seek a waiver of fees related to a special event or to appeal the denial of her application for a special event permit.
- Under Ordinance No. 1138, the City may issue citations, infractions, penalties, and thousands of dollars in fines for violations of the revised Chapter 5.12.
- 44. Under section 5.12.285, added by Ordinance No. 1138, if a property owner fails to obtain a required special event permit and a complaint is made about her gathering, the City may impose a \$5,000 fine. For subsequent offenses, the City may impose a \$10,000 fine.
- 45. Section 5.12.285 permits additional fines as follows: "If the complaint regarding the condition, operation, or conduct of an unpermitted special event is not corrected within one hour of initial contact and issuance of citation, the city may

impose a ten thousand dollar fine every hour thereafter until the complaint is corrected."

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D. The City's Policy Towards Private Owner Events and Gatherings

Upon information and belief, the City has a policy and/or pattern and

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practice of, at least sometimes, treating homeowners' private gatherings of 25 or

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more people at their homes located in residential zones of Rancho Mirage as

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"permitted special events" under Ordinance No. 1138, specifically section 5.12.025

of the Rancho Mirage Municipal Code.

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Upon information and belief, under this policy and/or pattern and 47. practice, the City, at least sometimes, allows homeowners to host non-charitable

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gatherings of 25 or more people at their homes if the homeowners comply with

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Ordinance No. 1138's provisions governing "special events" (the "City Policy on

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Private Owner Events").

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48. Upon information and belief, under the City Policy on Private Owner

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Events, when the City does allow homeowners to host non-charitable gatherings of

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25 or more people at their home, it requires, amongst other things, the host to submit an application for a special event permit 30 days prior to the gathering and to pay an

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application fee and estimated costs of any public services or equipment the City

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E. The City Restricts Ms. Heckmann's Use of Her Home and Invades

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49. Ms. Heckmann was scheduled to host a wedding at her home in Rancho

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Mirage on or about February 26, 2022, for a close family friend. More than 25

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people were expected to attend.

permit for the event.

deems necessary for the gathering.

Her Privacy

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50. On or about February 25, 2022, Ms. Heckmann was preparing for the wedding when a City employee appeared at her home and demanded to see her

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- 51. After Ms. Heckmann explained that she was unaware she needed a permit to host an event at her own home, the City employee told Ms. Heckmann she had to shut down the event and that she would be fined \$10,000 per hour for every hour that the chairs and tables she had set up for the wedding remained standing.
- 52. Confused and distraught (as the wedding was the very next day), Ms. Heckmann contacted the City, submitted a special event permit to the City, and paid the City an application fee of approximately \$252.
- 53. After Ms. Heckmann submitted the application and paid the application fee, the City informed her that she could host the wedding at her home.
- 54. What the City failed to mention was that they would be sending a City employee to stand outside her home and monitor the event.
- 55. On the day of the wedding, a City employee stood on the sidewalk outside Ms. Heckmann's home measuring the decibel level and making sure guests left by 10 P.M.
- 56. The City employee repeatedly contacted Ms. Heckmann during the wedding with reports about the decibel level.
- 57. About a month later, Ms. Heckmann wanted to host a birthday party for her twin daughters.
- 58. More than 25 people were expected to attend the birthday party, which was scheduled for March 26, 2022.
- 59. Concerned that City employees would show up at her home, try to shut down the event, and/or fine her tens of thousands of dollars, Ms. Heckmann submitted a special event permit application to the City for approval of the birthday party.
- 60. The City ignored and/or failed to respond to Ms. Heckmann's application, again leaving her concerned the City would fine her or try to shut down the birthday party.

	61.	The City's enactment of Ordinance No. 1138 and application of the
City P	olicy	on Private Owner Events has chilled Ms. Heckmann's ability to host
events	at he	home in Rancho Mirage for immediate family, extended family, and
friend	S.	

- 62. The City's enactment of Ordinance No. 1138 and application of the City Policy on Private Owner Events has also chilled Ms. Heckmann's ability to host events at her home in Rancho Mirage for groups that she is involved in and/or supports, including her church, charitable organizations, and political organizations and/or candidates.
- 63. As a result of the City's enactment of Ordinance No. 1138 and application of the City Policy on Private Owner Events, Ms. Heckmann is and has been hesitant to hold events at her home in Rancho Mirage for 25 or more people for fear the City will shut down the event, force her guests from her home, fine her and her guests, and/or stand outsider her home monitoring her and her guests.
- 64. As a result of the City's enactment of Ordinance No. 1138 and application of the City Policy on Private Owner Events, Ms. Heckmann has declined to host certain events at her home in Rancho Mirage.
- 65. In or about October 2022, Ms. Heckmann timely served the City with a notice of claim under the California Government Tort Claims Act. Ms. Heckmann's claim contained all the information required by the act and was sufficient to put the City on notice of the injuries and damages Ms. Heckmann claimed as a result of the City's alleged conduct.

First Claim for Relief

For Violation of the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1983

(First Amendment Right to Assemble)

(Against All Defendants)

66. Ms. Heckmann incorporates by this reference all above allegations of the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.

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- 67. The First Amendment to the United States Constitution protects "the right of the people peaceably to assemble."
- The right to assemble is a fundamental right. See Whitney v. California, 68. 274 U.S. 357, 373 (1927).
- 69. The First Amendment, as applied to state and municipal governments through the Fourteenth Amendment, prohibits the government from "abridging" an individual's right to assemble.
 - 70. The City enacted and enforces Ordinance No. 1138.
- 71. Ordinance No. 1138 violates the First Amendment right to assemble, both facially and as applied to Ms. Heckmann and those similarly situated.
- Ordinance No. 1138 imposes an outright ban on gatherings of 25 or more people at homes located in residential zones of Rancho Mirage unless the gathering is organized by or for a non-profit organization.
- Ordinance No. 1138's total prohibition on gatherings of 25 or more 73. people at homes in residential zones of Rancho Mirage that are not organized by or for a non-profit organization is an unreasonable and impermissible restriction on the right to assemble.
- 74. Ordinance No. 1138 is unconstitutionally overbroad and therefore void as a matter of law, both on its face and as applied to Ms. Heckmann.
- Ordinance No. 1138 is not content-neutral as it permits gatherings of 25 75. or more people held for a non-profit or charitable purpose but prohibits gatherings of the same size held for non-charitable purposes.
- 76. Ordinance No. 1138 overburdens the right of assembly and is not narrowly tailored to serve a compelling City interest. Neither does it substantially relate to a sufficiently important City interest.
- 77. Ordinance No. 1138 bears no rational relationship to any legitimate City interest. Ordinance No. 1138 is not rationally related to any City interest it purportedly serves.

78. As a direct and proximate result of the City's violation of the First
Amendment described above, Ms. Heckmann has been chilled and dissuaded from
exercising her right to assemble at her home in Rancho Mirage. Ms. Heckmann has
declined to have gatherings of 25 or more people at her home for fear the City will
prohibit the gathering, shut down the gathering, will station its employees outside
her home to monitor her and her guests, and/or will impose burdensome and
significant fines on and cite Ms. Heckmann or her guests.

- 79. As a direct and proximate result of the City's violation of Ms. Heckmann's constitutional rights described above, Ms. Heckmann has suffered and will continue to suffer damages in an amount subject to proof. Ms. Heckmann's damages include severe anxiety and emotional distress, harm to reputation, and diminution of the value of her property in Rancho Mirage.
- 80. As a result of the City's conduct as set forth above, Ms. Heckmann has been compelled to retain legal counsel to prosecute this action and has incurred and will continue to incur attorneys' fees and costs. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, Ms. Heckmann is entitled to recover attorneys' fees and costs associated with this action.

Second Claim for Relief

For Violation of the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1983

(First Amendment Right to Assemble)

(Against All Defendants)

- 81. Ms. Heckmann incorporates by this reference all above allegations of the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
- 82. Upon information and belief, the City has and enforces the City Policy on Private Owner Events, under which the City treats homeowners' private gatherings of 25 or more people at their homes in residential zones of Rancho Mirage as "permitted special events" under Ordinance No. 1138 and allows such gatherings if the homeowners comply with Ordinance No. 1138's provisions governing "special events."

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- 83. The City Policy on Private Owner Events violates the First Amendment right to assemble, both facially and as applied to Ms. Heckmann and those similarly situated for each of the following reasons:
 - The City Policy on Private Owner Events operates as an unconstitutional prior restraint on constitutionally protected assembly and expression;
 - The City Policy on Private Owner Events violates privacy by requiring an individual to disclose the nature or purpose of the gathering;
 - The City Policy on Private Owner Events confers standardless discretion on City officials to grant or deny a special event permit;
 - The City Policy on Private Owner Events confers standardless discretion on City officials to set an "estimated cost of any public services or equipment" that the homeowner must pay to obtain a special event permit;
 - The City Policy on Private Owner Events is impermissibly overbroad;
 - The City Policy on Private Owner Events is unconstitutionally vague; and
 - The City Policy on Private Owner Events is selectively applied.
- 84. The City Policy on Private Owner Events is not content-neutral as it permits gatherings of 25 or more people held for a non-profit and private owner purposes but prohibits gatherings of the same size held for commercial purposes or by non-owners.
- 85. The City Policy on Private Owner Events overburdens the right of assembly and is not narrowly tailored to serve a compelling City interest. Neither does it substantially relate to a sufficiently important City interest.
- 86. The City Policy on Private Owner Events bears no rational relationship to any legitimate City interest. The City Policy on Private Owner Events is not rationally related to any City interest it purportedly serves.
- 87. As a direct and proximate result of the City's violation of the First Amendment described above, Ms. Heckmann has been chilled and dissuaded from exercising her right to assemble at her home in Rancho Mirage. Ms. Heckmann has

1	declined to have gatherings of 25 or more people at her home for fear the City will		
2	harass Ms. Heckmann regarding the proposed gathering, impose burdensome and		
3	expensive registration and disclosure requirements, will shut down the event, will		
4	station its employees outside her home to monitor the gathering and invade her and		
5	her guests' privacy, and/or will impose burdensome and significant fines on and cite		
6	Ms. Heckmann or her guests.		
7	88. As a direct and proximate result of the City's violations of Ms.		
8	Heckmann's constitutional rights, Ms. Heckmann has suffered and will continue to		
9	suffer damages in an amount subject to proof. Ms. Heckmann's damages include		
10	severe anxiety and emotional distress, harm to reputation, and diminution of the		
11	value of her property in Rancho Mirage.		
12	89. As a result of the City's conduct as set forth above, Ms. Heckmann has		
13	been compelled to retain legal counsel to prosecute this action and has incurred and		
14	will continue to incur attorneys' fees and costs. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, Ms.		
15	Heckmann is entitled to recover attorneys' fees and costs associated with this action.		
16	Third Claim for Relief		
17	For Violation of the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1983		
18	(First Amendment Right of Association)		
19	(Against All Defendants)		
20	90. Ms. Heckmann incorporates by this reference all above allegations of		
21	the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.		
22	91. The right to free speech encompasses the right to association, which is		
23	constitutionally protected in two distinct senses: freedom of expressive association		
24	and freedom of intimate association.		
25	92. The City has interfered and continues to interfere with Ms. Heckmann's		
26	rights of expressive association and intimate association.		
27	93. Expressive association—the right to associate for the purpose of		

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engaging in those activities protected by the First Amendment—is governed by First

Amendment principles as the Constitution guarantees freedom of association of this kind as an indispensable means of preserving other individual liberties.

- Intimate association, characterized as "choices to enter into and 94. maintain certain intimate human relationships" receives protection as a fundamental element of personal liberty under the Due Process Clause.

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Ordinance No. 1138 and the City Policy on Private Owner Events 95. violate the First Amendment right to association, both facially and as applied to Ms. Heckmann and those similarly situated.

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Under Ordinance No. 1138, Ms. Heckmann is prohibited from hosting 96. a gathering of 25 or more people at her home in Rancho Mirage, which has inhibited and restricted Ms. Heckmann's freedom of association, including her right to

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> expressive and intimate association. Under the City Policy on Private Owner Events, Ms. Heckmann is and 97.

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has been prevented from hosting gatherings of 25 or more people at her home in Rancho Mirage unless she complies with Ordinance No. 1138's rules governing

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"special events," as detailed above. This too has inhibited and restricted Ms.

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Heckmann's freedom of association, including her right to expressive and intimate association.

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Ms. Heckmann's rights of association, expressive association, and 98.

intimate association have been chilled by Ordinance No. 1138 and the City Policy

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on Private Owner Events. Ms. Heckmann has declined to have gatherings of 25 or

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more family members, friends, and/or members or supporters of various religious,

charitable, and political groups in which she is involved at her home in Rancho

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Mirage for fear the City will prohibit or shut down the gathering or, in the

25 26 alternative, will harass Ms. Heckmann regarding the proposed gathering, impose burdensome and expensive registration and disclosure requirements, will station its

employees outside her home to monitor the gathering and invade her and her guests'

1	privacy, and will impose burdensome and significant fines on and cite Ms.
2	Heckmann or her guests.
3	99. As a direct and proximate result of the City's violations of Ms.
4	Heckmann's constitutional rights, Ms. Heckmann has suffered and will continue to
5	suffer damages in an amount subject to proof. Ms. Heckmann's damages include
6	severe anxiety and emotional distress, harm to reputation, and diminution of the
7	value of her property.
8	100. As a result of the City's conduct as set forth above, Ms. Heckmann has
9	been compelled to retain legal counsel to prosecute this action and has incurred and
10	will continue to incur attorneys' fees and costs. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, Ms.
11	Heckmann is entitled to recover attorneys' fees and costs associated with this action
12	Fourth Claim for Relief
13	For Violation of the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1983
14	(Fourteenth Amendment Due Process Clause)
15	(Against All Defendants)
16	101. Ms. Heckmann incorporates by this reference all above allegations of
17	the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
18	102. The City adopted and enforces Ordinance No. 1138 and the City Policy
19	on Private Owner Events.
20	103. Ordinance No. 1138 and the City Policy on Private Owner Events, and
21	the City's enforcement of both, violate the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth
22	Amendment, both facially and as applied to Ms. Heckmann and those similarly
23	situated.
24	104. Ordinance No. 1138 prohibits Ms. Heckmann from hosting gatherings
25	of 25 or more people at her home in Rancho Mirage and therefore interferes with
26	her rights of assembly and association as well as her right to use her property for
27	legitimate purposes.
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105. On information and belief, under the City Policy on Private Owner Events, the City prohibits and has prohibited Ms. Heckmann from hosting a gathering of 25 or more people at her home in Rancho Mirage unless she complies with Ordinance No. 1138's requirements regarding special events.

- 106. The Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment states, in pertinent part, that: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law..."
- 107. As set forth herein, the City's adoption and enforcement of Ordinance No. 1138 and the City Policy on Private Owner Events have, without due process of the law, interfered with and deprived Ms. Heckmann of her constitutionally protected liberties and rights, including her rights of assembly and association and her right to use her property for legitimate purposes.
- 108. Further, Ordinance No. 1138 and the City Policy on Private Owner Events are arbitrary; unreasonable; have no substantial relation to public health, safety, morals, or general welfare; and shock the conscience.
- 109. Ordinance No. 1138 and the City Policy on Private Owner Events have chilled and dissuaded Ms. Heckmann from exercising her fundamental rights to assembly and association and to utilize her home for legitimate purposes. Ms. Heckmann has declined to host gatherings of 25 or more people at her home for fear the City will prohibit or shut down the gathering or, in the alternative, will harass Ms. Heckmann regarding the proposed gathering, impose burdensome and expensive registration and disclosure requirements, will station its employees outside her home to monitor the gathering and invade her privacy, and will impose burdensome and significant fines on and cite Ms. Heckmann or her guests.
- 110. As a direct and proximate result of the City's violations of Ms. Heckmann's constitutional rights, Ms. Heckmann has suffered and will continue to suffer damages in an amount subject to proof. Ms. Heckmann's damages include

1	severe anxiety and emotional distress, harm to reputation, and diminution of the
2	value of her property.
3	111. As a result of the City's conduct as set forth above, Ms. Heckmann has
4	been compelled to retain legal counsel to prosecute this action and has incurred and
5	will continue to incur attorneys' fees and costs. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, Ms.
6	Heckmann is entitled to recover attorneys' fees and costs associated with this action
7	Fifth Claim for Relief
8	For Violation of the California Constitution, Article 1, § 1
9	(Right to Privacy)
10	(Against All Defendants)
11	112. Ms. Heckmann incorporates by this reference all above allegations of
12	the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
13	113. Article 1, Section 1 of the California Constitution guarantees an
14	individual's right to privacy.
15	114. Under Article 1, Section 1 of the California Constitution, Ms.
16	Heckmann and others similarly situated have a legally protected privacy interest in
17	utilizing their homes in residential zones of Rancho Mirage for legitimate purposes,
18	such as the freedom to assemble and associate without interference, advance
19	permission, or monitoring by the City.
20	115. Ms. Heckmann and others similarly situated have a reasonable
21	expectation of privacy in their own homes in residential zones of Rancho Mirage,
22	including in private gatherings held at those homes.
23	116. Ordinance No. 1138 and the City Policy on Private Owner Events
24	violate Article 1, § 1 of the California Constitution, both facially and as applied to
25	Ms. Heckmann and those similarly situated.
26	117. Under Ordinance No. 1138 and the City Policy on Private Owner
27	Events, individuals are required to notify the City in advance of the date they will
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28 LAW OFFICES Allen Matkins Leck Gamble Mallory & Natsis LLP hold gatherings of 25 or more people at their homes in Rancho Mirage as well as the purpose for the gatherings.

- 118. Under Ordinance No. 1138 and the City Policy on Private Owner Events, the City may and has sent its agents to monitor and interfere with owner's private gatherings in Rancho Mirage by, amongst other things, standing on the sidewalk immediately adjacent owners' properties during the entirety of the gathering(s).
- 119. On or about February 26, 2022, Ms. Heckmann hosted a private wedding at her home in Rancho Mirage with more than 25 people in attendance.
- 120. On or about February 26, 2022, and without prior notice to Ms. Heckmann, the City positioned an employee or agent stood outside Ms. Heckmann's home during the private wedding to monitor the event, the decibel level, and the guests.
- 121. Ordinance No. 1138 and the City Policy on Private Owner Events overburden the right to privacy and are not narrowly tailored to serve a compelling government interest. Neither do they substantially relate to a sufficiently important City interest.
- 122. Ordinance No. 1138 and the City Policy on Private Owner Events bear no rational relationship to any legitimate City interest. Ordinance No. 1138 and the City Policy on Private Owner Events are not rationally related to any City interest they purportedly serve.
- 123. As a direct and proximate result of the City's violation of Ms. Heckmann's right to privacy, Ms. Heckmann has been chilled and dissuaded from exercising her right to assemble at her home in Rancho Mirage.
- 124. As a direct and proximate result of the City's violations of Ms. Heckmann's constitutional rights, Ms. Heckmann has suffered and will continue to suffer damages.

1	125. Ms. Heckmann has found it necessary to engage the services of private
2	counsel to vindicate the right to privacy for herself and those similarly situated. Ms.
3	Heckmann is therefore entitled to an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to California
4	Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.
5	Sixth Claim for Relief
6	For Violation of the California Constitution, Article 1, § 3
7	(Right to Assemble)
8	(Against All Defendants)
9	126. Ms. Heckmann incorporates by this reference all above allegations of
10	the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
11	127. Article 1, Section 3 of the California Constitution guarantees an
12	individual's right to assemble.
13	128. By committing the acts alleged herein, the City violated the rights of
14	Ms. Heckmann and those similarly situated to freely assemble.
15	129. By committing the acts alleged herein, the City has chilled and
16	dissuaded Ms. Heckmann from exercising her fundamental rights to assembly and to
17	utilize her home for legitimate purposes. Ms. Heckmann has declined to host
18	gatherings of 25 or more people at her home for fear the City will prohibit or shut
19	down the gathering or, in the alternative, will harass Ms. Heckmann regarding the
20	proposed gathering, impose burdensome and expensive registration and disclosure
21	requirements, will station its employees outside her home to monitor the gathering
22	and invade her and her guests' privacy, and will impose burdensome and significant
23	fines on and cite Ms. Heckmann or her guests.
24	130. As a direct and proximate result of the City's violations of Ms.
25	Heckmann's constitutional rights, Ms. Heckmann has suffered and will continue to
26	suffer damages.
27	131. Ms. Heckmann has found it necessary to engage the services of private
28	counsel to vindicate her rights and the rights of those similarly situated. Ms

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1	Heckmann is therefore entitled to an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to California
2	Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5.
3	Seventh Claim for Relief
4	For Declaratory Relief and Related Injunctive Relief
5	(Against All Defendants)
6	132. Ms. Heckmann incorporates by this reference all above allegations of
7	the Complaint as if fully set forth herein.
8	133. A dispute and actual controversy has arisen and now exists between the
9	Ms. Heckmann and the City regarding the rights, duties, and obligations of the
10	parties to each other as a result of Ordinance No. 1138 and the City Policy on
11	Private Owner Events.
12	134. Ms. Heckmann requests a judicial determination of the respective
13	rights, duties, and obligations of the parties pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and 28
14	U.S.C. §§ 2201, 2202. In particular, Ms. Heckmann requests a judicial declaration
15	that Ordinance No. 1138 is unconstitutional and a facial violation of the First and
16	Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution and Article 1, Sections 1
17	and 3 of the California Constitution for the reasons set forth above. Ms. Heckmann
18	also requests a judicial declaration that the City Policy on Private Owner Events is
19	also unconstitutional and a facial violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments
20	to the United States Constitution and Article 1, Sections 1 and 3 of the California
21	Constitution for the reasons set forth above.
22	135. Ms. Heckmann and the City have adverse interests with respect to the
23	Court's declaration on the issues above.
24	136. Ms. Heckmann and those similarly situated have suffered and will
25	continue to suffer ongoing and continuous injuries so long as the City continues
26	enforcing Ordinance No. 1138 and the City Policy on Private Owner Events.
27	137. Accordingly, the requested declaratory relief is necessary and will fully

and finally resolve the uncertainty and controversy as to Ms. Heckmann's obligation

to comply with and the City's ability to enforce Ordinance No. 1138 and the City Policy on Private Owner Events.

138. Additionally, Ms. Heckmann seeks a related order from this Court enjoining the City from enforcing Ordinance No. 1138 and the City Policy on Private Owner Events. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2202; *Powell v. McCormack*, 395 U.S. 486, 499 (1969).

139. The requested injunctive relief is "further necessary or proper relief based on" the requested declaratory judgment as Ordinance No. 1138 and the City Policy on Private Owner Events are infringing on Ms. Heckmann's first amendment rights, and "[t]he loss of First Amendment freedoms, for even minimal periods of time, unquestionably constitutes irreparable injury." *S.O.C., Inc. v. County of Clark*, 152 F.3d 1136, 1148 (9th Cir. 1998); 28 U.S.C. § 2202.

140. Further, Ms. Heckmann has no adequate remedy at law and will suffer serious and irreparable harm to her constitutional rights unless the City is enjoined from implementing and enforcing Ordinance No. 1138 and the City Policy on Private Owner Events.

141. As a result of the City's conduct as set forth above, Ms. Heckmann has been compelled to retain legal counsel to prosecute this action and has incurred and will continue to incur attorneys' fees and costs. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988, Ms. Heckmann is entitled to recover attorneys' fees and costs associated with this action.

Prayer for Relief

WHEREFORE, Ms. Heckmann prays for judgment in her favor and against the City as follows:

1. For compensatory damages as permitted by law and according to proof.

2. A judicial declaration that Ordinance No. 1138 violates the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution and Article 1, Sections 1 and 3 of the California Constitution, and is thus unconstitutional.

1	3.	A judicial declaration th	nat the City Policy on Private Owner Events	
2	violates the	First and Fourteenth Am	endments to the United States Constitution and	
3	Article 1, S	sections 1 and 3 of the Cal	lifornia Constitution, and is thus	
4	unconstitutional.			
5	4.	For issuance of an injun	action prohibiting the City from enforcing	
6	Ordinance No. 1138.			
7	5.	For issuance of an injun	action prohibiting the City from enforcing the	
8	City Policy	on Private Owner Events	S.	
9	6.	For attorneys' fees and	costs pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1988 and	
10	California (Code of Civil Procedure §	§ 1021.5.	
11	7.	For such further relief a	s the Court deems just and proper.	
12				
13	Dated: No	vember 16, 2022	ALLEN MATKINS LECK GAMBLE MALLORY & NATSIS LLP	
14			K. ERIK FRIESS KELLY C. SMITH	
15				
16			By: /s/ Kelly C. Smith	
17			KELLY C. SMITH Attorneys for Plaintiff	
18			WENDY HOPE HECKMANN	
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LAW OFFICES

Allen Matkins Leck Gambl

Mallory & Natsis LLP

1	DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY			
2	Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury in the above-captioned matter on all			
3	issues so triable.			
4				
5	Dated: November 16, 2022 ALLEN MATKINS LECK GAMBLE MALLORY & NATSIS LLP			
6	K. ERIK FRIESS KELLY C. SMITH			
7				
8	By: /s/ Kelly C. Smith			
9	KELLY C. SMITH Attorneys for Plaintiff WENDY HOPE HECKMANN			
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Samble LLP	COMPLAINT			

LAW OFFICES

Allen Matkins Leck Gamble
Mallory & Natsis LLP

Case 5:22-GNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA DE LO #:26 CIVIL COVER SHEET

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS (Che	ck box if you are repre	esenting yourself ()	DEFENDANTS	(Check box if you are rep	presenting yourself [])	
Wendy Hope Heckmann			The City of Rancho M	The City of Rancho Mirage and Doe 1 through Doe 20, inclusive		
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Riverside			County of Reside	ence of First Listed Defen	dant Riverside	
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASE	ES)		(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CAS	SES ONLY)		
(c) Attorneys (Firm Name representing yourself, pro K. Erik Friess/Kelly C. Smith Allen Matkins Leck Mallory & 2010 Main Street, 8th Floor, I (949) 553-1313	vide the same informa Natsis LLP	· ·	LONG CACO	ame, Address and Telephone self, provide the same infor		
II. BASIS OF JURISDIC	TION (Place an X in o	ne box only.)	I. CITIZENSHIP OF PR	INCIPAL PARTIES-For D	iversity Cases Only	
1. U.S. Government Plaintiff	3. Federal Qu Government	: Not a Party)	tizen of This State	x for plaintiff and one for d TF DEF 1 Incorporated or of Business in th 2 Incorporated an of Business in A	Principal Place	
2. U.S. Government Defendant	of Parties in I	. 625	tizen or Subject of a preign Country	3 G 3 Foreign Nation	6 6	
V	moved from 3. Re		pened L District (S	Specify)	tion - Litigation - fer Direct File	
V. REQUESTED IN COM	IPLAINT: JURY DE	MAND: X Yes	No (Check "Yes" or	nly if demanded in comp	olaint.)	
CLASS ACTION under	F.R.Cv.P. 23:	res ⊠ No	MONEY DEMA	NDED IN COMPLAINT:	\$ According to proof	
Violation of the Civil Rights A §§ 2201, 2202; violation of th	ct, 42 U.S.C. § 1983, for v e California Constitution	iolation of the First Amend	g and write a brief statemer ment rights of assembly and	nt of cause. Do not cite jurisdic d association; declaratory and	ctional statutes unless diversity.) related relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C.	
VII. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an X in one bo	ox only).				
OTHER STATUTES	CONTRACT	REAL PROPERTY CONT.	IMMIGRATION	PRISONER PETITIONS	PROPERTY RIGHTS	
375 False Claims Act	110 Insurance	240 Torts to Land	462 Naturalization Application	Habeas Corpus: 463 Alien Detainee	820 Copyrights	
376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a))	120 Marine	245 Tort Product Liability	465 Other	510 Motions to Vacate	830 Patent	
400 State Reapportionment	130 Miller Act 140 Negotiable	290 All Other Real Property TORTS	Immigration Actions TORTS PERSONAL PROPERTY	Sentence 530 General 535 Death Penalty	835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application 840 Trademark	
410 Antitrust 430 Banks and Banking	Instrument 150 Recovery of	PERSONAL INJURY	370 Other Fraud	Other:	880 Defend Trade Secrets Act	
☐ 450 Commerce/ICC	Overpayment & Enforcement of	310 Airplane 315 Airplane	371 Truth in Lending	540 Mandamus/Other	of 2016 (DTSA)	
Rates/Etc. 460 Deportation	Judgment	Product Liability	380 Other Personal	550 Civil Rights	SOCIAL SECURITY 861 HIA (1395ff)	
470 Racketeer Influ-	151 Medicare Act	320 Assault, Libel & Slander	Property Damage 385 Property Damage	555 Prison Condition	862 Black Lung (923)	
☐ enced & Corrupt Org. ☐ 480 Consumer Credit	152 Recovery of Defaulted Student	330 Fed. Employers'	Product Liability	Conditions of	863 DIWC/DIWW (405 (g))	
485 Telephone	Loan (Excl. Vet.)	340 Marine	BANKRUPTCY 422 Appeal 28	Confinement FORFEITURE/PENALTY	864 SSID Title XVI	
☐ Consumer Protection Act ☐ 490 Cable/Sat TV	153 Recovery of Overpayment of	345 Marine Product	USC 158	625 Drug Related	865 RSI (405 (g))	
850 Securities/Com-	Vet. Benefits 160 Stockholders	350 Motor Vehicle	USC 157	USC 881	FEDERAL TAX SUITS	
modities/Exchange 890 Other Statutory	Suits	355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability	CIVIL RIGHTS	690 Other	870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)	
☐ Actions	190 Other Contract	360 Other Personal	× 440 Other Civil Rights	LABOR 710 Fair Labor Standards	B71 IRS-Third Party 26 USC	
891 Agricultural Acts 893 Environmental	195 Contract	☐ 1 Injury ☐ 362 Personal Injury-	441 Voting	☐ Act	7609	
☐ Matters	Product Liability	Med Malpratice 365 Personal Injury-	442 Employment 443 Housing/	720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations		
Act 895 Freedom of Info.	196 Franchise REAL PROPERTY	Product Liability	Accommodations	740 Railway Labor Act		
896 Arbitration	210 Land	367 Health Care/ Pharmaceutical	445 American with Disabilities-	751 Family and Medical		
899 Admin. Procedures Act/Review of Appeal of	Condemnation 220 Foreclosure	Personal Injury Product Liability	Employment 446 American with	790 Other Labor		
Agency Decision						
550 Constitutionality of State Statutes	230 Rent Lease &	368 Asbestos Personal Injury	☐ Disabilities-Other ☐ 448 Education	Litigation 791 Employee Ret. Inc. Security Act		

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

CV-71 (10/20)

Case Number:

Case 5:22 GNI PED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CARIFORNIA GE ID #:27 CIVIL COVER SHEET

VIII. VENUE: Your answers to the questions below will determine the division of the Court to which this case will be initially assigned. This initial assignment is subject to change, in accordance with the Court's General Orders, upon review by the Court of your Complaint or Notice of Removal.

QUESTION A: Was this case removed from state court?	STATE CASE WAS PENDING IN THE COUNTY OF:			INITIAL DIV	ISION IN CACD IS:	
Yes X No	Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, or	San Luis Ob	ispo	\	Western	
If "no, " skip to Question B. If "yes," check the box to the right that applies, enter the	Orange			S	outhern	
corresponding division in response to Question E, below, and continue from there.	Riverside or San Bernardino				Eastern	
QUESTION B: Is the United States, or one of its agencies or employees, a PLAINTIFF in this action?	B.1. Do 50% or more of the defendants wh the district reside in Orange Co.? check one of the boxes to the right	1E3, Tour case v		hern" in response to Ques	vill initially be assigned to the Southern Division. In response to Question E, below, and continue	
☐ Yes 🗵 No			NO. Contin	ue to Question B.2.		
If "no, " skip to Question C. If "yes," answer Question B.1, at right.	B.2. Do 50% or more of the defendants wh the district reside in Riverside and/or San Be Counties? (Consider the two counties toget	ernardino	Enter "Easte	YES. Your case will initially be assigned to the Eastern Division. Enter "Eastern" in response to Question E, below, and continue from there.		
	check one of the boxes to the right	0		tern" in response to Questi	d to the Western Division. ion E, below, and continue	
QUESTION C: Is the United States, or	C.1. Do 50% or more of the plaintiffs who r	eside in the	1 1 2 J 2 J 2 J 2 J 2 J 2 J 2 J 2 J 2 J	MA COMPANY	The state of the State of	
one of its agencies or employees, a DEFENDANT in this action?	C.1. Do 50% or more of the plaintiffs who reside in the district reside in Orange Co.? check one of the boxes to the right		YES. Your case will initially be assigned to the Southern Division. Enter "Southern" in response to Question E, below, and continue from there.			
☐ Yes 区 No			NO. Continue to Question C.2.			
If "no, " skip to Question D. If "yes," answer Question C.1, at right.			Enter "Eastern" in response to Question E, below, and continue			
			tern" in response to Quest			
QUESTION D: Location of plaintiff	s and defendants?	Oran	A. nge County	B. Riverside or San Bernardino County	C. Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, or San Luis Obispo County	
Indicate the location(s) in which 50% or reside. (Check up to two boxes, or leave	more of <i>plaintiffs who reside in this distric</i> blank if none of these choices apply.)	ct		\boxtimes		
Indicate the location(s) in which 50% or district reside. (Check up to two boxes, o apply.)	more of <i>defendants who reside in this</i> or leave blank if none of these choices	; 🔲		×		
D.1. Is there at least one	answer in Column A?		D.2. Is there a	t least one answer in (Column B?	
Yes	⊠ No			X Yes No		
If "yes," your case will initia	ally be assigned to the	If "yes," your case will initially be assigned to the				
SOUTHERN DIVISION.		EASTERN DIVISION.				
Enter "Southern" in response to Question E, below, and continue from there.		Enter "Eastern" in response to Question E, below.				
lf "no," go to questio	n D2 to the right.	If "no," your case will be assigned to the WESTERN DIVISION.				
			Enter "Wester	n" in response to Question	E, below.	
QUESTION E: Initial Division?		INITIAL DIVISION IN CACD				
Enter the initial division determined by C	Question A, B, C, or D above:			EASTERN		
QUESTION F: Northern Counties?		AREA .				
Do 50% or more of plaintiffs or defendar	nts in this district reside in Ventura, Sant	a Barbara, (or San Luis Obis	po counties?	Yes 🔀 No	

CV-71 (10/20) CIVIL COVER SHEET Page 2 of 3

Case 5:22-GNI 12031 ATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT GRAPE CARIFORNIAGE ID #:28 CIVIL COVER SHEET

IX(a). IDENTICAL CASES: Has this action been previously filed in this court?	⊠ NO	☐ YES
If yes, list case number(s):		
IX(b). RELATED CASES: Is this case related (as defined below) to any civil or criminal case(s) previously filed in the	nis court?	☐ YES
If yes, list case number(s):		
Civil cases are related when they (check all that apply):		
A. Arise from the same or a closely related transaction, happening, or event;		
B. Call for determination of the same or substantially related or similar questions of law and fact; o	r	
C. For other reasons would entail substantial duplication of labor if heard by different judges.		
Note: That cases may involve the same patent, trademark, or copyright is not, in itself, sufficient to deem case	es related.	
A civil forfeiture case and a criminal case are related when they (check all that apply):		
A. Arise from the same or a closely related transaction, happening, or event;		
B. Call for determination of the same or substantially related or similar questions of law and fact; o	r	
 C. Involve one or more defendants from the criminal case in common and would entail substantial labor if heard by different judges. 	l duplication of	
X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY (OR SELF-REPRESENTED LITIGANT): /s/ Kelly C. Smith DA	TE: 11/16/2022	
Notice to Counsel/Parties: The submission of this Civil Cover Sheet is required by Local Rule 3-1. This Form CV-71 neither replaces nor supplements the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as p more detailed instructions, see separate instruction sheet (CV-071A).	and the information rovided by local ru	on contained herein les of court. For

Key to Statistical codes relating to Social Security Cases:

•		•	•
	Nature of Suit Code	Abbreviation	Substantive Statement of Cause of Action
	861	HIA	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended. Also, include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the program. (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))
	862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. (30 U.S.C. 923)
	863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended; plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))
	863	DIWW	All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))
	864	SSID	All claims for supplemental security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security Act, as amended.
	865	RSI	All claims for retirement (old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405 (g))

CV-71 (10/20) CIVIL COVER SHEET Page 3 of 3

1 2 3 4 5 6	K. ERIK FRIESS (BAR NO. 149721) KELLY C. SMITH (BAR NO. 308013) ALLEN MATKINS LECK GAMBLE MALLORY & NATSIS LLP 2010 Main Street, 8th Floor Irvine, California 92614-7214 Phone: (949) 553-1313 Fax: (949) 553-8354 E-Mail: rfriess@allenmatkins.com ksmith@allenmatkins.com Attorneys for Plaintiff WENDY HOPE HECKMANN	
8		DISTRICT COURT
9	CENTRAL DISTRIC	CT OF CALIFORNIA
10	EASTERN	DIVISION
11	WENDY HOPE HECKMANN,	Case No. 5:22-cv-2031
12	Plaintiff,	PLAINTIFF WENDY HOPE HECKMANN'S NOTICE OF
13	vs.	INTERESTED PARTIES
14	THE CITY OF RANCHO MIRAGE; and DOE 1 through DOE 20, inclusive,	
15	Defendants.	
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LAW OFFICES Allen Matkins Leck Gamble Mallory & Natsis LLP		WENDY HOPE HECKMANN'S NOTICE OF INTERESTED PARTIES

4859-0357-6383.1

Pursuant to Local Rule 7.1-1, the undersigned, counsel of record for Plaintiff
Wendy Hope Heckmann, certifies that the following listed party (or parties) may
have a pecuniary interest in the outcome of this case. These representations are
made to enable the Court to evaluate possible disqualification or recusal.

Under Local Rule 7.1-1, this list includes all persons, associations of persons, firms, partnerships, and corporations (including parent corporations, clearly identified as such) that may have a pecuniary interest in the outcome of the case, including any insurance carrier that may be liable in whole or in part (directly or indirectly) for a judgment in the action or for the cost of defense.

PARTY	CONNECTION / INTEREST
Wendy Hope Heckmann	Named Plaintiff

Dated: November 16, 2022	ALLEN MATKINS LECK GAMBLE MALLORY & NATSIS LLP K. ERIK FRIESS KELLY C. SMITH
	By: /s/ Kelly C. Smith KELLY C. SMITH Attorneys for Plaintiff WENDY HOPE HECKMANN

LAW OFFICES Allen Matkins Leck Gamble Mallory & Natsis LLP

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES JUDGES

This case has been assigned to:

District Judge Jesus G. Bernal Magistrate Judge Shashi H. Kewalramani

The case number on all documents filed with the Court should read as follows:

5:22-cy-02031 JGB (SHKx)

District judges in the Central District of California refer all discovery-related motions to the assigned magistrate judge pursuant to General Order No. 05-07. Discovery-related motions should be noticed for hearing before the assigned magistrate judge. Please refer to the assigned judges' <u>Procedures and Schedules</u>, available on the Court's website at www.cacd.uscourts. gov/judges-requirements, for additional information.

Clerk, U.S. District Court

November 17, 2022
Date

By <u>/s/ Jeannine Tillman</u> Deputy Clerk

ATTENTION

The party that filed the case-initiating document in this case (for example, the complaint or the notice of removal) must serve a copy of this Notice on all parties served with the case-initiating document. In addition, if the case-initiating document in this case was electronically filed, the party that filed it must, upon receipt of this Notice, promptly deliver mandatory chambers copies of all previously filed documents to the newly assigned-district judge. See L.R. 5-4.5. A copy of this Notice should be attached to the first page of the mandatory chambers copy of the case-initiating document.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

WENDY HODE HECKMAN

CASE NUMBER:

WENDY HOPE HECKMAN

5:22-cv-02031-JGB-SHK

Plaintiff(s)

v.

THE CITY OF RANCHO MIRAGE, et al.

Defendant(s).

NOTICE TO PARTIES OF COURT-DIRECTED ADR PROGRAM

NOTICE TO PARTIES:

It is the policy of this Court to encourage settlement of civil litigation when such is in the best interest of the parties. The Court favors any reasonable means, including alternative dispute resolution (ADR), to accomplish this goal. *See* L.R. 16-15. Unless exempted by the trial judge, parties in all civil cases must participate in an ADR process before trial. *See* L.R. 16-15.1.

The district judge to whom the above-referenced case has been assigned is participating in an ADR Program that presumptively directs this case to either the Court Mediation Panel or to private mediation. See General Order No. 11-10, §5. For more information about the Mediation Panel, visit the Court website, www.cacd.uscourts.gov, under "ADR."

Pursuant to L.R. 26-1(c), counsel are directed to furnish and discuss with their clients the attached ADR Notice To Parties *before* the conference of the parties mandated by Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(f). Based upon the consultation with their clients and discussion with opposing counsel, counsel must indicate the following in their Joint 26(f) Report: 1) whether the case is best suited for mediation with a neutral from the Court Mediation Panel or private mediation; and 2) when the mediation should occur. *See* L.R. 26-1(c).

At the initial scheduling conference, counsel should be fully prepared to discuss their preference for referral to the Court Mediation Panel or to private mediation and when the mediation should occur. The Court will enter an Order/Referral to ADR at or around the time of the scheduling conference.

Clerk, U.S. District Court

November 17, 2022
Date

By <u>/s/ Jeannine Tillman</u> Deputy Clerk

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NOTICE TO PARTIES: COURT POLICY ON SETTLEMENT AND USE OF ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR) Counsel are required to furnish and discuss this Notice with their clients.

Despite the efforts of the courts to achieve a fair, timely and just outcome in all cases, litigation has become an often lengthy and expensive process. For this reason, it is this Court's policy to encourage parties to attempt to settle their disputes, whenever possible, through alternative dispute resolution (ADR).

ADR can reduce both the time it takes to resolve a case and the costs of litigation, which can be substantial. ADR options include mediation, arbitration (binding or non-binding), neutral evaluation (NE), conciliation, mini-trial and fact-finding. ADR can be either Court-directed or privately conducted.

The Court's ADR Program offers mediation through a panel of qualified and impartial attorneys who will encourage the fair, speedy and economic resolution of civil actions. Panel Mediators each have at least ten years of legal experience and are appointed by the Court. They volunteer their preparation time and the first three hours of a mediation session. This is a cost-effective way for parties to explore potential avenues of resolution.

This Court requires that counsel discuss with their clients the ADR options available and instructs them to come to the initial scheduling conference prepared to discuss the parties' choice of ADR option. The ADR options available are: a settlement conference before the magistrate judge assigned to the case or the magistrate judge in Santa Barbara, the Court Mediation Panel, and private mediation. Counsel are also required to indicate the client's choice of ADR option in advance of the initial scheduling conference. *See* L.R. 26-1(c) and Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(f).

Clients and their counsel should carefully consider the anticipated expense of litigation, the uncertainties as to outcome, the time it will take to get to trial, the time an appeal will take if a decision is appealed, the burdens on a client's time, and the costs and expenses of litigation in relation to the amounts or stakes involved.

Each year thousands of civil cases are filed in this district, yet typically no more than one percent go to trial. Most cases are settled between the parties, voluntarily dismissed, resolved through Court-directed or other forms of ADR, or dismissed by the Court as lacking in merit or for other reasons provided by law.

For more information about the Court's ADR Program, the Mediation Panel, and the profiles of mediators, visit the Court website, www.cacd.uscourts.gov, under "ADR."

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

WENDY HOPE HECKMAN

CASE NUMBER:

PLAINTIFF(S),

5:22-cv-02031-JGB-SHK

v.

THE CITY OF RANCHO MIRAGE, et al.

DEFENDANT(S).

Notice to Counsel Re Consent to Proceed Before a United States Magistrate Judge

The parties are advised they may consent to proceed before any available magistrate judge participating in the Voluntary Consent to Magistrate Judges Program to conduct all further proceedings in the case pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c) and Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 73. The consent list and consent form are available on the court's website at http://www.cacd.uscourts.gov/judges-requirements/court-programs/voluntary-consent-magistrate-judges-program. To confirm a particular magistrate judge's availability to schedule the trial in the time frame desired by the parties and/or willingness to accommodate any other special requests of the parties, please contact the magistrate judge's courtroom deputy prior to filing the consent.

Since magistrate judges do not handle felony criminal trials, civil trial dates are not at risk of being preempted by a felony criminal trial, which normally has priority. Further, in some cases, the magistrate judge may be able to assign an earlier trial date than a district judge. The parties can select a participating Magistrate Judge from any of the three divisions in the Central District of California. There may be other advantages or disadvantages which you will want to consider.

The plaintiff or removing party must serve this Notice on each named party in the case.

Hon. Jesus G. Bernal USDC Central Riverside Courtroom 1 Courtroom Deputy: Maynor Galvez (951-328-2254) Email: maynor_galvez@cacd.uscourts.gov 1 https://www.cacd.uscourts.gov/honorable-jesus-g-berna 393050.00001 Wendy Heckman v City of Rancho Mirage 2 USDC CA Central Case No. 5:22-cv-02031-JGB-SHK 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 11 CASE NO. 12 ORDER SETTING SCHEDULING Plaintiff(s), CONFERENCE 13 v. Date: 14 Time: Courtroom: 15 3470 Twelfth Street Defendant(s). Riverside, California 92501

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

This case has been assigned to Judge Jesus G. Bernal. This matter is set for a scheduling conference on the above date. If plaintiff has not already served the operative complaint on all defendants, plaintiff promptly shall do so and shall file proofs of service within three days thereafter. Defendants also timely shall serve and file their responsive pleadings and file proofs of service within three days thereafter. At the scheduling conference, the Court will set a date by which motions to amend the pleadings or add parties must be heard.

The conference will be held pursuant to Rule 16(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The parties are reminded of their obligations under Rule 26(f) to confer on a discovery plan not later than 21 days before the scheduling conference and to e-file a "Joint Rule 26(f) Report" with the Court not later than 14 days before the conference. Mandatory paper chambers copies of the Joint Rule 26(f) Report must be delivered to Judge Bernal's drop box outside the door of Courtroom 1 by 5:00 p.m. on the first court day following the e-filing.

The Court encourages 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 Rule 26(a) and thereby obtain and produce most of what would be produced in the early stage of discovery, because at the Scheduling Conference the Court will impose strict deadlines to complete discovery.

This Court does not exempt parties appearing in propria persona from compliance with any of the Local Rules, including Local Rule 16. "Counsel," as used in this order, includes parties appearing in propria persona.

Joint Rule 26(f) Report

The Joint Rule 26(f) Report, which shall be filed **not later** than 14 days before the scheduling conference, shall be drafted by plaintiff (unless the parties agree otherwise), but shall be submitted and signed jointly. "Jointly" contemplates a single report, regardless of how many separately-represented parties there are. The Joint Rule 26(f) Report shall specify the date

of the scheduling conference on the caption page. It shall report on all matters described below, which include those required to be discussed by Rule 26(f) and L.R. 26:

- a. Statement of the Case: A short synopsis (not to exceed two pages) of the main claims, counterclaims and affirmative defenses.
- b. <u>Subject Matter Jurisdiction</u>: A statement of the specific basis of federal jurisdiction, including supplemental jurisdiction.
- c. <u>Legal Issues</u>: A brief description of the **key legal** issues, including any unusual substantive, procedural or evidentiary issues.
- d. <u>Parties, Evidence, etc.</u>: A list of parties, witnesses and key documents on the main issues in the case. For conflict purposes, corporate parties must identify all subsidiaries, parents and affiliates.
- e. <u>Damages</u>: The realistic range of provable damages.
- f. <u>Insurance</u>: Whether there is insurance coverage, the extent of coverage and whether there is a reservation of rights.
- g. <u>Motions</u>: A statement of the likelihood of motions seeking to add other parties or claims, file amended pleadings, transfer venue, etc.
- h. <u>Manual for Complex Litigation</u>: Whether all or part of the procedures of the Manual for Complex Litigation should be utilized.
- i. Status of Discovery: A discussion of the present state of discovery, including a summary of completed

discovery.

- j. Discovery Plan: A detailed discovery plan, as contemplated by Rule 26(f). State what, if any, changes in the disclosures under Rule 26(a) should be made, the subjects on which discovery may be needed and whether discovery should be conducted in phases or otherwise be limited, whether applicable limitations should be changed or other limitations imposed, and whether the Court should enter other orders. A statement that discovery will be conducted as to all claims and defenses, or other vague description, is not acceptable.
- k. <u>Discovery Cut-off</u>: A proposed discovery cut-off date.

 This means the final day for **completion of discovery**,

 including resolution of all discovery motions.
- 1. Expert Discovery: Proposed dates for expert witness disclosures (initial and rebuttal) and expert discovery cut-off under Rule 26(a)(2).
- m. <u>Dispositive Motions</u>: A description of the issues or claims that any party believes may be determined by motion for summary judgment or motion *in limine*.
- n. <u>Settlement/Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)</u>: A statement of what settlement discussions or written communications have occurred (excluding any statement of the terms discussed). If counsel have received a Notice to Parties of Court-Directed ADR Program (Form ADR-08), the case presumptively will be referred to the Court Mediation Panel or private mediation (at the

parties' expense). If the parties jointly desire a settlement conference with the assigned magistrate judge, they should so indicate in their report. No case will proceed to trial unless all parties, including an officer (with full authority to settle the case) of all corporate parties, have appeared personally at an ADR proceeding.

- o. <u>Trial Estimate</u>: A realistic estimate of the time required for trial and whether trial will be by jury or by court. Each side should specify (by number, not by name) how many witnesses it contemplates calling.
- p. <u>Trial Counsel</u>: The name(s) of the attorney(s) who will try the case.
- q. <u>Independent Expert or Master</u>: Whether this is a case where the Court should consider appointing a master pursuant to Rule 53 or an independent scientific expert.
- Trial Dates form attached as Exhibit A to this Order and attach it to the Joint Rule 26(f) Report. Each side should write in the month, day, and year it requests for each event. At the conference, the Court will review this form with counsel. Each entry proposing Court dates shall fall on a Monday, except the trial date, which is a Tuesday. Counsel should insure that requested dates do not fall on a holiday. In appropriate cases the Court will order different dates after it hears from counsel. The discovery cut-

off date is the last day by which all depositions must be completed, responses to previously-served written discovery must be provided, and motions concerning discovery disputes must be heard. The cut-off date for motions is the last date on which motions may be heard, not filed.

affecting the status or management of the case (e.g., unusually complicated technical or technological issues, disputes over protective orders, extraordinarily voluminous document production, non-English speaking witnesses, ADA-related issues, discovery in foreign jurisdictions, etc.) and any proposals concerning severance, bifurcation, or other ordering of proof.

The Joint Rule 26(f) Report should set forth the above-described information under section headings corresponding to those in this Order.

2. Scheduling Conference

Scheduling conferences will be held in Courtroom 1, 3470 Twelfth Street, Riverside, California. Counsel shall comply with the following:

a. Participation: Lead trial counsel for all parties

must be present. Counsel must be prepared to discuss

the substantive issues in the case and authorized to

address scheduling with the Court and opposing

counsel.

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Continuance: A continuance of the scheduling b. conference will be granted only for good cause.

Notice to be Provided by Counsel 3.

Plaintiff's counsel or, if plaintiff is appearing pro se, defendant's counsel, shall provide this Order to any parties who first appear after the date of this Order and to parties who are known to exist but have not yet entered appearances.

Court's Website

Copies of this and all other orders of this Court that may become applicable to this case are available on the Central District of California website, at www.cacd.uscourts.gov, under "Judge's Procedures and Schedules." Copies of the Local Rules are available on the website.1

IT IS SO ORDERED.

They may also be purchased from one of the following:

JUDGE JESUS B. BERNAL EXHIBIT A: SCHEDULE OF PRETRIAL AND TRIAL DATES WORKSHEET

Case No.			
Case Name			
Matter	Plaintiff(s)' Request mo/day/year	Defendant(s)' Request mo/day/year	Court's Order
☐ Jury Trial or ☐ Court Trial (Tuesday at 9:00 a.m.) Length: Days			
Final Pretrial Conference [L.R. 16] and Hearing on Motions In Limine (Monday - two (2) weeks before trial date)			
Last Date to Conduct Settlement Conference			
Last Date to Hear Non-discovery Motions (Monday at 9:00 a.m.)			
All Discovery Cut-Off (including hearing all discovery motions)			
Expert Disclosure (Rebuttal)			
Expert Disclosure (Initial)			
Last Date to Amend Pleadings or Add Parties			

ADR	[L.R.	16-15]	Settle	ment	Choice	:	
		□ At	torney	Sett	lement	Officer	Panel
		□ Pr	ivate M	ledia	tion		
		□ Ma	gistrat	e Ju	dge		

Hon. Jesus G. Bernal USDC CA Central Riverside Courtroom 1 Courtroom Deputy: Maynor Galvez (951-328-2254) Email: maynor galvez@cacd.uscourts.gov https://www.cacd.uscourts.gov/honorable-jesus-g-berna 1 393050.00001 Wendy Heckman v City of Rancho Mirage USDC CA Central Case No. 5:22-cv-02031-JGB-SHK 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 10 Case No. 11 Plaintiff, 12 STANDING ORDER 13 v. 14 15 Defendant. 16 17 18 READ THIS ORDER CAREFULLY. IT CONTROLS THIS CASE AND DIFFERS IN SOME RESPECTS FROM THE LOCAL RULES. 19 20 Plaintiff(s) shall immediately serve this Order on all parties 21 along with the Summons and Complaint. 22 If this case came to the Court by noticed removal, the 23 removing Defendant(s) shall serve this Order on all other 24 parties. 25 26 This action has been assigned to the calendar of Judge Jesus 27 G. Bernal. 28 S:\JGB\FORMS\STANDING ORDER.wpd-Revised March 24, 2016

The Court and litigants bear joint 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 are hereby ordered to become familiar with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Local Rules of the Central District of California.*

The Court further orders as follows:

- 1. Service of the Complaint. Plaintiff shall serve the Complaint promptly in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 and file the proofs of service pursuant to L.R. 5-3.1.
- 2. Removed Actions. Any answers filed in state court must be re-filed in this Court (separately) as a supplement to the petition. Any pending motions must be re-noticed in accordance with L.R. 6-1.
- 3. Assignment to a Magistrate Judge. Under 28 U.S.C. § 636, the parties may consent to have a Magistrate Judge preside over all proceedings. The Magistrate Judges who accept those designations are identified on the Central District's website, which also contains the consent form.
- 4. Electronic Filing. As of January 1, 2008, the United States District Court for the Central District of California implemented mandatory electronic filing ("e-filing") of documents

in all new and pending civil cases. Information about the Court's Electronic Case Filing system is available on the Court's website at www.cacd.uscourts.gov/cmecf.

All documents required to be "e-filed" in this matter can be found in General Order No. 10-07 and L.R. 5-4. The Court specifically directs litigants to L.R. 5-4.3.1, requiring that all electronically filed documents be created by publishing the document to PDF, and not by scanning paper documents.

5. Mandatory Chambers Copies. Counsel shall provide one conformed chambers copy of ONLY the following filed documents.

Civil matters: Motions and related documents (opposition, replies, exhibits); ex parte applications and related documents oppositions and exhibits); and Joint Rule 26(f) reports;

Criminal matters: All motions and related documents and exhibits; plea agreements(s); and sentencing memorandum and objections to the pre-sentence reports.

Chambers copies shall be delivered to the "Courtesy Box,"

located outside of Courtroom 1 on the 2nd floor at the United

States District Court, 3470 Twelfth Street, Riverside, California

92501, no later than 5:00 p.m. on the day following the "e-filing."

All chambers copies shall comply fully with the document

formatting requirements of L.R. 11-3, including the "backing" and

"tabbing" requirements of Local Rules 11-3.5 and 11-5.3,

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respectively. If the filing party and their counsel fail to deliver a mandatory chambers copy in full compliance with this Order and L.R. 11-3, the Court may, on its own motion, reschedule any related hearing and impose sanctions.

- 6. Proposed Orders. Each party filing or opposing a motion or seeking the determination of any matter shall serve and electronically lodge a proposed order which sets forth the relief or action sought and a brief statement of the rationale for the decision with appropriate citations.
- 7. Presence of Lead Counsel. Lead trial counsel for each party must attend any scheduling and pretrial conferences set by the Court. Failure of lead trial counsel to appear for those proceedings is a basis for sanctions.
- 8. Discovery. All discovery matters have been referred to a United States Magistrate Judge. The Magistrate Judge's initials follow the District Judge's initials in the case number assigned to the matter. The words "DISCOVERY MATTER" shall appear in the caption of all documents relating to discovery to insure proper routing. Counsel shall deliver mandatory chambers copies of discovery-related papers to the Magistrate Judge assigned to the case rather than to this Court.

9. Motions - General Requirements.

- a. <u>Time for Hearing Motions</u>. Motions shall be filed and set for hearing in accordance with L.R. 6-1. Motions will be heard on Mondays commencing at 9:00 a.m. Any motion noticed for a holiday shall automatically be set to the next Monday without further notice to the parties.
- b. Length and Format of Motions. 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. When citing to legal databases, wherever possible cite to Westlaw rather than Lexis.

If documentary evidence in support of or in opposition to a motion exceeds 50 pages, the evidence must be separately bound and tabbed and include an index. If such evidence exceeds 200 pages, the documents shall be placed in a binder, with an index and with each item of evidence separated by a tab divider.

event that the parties resolve a pending motion, they must notify the Court approximately one week before the hearing date.

Sanctions may issue for failure to comply with this requirement, or the broader requirement in L.R. 7-16 that any party who intends to withdraw a motion, not oppose a motion, or seek a continuance of the hearing date for a motion, must notify the court by noon on the Tuesday preceding the hearing date.

10. Motions to Amend. In addition to the requirements of L.R. 15, all motions to amend pleadings shall (1) state the effect of the amendment and (2) identify the page(s), line number(s), and wording of any proposed change or addition of material.

11. Class Actions. Notwithstanding Local Rule 23-3, the deadline for the filing of a motion for class certification will be set during the Scheduling Conference and/or in a Scheduling Order.

NO REQUEST FOR RELIEF FROM LOCAL RULE 23-3 IS NECESSARY.

12. 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. Parties offering evidence in support of, or in opposition to, 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 Orr v. Bank of America, NT & SA, 285 F.3d 764 (9th Cir. 2002).

- a. <u>Statements of Undisputed Facts and Genuine Disputes.</u>

 The moving party's brief shall be accompanied by a Statement of Undisputed Facts ("SUF"). The SUF shall be presented in a table format and include the following columns:
 - i. The first column shall contain the number of the fact alleged to be undisputed.

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ii. The second column shall contain a plain statement of the fact. Facts shall not be compound. If, for instance, the required response is that the fact is disputed in part, the fact is compound. Further, neither legal arguments nor conclusions constitute facts.

iii. The third column shall contain a citation to admissible evidence the party believes supports the proffered fact.

For example:

Pl.'s SUF No.	Fact	Supporting Evidence
1 -	Plaintiff was driving her car when she went through the intersection.	Decl. of Plaintiff ¶ 2.
2.	The light was green when Plaintiff went through the intersection.	Decl. of Plaintiff ¶ 4.
3.	Plaintiff was driving at 35 miles per hour when she traveled through the intersection.	Decl. of Plaintiff ¶ 7; Decl. of Plaintiff's Expert ¶ 14.

The party opposing the summary judgment motion shall include with its opposition a Statement of Genuine Disputes of Material Fact that includes the moving party's table; but the opposing party shall add a fourth column to the moving party's table identifying those facts that are in dispute, briefly explaining the dispute, and citing the evidence supporting the dispute. The opposing party shall not set forth legal or evidentiary objections in the statement of genuine disputes of material fact. For example:

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SUF No.

Fact

Plaintiff was

when she went through the intersection.

The light was

Plaintiff was

driving at 35

intersection.

when she

the

miles per hour

traveled through

green when Plaintiff went

through the intersection.

driving her car

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3#J #1 8#2		om e e		
If a party fails to dispute a fact properly by offering				
evidence that does not contradict the proffered fact, the Court				
will deem the fact undisputed for purposes of the motion. See Fed.				
R. Civ. P. 56(e)(2), L.R. 56-3.				

Supporting

Plaintiff ¶ 2.

Plaintiff ¶ 4.

Plaintiff ¶ 7;

Plaintiff's

Expert ¶ 14.

Evidence

Decl. of

Decl. of

Decl. of

Dec. of

Def.'s Response

The

light was red when

Plaintiff traveled

(Decl. of Defendant

Undisputed.

Disputed.

through the

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Disputed.

intersection.

Plaintiff was

intersection.

(Decl. of

driving 52 miles

went through the

per hour when she

Defendant's Expert

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If the party opposing the summary judgment motion wishes to include its own set of undisputed facts, it may include them in a second table at the end of its statement of genuine disputes of material fact. The opposing party's undisputed facts shall be set forth in the same manner as the moving party's SUF. For example:

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Def.'s SUF No.	Fact	Supporting Evidence
1.	The tires on Plaintiff's car had only 1 millimeter of tread remaining at the time of the accident.	Decl. of Mechanic ¶ 5.
* * *		• • 10

If either party fails to provide a pincite to the supporting evidence, the Court will deem the proffered fact (or dispute) unsupported. See generally Christian Legal Soc. v. Wu, 626 F.3d 483, 488 (9th Cir. 2010) ("Judges are not like pigs, hunting for truffles buried in briefs." (quoting Greenwood v. FAA, 28 F.3d 971, 977 (9th Cir. 1994) (quoting United States v. Dunkel, 927 F.2d 955, 956 (7th Cir. 1991) (per curiam)) (alteration omitted)))).

- b. <u>Objections to Evidence.</u> Parties shall file any legal objections to the other party's proffered evidence under separate cover. The evidentiary objections should be presented in a three-column format and include the following columns:
 - i. The first column shall contain the number of the fact objected to, using the numbering submitted in the moving party's SUF if applicable.
 - ii. The second column shall identify the item objected to, including its page and line number if applicable.
 - iii. The third column shall set forth a concise objection (e.g., hearsay, lacks foundation,

etc.) with a citation to the Federal Rules of Evidence or, where applicable, a case citation.

For example:

Fact No.	Fact	Objection
3.	Plaintiff was driving at 35 miles per hour when she traveled through the intersection. (Decl. of Plaintiff ¶ 7; Decl. of Plaintiff's Expert ¶ 14)	Irrelevant. F.R.E. 402.
(3*):	• (•)•	

considered on the papers and are not usually set for hearing.

Counsel are advised that this Court allows ex parte applications solely for extraordinary relief. Sanctions may be imposed for misuse of ex parte applications. See In re Intermagnetics Am.,

Inc., 101 B.R. 191 (Bankr. C.D. Cal. 1989). Counsel also should become familiar with Mission Power Engineering Co. v. Continental Casualty Co., 883 F. Supp. 488 (C.D. Cal. 1995), regarding ex parte applications.

Counsel's attention is directed to L.R. 7-19. The moving party's declaration in support of an ex parte application shall show compliance with L.R. 7-19 and this Order and shall include a statement of opposing counsel's position. Failure to do so ensures the application will be DENIED. If counsel does not intend to oppose an ex parte application, counsel must inform the Courtroom Deputy Clerk, (951) 328-2254. As with all motion papers, counsel must deliver a conformed courtesy copy of the papers to the "Courtesy Box", located outside of Courtroom 1 on the 2nd floor at

United States District Court, 3470 Twelfth Street, Riverside, California 92501. Counsel will be notified by the Courtroom Deputy Clerk of the Court's ruling or of a hearing time and date should the Court determine that a hearing is necessary.

14. Stipulations. Stipulations extending scheduling dates set by this Court are not effective unless approved by the Court. Continuances will be granted only upon a showing of good cause.

15. Communications with Chambers. Unless requested to do so, counsel shall not attempt to contact the Court or its staff by telephone or by any other ex parte means. Counsel are directed to review the Central District's website at http://www.cacd.uscourts.gov for the Local Rules, filing procedures, judges' procedures and schedules, calendars, forms, and Pacer access. Counsel may contact the Courtroom Deputy Clerk, Maynor Galvez, by telephone at (951) 328-2254 or by email at maynor_galvez@cacd.uscourts.gov only in the event that counsel cannot find the desired information through all available resources.

16. Telephonic Appearances. Telephonic appearances will only be allowed upon good cause. To request a telephonic appearance counsel must file a request with a proposed order one week before the scheduling conference.

* Copies of the Local Rules are available on our website at "http://www.cacd.uscourts.gov" or they may be purchased from one of the following: Los Angeles Daily Journal 915 East 1st Street Los Angeles, California West Publishing Company 610 Opperman Drive Post Office Box 64526 St. Paul, Minnesota 55164-0526 Metropolitan News 210 South Spring Street Los Angeles, California