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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CARLOS QUIROZ,

Plaintiff,

v.

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION,
et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 1:06-CV-01426-OWW-DLB 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 AND CONSENT FORMS TO
PARTIES**

Telephonic Trial Confirmation

Hearing: February 11, 2011, at 11:00 a.m.
in Courtroom 9 (DLB)

Jury Trial: March 15, 2011, at 9:00 a.m. in
Courtroom 3 (OWW)

Plaintiff Carlos Quiroz (“Plaintiff”) is a California state prisoner proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis in this civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. This action is proceeding on Plaintiff’s complaint against Defendants Shen and Attygalla for violation of the Eighth Amendment. Pursuant to Rule 16(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Court will, by this order, set a further schedule for this litigation.

The parties are required to file pre-trial statements in accordance with the schedule set forth herein. In addition to the matters already required to be addressed in the pre-trial statement in accordance with Local Rule 281, Plaintiff will be required to make a particularized showing in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses. The procedures and requirements for making such a showing

1 are outlined in detail below. Plaintiff is advised that failure to comply with the procedures set forth
2 below may result in the preclusion of any and all witnesses named in his pre-trial statement.

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

9 1. Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Incarcerated Witnesses Who Agree to Testify
10 Voluntarily - An incarcerated witness who agrees voluntarily to attend trial to give testimony cannot
11 come to court unless the Court orders the warden or other custodian to permit the witness to be
12 transported to court. The Court will not issue such an order unless it is satisfied that: (a) the
13 prospective witness is willing to attend; and (b) the prospective witness has actual knowledge of
14 relevant facts.

15 A party intending to introduce the testimony of incarcerated witnesses who have agreed
16 voluntarily to attend the trial must serve and file concurrent with the pre-trial statement a written
17 motion for a court order requiring that such witnesses be brought to court at the time of trial. The
18 motion must: (1) state the name, address, and prison identification number of each such witness; and
19 (2) be accompanied by declarations showing that each witness is willing to testify and that each
20 witness has actual knowledge of relevant facts. The motion should be entitled "Motion for
21 Attendance of Incarcerated Witnesses."

22 The willingness of the prospective witness can be shown in one of two ways: (1) the party
23 himself can swear by declaration under penalty of perjury that the prospective witness has informed
24 the party that he or she is willing to testify voluntarily without being subpoenaed, in which
25 declaration the party must state when and where the prospective witness informed the party of this
26 willingness; or (2) the party can serve and file a declaration, signed under penalty of perjury by the
27 prospective witness, in which the witness states that he or she is willing to testify without being
28 subpoenaed.

1 The prospective witness's actual knowledge of relevant facts can be shown in one of two
2 ways: (1) if the party has actual firsthand knowledge that the prospective witness was an eyewitness
3 or an ear-witness to the relevant facts (i.e., if an incident occurred in Plaintiff's cell and, at the time,
4 Plaintiff saw that a cellmate was present and observed the incident, Plaintiff may swear to the
5 cellmate's ability to testify), the party himself can swear by declaration under penalty of perjury that
6 the prospective witness has actual knowledge; or (2) the party can serve and file a declaration signed
7 under penalty of perjury by the prospective witness in which the witness describes the relevant facts
8 to which the prospective witness was an eye- or ear-witness. Whether the declaration is made by the
9 party or by the prospective witness, it must be specific about the incident, when and where it
10 occurred, who was present, and how the prospective witness happened to be in a position to see or
11 to hear what occurred at the time it occurred.

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

15 **Motions for the attendance of incarcerated witnesses, if any, must be filed on or before**
16 **January 21, 2011. Oppositions, if any, must be filed on or before February 4, 2011.**

17 2. Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Incarcerated Witnesses Who Refuse to
18 Testify Voluntarily - If a party seeks to obtain the attendance of incarcerated witnesses who refuse
19 to testify voluntarily, the party should submit with his pre-trial statement a motion for the attendance
20 of such witnesses. Such motion should be in the form described above. In addition, the party must
21 indicate in the motion that the incarcerated witnesses are not willing to testify voluntarily.

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

26 4. Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Unincarcerated Witnesses Who Refuse to
27 Testify Voluntarily - If a prospective witness is not incarcerated, and he or she refuses to testify
28 voluntarily, the witness must be served with a subpoena. Fed. R. Civ. P. 45. In addition, the party

1 seeking the witness's presence must tender an appropriate sum of money for the witness. *Id.* In the
2 case of an unincarcerated witness, the appropriate sum of money is the daily witness fee of \$40.00
3 plus the witness's travel expenses. 28 U.S.C. § 1821.

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

13 **If Plaintiff wishes to have the Marshal serve any unincarcerated witnesses who refuse**
14 **to testify voluntarily, Plaintiff must submit the money orders to the Court no later than**
15 **February 11, 2011.** In order to ensure timely submission of the money orders, Plaintiff should
16 notify the Court of the names and locations of his witnesses, in compliance with step one, as soon
17 as possible.

18 The parties are advised that failure to file pre-trial statements as required by this order may
19 result in the imposition of appropriate sanctions, which may include dismissal of the action or entry
20 of default.

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

25 Accordingly, the Court HEREBY ORDERS as follows:

- 26 1. This matter is set for telephonic trial confirmation hearing before the Honorable
27 Dennis L. Beck on **February 11, 2011, at 11:00 a.m.** in Courtroom 9;
- 28 2. This matter is set for jury trial before the Honorable Oliver W. Wanger on **March 15,**

