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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

TROY HAYLES,

Plaintiff,

No. 2:09-cv-3061 JFM (PC)

vs.

DR. ERICA WHEATHERFORD, et al.,

Defendants.

ORDER

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Plaintiff is a state prisoner proceeding pro se with a civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Previously pending in this court was defendants’ motion for summary judgment (Doc. No. 40), which the court denied without prejudice in light of plaintiff’s claims that defendants were withholding documents from him (Doc. No. 53). Having resolved plaintiff’s discovery-related claims, and good cause appearing therefor, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that:

1. The parties shall file dispositional documents within thirty (30) days of the date of this order;

2. Should defendants file a motion for summary judgment, then pursuant to Woods v. Carey, 684 F.3d 934 (9th Cir. 2012), they shall provide the following notice to plaintiff at the time of service of their motion:

1 Pursuant to Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 952, 957 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc),  
2 and Klinge v. Eikenberry, 849 F.2d 409 (9th Cir. 1988), the court hereby informs  
3 plaintiff of the following requirements for opposing a motion for summary  
4 judgment pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 56. Such a motion is a request for an order  
5 for judgment in favor of the defendant without trial. A defendant's motion for  
6 summary judgment will set forth the facts that the defendant contends are not  
7 reasonably subject to dispute and that entitle the defendant to judgment. To  
8 oppose a motion for summary judgment, plaintiff must show proof of his or her  
9 claims. Plaintiff may do this in one or more of the following ways. Plaintiff may  
10 rely on plaintiff's statements made under penalty of perjury in the complaint if the  
11 complaint shows that plaintiff has personal knowledge of the matters stated and  
12 plaintiff specifies those parts of the complaint on which plaintiff relies. Plaintiff  
13 may serve and file one or more affidavits or declarations setting forth the facts that  
14 plaintiff believes prove plaintiff's claims; the person who signs an affidavit or  
15 declaration must have personal knowledge of the facts stated. Plaintiff may rely  
16 on written records, but plaintiff must prove that the records are what plaintiff  
17 asserts they are. Plaintiff may rely on all or any part of the transcript of one or  
18 more depositions, answers to interrogatories, or admissions obtained in this  
19 proceeding. If plaintiff fails to contradict the defendant's evidence with  
20 counteraffidavits or other admissible evidence, the court may accept defendant's  
21 evidence as true and grant the motion. If there is some good reason why such facts  
22 are not available to plaintiff when required to oppose a motion for summary  
23 judgment, the court will consider a request to postpone consideration of the  
24 defendant's motion. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d). If plaintiff does not serve and file a  
25 written opposition to the motion, or a request to postpone consideration of the  
26 motion, the court may consider the failure to act as a waiver of opposition to the  
defendant's motion. See L.R. 230(1). If the court grants the motion for summary  
judgment, whether opposed or unopposed, judgment will be entered for the  
defendant without a trial and the case will be closed as to that defendant.

3. Unsigned affidavits or declarations will be stricken, and affidavits or  
declarations not signed under penalty of perjury have no evidentiary value.

DATED: September 30, 2012.

  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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