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2	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
	FOR THE NORTHERN I	DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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4	JAMES W. COVERT	No. C 06-6626 SBA (PR)
5	Plaintiff,	ORDER DIRECTING PARTIES TO FILE
5	v.)	DISPOSITIVE MOTIONS, STATEMENTS
6	D. GRAHAM, et al.,	THAT CASE CANNOT BE RESOLVED BY DISPOSITIVE MOTION, OR NOTICES OF
7) Defendants.	<u>INTENT TO PARTICIPATE IN</u> <u>SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE</u>
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Plaintiff James W. Covert, a state prisoner, filed a prose civil rights action under 42 U.S.C.
\$ 1983 alleging that prison officials were deliberately indifferent to his health and safety during his
incarceration in administrative segregation ("ad seg") at San Quentin State Prison. Plaintiff alleged,
inter alia, that in January 2005, Defendants purposely deprived him of his personal shoes, instead
provided him with size 12 shoes when he wore a size 9 ½. He complained to prison officials about
the wrong shoe size for months, to no avail. On April 16, 2005, Plaintiff sustained serious injuries
after one of his shoes slipped off, causing him to fall down several flights of stairs. On September 1,
2009, the Court issued an order serving Plaintiff's cognizable claim of deliberate indifference to his
health and safety against Defendants Harrison and Graham.

In an Order dated March 30, 2010, the Court granted Defendants' motion to dismiss
 Plaintiff's complaint for failure to exhaust his administrative remedies, as required by 42 U.S.C.
 § 1997e(a).

Plaintiff appealed and, on January 25, 2012, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals vacated this Court's dismissal order. The Ninth Circuit held that Defendants had not met their burden of proving that Plaintiff's action should be dismissed for failure to exhaust administrative remedies. In vacating this Court's judgment, the Ninth Circuit stated:

Covert stated in his sworn declaration in opposition to the motion to dismiss that he attempted to file appeals at the second level of review for his May 6, 2005 grievance, and that these appeals were never properly processed. Defendants relied on a declaration by appeals coordinator Padilla that does not explain the prison's

United States District Court For the Northern District of California record keeping methods or otherwise address how attempted inmate appeals are tracked or handled. <u>See [Wyatt v. Terhune</u>, 315 F.3d 1108,] 1116-17, 1119-20 [(9th Cir. 2003)] (an incomplete record is inadequate to establish nonexhaustion). Accordingly, we vacate the judgment and remand for further proceedings.

Covert v. Graham, et al., No. 10-16134, Memorandum at 2. The Ninth Circuit issued its mandate on February 16, 2012.

For the foregoing reasons, this Court's March 30, 2010 judgment was vacated and remanded. The Court, therefore, directs Defendants to state whether they believe the case can be resolved in whole or in part by dispositive motion, and file a dispositive motion, if appropriate. Plaintiff may also file his own motion for summary judgment, if appropriate. In lieu of a dispositive motion, the Court directs each party to file a notice of intent to participate in a settlement conference in order to resolve this case.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court orders as follows:

1. No later than **forty-five** (**45**) **days** of the date of this Order, Defendants shall file either a dispositive motion or a statement that they believe the case cannot be resolved by way of a dispositive motion. If Defendants file a dispositive motion, Plaintiff may file an opposition to the motion no later than **forty-five** (**45**) **days** of the date Defendants' motion is filed. Defendants shall file a reply brief no later than **fifteen** (**15**) **days** of the date Plaintiff's opposition is filed.

2. Plaintiff may also file his own motion for summary judgment, if appropriate, no later than **forty-five (45) days** of the date of this Order. Defendants' opposition shall be due no later than **forty-five (45) days** after Plaintiff's motion is filed, and Plaintiff shall file a reply brief no later than **fifteen (15) days** of the date Defendants' opposition is filed.

3. Plaintiff is reminded of his obligation to produce evidence in support his claims for relief in order to either prevail on his own motion for summary judgment or defeat Defendants' motion for summary judgment. He may not rely on the allegations of his complaints. Evidence may take the form of affidavits (statements of fact within the individual's personal knowledge, that are signed and verified as true under penalty of perjury) or documentary evidence that is authenticated by

1 an appropriate affidavit, see Fed. R. Evid. 901-03

4. If the parties believe a settlement can be reached, the participating parties should inform the Court by filing Notices of Intent to Participate in Settlement Conference no later than **forty-five (45) days** of the date of this Order, stating their preference to participate in a settlement conference in lieu of filing a dispositive motion.

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

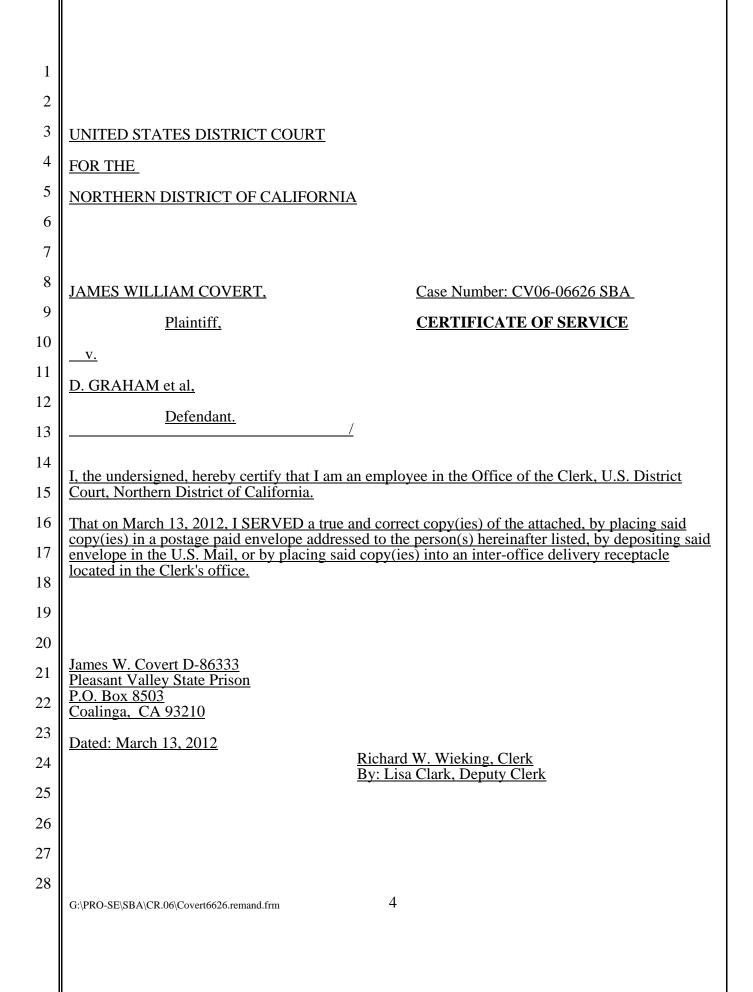
6. Extensions of time are not favored, though reasonable extensions will be granted.Any motion for an extension of time must be filed no later than ten (10) days prior to the deadline sought to be extended.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: _3/13/12

SAUNDRA BROWN ARMSTRONG United States District Judge

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