

1 b. Plaintiff's opposition to the dispositive motion
2 shall be filed with the Court and served on Defendants no later
3 than sixty (60) days after the date on which Defendants' motion is
4 filed. The Ninth Circuit has held that the following notice should
5 be given to pro se plaintiffs facing a summary judgment motion:

6 The defendants have made a motion for summary
7 judgment by which they seek to have your case dismissed.
8 A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the
9 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure will, if granted, end
10 your case.

11 Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to
12 oppose a motion for summary judgment. Generally, summary
13 judgment must be granted when there is no genuine issue
14 of material fact -- that is, if there is no real dispute
15 about any fact that would affect the result of your case,
16 the party who asked for summary judgment is entitled to
17 judgment as a matter of law, which will end your case.
18 When a party you are suing makes a motion for summary
19 judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or
20 other sworn testimony), you cannot simply rely on what
21 your complaint says. Instead, you must set out specific
22 facts in declarations, depositions, answers to
23 interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided
24 in Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the
25 defendant's declarations and documents and show that
26 there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial. If
27 you do not submit your own evidence in opposition,
28 summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against
you. If summary judgment is granted [in favor of the
defendants], your case will be dismissed and there will
be no trial.

21 See Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 952, 962-63 (9th Cir. 1998) (en
22 banc).

23 Plaintiff is advised to read Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of
24 Civil Procedure and Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317 (1986)
25 (party opposing summary judgment must come forward with evidence
26 showing triable issues of material fact on every essential element
27 of his claim). Plaintiff is cautioned that because he bears the
28 burden of proving his allegations in these cases, he must be

1 prepared to produce evidence in support of those allegations when
2 he files his opposition to Defendants' dispositive motion. Such
3 evidence may include sworn declarations from himself and other
4 witnesses to the incident, and copies of documents authenticated by
5 sworn declaration. Plaintiff will not be able to avoid summary
6 judgment simply by repeating the allegations of his complaint.

7 c. If Defendants wish to file a reply brief, they shall
8 do so no later than thirty (30) days after the date Plaintiff's
9 opposition is filed.

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

13 2. Pursuant to the Court's September 19, 2008 Order,
14 discovery may be taken in these actions in accordance with the
15 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The Court hereby sets a
16 discovery cut-off date of sixty (60) days from the date of this
17 Order.

18 3. All communications by Plaintiff with the Court must be
19 served on Defendants' counsel by mailing a true copy of the
20 document to Defendants' counsel.

21 4. It is Plaintiff's responsibility to prosecute these
22 cases. Plaintiff must keep the Court informed of any change of
23 address and must comply with the Court's orders in a timely
24 fashion. Failure to do so may result in the dismissal of these
25 actions for failure to prosecute pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil
26 Procedure 41(b).

27 5. Extensions of time are not favored, though reasonable
28 extensions will be granted. Any motion for an extension of time

1 must be filed no later than fifteen (15) days prior to the deadline
2 sought to be extended.

3 IT IS SO ORDERED.

4 DATED: 7/23/2010

Claudia Wilken

CLAUDIA WILKEN

United States District Judge

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