

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

3 3. The United States Marshal is directed to retain the sealed summons and a copy
4 of the 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 complaint and for preparing new USM-285 forms, if
22 required. Costs of service will be taxed against the personally served
23 defendant in accordance with the provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(d)(2).

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

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

7 8. If plaintiff is released from prison at any time during the pendency of this case,
8 any party may request application of other provisions of Local Rule 78-230 in lieu of Local Rule
9 78-230(m). In the absence of a court order granting such a request, the provisions of Local Rule
10 78-230(m) will govern all motions described in #7 above regardless of plaintiff's custodial status.
11 See Local Rule 1-102(d).

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

1 submit matters outside the pleadings, the court may look beyond the pleadings and decide
2 disputed issues of fact. If plaintiff does not serve and file a written opposition to the motion, the
3 court may consider the failure to act as a waiver of opposition to the defendant's motion. If the
4 defendant's motion to dismiss, whether opposed or unopposed, is granted, plaintiff's
5 unexhausted claims will be dismissed without prejudice.

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

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

6 11. A motion or opposition supported by unsigned affidavits or declarations will
7 be stricken.

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

15 13. The Clerk of the Court shall serve upon plaintiff a copy of the Local Rules of
16 Court.

17 14. The failure of any party to comply with this order, the Federal Rules of Civil
18 Procedure, or the Local Rules of Court may result in the imposition of sanctions including, but
19 not limited to, dismissal of the action or entry of default. Fed. R. Civ. P. 11; Local Rule 11-110.

20 15. Plaintiff's motion for the appointment of counsel (docket no. 11) is denied, as
21 there is no authority to require counsel to represent litigants in civil rights actions. Mallard v.
22 United States Dist. Court, 490 U.S. 296, 298 (1989)

23 DATED: 7/13/09

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25 
26 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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