

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

PATRICK BURKE,

No. C 11-02639 YGR (PR)

Plaintiff,

vs.

**ORDER PROVIDING *RAND* SUMMARY
JUDGMENT NOTICE AND SETTING
NEW BRIEFING SCHEDULE**

JOSE CALDWELL,

Defendant.

Plaintiff Patrick Burke, a former state prisoner, filed the above-titled pro se civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Defendants have filed a motion for summary judgment.

In its Order of Service, the Court, in accordance with the holding of *Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952, 962-63 (9th Cir. 1998), explained to Plaintiff what he must do in order to oppose a motion for summary judgment. A recent decision from the Ninth Circuit, however, requires that pro se prisoner-plaintiffs be given "notice of what is required of them in order to oppose" summary judgment motions at the time of filing of the motions, rather than when the district court orders service of process or otherwise before the motions are filed. *Woods v. Carey*, No. 09-15548, slip op. 7871, 7874 (9th Cir. July 6, 2012). Accordingly, the Court now provides the following notice to Plaintiff for his information in connection with Defendants' pending motion for summary judgment:

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 declarations¹ (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

¹ A "declaration" is a written statement made "under penalty of perjury" and signed by the person making the statement known as the "declarant," who could either be you or your supporting witness.


1 Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the defendant's declarations and
2 documents and show that there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial. If you do
3 not submit your own evidence in opposition, 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.

4 *Rand*, 154 F.3d at 962-63 (footnote added).

5 Plaintiff's opposition to Defendants' motion for summary judgment was due June 22, 2012.
6 In order to allow Plaintiff time to prepare his opposition to the pending motion for summary
7 judgment taking into account this *Rand* summary judgment notice, the Court now sets the following
8 new briefing schedule on Defendants' motion for summary judgment: Plaintiff must file and serve
9 his opposition to the motion, or a supplemental opposition if he already has mailed an opposition to
10 Defendants and the Court, no later than **August 10, 2012**. Defendants shall file and serve their reply
11 no later than **August 24, 2012**. **No further extensions of time will be granted in this case absent**
12 **extraordinary circumstances.**

13 IT IS SO ORDERED.

14 DATED: July 20, 2012


YVONNE GONZALEZ ROGERS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE