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6 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

7 **EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

8  
9 LAMONT SHEPARD,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 JAMES E. TILTON, et al.,

13 Defendants.

14 CASE NO. 1:10-cv-00023-DLB PC

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16 AMENDED SECOND INFORMATIONAL  
17 ORDER - NOTICE AND WARNING OF  
18 REQUIREMENTS FOR OPPOSING  
19 DEFENDANTS' SUMMARY JUDGMENT  
20 MOTION

21 Plaintiff is a state prisoner proceeding pro se in this civil action. Defendants filed a  
22 motion for summary judgment on June 26, 2012, and pursuant to *Woods v. Carey*, Nos. 09-  
23 15548, 09-16113, 2012 WL 2626912 (9th Cir. Jul. 6, 2012), *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952 (9th  
24 Cir. 1998), and *Klingele v. Eikenberry*, 849 F.2d 409 (9th Cir. 1988), the Court hereby notifies  
25 Plaintiff of the following rights and requirements for opposing the motion:

26 1. Unless otherwise ordered, all motions for summary judgment are briefed pursuant to  
27 Local Rule 230(l).

28 2. Plaintiff is required to file an opposition or a statement of non-opposition to  
Defendants' motion for summary judgment. L.R. 230(l). If 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. *Id.*

1       3. A motion for summary judgment is a request for judgment on some or all of Plaintiff's  
2 claims in favor of Defendants without trial. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). Defendants' motion sets forth  
3 the facts which they contend are not reasonably subject to dispute and that entitle them to  
4 judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). This is called the Statement of Undisputed  
5 Facts. L.R. 260(a).

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

9       In the alternative, if Plaintiff does not agree with the facts set forth in Defendants'  
10 motion, he may show that Defendants' facts are disputed in one or more of the following ways:  
11 (1) Plaintiff may rely upon statements made under the penalty of perjury in the complaint or the  
12 opposition if (a) the complaint or opposition shows that Plaintiff has personal knowledge of the  
13 matters stated and (b) Plaintiff calls to the Court's attention those parts of the complaint or  
14 opposition upon which Plaintiff relies; (2) Plaintiff may serve and file declarations setting forth  
15 the facts which Plaintiff believes prove his claims; (3) Plaintiff may rely upon written records but  
16 Plaintiff must prove that the records are what he claims they are; or (4) Plaintiff may rely upon  
17 all or any part of the transcript of one or more depositions, answers to interrogatories, or  
18 admissions obtained in this proceeding. Should Plaintiff fail to contradict Defendants' motion  
19 with declarations or other evidence, Defendants' evidence will be taken as truth, and final  
20 judgment may be entered without a full trial. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e).

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

26       4. If discovery has not yet been opened or if discovery is still open and Plaintiff is not yet  
27 able to present facts to justify the opposition to the motion, the Court will consider a request to  
28 postpone consideration of Defendants' motion. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d). Any request to postpone

1 consideration of Defendants' motion for summary judgment must include the following: (1) a  
2 declaration setting forth the specific facts 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  
4 for summary judgment. *Blough v. Holland Realty, Inc.*, 574 F.3d 1084, 1091 n.5 (9th Cir. 2009);  
5 *Tatum v. City and County of San Francisco*, 441 F.3d 1090, 1100-01 (9th Cir. 2006); *State of*  
6 *California v. Campbell*, 138 F.3d 772, 779 (9th Cir. 1998). The request to postpone the motion  
7 for summary judgment must identify what information is sought and how it would preclude  
8 summary judgment. *Blough*, 574 F.3d at 1091 n.5; *Tatum*, 441 F.3d at 1100-01; *Margolis v.*  
9 *Ryan*, 140 F.3d 850, 853 (9th Cir. 1998); Local Rule 260(b).

10 5. Unsigned declarations will be stricken, and declarations not signed under penalty of  
11 perjury have no evidentiary value.

12 6. The failure of any party to comply with this order, the Federal Rules of Civil  
13 Procedure, or the Local Rules of the Eastern District of California may result in the imposition of  
14 sanctions including but not limited to dismissal of the action or entry of default.

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16 IT IS SO ORDERED.

17 Dated: July 18, 2012

/s/ Dennis L. Beck

18 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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