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9	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT				
10	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA				
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12	JOSEPH R. PULLI	AM,	CASE NO. 1	:07-cv-0964-MJS (PC)	
13		Plaintiff,	AMENDED S ORDER	SECOND SCHEDULING	
14	۷.		Telephonic F	Protrial	
15	M. LOZANO, et al.			October 18, 2013, at 1:30 p.m. in Courtroom 6 (MJS)	
16		Defendants.	Jury Trial:	December 10, 2013, at 8:30	
17				a.m. in Courtroom 6 (MJS)	
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17		/			
	Plaintiff Jose	ph R. Pulliam ("Plaintif	f") is a state p	risoner proceeding pro se and in	

Plaintiff initiated this action on July 5, 2007. (Compl., ECF No. 1.) The action is
proceeding against Defendants Mason and Lozano for the use of excessive force in
violation of the Eighth Amendment of the United States Constitution. (Id.) The parties
have consented to Magistrate Judge jurisdiction. (ECF Nos. 98, 99.)

Defendants' motion for summary judgment (ECF No. 62) has been denied (ECF
Nos. 91, 94). Accordingly, 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.

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The parties are required to file pretrial statements in accordance with the schedule

set forth herein. In addition to the matters already required to be addressed in the pretrial 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 are outlined in detail below. Plaintiff is advised that failure to comply with the procedures set forth below may result in the preclusion of any and all witnesses named in his pretrial statement.

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

14 1. <u>Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Incarcerated Witnesses Who Agree</u> 15 <u>to Testify Voluntarily</u> - An incarcerated witness who agrees voluntarily to attend trial to 16 give testimony cannot come to court unless the Court orders the warden or other custodian 17 to permit the witness to be transported to court. The Court will not issue such an order 18 unless it is satisfied that: (a) the prospective witness is willing to attend; <u>and</u> (b) the 19 prospective witness has actual knowledge of relevant facts.

20 A party intending to introduce the testimony of incarcerated witnesses who have agreed voluntarily to attend the trial must serve and file concurrent with the pretrial 21 22 statement a written motion for a court order requiring that such witnesses be brought to 23 court at the time of trial. The motion must: (1) state the name, address, and prison identification number of each such witness; and (2) be accompanied by declarations 24 showing that each witness is willing to testify and that each witness has actual knowledge 25 of relevant facts. The motion should be entitled "Motion for Attendance of Incarcerated 26 Witnesses." 27

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The willingness of the prospective witness can be shown in one of two ways: (1) the

party himself can swear by declaration under penalty of perjury that the prospective witness has informed the party that he or she is willing to testify voluntarily without being subpoenaed, in which declaration the party must state when and where the prospective witness informed the party of this willingness; or (2) the party can serve and file a declaration, signed under penalty of perjury by the prospective witness, in which the witness states that he or she is willing to testify without being subpoenaed.

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

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

Motions for the attendance of incarcerated witnesses, if any, must be filed on or before September 18, 2013. Oppositions, if any, must be filed on or before October 11, 2013.

2. <u>Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Incarcerated Witnesses Who Refuse</u>
 to Testify Voluntarily - If a party seeks to obtain the attendance of incarcerated witnesses
 who refuse to testify voluntarily, the party should submit with his pretrial statement a motion

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for the attendance of such witnesses. Such motion should be in the form described above.
 In addition, the party must indicate in the motion that the incarcerated witnesses are not
 willing to testify voluntarily.

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

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

If Plaintiff wishes to obtain the attendance of one or more unincarcerated witnesses 15 who refuse to testify voluntarily, Plaintiff must first notify the Court in writing of the name 16 and location of each unincarcerated witness. The Court will calculate the travel expense 17 for each unincarcerated witness and notify Plaintiff of the amount(s). Plaintiff must then, 18 for each witness, submit a money order made payable to the witness for the full amount 19 20 of the witness's travel expenses plus the daily witness fee of \$40.00. The subpoena will 21 not be served upon the unincarcerated witness by the United States Marshal unless the money order is tendered to the Court. Because no statute authorizes the use of public 22 23 funds for these expenses in civil cases, the tendering of witness fees and travel expenses 24 is required even if the party was granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis.

If Plaintiff wishes to have the United States Marshal serve any unincarcerated
 witnesses who refuse to testify voluntarily, Plaintiff must submit a notice with the
 Court that he is requesting service by the United States Marshal and is willing to
 reimburse the United States Marshal for costs of personal service. Upon receipt of

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such notice, the Court will inform Plaintiff of the costs and require Plaintiff to submit
 payment to the Marshal prior to directing the Marshal to effect service of the subpoenas.
 Plaintiff should notify the Court of the names and locations of his witnesses as soon as
 possible.

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

Accordingly, the Court HEREBY ORDERS as follows:

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- This matter is set for a telephonic trial conformation hearing before the Honorable Michael J. Seng on October 18, 2013, at 1:30 p.m., in Courtroom 6;
- Counsel for Defendants is required to arrange for the participation of Plaintiff in the telephonic pretrial conference and to contact Courtroom Deputy Laurie Yu at (209) 372-8917 a week before the conference to determine what number to call to initiate the conference;
  - This matter is set for jury trial before the Honorable Michael J. Seng on
     December 10, 2013, at 8:30 a.m. in Courtroom 6;
  - Plaintiff shall serve and file a pretrial statement as described in this order on or before September 18, 2013;
  - Defendants shall serve and file a pretrial statement as described in this order on or before September 18, 2013;
  - If Plaintiff intends to call incarcerated witnesses at time of trial, Plaintiff shall serve and file a motion for attendance of incarcerated witnesses as described in this order on or before September 18, 2013;
    - The opposition to the motion for the attendance of incarcerated witnesses,
       if any, shall be filed on or before September 25, 2013; and
    - 8. If Plaintiff wishes to obtain the attendance of unincarcerated witnesses who refuse to testify voluntarily, Plaintiff must submit the names and locations of

1	these witnesses as soon as possible as described in this order, and no later			
2	than September 18, 2013.			
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6	IT IS SO ORDERED.			
7	Dated: July 31, 2013 <u>Isl Michael J. Seng</u> UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE			
8	UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE			
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