

Hon. Richard A. Jones

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

UNITED FEDERATION OF
CHURCHES, LLC,

Plaintiff(s),

v.

DAVID ALAN JOHNSON, *et al.*,

Defendant(s).

No. 2:20-cv-00509-RAJ

STANDING ORDER FOR
CIVIL CASES ASSIGNED TO
JUDGE RICHARD A. JONES

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

- Failure to comply with this Order may result in sanctions. Filings not in compliance with this Order may be stricken. The Local Rules and Federal Rules of Civil Procedure control any issue not specifically addressed in this Order. The Court thanks counsel and the parties for their anticipated cooperation. Counsel are advised to check the Court's procedures regularly, as they are subject to change.
- Plaintiff(s) must immediately serve this Order on all Defendant(s) along with the Summons and Complaint.
- If this case was assigned to this Court after being removed from state court, the Defendant(s) who removed the case must serve this Order on all other parties.

1 This case has been assigned to Judge Richard A. Jones. To secure the just,
2 speedy, and inexpensive determination of this action, counsel are ordered to
3 familiarize themselves with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (“Fed. R. Civ. P.”)
4 and the Local Rules (“L.R.”) of the Western District of Washington.

- 5 1. **Mandatory Courtesy Copies for Chambers:** Mandatory courtesy copies are
6 required for **ALL** e-filed motions, responses, replies, and surreplies, and all
7 supporting documentation relating to motions, responses, replies, and
8 surreplies, regardless of page length.
- 9 2. **Proposed Orders:** Pursuant to this District’s Electronic Filing Procedures
10 for Civil and Criminal Cases, for all motions a proposed order shall be
11 attached as a Word-compatible file to an email sent to
12 jonesorders@wawd.uscourts.gov.
- 13 3. **Service of Pleadings:** Plaintiff must promptly serve the Complaint in
14 accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 and file proof of service. Any defendant not
15 timely served will be dismissed from the action. Any “Doe” or fictitiously
16 named defendant who is not identified and served within 90 days after the
17 case is filed will be dismissed pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m).
- 18 4. **Temporary Restraining Orders and Injunctions:** Parties seeking
19 emergency or provisional relief must comply with Fed. R. Civ. P. 65 and
20 L.R. 65.
- 21 5. **Actions Invoking Subject Matter Jurisdiction Based on Diversity:** The
22 burden of persuasion for establishing diversity jurisdiction rests on the party
23 asserting it and must be supported by competent proof. To determine a
24 corporation’s “principal place of business” for the purposes of diversity
25 jurisdiction, the Court will apply the “nerve center” test, which was adopted
26 by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Hertz Corp. v. Friend*, 559 U.S. 77 (2010).

1 The “nerve center” test looks to the single location where the “corporation’s
2 high level officers direct, control, and coordinate the corporation’s activities.”
3 *Id.* at 80. The “nerve center” will typically be the corporation’s headquarters,
4 provided that the headquarters is the actual center of direction, control, and
5 coordination, and not simply an office where the corporation holds its board
6 meetings. *Id.* at 81. Further, the court reminds plaintiffs that they must allege
7 the citizenship of each owner/member of any defendant that is a limited
8 liability company. *See Johnson v. Columbia Props. Anchorage, LP*, 437 F.3d
9 894, 899 (9th Cir. 2006) (“We therefore join our sister circuits and hold that,
10 like a partnership, an LLC is a citizen of every state of which its
11 owners/members are citizens.”). If a party seeks to remove an action to this
12 Court on the basis of diversity in a case where it is not clear from the
13 Complaint that more than \$75,000 is in controversy, the removing party must
14 prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the amount in controversy
15 meets the jurisdictional threshold. *Matheson v. Progressive Specialty Ins.*
16 *Co.*, 319 F.3d 1089, 1090 (9th Cir. 2003). The Court will consider facts
17 presented in the removal petition as well as any summary-judgment-type
18 evidence relevant to the amount in controversy at time of removal. *Id.*
19 Conclusory allegations as to the amount in controversy are insufficient. *Id.*
20 Parties must file an Amended Complaint or Amended Notice of Removal
21 within **fifteen days from the date the action is assigned to Judge Jones** if
22 there is a doubt as to whether they have established the citizenship of the
23 parties or whether they have established the amount in controversy. Failure
24 to comply may result in dismissal or remand.

25 ///

26 ///

- 1 **6. Meet and Confer Requirement:** For all cases, except applications for
2 temporary restraining orders, counsel contemplating the filing of any motion
3 shall first contact opposing counsel to discuss *thoroughly*, preferably in
4 person, the *substance* of the contemplated motion *and any potential*
5 *resolution*. The Court construes this requirement strictly. Half-hearted
6 attempts at compliance with this rule will not satisfy counsel’s obligation.
7 The parties must discuss the substantive grounds for the motion and attempt
8 to reach an accord that would eliminate the need for the motion. The Court
9 strongly emphasizes that discussions of the substance of contemplated
10 motions are to take place, if at all possible, in person. *All* motions must
11 include a declaration by counsel briefly describing the parties’ discussion and
12 attempt to eliminate the need for the motion and the date of such discussion.
13 Filings not in compliance with this rule may be stricken.
- 14 **7. Applications to Seal Documents:** It is the Court, not the parties, that
15 determines whether a document can be filed under seal. The Court will only
16 permit filings under seal if the party seeking to seal the information
17 demonstrates why the public’s traditional right of access to court documents
18 and the public policies favoring disclosure are outweighed by good cause (if
19 the motion is not case-dispositive) or compelling reasons (if the motion is
20 case-dispositive or the information is included in the operative complaint)
21 that support keeping the information under seal. The fact that a party has
22 designated a particular document “Confidential” is not sufficient to convince
23 the Court that good cause or compelling reasons exist to seal that document.
- 24 **8. Attorney’s Fees Motions:** All motions seeking attorney’s fees must be
25 accompanied by an appropriate declaration that attaches all relevant
26 timesheets and costs.

