
LOCAL RULES – CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER III LOCAL CRIMINAL RULES

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**CHAPTER III
LOCAL CRIMINAL RULES¹**

I. APPLICABILITY

F.R.Crim.P. 1. SCOPE; DEFINITIONS

F.R.Crim.P. 2. INTERPRETATION

II. PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS

F.R.Crim.P. 3. THE COMPLAINT

F.R.Crim.P. 4. ARREST WARRANT OR SUMMONS ON A COMPLAINT

***F.R.Crim.P. 4.1. COMPLAINT, WARRANT, OR SUMMONS BY
TELEPHONE OR OTHER RELIABLE ELECTRONIC MEANS***

F.R.Crim.P. 5. INITIAL APPEARANCE

L.Cr.R. 5-1 Request to Recall Warrant of Removal. The United States Attorney must immediately notify the Court whenever a charging district drops all charges against a defendant who has been ordered transferred to that district under F.R.Crim.P. 5(c)(3) but the transfer has not taken place. The United States Attorney should do so by filing a Request to Recall Warrant of Removal in the case in which the transfer was ordered and notifying the magistrate judge on duty when the Request is filed.

F.R.Crim.P. 5.1. PRELIMINARY HEARING

**III. THE GRAND JURY, THE INDICTMENT, AND THE
INFORMATION**

F.R.Crim.P. 6. THE GRAND JURY

F.R.Crim.P. 7. THE INDICTMENT AND THE INFORMATION

L.Cr.R. 7-1 Indictment or Superseding Indictment. The United States Attorney must submit grand jury indictments and superseding indictments in

¹ Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure for which no corresponding Local Criminal Rule has been adopted are listed in Italics.

court to the duty Magistrate Judge. Superseding indictments will be assigned the same case number as the original indictment, followed by the letter (A) for first superseding indictment, (B) for the second, etc.

L.Cr.R. 7-2 Information or Superseding Information. An information or superseding information must be submitted to the Clerk for filing. Superseding informations will be assigned the same case number as the original information, followed by the letter (A) for the first superseding information, (B) for the second, etc.

L.Cr.R. 7-3 Notice of Complex Case. If a criminal case includes eight or more defendants in the indictment or if the presentation of evidence (including cross-examination) in the government’s case-in-chief will exceed twelve trial days, the case is considered “complex.” In such cases, the government must file with the Court, at the time the indictment is filed, a Notice of Complex Case that indicates the grounds for considering the case complex. Likewise, upon the filing of a superseding indictment in a case not previously identified as complex, the government must file a Notice of Complex Case if the case now qualifies as such.

L.Cr.R. 7-4 Notice of Related Criminal Cases. It shall be the responsibility of the parties to promptly file a Notice of Related Cases whenever a criminal case previously filed and one or more informations or indictments later filed:

- (a) arise out of the same conspiracy, common scheme, transaction, series of transactions or events; or
- (b) involve one or more defendants in common, and would entail substantial duplication of labor in pretrial, trial or sentencing proceedings if heard by different judges.

The Notice must be filed and served in each later-filed case, must identify the previously filed case(s), and must set forth the reasons why counsel believes the cases are related. Whenever practicable, the United States Attorney shall file the Notice with the indictment or information and serve it on defense counsel promptly after defense counsel’s identity has been ascertained.

L.Cr.R. 7-5 Notice of Related Supervised-Release Case. It shall be the responsibility of the government to promptly file a Notice of Related Supervised-Release Case whenever a criminal case charges a violation of 8

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U.S.C. § 1326 against a defendant who is serving a term of supervised release in this district for a previous violation of 8 U.S.C. §§ 1325 or 1326. Whenever practicable, the United States Attorney shall file the Notice with the charging document and serve it on defense counsel promptly after defense counsel's identity has been ascertained.

L.Cr.R. 7-6 Notice of Case Related to Pre-Indictment Death-Eligible Matter. Every ex parte application for the appointment of counsel to represent the target of a federal investigation relating to potential charges that might be considered punishable by death ("Pre-Indictment Death-Eligible Matter") is assigned to a district judge immediately, without waiting for an indictment to be filed. When the indictment or other charging document is eventually filed, therefore, the government must, if aware of a previously filed Pre-Indictment Death-Eligible Matter related to any of the crimes charged, concurrently file a Notice of Case Related to Pre-Indictment Death-Eligible Matter identifying the previously assigned matter.

F.R.Crim.P. 8. JOINDER OF OFFENSES OR DEFENDANTS

F.R.Crim.P. 9. ARREST WARRANT OR SUMMONS ON AN INDICTMENT OR INFORMATION

L.Cr.R. 9-1 Return of Service. The officer who executes the warrant or serves the summons shall make prompt return thereof and shall include in such return the fact of service of the information or indictment and the time and place of service.

IV. ARRAIGNMENT AND PREPARATION FOR TRIAL

F.R.Crim.P. 10. ARRAIGNMENT

L.Cr.R. 10-1 Service of Copy of Indictment or Information. A copy of the indictment or information shall be served upon the defendant with the summons or upon execution of a warrant for arrest.

L.Cr.R. 10-2 Duty of Defendant [Abrogated]

F.R.Crim.P. 11. PLEAS

F.R.Crim.P. 12. PLEADINGS AND PRETRIAL MOTIONS

L.Cr.R. 12-1 Motion to Suppress. The following procedures govern a motion to suppress:

L.Cr.R. 12-1.1 Declaration in Support. A motion to suppress shall be supported by a declaration on behalf of the defendant, setting forth all facts then known upon which it is contended the motion should be granted. The declaration shall contain only such facts as would be admissible in evidence and shall show affirmatively that the declarant is competent to testify to the matters stated therein.

L.Cr.R. 12-1.2 Response of Government. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the government shall file a response and any declarations in opposition to the motion not later than seven (7) days after service of the motion.

L.Cr.R. 12-1.3 Availability of Declarants. Any declarant in connection with a motion to suppress shall be made available for cross-examination at the hearing of the motion, unless no party desires to cross-examine the declarant. If a party does not desire to cross-examine a declarant, that party shall file and serve a notice to that effect no later than one week before the hearing.

F.R.Crim.P. 12.1. NOTICE OF AN ALIBI DEFENSE

F.R.Crim.P. 12.2. NOTICE OF AN INSANITY DEFENSE; MENTAL EXAMINATION

F.R.Crim.P. 12.3. NOTICE OF A PUBLIC-AUTHORITY DEFENSE

F.R.Crim.P. 12.4. DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

F.R.Crim.P. 13. JOINT TRIAL OF SEPARATE CASES

F.R.Crim.P. 14. RELIEF FROM PREJUDICIAL JOINDER

F.R.Crim.P. 15. DEPOSITIONS

F.R.Crim.P. 16. DISCOVERY AND INSPECTION

L.Cr.R. 16-1 Expert Disclosures. Unless the parties agree or the Court orders otherwise, at the request of a party pursuant to the F.R.Crim.P. 16(a)(1)(G)(i) or F.R.Crim.P. 16(b)(1)(C)(i) made reasonably in advance of these deadlines, the time for making expert disclosures under F.R.Crim.P. 16(a)(1)(G)(ii) and F.R.Crim.P. 16(b)(1)(C)(ii) is as follows:

1. The government must disclose the expert testimony to be used in the government's case-in-chief no later than 30 days before trial.
2. The defendant must disclose to the government the expert testimony to be used in the defendant's case-in-chief no later than 14 days before trial.

F.R.Crim.P. 16.1 PRETRIAL DISCOVERY CONFERENCE; REQUEST FOR COURT ACTION

F.R.Crim.P. 17. SUBPOENA

L.Cr.R. 17-1 Subpoena - Issuance Under Rule 17(b) - Witness Within the District. Defense counsel shall apply to the Clerk for a witness subpoena under F.R.Crim.P.17(b), when the witness will be served within this District. The Clerk may issue such a subpoena in blank. No subpoena so issued may be served outside of this District. By filling in a subpoena issued in blank, defense counsel represents that counsel believes the defendant is unable to pay the witness fees and that the presence of the witness is necessary to an adequate defense.

L.Cr.R. 17-2 Subpoena - Issuance Under Rule 17(b) - Witness Outside the District. When a witness will be served outside this District, defense counsel shall apply for issuance of a subpoena under F.R.Crim.P.17(b) to the judge or magistrate judge to whom the case is assigned, and defense counsel shall represent that the defendant is unable to pay for the witness fees and that the presence of the witness is necessary to an adequate defense.

L.Cr.R. 17-3 Subpoena - Fees - Private Service. No fee will be allowed for the private service of any subpoena issued by or at the request of defense counsel, except when such private service has been expressly authorized by written order of Court.

L.Cr.R. 17-4 Subpoena - Confidentiality. An order permitting issuance of a Rule 17(c) subpoena may be obtained by filing either a motion pursuant to F.R.Crim.P. 47 or, for good cause, an ex parte application (and proposed order) may be filed under seal without advance notice to the opposing party. If the Court grants the ex parte application to issue and seal the subpoena,

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the Marshal must not disclose the issuance or service of the subpoena to anyone except as authorized by the Court.

F.R.Crim.P. 17.1. PRETRIAL CONFERENCE

V. VENUE

F.R.Crim.P. 18. PLACE OF PROSECUTION AND TRIAL

F.R.Crim.P. 19. (RESERVED)

F.R.Crim.P. 20. TRANSFER FOR PLEA AND SENTENCE

F.R.Crim.P. 21. TRANSFER FOR TRIAL

F.R.Crim.P. 22. (TRANSFERRED)

VI. TRIAL

F.R.Crim.P. 23. JURY OR NONJURY TRIAL

F.R.Crim.P. 24. TRIAL JURORS

L.Cr.R. 24-1 Nondisclosure of Jurors' Identity. Neither the Clerk nor any other person having access to the names or addresses of jurors or venire persons in connection with their official duties shall disclose the name or address of any juror or any person summoned for jury duty, except in connection with the summoning or notification of jurors, as certified in vouchers for payment of attendance fees and allowances, where required to do so by applicable law, or upon order of the Court.

F.R.Crim.P. 25. JUDGE'S DISABILITY

F.R.Crim.P. 26. TAKING TESTIMONY

F.R.Crim.P. 26.1. FOREIGN LAW DETERMINATION

F.R.Crim.P. 26.2. PRODUCING A WITNESS'S STATEMENT

F.R.Crim.P. 26.3. MISTRIAL

F.R.Crim.P. 27. PROVING AN OFFICIAL RECORD

F.R.Crim.P. 28. INTERPRETERS

F.R.Crim.P. 29. MOTION FOR A JUDGMENT OF ACQUITTAL

F.R.Crim.P. 29.1. CLOSING ARGUMENT

F.R.Crim.P. 30. JURY INSTRUCTIONS

F.R.Crim.P. 31. JURY VERDICT

VII. POST-CONVICTION PROCEDURES

F.R.Crim.P. 32. SENTENCING AND JUDGMENT

L.Cr.R. 32-1 Supervised Release and Probation - General Conditions. All persons placed on supervised release or probation as the result of a judgment of conviction in this Court will be subject to such general conditions of supervised release or probation as may from time to time be promulgated by General Order.

L.Cr.R. 32-2 Supervised Release and Probation - General Conditions - Duty of United States Probation Officer. The Probation Officer must advise each person receiving a supervised release or probationary sentence of the general conditions of supervised release or probation.

L.Cr.R. 32-3 Presentence Investigation (“PSI”) Report.

L.Cr.R. 32-3.1 Minimum Custody Cases. The Probation Officer must make a tentative determination of the Guideline sentencing range as soon as practicable after the case is referred for preparation of the PSI Report. If the probable sentencing range for the offense(s) or conviction is unlikely to exceed 4 - 10 months of imprisonment and the defendant is detained, the Probation Officer must:

- (a) Give priority to the expedited preparation of the PSI Report.
- (b) Promptly inform the Court of such determination and of the completion date of the expedited PSI Report so that the Court can determine whether the sentencing date should be advanced.

L.Cr.R. 32-3.2 Presentence Investigation Reports. The Probation & Pretrial Services Office will disclose the PSI Report to counsel electronically, either by email or through the Court’s CM/ECF System. Counsel must observe strictly the requirements of F.R.Crim.P. 32(f) regarding objections to presentence reports.

L.Cr.R. 32-3.3 [Abrogated].

L.Cr.R. 32-3.4 Defense Counsel to Provide Defendant with Copy of PSI Report. Promptly after the receipt of the PSI Report, defense counsel must provide the PSI Report to the defendant for review and

must arrange for an interpreter, if necessary, to assist in the defendant's review of the report.

L.Cr.R. 32-3.5 Supervised Release and Probation Records.

Presentence investigations and reports, supervised release and probation supervision records, and related reports of studies and recommendations are confidential records of this Court. If filed under seal in the Court's case file, such records may be requested only as provided in L.R. 79-7.2. Records that have not been docketed in the case or filed in the Court's case file may be requested only as provided in the subpoena regulations of the United States Courts. The determining officer under those regulations is the Chief United States Probation & Pretrial Services Officer, who will consult with the Chief United States District Judge and the presiding judge in the case regarding the proper response.

F.R.Crim.P. 32.1. REVOKING OR MODIFYING PROBATION OR SUPERVISED RELEASE

L.Cr.R. 32.1-1 Supervised Release and Probation - Arrest of Violator - Duty of Marshal. After taking into custody any person charged with a violation of supervised release or probation, the Marshal must immediately give written notice to the United States Attorney, the Probation Officer, and the Clerk of the date of such arrest and the place of confinement of the alleged probation violator.

L.Cr.R. 32.1-2 Supervised Release and Probation Violation - Notice to Attorney for Defendant. The Clerk must promptly inform any attorney of record for an alleged supervised release or probation violator of the arrest of the violator and the place of confinement. If no attorney of record appears or the attorney of record cannot be found, the notice must be given to the Federal Public Defender.

F.R.Crim.P. 32.2. CRIMINAL FORFEITURE

F.R.Crim.P. 33. NEW TRIAL

F.R.Crim.P. 34. ARRESTING JUDGMENT

F.R.Crim.P. 35. CORRECTING OR REDUCING A SENTENCE

F.R.Crim.P. 36. CLERICAL ERROR

F.R.Crim.P. 37. INDICATIVE RULING ON A MOTION FOR RELIEF THAT IS BARRED BY A PENDING APPEAL

F.R.Crim.P. 38. STAYING A SENTENCE OR A DISABILITY
F.R.Crim.P. 39. (RESERVED)

VIII. SUPPLEMENTARY AND SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS

F.R.Crim.P. 40. ARREST FOR FAILING TO APPEAR IN ANOTHER DISTRICT OR FOR VIOLATING CONDITIONS OF RELEASE SET IN ANOTHER DISTRICT

F.R.Crim.P. 41. SEARCH AND SEIZURE

F.R.Crim.P. 42. CRIMINAL CONTEMPT

IX. GENERAL PROVISIONS

F.R.Crim.P. 43. DEFENDANT’S PRESENCE

F.R.Crim.P. 44. RIGHT TO AND APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL

L.Cr.R. 44-1 Withdrawal of Counsel. An attorney, whether appointed or retained, may not withdraw as counsel except by leave of court. A motion for leave to withdraw must be made upon written notice given reasonably in advance to the client and to all other parties who have appeared in the action. The motion for leave to withdraw must be supported by good cause. Failure of the client to pay agreed compensation is not necessarily sufficient to establish good cause.

F.R.Crim.P. 45. COMPUTING AND EXTENDING TIME

F.R.Crim.P. 46. RELEASE FROM CUSTODY; SUPERVISING DETENTION

L.Cr.R. 46-1 Authority of Magistrate Judges. Except as set forth in these rules, any Magistrate Judge has the authority to fix or modify bail, approve or disapprove sureties and bonds, and conduct detention hearings and issue release and detention orders, as provided by 18 U.S.C. § 3142, including with respect to bail or detention recommended or set in another district in a case arising in this or another district.

L.Cr.R. 46-1.1 Death Penalty Case. A Magistrate Judge shall not fix bail or act upon any motion related to bail in any case in which the complaint, information or indictment charges an offense for which the

death penalty may be imposed, except upon specific authorization from the Criminal Duty Judge.

L.Cr.R. 46-1.2 Bail Previously Fixed by District Judge [ABROGATED].

L.Cr.R. 46-1.3 Detention Hearing Held After Arraignment. If a defendant arrested on an indictment makes his first appearance before a Magistrate Judge prior to the arraignment, and a detention hearing pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f) is continued beyond the time the case is assigned to a District Judge, the Magistrate Judge shall retain the case for determination of the detention or release of the defendant, unless otherwise ordered by the assigned District Judge.

L.Cr.R. 46-1.4 Review by Criminal Duty Judge – Hearing Only If Ordered. No defendant aggrieved by any order of the Magistrate Judge fixing or modifying bail shall have the right to a hearing before the Criminal Duty Judge on such matter and no such hearing shall be calendared before such Judge unless the Criminal Duty Judge has so ordered.

L.Cr.R. 46-2 Modification of Conditions of Bail. Twenty-four hours after bail has been set, a defendant unable to meet the conditions of bail may apply for review and modification of the conditions of bail. For good cause, the United States Attorney or the United States Probation & Pretrial Services Office also may apply to the Court for modification of the conditions of bail.

L.Cr.R. 46-2.1 Written Consent of Surety and Third-Party Custodian. Any request for modification of conditions of bail, whether made by motion or by stipulation, must include the written consent of each surety and any third-party custodian to the proposed modification.

L.Cr.R. 46-3 Methods of Bail. The Court may admit a defendant to bail in any one or more of the following methods:

- Personal recognizance bond
- Appearance bond without surety
- Appearance bond with cash deposit
- Appearance bond with surety (not justified)

- Appearance bond with surety (justified)
- Cash or other collateral appearance bond
- Corporate surety bond.

Any person admitted to bail shall execute, as principal, a bond for appearance at the time and place designated for appearance before any Magistrate Judge or District Judge of this Court. All bonds except corporate surety bonds shall be on a form approved by the Court and obtained from the Clerk.

L.Cr.R. 46-3.1 Appearance Bond – Surety’s Affidavit Where No Justification Required. If the Court requires that a bond be backed by a surety without justification, the surety, by affidavit or declaration under penalty of perjury, shall state:

- (a) The surety resides within the Central District of California or, if approved by the Court, that the surety resides elsewhere;
- (b) The surety agrees to be bound by the bond and by the provisions of L.Cr.R. 46-6;
- (c) The surety will notify the Court and counsel of any change of address.

L.Cr.R. 46-3.2 Appearance Bond – Affidavit by Owner of Cash Security. If the Court requires that a bond be backed by a cash deposit, the depositor, by affidavit or declaration under penalty of perjury, shall state where he resides, and also that:

- (a) The depositor is the owner of the cash;
- (b) The owner agrees to be bound by the bond and by the provisions of L.Cr.R. 46-6;
- (c) The owner will notify the Court and counsel of any change of address.

L.Cr.R. 46-3.3 Appearance Bond – Surety’s Affidavit Where Justification Required. If the Court requires that a bond be backed

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by a surety with justification, the surety, by affidavit or declaration under penalty of perjury, shall state:

- (a) The surety resides within the Central District of California or, if approved by the Court, that the surety resides elsewhere;
- (b) The surety agrees to be bound by the bond and by the provisions of L.Cr.R. 46-6;
- (c) The surety will notify the Court and counsel of any change of address;
- (d) The surety owns real property within the State of California or in any other state, if the Court permits property in another state to be used as security;
- (e) The property pledged is worth the amount specified in the bond, in excess of the just debts and liabilities of the surety pertaining to the property;
- (f) The property is not otherwise exempt from execution;
- (g) The following information as to the property pledged, with supporting documentation:
 - (1) A legal description of the property, together with street address;
 - (2) The exact form in which title to property is held;
 - (3) The name and address of each titleholder;
 - (4) The interest of each titleholder;
 - (5) The present fair market value of the property;
 - (6) The encumbrances or liens upon the property and the name and address of each holder of an encumbrance or lien;
 - (7) The value of the equity after deducting all encumbrances and liens;
 - (8) The number of bonds or undertakings for bail entered into by defendant that are discharged.

L.Cr.R. 46-3.3.1 Documentation - Deed of Trust. A surety must execute a deed of trust naming the Clerk as beneficiary.

L.Cr.R. 46-3.4 Review of Surety and Documentation by United States Attorney. Any affidavit of surety and any documentation required by this Rule must be presented to the Office of the United States Attorney. Within six (6) office working hours, an attorney employed by that office shall report to the Court approval or disapproval of the documentation presented. If disapproved, the United States Attorney shall specify the reason for disapproval.

L.Cr.R. 46-3.4.1 Disapproval or Failure to Respond by United States Attorney - Hearing. At the request of an aggrieved party, the Court, upon two (2) hours notice to the United States Attorney, shall hold a hearing on the reasons for disapproval or the failure of the United States Attorney to respond.

L.Cr.R. 46-4 Appearance Bonds Under \$10,000. Unless a District Judge or a Magistrate Judge specifically requires to the contrary, appearance bonds of \$10,000 or less shall be approved if (1) the signature of the surety is executed on the affidavit of surety attached to the bond, and (2) the affidavit of surety sets forth the real or personal property intended for justification, if any, and lists all encumbrances or liens against the property, alleging that the surety is worth the face amount specified in excess of liabilities.

L.Cr.R. 46-5 Corporate Surety - Bond. A corporate surety bond shall be executed by the defendant and authorized attorney-in-fact and shall be substantially in the form and content as approved forms of bonds available in the office of the Clerk. No corporate surety bond shall be accepted or approved by the Court unless the surety meets the conditions of Local Civil Rule 65-4.

L.Cr.R. 46-5.1 Corporate Surety - Statement Upon Filing. A corporate surety shall file a statement setting forth the existence or non-existence of an indemnitor or indemnitors. If an indemnitor is obtained, the corporate surety shall certify in writing that all the responsibilities of indemnity have been explained to the indemnitor and that the indemnitor has acknowledged understanding of those obligations. Among the matters explained shall be:

- If a condition of the bond is breached, the bond must be forfeited;
- The Court is not required to set aside a forfeiture; and
- The indemnitor faces liability for forfeiture, court costs, attorney's fees, and other matters related to the indemnity.

If an alternate method of posting bond is provided, the corporate surety also shall certify it has advised the indemnitor that such an alternative is available and that the indemnitor desires to proceed with a corporate surety, knowing of the alternate method of posting bond.

L.Cr.R. 46-5.2 Corporate Surety - Failure to Comply. If the corporate surety fails to comply with any of the provisions of Local Criminal Rule 46-5.1, the surety shall not be permitted to proceed upon any indemnity and shall be required to return to the indemnitor any security posted, whether the Court orders forfeiture or not.

L.Cr.R. 46-6 Bond - Summary Adjudication of Obligation. A bond or undertaking presented for filing shall contain consent of the principal and surety that, in case of default or contumacy on the part of the principal or surety, the Court, upon ten (10) days notice, may render a judgment summarily in accordance with the obligation undertaken and issue a writ of execution upon such judgment. An indemnitee or party in interest seeking a judgment on a bond or undertaking shall proceed by Motion for Summary Adjudication of Obligation and Execution. Service may be made on a corporate surety as provided in 31 U.S.C. § 9306.

L.Cr.R. 46-7 Bond - Exoneration. Upon completion of the obligations of the defendant, the Court shall order the bond exonerated and the Clerk shall return any monies deposited with the Court to the person or persons making such deposit. No assignment of any monies deposited with the Court shall be recognized, unless filed with the Clerk within ten (10) days of the making thereof. If a deed of trust has been recorded, the Clerk shall deliver a Full Reconveyance upon exoneration.

L.Cr.R. 46-8 Court Officers as Surety. The provisions of Local Civil Rule 65-9 shall apply to all bonds and undertakings in criminal actions.

F.R.Crim.P. 47. MOTIONS AND SUPPORTING AFFIDAVITS

F.R.Crim.P. 48. DISMISSAL

F.R.Crim.P. 49. SERVING AND FILING PAPERS

L.Cr.R. 49-1 Serving and Filing Documents.

L.Cr.R. 49-1.1 Mandatory Electronic Filing in Criminal Cases.

Except as provided in L.Cr.R. 49-1.2, all documents filed in criminal cases must be filed electronically using the Court's CM/ECF System. Sending a document by email does not constitute an electronic filing. To file documents using the CM/ECF System, an attorney must obtain an individual account login and password from the federal judiciary's national Public Access to Court Electronic Records ("PACER") system (www.pacer.gov) and link this account to the Court's CM/ECF System. After the attorney's PACER account has been linked to the Court's CM/ECF System, the attorney must use the PACER-issued login and password to file documents through the Court's CM/ECF System.

L.Cr.R. 49-1.1.1 Authorization of Electronic Filing. The Clerk will accept documents filed, signed, or verified by electronic means in compliance with these Local Rules. Any such document constitutes a written document for the purposes of applying these Local Rules and the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

L.Cr.R. 49-1.1.2 Applicability of Other Rules. Except as otherwise ordered in accordance with applicable statutes and rules, all Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and Local Criminal Rules shall continue to apply to criminal cases that are subject to electronic filing.

L.Cr.R. 49-1.1.3 Definitions. The definitions set forth in Local Rule 5-4.1.3 shall apply to this Local Criminal Rule 49-1 and to any cross-reference to Local Rule 5-4 contained in this Local Rule.

L.Cr.R. 49-1.2 Exceptions to Electronic Filing in Criminal Cases.

Documents exempted from electronic filing pursuant to one of the subsections listed below must be presented to the Clerk for filing or

lodging in paper format or submitted electronically by e-mail as indicated below, and must comply with the requirements of L.R. 11 and all other applicable Local and Federal Rules.

- (a) *Exemptions for Particular Filers.* The following filers are exempt from the requirement to file documents electronically:
 - (1) *Pro Se Litigants.* Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, pro se litigants may present documents to the Clerk for filing either in paper format or through the Court's Electronic Document Submission System as set forth in Local Rule 5-4.1.1. Documents in paper format received by the Clerk from pro se litigants under this rule will be scanned by the Clerk into the CM/ECF System. Once scanned, the original paper documents will be destroyed.
 - (2) *Other Exceptional Cases Involving Unregistered Filers.* For good cause shown, the Court may grant an exemption from the obligation to file electronically to a filer who is not registered with the Court's CM/ECF. Any such exemption must not exceed one calendar year, but may be renewed upon good cause shown. If any filer granted such an exemption thereafter registers for the Court's CM/ECF System, that registration must abrogate any exemption granted under this rule. Documents presented for filing by an attorney granted an exemption under this rule must be presented to the Clerk for filing in paper format. Such documents received will be scanned by the Clerk into the CM/ECF System. Once scanned, the original paper documents will be destroyed.
- (b) *Documents Excluded from Electronic Filing.* The following documents are excluded from the electronic filing requirement of Local Criminal Rule 49-1.1:
 - (1) *Nonpaper and Oversized Paper Exhibits.* Nonpaper physical exhibits may not be filed at any time in any format. Such exhibits must either be lodged with the Clerk under L.R. 11-5.1 (if submitted as an exhibit to a document) or submitted under L.R. 79-3 or 79-4 at the

time of a trial or hearing. Any exhibit on a sheet of paper too large or irregularly shaped to be scanned into PDF format may not be filed. It must either be lodged with the Clerk in paper format under L.R. 11-5.4 (if submitted as an exhibit to a document) or submitted under L.R. 79-3 or 79-4 at the time of a trial or hearing.

- (2) *Criminal Case-Initiating Documents.* Grand jury indictments and superseding indictments must be submitted in court to the duty Magistrate Judge. All other criminal case-initiating documents, e.g., complaints, informations, and superseding informations must be submitted for filing with the Clerk by e-mail to the criminal intake e-mail inbox for the division of the Court to which the case is assigned. The intake e-mail inbox address for each division is indicated on the Court's website.
- (3) *Under-Seal and In-Camera Documents, and Other Documents Excluded from the Public Case File.* Applications and proposed orders to seal or file in camera, along with the document for which protection is sought, and any documents for which under-seal or in-camera filing is authorized by statute, rule, or prior court order must be presented for filing in paper form, unless the filer is permitted to submit the documents through the Court's Electronic Document Submission System under L.R. 5-4.2(a)(1). If the title of a document to be filed under seal contains confidential information that should not be reflected on the public docket, the document should be submitted with a cover sheet that uses a generic title like "SEALED APPLICATION," "SEALED MOTION," "SEALED PROPOSED ORDER," or "SEALED DOCUMENT" rather than the actual title of the document. Unless the documents are subject to L.Cr.R. 49-1.2(b)(4), or the Court orders otherwise, the original documents must be submitted for filing in separate sealed envelopes, with a copy of the title page attached to the front of each envelope, and must be

accompanied by a PDF version of the documents on a CD or flash drive.

Other documents excluded from the public case file pursuant to L.Cr.R. 49.1-2 must not be filed electronically, but must be filed, if appropriate, as otherwise provided in the Local Rules of this Court, and in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil and Criminal Procedure.

- (4) *Criminal Duty Matters.* Unless otherwise authorized, the following documents must be filed with the Clerk in paper form, accompanied by a PDF version of the documents on a CD or flash drive:
- (a) Applications for Pen Registers, Search Warrants, Seizure Warrants, Arrest Warrants, Wire Taps, Cell Site Information, Tracking Services, and other such documents;
 - (b) Real Property Bond-Related Documents;
 - (c) Collateral Bonds (Cash or Negotiable Securities); and
 - (d) Under-Seal and In-Camera Documents.

Except as to real property bond-related documents and collateral bonds (cash or negotiable securities), all other bond-related documents must be submitted for filing with the Clerk by e-mail to the criminal intake e-mail inbox for the division of the Court to which the case is assigned. The intake e-mail inbox address for each division is indicated on the Court's website. Bond-related documents containing personal identifying information must be submitted for filing in redacted and unredacted format, as required in Local Rule 5.2-1.

- (5) *Other Exceptions.* For good cause shown, the Court may permit a particular document or exhibit to be filed or

lodged in paper format, rather than electronically. If permission to file or lodge a document or exhibit in paper format is obtained, the document or exhibit shall be filed or lodged in compliance with L.R. 11-4. Unless the filer is exempted from electronic filing pursuant to Local Criminal Rule 49-1.2(a), the filer shall first file electronically a Notice of Manual Filing or Lodging describing the document or exhibit being filed or lodged in paper format, and present a copy of the Notice of Manual Filing or Lodging, together with its NEF (see L.R. 5-3.2.1), with the document to be filed or lodged.

L.Cr.R. 49-1.3 General Applicability of Civil Electronic Filing Rules; Exceptions and Supplemental Rules for Criminal Cases.

L.Cr.R. 49-1.3.1 General Applicability of Civil Electronic Filing Rules. Except as provided in Local Criminal Rule 49-1.3.2, any electronically filed document shall comply with the provisions of Local Civil Rule 5-4.3, 5-4.4, 5-4.5, and 5-4.6. Attorneys registered to file documents through the CM/ECF System must comply with Local Civil Rule 5-4.8.

L.Cr.R. 49-1.3.2 Special Rules for Criminal Cases.

- (a) *Redaction.* It is the responsibility of the filer to ensure full compliance with the redaction requirements of Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 49.1 and L.Cr.R. 49.1-1.
- (b) *Service.* Where service is required by the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, service shall be in accordance with Local Civil Rule 5-3.
- (c) *Proposed Orders.* An electronically lodged proposed order shall comply with the requirements of Local Civil Rule 5-4.4, except that, for criminal cases, the subject line of the e-mail transmitting the word-processing version of the proposed order required by Local Civil Rule 5-4.4.2 shall include the defendant's last name and initial of first name as the filer (e.g., for Los Angeles:

LA08CR00123-6-ABC-Doe J; for Santa Ana:
SA08CR00124-8-DEF-Smith A; for Riverside:
ED08CR00125-10-GHI-Jones B).

F.R.Crim.P. 49.1. PRIVACY PROTECTION FOR FILINGS MADE WITH THE COURT

L.Cr.R. 49.1-1 Redaction. It is the responsibility of the filer to ensure full compliance with the redaction requirements of Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 49.1. In addition, the filer shall redact passport numbers and driver license numbers in their entirety, and shall ensure that any document that contains a home address shall include only the city and state. This restriction on including passport numbers, driver license numbers, and full home addresses shall not apply to a filing exempted by Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 49.1(b); to an under-seal filing as set forth in Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 49.1(d), (f), or (g); or where the protection of Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 49.1(h) has been waived with respect to that information.

Parties shall carefully examine the documents, exhibits, or attachments to be filed with the Court in order to protect any sensitive and private information. The responsibility for redacting or placing under seal protected personal data identifiers rests solely with counsel and the parties. The Clerk will not review any pleadings or documents for compliance.

Counsel and the parties are cautioned that failure to redact or place under seal protected personal data identifiers may subject them to the full disciplinary power of the Court. If a redacted version of the document is filed, counsel shall maintain possession of the unredacted document pending further order of the Court or resolution of the action (including the appeal, if any) and shall, at the request of opposing counsel or parties, provide a copy of the complete document.

L.Cr.R. 49.1-2 Exceptions. The documents listed below are not to be included in the public case file, and are therefore excluded from the redaction requirements of F.R.Crim.P. 49.1 and L.Cr.R. 49.1-1:

- (1) Unexecuted summonses or warrants, supporting applications, and affidavits;
- (2) Pretrial bail reports;

- (3) Presentence investigation reports;
- (4) Statements of reasons in the judgment of conviction;
- (5) Juvenile records;
- (6) Documents containing identifying information about jurors or potential jurors;
- (7) Financial affidavits filed in seeking representation pursuant to the Criminal Justice Act;
- (8) Ex parte requests for authorization of investigative, expert, or other services pursuant to the Criminal Justice Act; and
- (9) Sealed documents.

F.R.Crim.P. 50. PROMPT DISPOSITION

L.Cr.R. 50-1 Assignment of Cases. Criminal cases shall be assigned to the individual calendars of the District Judges or Magistrate Judges (if the case is triable by a Magistrate Judge) as shall be provided by General Order.

L.Cr.R. 50-2 Signing of Orders for Absent Judges. Any motion or request in an action or proceeding (including cases on appeal) shall be made to the judge to whom the case is assigned. If the assigned judge is not available and an emergency necessitates an order, the Clerk shall be consulted to determine whether a judge of this Court has been designated to handle matters in the absence of the assigned judge. If a designation has been made, the application shall be presented to the designated judge. If no designation has been made, then the matter shall be presented to the Criminal Duty judge or, in his or her absence, to any other available judge. If no emergency exists, the application will be held by the Clerk until the assigned judge is available.

F.R.Crim.P. 51. PRESERVING CLAIMED ERROR

F.R.Crim.P. 52. HARMLESS AND PLAIN ERROR

F.R.Crim.P. 53. COURTROOM PHOTOGRAPHING AND BROADCASTING PROHIBITED

F.R.Crim.P. 54. (TRANSFERRED)

F.R.Crim.P. 55. RECORDS

F.R.Crim.P. 56. WHEN COURT IS OPEN

F.R.Crim.P. 57. DISTRICT COURT RULES

L.Cr.R. 57-1 Applicability of Local Civil Rules. When applicable directly or by analogy, the Local Rules of the Central District of California shall govern the conduct of criminal proceedings before the District Court, unless otherwise specified.

L.Cr.R. 57-2 Duties and Functions of Magistrate Judges. United States Magistrate Judges of this Court are authorized to perform all of the duties and functions prescribed and authorized by 28 U.S.C. § 636, or any other statutes or Federal Rules of Procedure which authorize Magistrate Judges to perform judicial duties or functions, as set forth in General Order No. 05-07, or any successor General Order. Magistrate Judges shall have the inherent power of judicial officers to implement and enforce their own orders and to regulate proceedings before them, to the extent permitted by law.

L.Cr.R. 57-3 Settlement of Complex Cases.

L.Cr.R. 57-3.1 Policy. It is the Court’s policy to facilitate the parties’ efforts to dispose of complex criminal cases without trial. It is also the Court’s policy that the judge assigned to preside over a complex criminal case (the trial judge) may ask if parties desire a settlement conference but shall not participate in facilitating settlement. Participation in settlement conferences under this rule shall be completely voluntary.

L.Cr.R. 57-3.2 Definition. A “complex” criminal case is defined in L.Cr.R. 7-3.

L.Cr.R. 57-3.3 Request for Conference. A settlement conference can be requested only by the attorney for the government and the attorney for the defendant acting jointly. (This rule does not require that all defendants in a multi-defendant case join in the request.)

L.Cr.R. 57-3.3.1 Time of Request. A settlement conference may be requested at any time up to the settlement conference cut-off date established by the trial judge. If no cut-off date is established, a settlement conference request may be made at any time up to twenty-one (21) days before the date scheduled for the commencement of trial, unless a later request is permitted by the trial judge.

L.Cr.R. 57-3.3.2 Form of Request. The request for a settlement conference shall be in writing and shall be signed by both the attorney for the government and the attorney for the defendant, and the defendant personally. It shall list the dates on which counsel are available for the conference and shall be filed in the case.

L.Cr.R. 57-3.3.3 Response to Request. Upon a timely request for a settlement conference, the trial judge may, at his or her discretion, refer the matter for assignment to a settlement judge.

L.Cr.R. 57-3.3.4 Withdrawal of Request. A request for a settlement conference may be withdrawn unilaterally by any requesting party at any time. A withdrawal shall be in writing, shall be signed by the attorney and shall be filed in the case.

L.Cr.R. 57-3.4 Settlement Judge. The role of the settlement judge shall be limited to facilitating a voluntary settlement between parties in criminal cases. The settlement judge shall not preside over any aspect of the case other than facilitation of a voluntary settlement according to this Rule. All matters related to the case other than settlement shall be handled by the trial judge.

L.Cr.R. 57-3.5 Conduct of Conference

L.Cr.R. 57-3.5.1 Availability of Defendant. The defendant shall not be present during settlement discussions, unless otherwise ordered by the settlement judge. However, the defendant shall be available (a) in the courtroom of the settlement judge, if the defendant is not in custody or (b) in the Marshal's lock-up, if the defendant is under pretrial detention, unless the defendant's availability is waived by the settlement judge.

L.Cr.R. 57-3.5.2 Criminal History. If so requested by either counsel at least 10 days before the settlement conference, the Probation Officer, without order of the Court, must provide a summary of the defendant's criminal history to both counsel within 7 days of the request.

L.Cr.R. 57-3.5.3 Non-recording. The settlement conference shall not be reported.

L.Cr.R. 57-3.5.4 Written Agreement. If a settlement is agreed to by both counsel and approved by the defendant, the plea agreement shall be reduced to writing and executed by the parties within three (3) court days from the settlement conference.

L.Cr.R. 57-3.6 Restrictions on Participants

L.Cr.R. 57-3.6.1 Settlement Judge. The settlement judge shall not take a guilty plea from and shall not sentence any defendant in the case. The settlement judge shall not communicate any of the substance of the settlement discussions to the trial judge.

L.Cr.R. 57-3.6.2 Statements Inadmissible at Trial. No statement made by any participant at the settlement conference shall be admissible at the trial of any defendant in the case.

L.Cr.R. 57-3.6.3 Counsel. Neither counsel shall disclose the substance of the settlement discussions or the comments and recommendations of the settlement judge to the trial judge, except as expressly provided for by the terms of the written plea agreement.

L.Cr.R. 57-3.7 Discretion of Trial Judge Unaffected. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit in any way the discretion of the trial judge under F.R.Crim.P. 11(c).

F.R.Crim.P. 58. PETTY OFFENSES AND OTHER MISDEMEANORS

L.Cr.R. 58-1 Authority of Magistrate Judge Over Cases Charging Misdemeanor And Other Petty Offenses. United States Magistrate Judges of this Court are authorized to conduct proceedings in any case charging a misdemeanor or infraction as provided in 18 U.S.C. § 3401, and order a presentence report in any such case pending before a Magistrate Judge.

F.R.Crim.P. 59. MATTERS BEFORE A MAGISTRATE JUDGE

F.R.Crim.P. 60. VICTIM'S RIGHTS

F.R.Crim.P. 61. TITLE

L.Cr.R. 61-1 Short Title. These rules may be cited as the “Local Criminal Rules.”

**END OF CHAPTER III -
LOCAL CRIMINAL RULES**