

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

10 KAVIN M. RHODES,
11 Plaintiff,
12 v.
13 M. ROBINSON, et al.,
14 Defendants.
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Case No. 1:02-cv-05018-LJO-DB (PC)

SECOND SCHEDULING ORDER

**ORDER REQUIRING PARTIES TO
NOTIFY COURT WHETHER THEY
CONSENT TO MAGISTRATE JUDGE
JURISDICTION WITHIN THIRTY DAYS**

**ORDER DIRECTING CLERK'S OFFICE
TO SEND LOCAL RULE 281 TO
PLAINTIFF**

Telephonic Trial Confirmation
Hearing: June 11, 2015, at 8:30 a.m. in
Courtroom 4 (LJO)

Jury Trial: July 21, 2015, at 8:30 a.m. in
Courtroom 4 (LJO)

21 Plaintiff Kavin Rhodes, a state prisoner proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis, filed this
22 civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 on January 4, 2002. This action for damages is
23 proceeding on Plaintiff's third amended complaint against Defendants Pazo, Tidwell, Wenciker,
24 Todd, Lopez, Garza and Matzen for retaliation in violation of the First Amendment of the United
25 States Constitution. The events at issue occurred in 2002 and 2003, while Plaintiff was housed at
26 California Correctional Institution in Tehachapi, California.

1 Defendants' motion for summary judgment was granted in part and denied in part on
2 December 29, 2014. Accordingly, pursuant to Rule 16(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure,
3 the Court now sets a further schedule for this litigation.

4 The parties are required to file pretrial statements in accordance with the schedule set forth
5 herein. In addition to the matters already required to be addressed in the pretrial statement in
6 accordance with Local Rule 281, Plaintiff will be required to make a particularized showing in
7 order to obtain the attendance of witnesses. The procedures and requirements for making such a
8 showing are outlined in detail below. Plaintiff is advised that failure to comply with the
9 procedures set forth below may result in the preclusion of any and all witnesses named in his
10 pretrial statement.¹

11 At the trial of this case, Plaintiff must be prepared to introduce evidence to prove each of
12 the alleged facts that support the claims raised in the lawsuit. In general, there are two kinds of
13 trial evidence: (1) exhibits and (2) the testimony of witnesses. It is Plaintiff's responsibility to
14 produce all of the evidence to prove his case, whether that evidence is in the form of exhibits or
15 witness testimony. If Plaintiff wants to call witnesses to testify, he must follow certain procedures
16 to ensure that the witnesses will be at the trial and available to testify.

17 1. Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Incarcerated Witnesses Who Agree to
18 Testify Voluntarily - An incarcerated witness who agrees voluntarily to attend trial to give
19 testimony cannot come to court unless the Court orders the warden or other custodian to permit
20 the witness to be transported to court. The Court will not issue such an order unless it is satisfied
21 that the prospective witness has actual knowledge of relevant facts.

22 A party intending to introduce the testimony of incarcerated witnesses who have agreed
23 voluntarily to attend the trial must serve and file concurrent with the pretrial statement a written
24 motion for a court order requiring that such witnesses be brought to court at the time of trial. The
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26 ¹ Notwithstanding the requirements set forth herein, it is within the Court's discretion to grant a motion for the
27 attendance of incarcerated witnesses if the moving party has shown the witnesses have relevant information and the
28 Court determines the witnesses' presence will substantially further the resolution of the case. Wiggins v. County of
Alameda, 717 F.2d 466, 468 n.1 (9th Cir. 1983).

1 motion must: (1) state the name, address, and prison identification number of each such witness;
2 and (2) be accompanied by declarations showing that each witness is willing to testify and that
3 each witness has actual knowledge of relevant facts. The motion should be entitled “Motion for
4 Attendance of Incarcerated Witnesses.”

5 The willingness of the prospective witness can be shown in one of two ways: (1) the party
6 himself can swear by declaration under penalty of perjury that the prospective witness has
7 informed the party that he or she is willing to testify voluntarily without being subpoenaed, in
8 which declaration the party must state when and where the prospective witness informed the party
9 of this willingness; or (2) the party can serve and file a declaration, signed under penalty of perjury
10 by the prospective witness, in which the witness states that he or she is willing to testify without
11 being subpoenaed.

12 The prospective witness’s actual knowledge of relevant facts can be shown in one of two
13 ways: (1) if the party has actual firsthand knowledge that the prospective witness was an
14 eyewitness or an ear-witness to the relevant facts (e.g., if an incident occurred in Plaintiff’s cell
15 and, at the time, Plaintiff saw that a cellmate was present and observed the incident, Plaintiff may
16 swear to the cellmate’s ability to testify), the party himself can swear by declaration under penalty
17 of perjury that the prospective witness has actual knowledge; or (2) the party can serve and file a
18 declaration signed under penalty of perjury by the prospective witness in which the witness
19 describes the relevant facts to which the prospective witness was an eye or ear witness. Whether
20 the declaration is made by the party or by the prospective witness, it must be specific about the
21 incident, when and where it occurred, who was present, and how the prospective witness happened
22 to be in a position to see or to hear what occurred at the time it occurred.

23 The Court will review and rule on the motion for attendance of incarcerated witnesses,
24 specifying which prospective witnesses must be brought to court. Subsequently, the Court will
25 issue the order necessary to cause the witness’s custodian to bring the witness to court.

26 **Motions for the attendance of incarcerated witnesses, if any, must be filed on or**
27 **before May 14, 2015. Oppositions, if any, must be filed on or before May 28, 2015.**

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1 2. Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Incarcerated Witnesses Who Refuse to
2 Testify Voluntarily - If a party seeks to obtain the attendance of incarcerated witnesses who
3 refuse to testify voluntarily, the party should submit with his pretrial statement a motion for the
4 attendance of such witnesses. Such motion should be in the form described above. In addition,
5 the party must indicate in the motion that the incarcerated witnesses are not willing to testify
6 voluntarily.

7 3. Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Unincarcerated Witnesses Who Agree to
8 Testify Voluntarily - It is the responsibility of the party who has secured an unincarcerated
9 witness's voluntary attendance to notify the witness of the time and date of trial. No action need
10 be sought or obtained from the Court.

11 4. Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Unincarcerated Witnesses Who Refuse to
12 Testify Voluntarily - If a prospective witness is not incarcerated, and he or she refuses to testify
13 voluntarily, the witness must be served with a subpoena. Fed. R. Civ. P. 45. In addition, the party
14 seeking the witness's presence must tender an appropriate sum of money for the witness. Id. In
15 the case of an unincarcerated witness, the appropriate sum of money is the daily witness fee of
16 \$40.00 plus the witness's travel expenses. 28 U.S.C. § 1821.

17 If Plaintiff wishes to obtain the attendance of one or more unincarcerated witnesses who
18 refuse to testify voluntarily, Plaintiff must first notify the Court in writing of the name and
19 location of each unincarcerated witness. The Court will calculate the travel expense for each
20 unincarcerated witness and notify Plaintiff of the amount(s). Plaintiff must then, for each witness,
21 submit a money order made payable to the witness for the full amount of the witness's travel
22 expenses plus the daily witness fee of \$40.00. The subpoena will not be served upon the
23 unincarcerated witness by the United States Marshal unless the money order is tendered to the
24 Court. Because no statute authorizes the use of public funds for these expenses in civil cases, the
25 tendering of witness fees and travel expenses is required even if the party was granted leave to
26 proceed in forma pauperis.

27 **If Plaintiff wishes to have the Marshal serve any unincarcerated witnesses who refuse**
28 **to testify voluntarily, Plaintiff must submit the money orders to the Court no later than June**

1 **11, 2015. In order to ensure timely submission of the money orders, Plaintiff must notify the**
2 **Court of the names and locations of his witnesses, in compliance with step one, on or before**
3 **May 14, 2015.**

4 The parties are advised that failure to file pretrial statements as required by this order may
5 result in the imposition of appropriate sanctions, which may include dismissal of the action or
6 entry of default.

7 Finally, the Court shall direct the Clerk's Office to provide the parties with consent/decline
8 forms. Within thirty days from the date of service of this order, the parties shall inform the Court
9 whether they consent to or decline Magistrate Judge jurisdiction by filling out the forms and
10 returning them to the Court.

11 Accordingly, the Court HEREBY ORDERS as follows:

12 1. This matter is set for a telephonic trial confirmation hearing before United States
13 District Judge Lawrence J. O'Neill on **June 11, 2015, at 8:30 a.m.** in Courtroom 4;

14 2. This matter is set for jury trial before United States District Judge Lawrence J.
15 O'Neill on **July 21, 2015, at 8:30 a.m.** in Courtroom 4;

16 3. Counsel for Defendant is required to arrange for the participation of Plaintiff in the
17 telephonic trial confirmation hearing and to initiate the telephonic hearing at **(559) 499-5680**;

18 4. Plaintiff shall serve and file a pretrial statement as described in this order on or
19 before **May 14, 2015**;

20 5. Defendant shall serve and file a pretrial statement as described in this order on or
21 before **May 28, 2015**;

22 6. In addition to electronically filing his pretrial statement, Defendant shall e-mail the
23 pretrial statement to: ljoorders@caed.uscourts.gov;

24 7. If Plaintiff intends to call incarcerated witnesses at time of trial, Plaintiff shall serve
25 and file a motion for attendance of incarcerated witnesses as described in this order on or before
26 **May 14, 2015**;

27 8. The opposition to the motion for the attendance of incarcerated witnesses, if any,
28 shall be filed on or before **May 28, 2015**;

1 9. If Plaintiff wishes to obtain the attendance of unincarcerated witnesses who refuse
2 to testify voluntarily, Plaintiff must notify the Court of their names and locations on or before
3 **May 14, 2015**, and Plaintiff must submit the money orders, as described in subsection 4 of this
4 order, to the Court on or before **June 11, 2015**;

5 10. The Clerk's Office shall send the parties consent/decline forms;

6 11. Within **thirty (30) days** from the date of service of this order, the parties shall
7 notify the Court whether they consent to or decline Magistrate Judge jurisdiction by filling out the
8 enclosed forms and returning them to the Court. Although it would be the very same jury panel
9 selected, regardless of the judge, the advantage to the consent of a Magistrate Judge is that the date
10 will be a certain trial date. District Judges also hear criminal jury trials, which take precedent over
11 civil cases, so if a criminal trial supercedes the trial in this case, this case will trail from day to day
12 until heard; and

13 12. The Clerk's Office shall send Plaintiff a copy of Local Rule 281.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

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15 || Dated: **January 26, 2015**

/s/ Lawrence J. O'Neill
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE