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The court requires that you be provided with this notice regarding the requirements for opposing a motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust administrative remedies.

When a defendant moves to dismiss some or all of your claims for failure to exhaust administrative remedies, the defendant is requesting that the court dismiss claims for which you did not exhaust available administrative remedies. The defendant may submit affidavits or declarations under penalty of perjury and admissible documents in support of the motion.

To oppose the motion, you may submit proof of specific facts regarding the exhaustion of administrative remedies. To do this, you may refer to specific statements made in your complaint if you signed your complaint under penalty of perjury and if your complaint shows that you have personal knowledge of the matters stated. You may also submit declarations setting forth facts regarding exhaustion of your claims, as long as the person who signs the declaration has personal knowledge of the facts stated. You may also submit all or part of deposition transcripts, answers to interrogatories, admissions, and other authenticated documents. If you fail to contradict the defendant's evidence with your own evidence, the court may accept the defendant's evidence as the truth and grant the motion. If you do not respond to the motion, the court may consider your failure to act as a waiver of your opposition. *See* L.R. 230(1).

If the court grants the defendant's motion, whether opposed or unopposed, your unexhausted claims will be dismissed. If all of your claims are unexhausted, your entire case will be over. If, however, you exhaust administrative remedies for your claims at a later date, you may raise those claims in a new action.

See Woods, __ F.3d __ ("The only satisfactory practice to ensure that prisoners receive adequate notice pursuant to Rand and Wyatt is to provide such notice at the time that the relevant motions are filed." (emphasis added)); Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 952, 960 (1998) (en banc) (requiring that the notice state that the court has required that it be given and that it be set forth in a separate document that is served with the moving papers); Wyatt v. Terhune, 315 F.3d 1108, 1115, 1120 n.15 (9th Cir. Cal. 2003) (requiring Rand notice for motions to dismiss for failure to exhaust so that plaintiff has "fair notice of his opportunity to develop a record").

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As plaintiff has now received the notice required by *Woods*, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that plaintiff's opposition to defendant's July 9, 2012 motion to dismiss is due within 30 days of the date of this order, and that defendant's reply, if any, is due within fourteen days thereafter. DATED: July 24, 2012.

EDMUND F. BRENNAN

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE