

Order Directing Clerk to Reissue Summons P:\PRO-SE\SJ.JW\CR.02\Lara05429_reissue summons.3.wpd shall serve, without prepayment of fees, a copy of the amended complaint in this matter (Docket No. 12), all attachments thereto, a copy of the Court's order filed November 9, 2006, (Docket No. 17), and a copy of this order to defendant Haffner at the addresses provided by plaintiff. (Docket No. 65.)

2. In order to expedite the resolution of this case;

a. Defendant shall, within **sixty** (**60**) **days** from the date he is served with the amended complaint, file a motion for summary judgment or other dispositive motion, or shall notify the Court that he is of the opinion that this case cannot be resolved by such a motion. The motion shall be supported by adequate factual documentation and shall conform in all respects to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56.

Defendant is advised that summary judgment cannot be granted, nor qualified immunity found, if material facts are in dispute. If defendant is of the opinion that this case cannot be resolved by summary judgment, he shall so inform the Court prior to the date the summary judgment motion is due.

All papers filed with the Court shall be served promptly on plaintiff.

b. Plaintiff's opposition to the dispositive motion shall be filed with
the Court and served on defendant's counsel not later than thirty (30) days from the
date defendant's motion is filed. The Ninth Circuit has held that the following
notice should be given to pro se 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

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For the Northern District of California

United States District Court

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documents, as provided in Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the defendant's 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 read Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and <u>Celotex Corp. v. Catrett</u>, 477 U.S. 317, 106 S. Ct. 2548, 91 L. Ed. 2d 265 (1986) (holding party opposing summary judgment must come forward with evidence showing triable issues of material fact on every essential element of his claim). Plaintiff is 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.</u> <u>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).

c. Defendant may file a reply brief no later than **fifteen (15) days** after plaintiff's opposition is filed.

d. 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.

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.

4. All communications by plaintiff with the Court must be served on defendant's counsel once counsel has been designated, by mailing a true copy of the document to defendant's counsel.

DATED: _____December 11, 2009

ed States District Judge

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JOSE LUIS LARA,

Plaintiff,

Case Number: CV02-05429 JW

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

v.

DR. POSNER, et al.,

Defendants.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am an employee in the Office of the Clerk, U.S. District Court, Northern District of California.

That on <u>12/18/2009</u>, I SERVED a true and correct copy(ies) of the attached, by placing said copy(ies) in a postage paid envelope addressed to the person(s) hereinafter listed, by depositing said envelope in the U.S. Mail, or by placing said copy(ies) into an inter-office delivery receptacle located in the Clerk's office.

Jose Luis Lara K-26793 Calipatria State Prison P. O. Box 5006 Calipatria, Ca 92233

Dated: _____12/18/2009

Richard W. Wieking, Clerk ^{/s/}By: Elizabeth Garcia, Deputy Clerk