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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

THOMAS D. HOVANSKI,
Plaintiff,
v.
WALLACE,
Defendant.

Case No. 1:13-cv-00377-LJO-JLT (PC)
**AMENDED SECOND INFORMATIONAL
ORDER - NOTICE AND WARNING OF
REQUIREMENTS FOR OPPOSING
DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**
(Doc. 25)

Plaintiff, David Dumas, is a state prisoner proceeding *pro se* and *in forma pauperis* pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. On May 2, 2014, Defendant filed a motion for summary judgment. (Doc. 25.) Pursuant to *Woods v. Carey*, Nos. 09-15548, 09-16113, 2012 WL 262 6912 (9th Cir. Jul. 6, 2012), *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 Plaintiff of the following rights and requirements for opposing the motion:

1. Unless otherwise ordered, all motions for summary judgment are briefed pursuant to Local Rule 230(l).
2. Plaintiff is required to file an opposition or a statement of non-opposition to Defendant's motion for summary judgment. Local Rule 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

1 not more than 21 days after the date of service of the motion. *Id.*

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

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

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

22 In opposing Defendant's motion for summary judgment, Local Rule 260(b) requires
23 Plaintiff to reproduce Defendant's itemized facts in the Statement of Undisputed Facts and admit

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25 ¹A declaration is a written statement setting forth facts (1) which are admissible in evidence, (2) which are
26 based on the personal knowledge of the person giving the statement, and (3) to which the person giving the statement
27 is competent to testify. 28 U.S.C. § 1746; Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(4). A declaration must be dated and signed under
28 penalty of perjury as follows: "I declare (or certify, verify or state) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true
and correct. Executed on (date). (Signature)." 28 U.S.C. § 1746.

² Sworn or certified copies of all papers referred to in the declaration must be included and served on the
opposing party. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e).

1 those facts which are undisputed and deny those which are disputed. If Plaintiff disputes (denies)
2 a fact, Plaintiff must cite to the evidence used to support that denial (e.g., pleading, declaration,
3 deposition, interrogatory answer, admission, or other document). Local Rule 260(b).

4 4. If discovery has not yet been opened or if discovery is still open and Plaintiff is not yet
5 able to present facts to justify the opposition to the motion, the Court will consider a request to
6 postpone consideration of Defendant's motion. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d). Any request to postpone
7 consideration of Defendant's motion for summary judgment must include the following: (1) a
8 declaration setting forth the specific facts Plaintiff hopes to elicit from further discovery, (2) a
9 showing that the facts exist, and (3) a showing that the facts are essential to opposing the motion
10 for summary judgment. *Blough v. Holland Realty, Inc.*, 574 F.3d 1084, 1091 n.5 (9th Cir. 2009);
11 *Tatum v. City and County of San Francisco*, 441 F.3d 1090, 1100-01 (9th Cir. 2006); *State of*
12 *California v. Campbell*, 138 F.3d 772, 779 (9th Cir. 1998). The request to postpone the motion
13 for summary judgment must identify what information is sought and how it would preclude
14 summary judgment. *Blough*, 574 F.3d at 1091 n.5; *Tatum*, 441 F.3d at 1100-01; *Margolis v.*
15 *Ryan*, 140 F.3d 850, 853 (9th Cir. 1998); Local Rule 260(b).

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

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

21 IT IS SO ORDERED.

22
23 Dated: May 6, 2014

/s/ Jennifer L. Thurston
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE