

1 to request a waiver of service of summons in accordance with the provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P.
2 4(d) and 28 U.S.C. § 566(c).

3 3. The United States Marshal is directed to retain the sealed summons and a copy
4 of the second amended complaint in their file for future use.

5 4. The United States Marshal shall file returned waivers of service of summons as
6 well as any requests for waivers that are returned as undelivered as soon as they are received.

7 5. If a waiver of service of summons is not returned by a defendant within sixty
8 days from the date of mailing the request for waiver, the United States Marshal shall:

9 a. Personally serve process and a copy of this order upon the defendant
10 pursuant to Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and 28 U.S.C.
11 § 566(c) and shall command all necessary assistance from the California
12 Department of Corrections (CDC) to execute this order. The United States
13 Marshal shall maintain the confidentiality of all information provided by
14 the CDC pursuant to this order.

15 b. Within ten days after personal service is effected, the United States
16 Marshal shall file the return of service for the defendant, along with
17 evidence of any attempts to secure a waiver of service of summons and of
18 the costs subsequently incurred in effecting service on said defendant.
19 Said costs shall be enumerated on the USM-285 form and shall include the
20 costs incurred by the Marshal's office for photocopying additional copies
21 of the summons and amended complaint and for preparing new USM-285
22 forms, if required. Costs of service will be taxed against the personally
23 served defendant in accordance with the provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P.
24 4(d)(2).

25 6. Defendants shall reply to the second amended complaint within the time
26 provided by the applicable provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(a).

1 7. Discovery shall not proceed until the court issues a discovery order. Generally,
2 a discovery order will issue after defendants file their answer.

3 8. Unless otherwise ordered, all motions to dismiss, motions for summary
4 judgment, motions concerning discovery, motions pursuant to Rules 7, 11, 12, 15, 41, 55, 56, 59
5 and 60 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and motions pursuant to Local Rule 11-110 shall
6 be briefed pursuant to Local Rule 78-230(m). Failure to oppose such a motion timely may be
7 deemed a waiver of opposition to the motion. Opposition to all other motions need be filed only
8 as directed by the court.

9 9. If plaintiff is released from prison at any time during the pendency of this case,
10 any party may request application of other provisions of Local Rule 78-230 in lieu of Local Rule
11 78-230(m). In the absence of a court order granting such a request, the provisions of Local Rule
12 78-230(m) will govern all motions described in #8 above regardless of plaintiff's custodial status.
13 See Local Rule 1-102(d).

14 10. Pursuant to Wyatt v. Terhune, 315 F.3d 1108, 1120 n.14 (9th Cir. 2003), cert.
15 denied sub nom. Alameda v. Wyatt, 124 S. Ct. 50, __ U.S. __ (2003), plaintiff is advised of the
16 following requirements for opposing a motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust administrative
17 remedies made by defendant pursuant to non-enumerated Rule 12(b) of the Federal Rules of
18 Civil Procedure. Such a motion is a request for dismissal of unexhausted claims without
19 prejudice. The defendant may submit affidavits or declarations under penalty of perjury and
20 admissible documentation to support the motion to dismiss. To oppose the motion, plaintiff may
21 likewise file declarations under penalty of perjury and admissible documentation. Plaintiff may
22 rely upon statements made under the penalty of perjury in the complaint if the complaint shows
23 that plaintiff has personal knowledge of the matters stated and plaintiff calls to the court's
24 attention those parts of the complaint upon which plaintiff relies. Plaintiff may serve and file one
25 or more affidavits or declarations by other persons who have personal knowledge of relevant
26 matters. Plaintiff may also rely upon written records, but plaintiff must prove that the records are

1 what plaintiff claims they are. If plaintiff fails to contradict defendant's evidence with
2 admissible evidence, the court may rely on the defendant's evidence. In the event both sides
3 submit matters outside the pleadings, the court may look beyond the pleadings and decide
4 disputed issues of fact. If plaintiff does not serve and file a written opposition to the motion, the
5 court may consider the failure to act as a waiver of opposition to the defendant's motion. If the
6 defendant's motion to dismiss, whether opposed or unopposed, is granted, plaintiff's
7 unexhausted claims will be dismissed without prejudice.

8 11. Pursuant to Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 952, 957 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc),
9 cert. denied, 527 U.S. 1035 (1999), and Klinge v. Eikenberry, 849 F.2d 409 (9th Cir. 1988),
10 plaintiff is advised of the following requirements for opposing a motion for summary judgment
11 made by defendants pursuant to Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Such a motion
12 is a request for an order for judgment in favor of defendants without trial. A defendant's motion
13 for summary judgment will set forth the facts that the defendants contend are not reasonably
14 subject to dispute and that entitle the defendants to judgment. To oppose a motion for summary
15 judgment, plaintiff must show proof of his or her claims. Plaintiff may do this in one or more of
16 the following ways. Plaintiff may rely upon statements made under the penalty of perjury in the
17 complaint if the complaint shows that plaintiff has personal knowledge of the matters stated and
18 plaintiff calls to the court's attention those parts of the complaint upon which plaintiff relies.
19 Plaintiff may serve and file one or more affidavits or declarations setting forth the facts that
20 plaintiff believes prove plaintiff's claims; the person who signs an affidavit or declaration must
21 have personal knowledge of the facts stated. Plaintiff may rely upon written records, but plaintiff
22 must prove that the records are what plaintiff claims they are. Plaintiff may rely upon all or any
23 part of the transcript of one or more depositions, answers to interrogatories, or admissions
24 obtained in this proceeding. If plaintiff fails to contradict the defendants' evidence with
25 counteraffidavits or other admissible evidence, the defendants' evidence may be taken as the
26 truth and the defendants' motion for summary judgment granted. If there is some good reason

1 why such facts are not available to plaintiff when required to oppose a motion for summary
2 judgment, the court will consider a request to postpone considering the defendants' motion. If
3 plaintiff does not serve and file a written opposition to the motion or a request to postpone
4 consideration of the motion, the court may consider the failure to act as a waiver of opposition to
5 the defendants' motion. If the defendants' motion for summary judgment, whether opposed or
6 unopposed, is granted, judgment will be entered for the defendants without a trial and the case
7 will be closed.

8 12. A motion or opposition supported by unsigned affidavits or declarations will
9 be stricken.

10 13. Each party shall keep the court informed of a current address at all times
11 while the action is pending. Any change of address must be reported promptly to the court in a
12 separate document captioned for this case and entitled "Notice of Change of Address." A notice
13 of change of address must be properly served on other parties. Pursuant to Local Rule 83-182(f),
14 service of documents at the record address of a party is fully effective. Failure to inform the
15 court of a change of address may result in the imposition of sanctions including dismissal of the
16 action.

17 14. The Clerk of the Court shall serve upon plaintiff a copy of the Local Rules of
18 Court.

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

22 DATED: 4/20/09


KIMBERLY J. MUELLER
U.S. Magistrate Judge

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