this district's practice of providing Rand and Wyatt notices at the time the court issues the order

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directing service on defendants. The court held that "[t]he failure to provide adequate <u>Rand</u> notice is a ground for reversal unless it is clear from the record that there are no facts that would permit the inmate to prevail." <u>Woods</u>, 2012 WL 2626912, at *6.

In the instant action, the court provided the <u>Rand</u> and <u>Wyatt</u> notices on October 27, 2009, at the time it ordered service on defendants (dkt. no. 19), but did not provide the requisite notice at the time defendants Scruggs, Ramirez and McCarvel filed their motion, and the court ruled in favor of defendants on some of plaintiff's claims.

To comply with <u>Woods v. Carey</u>, the court wishes to give plaintiff, if he so chooses, the opportunity to re-open the motion for summary judgment, and present evidence, declarations, or affidavits that were not presented in opposition to the motion. If plaintiff so requests, the court will set aside its order and the magistrate judge's findings and recommendations on the motion for summary judgment, and allow plaintiff an additional thirty days in which to file a new opposition.

In accordance with <u>Woods v. Carey</u>, plaintiff is provided the following <u>Rand</u> notice:

Pursuant to Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 952, 957 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc), cert. denied, 527 U.S. 1035 (1999), and Klingele v. Eikenberry, 849 F.2d 409 (9th Cir. 1988), 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 in favor of defendants without trial. A defendant's motion for summary judgment will set forth the facts that the defendants contend are not reasonably subject to dispute and that entitle the defendants to judgment. To oppose a motion for summary judgment, plaintiff must show proof of his or her claims. Plaintiff may do this in one or more of

¹ The motion filed by defendants McCarvel, Ramirez and Scruggs cited <u>Rand</u> and <u>Klingele</u>, and referred plaintiff to the court's October 27, 2009 order. (Dkt. No. 85.) No additional <u>Rand</u> notice is required for defendant Ralls' motion as his motion was denied.

the following ways. 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 plaintiff calls to the court's attention those parts of the complaint upon which plaintiff relies. Plaintiff may serve and file one or more affidavits or declarations setting forth the facts that plaintiff believes prove plaintiff's claims; the person who signs an affidavit or declaration must have personal knowledge of the facts stated. Plaintiff may rely upon written records, but plaintiff must prove that the records are what plaintiff claims they are. Plaintiff may rely upon all or any part of the transcript of one or more depositions, answers to interrogatories, or admissions obtained in this proceeding. If plaintiff fails to contradict the defendants' evidence with counteraffidavits or other admissible evidence, the defendants' evidence may be taken as the truth and the defendants' motion for summary judgment granted. If there is some good reason why such facts are not available to plaintiff when required to oppose a motion for summary judgment, the court will consider a request to postpone considering the defendants' motion. If plaintiff does not serve and file a written opposition to the motion or a request to postpone consideration of the motion, the court may consider the failure to act as a waiver of opposition to the defendants' motion. If the defendants' motion for summary judgment, whether opposed or unopposed, is granted on any of plaintiff's claims, judgment will be entered for the defendants without a trial on those claims.

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In deciding whether to re-open the motion for summary judgment, plaintiff should consider the <u>Rand</u> notice, and decide whether he seeks to re-open the motion. If plaintiff chooses to re-open the motion for summary judgment, a further briefing order will issue, and the pretrial conference, trial confirmation hearing, and jury trial dates will be vacated to allow time for briefing and resolution of the re-opened motion for summary judgment.

Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that within thirty days from the date of this order, plaintiff shall file the attached notice of election form indicating whether he wishes to re-open the motion for summary judgment. Failure to timely respond to this order shall be

deemed plaintiff's waiver to the defects in the timing of the notice of the motions for summary judgment, and this case will proceed to trial as scheduled.

DATED: August 22, 2012.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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8	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT			
9	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA			
10	AMILCAR GUEVARA,			
11		Plaintiff,	No. 2:09-cv-1132 KJM KJN P	
12	vs.			
13	A. RALLS, et al.,			
14		Defendants.	NOTICE OF ELECTION	
15			_/	
16	Plaintiff hereby responds to the court's order concerning Woods v. Carey,F.3d,			
17	2012 WL 2626912 (9th Cir. July 6, 2012), as follows:			
18	Plaintiff wants to reopen the September 24, 2010 motion for summary judgment.			
19	OR			
20		Plaintiff waives the V	Voods v. Carey notice required for the	
21	September 24, 2010 motion for summary judgment, and asks that this case proceed to trial.			
22	DATED:	ans case proceed to a		
23				
24				
25	Plaintiff			
26				