# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DANA GRAY,

ROMERO, et al.,

vs.

Defendants.

Plaintiff,

1:13-cv-01473-DAD-GSA-PC

NOTICE AND WARNING OF REQUIREMENTS FOR OPPOSING DEFENDANT REBEL'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

(ECF No. 309.)

Dana Gray ("Plaintiff") is a state prisoner proceeding *pro se* and *in forma pauperis* with this civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. This case was filed on September 12, 2013. (ECF No. 1.) On February 12, 2018, Plaintiff filed the Sixth Amended Complaint, which awaits the court's requisite screening under 28 U.S.C. § 1915A. (ECF No. 307.) On February 28, 2018, defendant Rebel filed a motion to dismiss, or in the alternative, for summary judgment. (ECF No. 309.)

The Ninth Circuit has held that when a plaintiff is a prisoner proceeding *pro se* in a civil rights case, and a defendant files a motion for summary judgment the defendant, or the court, is required to provide plaintiff with a Notice and Warning informing plaintiff of his or her rights and responsibilities in opposing the motion for summary judgment. Woods v. Carey, 684 F.3d

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## $^{1}$ The substance of Rule 56(e) from the 1998 version, when <u>Rand</u> was decided, has been reorganized and renumbered with the current version of Rule 56(c).

934 (9th Cir. 2012). Here, defendant Rebel has not provided Plaintiff with the Notice and Warning. Therefore, the Court shall, by this order, provide Plaintiff with the Notice and Warning.

### NOTICE AND WARNING OF REQUIREMENTS FOR OPPOSING DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

#### RAND WARNING

Defendant Rebel has made a motion for summary judgment by which he seeks to dispose of your case against him. A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case against defendant Rebel.

Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for summary judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when there is no genuine issue of material fact—that is, if there is no real dispute about any fact that would affect the result of your case, the party who asked for summary judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of law, which will end your case. When a party you are suing makes a motion for summary judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony), you cannot simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead, you must set out specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided in Rule [56(c)],1 that contradict the facts shown in the defendant's declarations and documents and show that there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial. If you do not submit your own evidence in opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you. If summary judgment is granted, your case against defendant Rebel will be closed and there will be no trial against him.

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### EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA LOCAL RULE REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with Local Rule 260(a), defendant Rebel has filed a Statement of Undisputed Facts that contains discrete, specific material facts to support his entitlement to summary judgment. In response to this Statement, Local Rule 260(b) requires you to "reproduce the itemized facts in the Statement of Undisputed Facts and admit those facts that are undisputed and deny those that are disputed, including with each denial a citation to the particular portions of any pleading, affidavit, deposition, interrogatory answer, admission, or other document relied upon in support of that denial." You may also "file a concise Statement of Disputed Facts, and the source thereof in the record, of all additional material facts as to which there is a genuine issue precluding summary judgment or adjudication." Id. You are responsible for filing all evidentiary documents cited in the opposing papers. Id. If additional discovery is needed to oppose summary judgment, Local Rule 260(b) requires you to "provide a specification of the particular facts on which discovery is to be had or the issues on which discovery is necessary." See also Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: March 5, 2018 /s/ Gary S. Austin

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE