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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MARCO DE PUENTE-HUDSON,

CASE NO. 1:08-cv-01228-OWW-GSA PC

Plaintiff,

v.

SECOND INFORMATIONAL ORDER, AND  
MOTION TO DISMISS AND MOTION FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT NOTICE

DERRAL G. ADAMS,

Defendants.

\_\_\_\_\_ /  
The plaintiff is proceeding pro se in this civil action. Pursuant to Wyatt v. Terhune, 315 F.3d 1108 (9th Cir. 2003), Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 952 (9th Cir. 1998), and Klinge v. Eikenberry, 849 F.2d 409 (9th Cir. 1988), the court hereby notifies the plaintiff of the following rights and requirements for motions:

1. Unless otherwise ordered, all motions to dismiss, motions for summary judgment, motions concerning discovery, motions pursuant to Rules 7, 11, 12, 15, 41, 55, 56, 59 and 60 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and motions pursuant to Local Rule 110 shall be briefed pursuant to Local Rule 230(m).

2. At some point in the litigation, the defendants may file a motion to dismiss this action on any number of grounds or a motion for summary judgment. The plaintiff is required to file an opposition or a statement of non-opposition to the motion. Local Rule 230(m). If the plaintiff fails to file an opposition or a statement of non-opposition to the motion, this action may be dismissed, with prejudice, for failure to prosecute. The opposition or statement of non-opposition must be filed not more than 21 days after the date of service of the motion to dismiss (18 days plus 3 days for

1 mailing). Id.

2 4. At some point in the litigation, the defendants may file a motion to dismiss for failure to  
3 exhaust the administrative remedies as to one or more claims in the complaint. The failure to  
4 exhaust the administrative remedies is subject to an unenumerated Rule 12(b) motion to dismiss.  
5 Wyatt, 315 F.3d at 1119 (citing Ritza v. Int'l Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, 837 F.2d  
6 365, 368 (9th Cir. 1988) (per curiam)). In deciding a motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust, the  
7 court will look beyond the pleadings and decide disputed issues of fact. Wyatt, 837 F.3d at 1119-20  
8 (quoting Ritza, 837 F.2d at 368). If the court concludes that the plaintiff has not exhausted the  
9 administrative remedies, the unexhausted claims must be dismissed and the court will grant the  
10 motion to dismiss. Wyatt, 837 F.3d at 1120. If all of the claims are unexhausted, the case will be  
11 dismissed, which means the plaintiff's case is over. If some of the claims are exhausted and some  
12 are unexhausted, the unexhausted claims will be dismissed and the case will proceed forward only  
13 on the exhausted claims. Jones v. Bock, 549 U.S. 199 (2007). A dismissal for failure to exhaust is  
14 without prejudice. Wyatt, 837 F.3d at 1120.

15 If defendants make an unenumerated 12(b) motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust  
16 administrative remedies, the plaintiff may not simply rely on allegations in the complaint. Instead,  
17 the plaintiff must oppose the motion by setting forth specific facts in declaration(s) and other  
18 evidence regarding the exhaustion of administrative remedies. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 43(e); Ritza, 837  
19 F.2d at 369. If the plaintiff does not submit his own evidence in opposition, the court may conclude  
20 that plaintiff has not exhausted administrative remedies and the case will be dismissed.

21 5. At some point in the litigation, one or more defendants may move for summary judgment  
22 as to some or all of plaintiff's claims. A motion for summary judgment is a request judgment on  
23 some or all of the plaintiff's claims in favor of the defendants without trial. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(b).  
24 The defendants' motion will set forth the facts which the defendants contend are not reasonably  
25 subject to dispute and that entitle the defendants to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P.  
26 56(c).

27 The plaintiff has the right to oppose a motion for summary judgment. To oppose the motion,  
28 the plaintiff must show proof of his or her claims. The plaintiff may agree with the facts set forth

1 in the defendants' motion but argue that the defendants are not entitled to judgment as a matter of  
2 law. The plaintiff may show the defendants' facts are disputed in one or more of the following ways:  
3 (1) the plaintiff may rely upon statements made under the penalty of perjury in the complaint if the  
4 complaint shows that plaintiff has personal knowledge of the matters stated and if plaintiff calls to  
5 the court's attention those parts of the complaint upon which plaintiff relies; (2) the plaintiff may  
6 also serve and file affidavits or declarations<sup>1</sup> setting forth the facts which the plaintiff believes prove  
7 the plaintiff's claims (the persons who sign the affidavit or declaration must have personal  
8 knowledge of the facts stated); (3) the plaintiff may also rely upon written records but the plaintiff  
9 must prove that the records are what the plaintiff claims they are;<sup>2</sup> (4) the plaintiff may also rely  
10 upon all or any part of the transcript of one or more depositions, answers to interrogatories, or  
11 admissions obtained in this proceeding. Should the plaintiff fail to contradict the defendants' motion  
12 with affidavits, declarations, or other evidence, the defendants' evidence will be taken as truth, and  
13 final judgment may be entered without a full trial. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e).

14 If defendants file a motion for summary judgment and the plaintiff files an opposition to the  
15 motion, Local Rule 260(b) requires the plaintiff to reproduce the defendants' itemized facts in the  
16 Statement of Undisputed Facts and admit those facts which are undisputed and deny those which are  
17 disputed. If the plaintiff disputes (denies) a fact, the plaintiff must cite to the evidence used to  
18 support that denial (e.g., pleading, affidavit, deposition, interrogatory answer, admission, or other  
19 document). Local Rule 260(b).

20 If the defendants file a motion for summary judgment and the plaintiff is not yet able to  
21 present facts to justify the opposition to the motion, the court will consider a request to postpone  
22 consideration of the defendants' motion. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(f). Any request to postpone  
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24 <sup>1</sup>An affidavit is a written declaration or statement of facts, made voluntarily, and confirmed by the oath or  
25 affirmation of the party making it, taken before an officer having authority to administer such oath. An unsworn  
26 declaration has the same effect as an affidavit, provided that it is dated and signed under penalty of perjury, as  
27 follows: "I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct." 28 U.S.C. § 1746. Affidavits and  
28 declarations must be made on personal knowledge and must set forth facts admissible in evidence. Fed. R. Civ. P.  
56(e).

<sup>2</sup> Sworn or certified copies of all papers referred to in an affidavit must be attached to the affidavit and  
served on the opposing party. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e).

1 consideration of the defendants' motion for summary judgment must include the following: (1) an  
2 affidavit setting forth the specific facts the plaintiff hopes to elicit from further discovery, (2) a  
3 showing that the facts exist, and (3) a showing that the facts are essential to opposing the motion for  
4 summary judgment. State of California v. Campbell, 138 F.2d 772, 779 (9th Cir. 1998). The request  
5 to postpone the motion for summary judgment must identify what information is sought and how it  
6 would preclude summary judgment. Margolis v. Ryan, 140 F.3d 850, 853 (9th Cir. 1998); Local  
7 Rule 56-260(b).

8 6. Unsigned affidavits or declarations will be stricken.

9 7. The failure of any party to comply with this order, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure,  
10 or the Local Rules of Court may result in the imposition of sanctions including, but not limited to,  
11 dismissal of the action or entry of default.

12  
13 IT IS SO ORDERED.

14 **Dated: April 5, 2010**

/s/ Gary S. Austin  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE