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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

KEVIN BARTHOLOMEW,
Plaintiff,
v.
A. V. SOLORZANO,
Defendant.

No. 2:13-cv-1500 GEB DB P

ORDER

Plaintiff is a state prisoner proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis with a civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. By order dated February 24, 2017, the Honorable Garland E. Burrell, Jr., adopted findings and recommendations to deny plaintiff's motion for summary judgment. (ECF Nos. 43, 47.) Good cause appearing, the court will, by this order, reset a schedule for this litigation.

In due course, the parties will be required to file pretrial statements in accordance with the schedule set forth below. In addition to the matters already required to be addressed in the pretrial statement in accordance with Local Rule 281, plaintiff will be required to make a particularized showing in his pretrial statement in order to obtain the attendance of witnesses. Plaintiff is advised that failure to comply with the procedures set forth below may result in the preclusion of any and all witnesses named in his pretrial statement.

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1 At the trial of this case, the plaintiff must be prepared to introduce evidence to prove each
2 of the alleged facts that support the claims raised in the lawsuit. In general, there are two kinds of
3 trial evidence: (1) exhibits and (2) the testimony of witnesses. It is the plaintiff's responsibility to
4 produce all of the evidence to prove the case, whether that evidence is in the form of exhibits or
5 witness testimony. If the plaintiff wants to call witnesses to testify, plaintiff must follow certain
6 procedures to ensure that the witnesses will be at the trial and available to testify.

7 I. Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Incarcerated Witnesses Who Agree to
8 Testify Voluntarily

9 An incarcerated witness who agrees voluntarily to attend trial to give testimony cannot
10 come to court unless this court orders the warden or other custodian to permit the witness to be
11 transported to court. This court will not issue such an order unless it is satisfied that:

- 12 1. The prospective witness is willing to attend; and
- 13 2. The prospective witness has actual knowledge of relevant facts.

14 With the pretrial statement, a party intending to introduce the testimony of incarcerated
15 witnesses who have agreed voluntarily to attend the trial must serve and file a written motion for
16 a court order requiring that such witnesses be brought to court at the time of trial.

17 The motion must:

- 18 1. State the name and address of each such witness; and
- 19 2. Be accompanied by affidavits showing that each witness is willing to testify
20 and that each witness has actual knowledge of relevant facts.

21 The willingness of the prospective witness can be shown in one of two ways:

- 22 1. The party can swear by affidavit that the prospective witness has informed the
23 party that he or she is willing to testify voluntarily without being subpoenaed. The party
24 must state in the affidavit when and where the prospective witness informed the party of
25 this willingness; or
- 26 2. The party can serve and file an affidavit sworn to by the prospective witness, in
27 which the witness states that he or she is willing to testify without being subpoenaed.

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1 The prospective witness' actual knowledge of relevant facts can be shown in one of two
2 ways:

3 1. The party can swear by affidavit that the prospective witness has actual
4 knowledge. However, this can be done only if the party has actual firsthand knowledge
5 that the prospective witness was an eyewitness or an ear-witness to the relevant facts. For
6 example, if an incident occurred in the plaintiff's cell and, at the time, the plaintiff saw
7 that a cellmate was present and observed the incident, the plaintiff may swear to the
8 cellmate's ability to testify. Or

9 2. The party can serve and file an affidavit sworn to by the prospective witness in
10 which the witness describes the relevant facts to which the prospective witness was an
11 eye- or ear-witness. Whether the affidavit is made by the plaintiff or by the prospective
12 witness, it must be specific about what the incident was, when and where it occurred, who
13 was present, and how the prospective witness happened to be in a position to see or to
14 hear what occurred at the time it occurred.

15 The court will review and rule on the motion for attendance of incarcerated witnesses,
16 specifying which prospective witnesses must be brought to court. Subsequently, the court will
17 issue the order necessary to cause the witness's custodian to bring the witness to court.

18 II. Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Incarcerated Witnesses Who Refuse to
19 Testify Voluntarily

20 If a party seeks to obtain the attendance of incarcerated witnesses who refuse to testify
21 voluntarily, the party should submit with the pretrial statement a motion for the attendance of
22 such witnesses. Such motion should be in the form described above. In addition, the party must
23 indicate in the motion that the incarcerated witnesses are not willing to testify voluntarily.

24 III. Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Unincarcerated Witnesses Who Agree to
25 Testify Voluntarily

26 It is the responsibility of the party who has secured an unincarcerated witness's voluntary
27 attendance to notify the witness of the time and date of trial. No action need be sought or
28 obtained from the court.

1 IV. Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Unincarcerated Witnesses Who Refuse to
2 Testify Voluntarily

3 If a prospective witness is not incarcerated, and he or she refuses to testify voluntarily, not
4 earlier than four weeks and not later than two weeks before trial, the party must prepare and
5 submit to the United States Marshal a subpoena for service by the Marshal upon the witness.
6 Also, the party seeking the witness's presence must tender an appropriate sum of money to the
7 witness through the United States Marshal. In the case of an unincarcerated witness, the
8 appropriate sum of money is the daily witness fee of \$40.00 plus the witness's travel expenses.

9 A subpoena will not be served by the United States Marshal upon an unincarcerated
10 witness unless the subpoena is accompanied by a money order made payable to the witness for
11 the full amount of the witness's travel expenses plus the daily witness fee of \$40.00. As noted
12 earlier, because no statute authorizes the use of public funds for these expenses in civil cases, the
13 tendering of witness fees and travel expenses is required even if the party was granted leave to
14 proceed in forma pauperis.

15 Good cause appearing, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 16(b), THIS COURT ORDERS AS
16 FOLLOWS:

17 1. Plaintiff shall file and serve his pretrial statement and any motions necessary to obtain
18 the attendance of witnesses at trial on or before November 14, 2017. Defendant shall file his
19 pretrial statement on or before December 12, 2017. The parties are advised that failure to file a
20 pretrial statement may result in the imposition of sanctions, including dismissal of this action.

21 2. A pretrial conference (as described in Local Rule 282) is set in this case for January 9,
22 2018, before the magistrate judge. The pretrial conference shall be conducted on the file only,
23 without appearance by either party.

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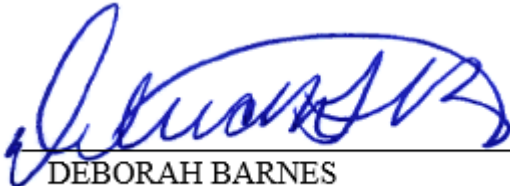
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3. This matter is set for jury trial before the Honorable Garland E. Burrell, Jr. on March 6, 2018, at 9:00 a.m. in Courtroom 10.

Dated: March 31, 2017



DEBORAH BARNES
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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