

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT**

**NOTICE REGARDING LOCAL RULES**

Proposed revisions to the following Local Rules have been posted on the USDC website:

**Local Civil Rule 56(c)      Summary Judgment Principles and Certification  
(new section)**

The Rules can be reviewed in their entirety at: [www.ctd.uscourts.gov](http://www.ctd.uscourts.gov)

Comments are welcomed by the Court and should be directed to:

Robin D. Tabora, Clerk  
141 Church Street  
New Haven, CT 06510

or sent by email to:

[commentstotheclerkofcourt@ctd.uscourts.gov](mailto:commentstotheclerkofcourt@ctd.uscourts.gov)

**To be considered, comments must be received by June 21, 2018.**

## RULE 56

### SUMMARY JUDGMENT

(Amended ~~June~~ May 4, 2017 ~~2018~~)

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#### **(c) Summary Judgment Principles and Certification**

The Court appreciates the utility of summary judgment as a tool to manage the Court's workload by avoiding unnecessary trials, but at the same time the Court wishes to discourage the filing of motions for summary judgment in circumstances where responsible counsel and self-represented parties should recognize that the motion cannot be granted. The Court has therefore adopted this Local Rule 56(c) to remind counsel and self-represented parties of the standard for summary judgment and of their obligations with respect to motions for summary judgment.

A party moving for summary judgment bears a heavy burden. A party may obtain summary judgment as to a claim or defense only when there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law as to that claim or defense – or the part of that claim or defense – on which summary judgment is sought.

In deciding a motion for summary judgment, the Court must assume that a trier of fact would resolve all factual disputes in favor of the party opposing summary judgment. All admissible evidence favorable to the party opposing the motion (including direct, indirect, and circumstantial evidence, and evidence admissible only for a limited purpose such as impeachment), and all permissible inferences based on such evidence, must be credited if such evidence and inferences could be credited by a trier of fact. The Court must disregard all evidence supporting the moving party that the jury would not be required to believe with regard to a disputed issue of fact, and must resolve all credibility questions in favor of the party opposing summary judgment.

Signing a summary judgment motion will certify that the signer, in presenting the motion to the Court, (1) has complied with the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 56 and this L.R. 56, and (2) in the case of an attorney, has specifically discussed those requirements with the attorney's client.