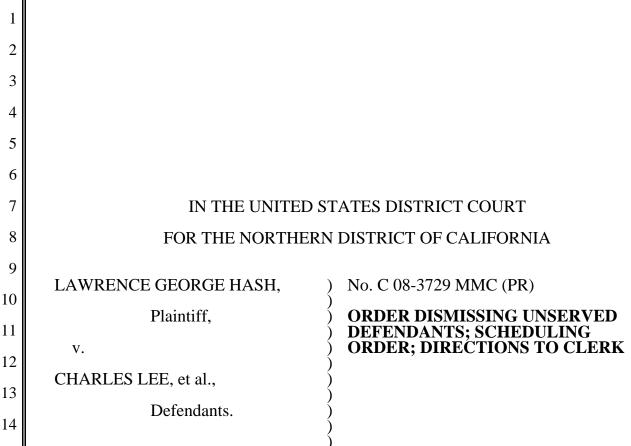
Dockets.Justia.com



On August 4, 2008, plaintiff, a California prisoner then incarcerated at the 16 Correctional Training Facility at Soledad and proceeding pro se, filed the above-titled civil rights action.¹ Thereafter, the Court granted plaintiff leave to proceed in forma pauperis and 18 dismissed the complaint with leave to amend. Plaintiff filed a first amended complaint 19 ("FAC") on June 29, 2009. The Court found the complaint stated cognizable claims against 20 thirty-one defendants for: (1) deliberate indifference to plaintiff's safety, in violation of the Eighth Amendment; (2) deliberate indifference to plaintiff's serious medical needs, in 22 violation of the Eighth Amendment; (3) excessive force, in violation of the Eighth 23 Amendment; (4) retaliation, in violation of the First Amendment; and (5) denial of plaintiff's 24 access to courts, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. According to the FAC, the 25 events giving rise to these claims occurred when plaintiff was incarcerated at Salinas Valley 26 State Prison ("SVSP") during 2004 and 2005. 27

28

¹Plaintiff currently is incarcerated at the California State Prison ("CSP"), at Solano.

15

17

21

For the Northern District of California **United States District Court**

11

12

13

In an order filed July 8, 2011, the Court noted that thirteen defendants remained 1 2 unserved, and further noted that summonses for three of those defendants, T. Stevens, Officer 3 Smith, and Officer Watson, had been returned unexecuted for lack of sufficient information. Accordingly, the Court ordered plaintiff to either effectuate service on said three defendants 4 5 or provide the Court with their current locations such that the Marshal is able to effectuate 6 service. With regard to the other ten unserved defendants, the Court noted that no 7 summonses had been returned, either executed or unexecuted, and with respect to unserved defendant D. Perez, that no summons had ever been issued. Accordingly, the Court directed 8 9 the Clerk to issue or re-issue summons as to those ten defendants.

10 By that same order, the Court granted defendants' motion for a continuance to complete plaintiff's deposition and file dispositive motions. The Court stated that, once all service issues had been resolved, it would issue: (1) a scheduling order for the completion of plaintiff's deposition, and (2) a briefing schedule for dispositive motions.

14 On September 15, 2011, the Court dismissed unserved defendants Officer Smith, 15 Officer Watson, and Frederico Ramirez without prejudice pursuant to Rule 4(m) of the 16 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, as two attempts to serve said defendants had been 17 unsuccessful and plaintiff was unable to provide current addresses for said defendants.

18 Of the remaining ten unserved defendants, eight have been successfully served, and 19 two, Gus Zavala and D. Travers, remain unserved. Two attempts to serve defendants Zavala 20 and Travers have been unsuccessful, and plaintiff has been unable to provide a current 21 address for said defendants. Accordingly, said defendants will be dismissed without 22 prejudice pursuant to Rule 4(m) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court orders as follows:

25 1. Defendants Zavala and Travers are hereby DISMISSED from this action without 26 prejudice under Rule 4(m). The Clerk shall terminate Gus Zavala and D. Travers as 27 defendants on the court docket.

28

23

24

2. To the extent defendants have not completed plaintiff's deposition, defendants

must do so with 120 days of this order. 1

2 3. Within **30 days** of the date plaintiff's deposition is completed, defendants shall file 3 a motion for summary judgment or other dispositive motion with respect to the claims found 4 to be cognizable in the Court's Order of Service filed November 5, 2009. If defendants are 5 of the opinion that this case cannot be resolved by summary judgment or other 6 dispositive motion, defendants shall so inform the Court prior to the date the motion for 7 summary judgment or other dispositive motion is due.

8 4. Any motion for summary judgment shall be supported by adequate factual 9 documentation and shall conform in all respects to Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil 10 Procedure.

5. Plaintiff's opposition to the dispositive motion shall be filed with the Court and 12 served on defendants no later than **30 days** from the date defendants' motion is filed. In the 13 event defendants file a motion for summary judgment, the Ninth Circuit has held that the 14 following notice should be given to plaintiffs:

The defendants have made a motion for summary judgment by which they seek to have your case dismissed. A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case. Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for summary judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when there is no genuine issue of material fact--that is, if there is no real dispute about any fact that would affect the result of your case, the party who asked for summary judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of law, which will end your case. When a party you are suing makes a motion for summary judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony), you cannot simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead, you must set out specific facts in declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided in Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the defendants' declarations and documents and show that there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial. If you do not submit your own evidence in opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you. If summary judgment is granted in favor of defendants, your case will be dismissed and there will be no trial.

See Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 952, 963 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc). Plaintiff is advised to 25 read Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 26 317 (1986) (holding party opposing summary judgment must come forward with evidence 27 showing triable issues of material fact on every essential element of his claim). Plaintiff is 28

11

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

cautioned that failure to file an opposition to defendants' motion for summary judgment may
 be deemed to be a consent by plaintiff to the granting of the motion, and granting of
 judgment against plaintiff without a trial. <u>See Ghazali v. Moran</u>, 46 F.3d 52, 53-54 (9th Cir.
 1995) (per curiam); <u>Brydges v. Lewis</u>, 18 F.3d 651, 653 (9th Cir. 1994).

5 6. Defendants <u>shall</u> file a reply brief no later than **15 days** after plaintiff's opposition
6 is filed.

7. The motion shall be deemed submitted as of the date the reply brief is due. No hearing will be held on the motion unless the Court so orders at a later date.

8. All communications by the plaintiff with the Court must be served on defendants'counsel, by mailing a true copy of the document to defendants' counsel.

9. Discovery may be taken in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.No further court order under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(a)(2) or Local Rule 16-1 is required before the parties may conduct discovery.

14 10. It is plaintiff's responsibility to prosecute this case. Plaintiff must keep the Court
15 informed of any change of address and must comply with the court's orders in a timely
16 fashion. Failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute
17 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b).

18 11. Any motion for an extension of time must be filed no later than the deadline19 sought to be extended and must be accompanied by a showing of good cause.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

²¹ DATED: January 10, 2012

United States District