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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DENNIS DAVIS,
Plaintiff,
v.
B. JOHNSON, et al.,
Defendants.

No. 2:17-cv-0544 JAM CKD P

FURTHER SCHEDULING ORDER

A motion for summary judgment in this matter has been resolved pursuant to order filed June 20, 2019. Good cause appearing, the court will, by this order, set a further schedule for this litigation.

The parties will be required to file pretrial statements in accordance with the schedule set forth below. As set forth in this court’s initial scheduling order, 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 the 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 the pretrial statement.

At the trial of this case, the plaintiff must be prepared to introduce evidence to prove each of the alleged facts that support the claims raised in the lawsuit. In general, there are two kinds of trial evidence: (1) exhibits and (2) the testimony of witnesses. It is the plaintiff’s responsibility

1 to produce all of the evidence to prove the case, whether that evidence is in the form of exhibits
2 or witness testimony. If the plaintiff wants to call witnesses to testify, plaintiff must follow
3 certain procedures to ensure that the witnesses will be at the trial and available to testify.

4 I. Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Incarcerated Witnesses Who Agree to
5 Testify Voluntarily

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

9 1. The prospective witness is willing to attend;

10 and

11 2. The prospective witness has actual knowledge of relevant facts.

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

15 The motion must:

16 1. State the name and address of each such witness;

17 and

18 2. Be accompanied by affidavits showing that each witness is willing to testify
19 and that each witness has actual knowledge of relevant facts.

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

21 1. The party can swear by affidavit that the prospective witness has informed the
22 party that he is willing to testify voluntarily without being subpoenaed. The party
23 must state in the affidavit when and where the prospective witness informed the
24 party of this willingness;

25 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
28 subpoenaed.

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
5 knowledge that the prospective witness was an eyewitness or an ear-witness to the
6 relevant facts. For example, if an incident occurred in the plaintiff's cell and, at
7 the time, the plaintiff saw that a cellmate was present and observed the incident,
8 the plaintiff may swear to the cellmate's ability to testify.

9 Or

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

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

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

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

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1 III. Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Unincarcerated Witnesses Who Agree to
2 Testify Voluntarily

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

6 IV. Procedures for Obtaining Attendance of Unincarcerated Witnesses Who Refuse to
7 Testify Voluntarily

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

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

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

- 22 1. Discovery is closed.
- 23 2. Law and motion is closed.
- 24 3. Plaintiff shall file and serve his pretrial statement and any motions necessary to obtain
25 the attendance of witnesses at trial on or before October 1, 2019. Defendant shall file his pretrial
26 statement within 30 days of service of plaintiff's. The parties are advised that failure to file a

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1 pretrial statement may result in the imposition of sanctions, including dismissal of this action.

2 Dated: July 29, 2019



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4 CAROLYN K. DELANEY
5 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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