Faalevao v.	Mechem et al
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8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
10	LIA CHARLENE FAALEVAO, ) 1:10-cv-00688 OWW GSA
11	SECOND INFORMATIONAL ORDER
12	Plaintiff,
13	v. )
14	TIMOTHY DAVENPORT MECHEM, )
15	INSURED, AND ALLSTATE ) INSURANCE COMPANY, )
16	Defendants
17	Defendants. )
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19	Parties to this litigation shall take note of the following requirements:
20	1. Defendants must reply to the complaint within the time provided by the
21	applicable provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(a).
22	2. Unless otherwise ordered, all motions to dismiss, motions for summary
23	judgment, motions concerning discovery, motions pursuant to Rules 7, 11, 12, 15, 41, 55, 56, 59
24	and 60 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and motions pursuant to Local Rule 110 shall be
25	briefed pursuant to Local Rule 230.
26	3. At some point in the litigation, defendants may file a motion to dismiss this
27	action on any number of grounds. Plaintiff is advised that he or she has the right to oppose the
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motion in writing. Written oppositions must be filed not less than fourteen (14) days preceding the noticed hearing date.

4. At some point in the litigation, one or more defendants may move for summary judgment as to some or all of Plaintiff's claims. Pursuant to *Klingele v. Eikenberry*, 849 F.2d 409 (9th Cir. 1988) and *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952 (9th Cir. 1998), Plaintiff is advised of the following requirements for opposing a motion for summary judgment made by defendants pursuant to Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Such a motion is a request for an order for judgment on some or all of Plaintiff's claims in favor of defendants without trial. *See* Rule 56(b). Defendant(s)' motion will set forth the facts which defendants contend are not reasonably subject to dispute and that entitle defendant to judgment as a matter of law. *See* Rule 56(c).

Plaintiff has the right to oppose a motion for summary judgment. To oppose the motion, Plaintiff must show proof of his or her claims. Plaintiff may agree with the facts set forth in defendant(s)' motion but argue that defendant(s) are not entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Plaintiff may show defendant(s)' 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 *if* the complaint shows that Plaintiff has personal knowledge of the matters stated and *if* Plaintiff calls to the Court's attention those parts of the complaint upon which Plaintiff relies; (2) Plaintiff may also serve and file affidavits or declarations¹ setting forth the facts which Plaintiff believes prove Plaintiff's claims (the persons who sign the affidavit or declaration must have personal knowledge of the facts stated); (3) Plaintiff may also rely upon written records but Plaintiff must prove that the records are what Plaintiff claims they are²; (4) Plaintiff may also rely upon all or

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>An affidavit is a written declaration or statement of facts, made voluntarily, and confirmed by the oath or affirmation of the party making it, taken before an officer having authority to administer such oath. An unsworn declaration has the same effect as an affidavit, provided that it is dated and signed under penalty of perjury, as follows: "I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct." 28 U.S.C. § 1746. Affidavits and declarations must be made on personal knowledge and must set forth facts as would be admissible in evidence. *See* Rule 56(e).

<sup>&</sup>lt;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. Rule 56(e).

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' motion with affidavits, declarations, or other evidence, defendants' evidence will be taken as truth, and final judgment may be entered without a full trial. See Rule 56(e).

If there is some good reason why such facts are not available to Plaintiff when required to oppose such a motion, the Court will consider a request to postpone considering defendant(s)' motion. See Rule 56(f). If Plaintiff does not serve and file a request to postpone consideration of defendant(s)' motion or written opposition to the motion, the Court may consider Plaintiff's failure to act as a waiver of opposition to defendant(s)' motion. Plaintiff's waiver of opposition to defendant(s)' motion may result in the entry of summary judgment against Plaintiff.

- 5. A motion supported by affidavits or declarations that are unsigned will be stricken.
- 6. The failure of any party to comply with this order, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, or the Local Rules of Court, may result in the imposition of sanctions including, but not limited to, dismissal of the action or entry of default.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

/s/ Gary S. Austin
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE **Dated:** August 22, 2010