

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

FRANK GONZALES,	Case No. 1:06-cv-01420-AWI-MJS (PC)
Plaintiff,	ORDER REQUIRING PLAINTIFF TO FILE OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS'
V.	MOTIONS FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT
MATTHEW L. CATE, et al.,	(ECF Nos. 117 & 118)
Defendants.	TWENTY-ONE (21) DAY DEADLINE
	NOTICE AND WARNING OF REQUIREMENTS FOR OPPOSING DEFENDANTS' MOTIONS FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

Plaintiff Frank Gonzales, a state prisoner proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis, filed this civil rights action on October 13, 2006 pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The matter proceeds against Defendants Lantz, Garrison, Nichols, Deathriage, and Govea for First and Eighth Amendment violations and against Defendants Garza, Franco, Mayes, Cate, Fernando, Marrujo, and Fuentes for a First Amendment violation.

Defendants Cate, Fernando and Marrujo filed a motion for summary judgment on September 19, 2013 (ECF No. 117). Plaintiff was required to file an opposition or a statement of non-opposition by not later than October 10, 2013. Local Rule 230(*I*). The October 10, 2013 deadline has passed without Plaintiff responding or seeking an extension of time to do so.

Defendants Franco, Deathriage, Garrison, May, Govea, Fuentes, Nichols, and Lantz filed a motion for summary judgment on September 23, 2013 (ECF No. 118). Plaintiff was

required to file an opposition or a statement of non-opposition by not later than October 15, 2013. Local Rule 230(*I*). The October 15, 2013 deadline has passed without Plaintiff responding or seeking an extension of time to do so.

The Court will give Plaintiff one further opportunity to respond to the motions:

Plaintiff must file an opposition or a statement of non-opposition to both of Defendants'

motions for summary judgment within twenty-one (21) days from the date of service of this order.

Pursuant to <u>Woods v. Carey</u>, 684 F.3d 934 (9th Cir. 2012), <u>Rand v. Rowland</u>, 154 F.3d 952 (9th Cir. 1998), and <u>Klingele v. Eikenberry</u>, 849 F.2d 409 (9th Cir. 1988), the Court hereby notifies Plaintiff of the following rights and requirements for opposing the motions:

- 1. Unless otherwise ordered, all motions for summary judgment are briefed pursuant to Local Rule 230(*l*).
- 2. Plaintiff is required to file an opposition or a statement of non-opposition to Defendants' motions for summary judgment. Local Rule 230(*l*). If Plaintiff fails to file an opposition or a statement of non-opposition to the motions, this action may be dismissed, with prejudice, for failure to prosecute. The opposition or statement of non-opposition, directed to both motions, must be filed not more twenty one (21) days from the date of service of this order. <u>Id.</u>
- 3. A motion for summary judgment is a request for judgment on some or all of Plaintiff's claims in favor of Defendants without trial. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). Defendants' motions set forth the facts which they contend are not reasonably subject to dispute and that entitle them to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). This is called the statement of undisputed facts. Local Rule 260(a).

Plaintiff has the right to oppose the motions for summary judgment. To oppose the motions, Plaintiff must show proof of his claims. Plaintiff may agree with the facts set forth in Defendants' motions but argue that Defendants are not entitled to judgment as a matter of law. In the alternative, if Plaintiff does not agree with the facts set forth in

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which are based on the personal knowledge of the person giving the statement, and (3) to which the person giving the statement is competent to testify. 28 U.S.C. § 1746; Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(4). A declaration must be dated and signed under penalty of perjury as follows: "I declare (or certify, verify or state) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on (date). (Signature)." 28 U.S.C. § 1746.

A declaration is a written statement setting forth facts (1) which are admissible in evidence, (2)

² Sworn or certified copies of all papers referred to in the declaration must be included and served on the opposing party. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e).

Defendants' motions, he may show that Defendants' facts are disputed in one or more of the following ways: (1) Plaintiff may rely upon statements made under the penalty of perjury in the complaint or the opposition if (a) the complaint or opposition shows that Plaintiff has personal knowledge of the matters stated and (b) Plaintiff calls to the Court's attention those parts of the complaint or opposition upon which Plaintiff relies; (2) Plaintiff may serve and file declarations setting forth the facts which Plaintiff believes prove his claims; (3) Plaintiff may rely upon written records but Plaintiff must prove that the records are what he claims they are; or (4) Plaintiff may rely upon all or any part of the transcript of one or more depositions, answers to interrogatories, or admissions obtained in this proceeding. Should Plaintiff fail to contradict Defendants' motions with declarations or other evidence, Defendants' evidence will be taken as truth, and final judgment may be entered without a full trial. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e).

In opposing Defendants' motions for summary judgment, Local Rule 260(b) requires Plaintiff to reproduce Defendants' itemized facts in the statements of undisputed facts and admit those facts which are undisputed and deny those which are disputed. If Plaintiff disputes (denies) a fact, Plaintiff must cite to the evidence used to support that denial (e.g., pleading, declaration, deposition, interrogatory answer, admission, or other document). Local Rule 260(b).

4. <u>If</u> discovery has not yet been opened or if discovery is still open <u>and</u>
Plaintiff is not yet able to present facts to justify the opposition to the motions, the Court will consider a request to postpone consideration of Defendants' motions. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d). Any request to postpone consideration of Defendants' motions for summary judgment must include the following: (1) a declaration setting forth the specific facts Plaintiff hopes to elicit from further discovery, (2) a showing that the facts exist, and (3) a showing