



1 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.” (Doc. # 18 at 1; Doc. # 19 at 1). Each motion contains a  
2 section entitled “request for expenditures by Defendants, if needed,” which states: “Plaintiff  
3 is proceeding ... In Forma Pauper[is] and cannot pay the necessary expenditures to take the  
4 necessary written deposition in preparation for trial.” (Doc. # 18 at 3; Doc. # 19 at 2).

5 On March 8, 2010, the Magistrate Judge issued an Order denying Plaintiff’s motions.  
6 (Doc. # 20). The Magistrate Judge stated:

7 Plaintiff states his motion is made pursuant to Rule 31(a)(2) of the  
8 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Rule 31 outlines the procedure for depositions  
by written questions. Specifically, subsection (a)(2) states the following:

9 A party must obtain leave of court, and the court must grant leave  
10 to the extent consistent with Rule 26(b)(2):  
¶(B) if the deponent is confined in prison.

11 The individuals Plaintiff wishes to depose do not appear to be people ‘confined  
12 in prison.’ Therefore, Plaintiff does not require leave of Court to depose the  
named individuals by written questions. He is permitted to conduct discovery  
13 while incarcerated, without leave of the Court, as long as he complies with the  
Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the local rules and applicable prison  
14 regulations.

15 Plaintiff’s request for payment of his deposition fees by Defendants is  
based on his IFP status. However, while the IFP statute, 28 U.S.C. §1915,  
16 allows a federal court to waive the filing fee for an indigent prisoner’s civil  
rights complaint, it does not require the court to order financing of the entire  
17 action or waiver of fees or expenses for witnesses. *Hadsell v. Comm’r Internal  
Revenue Serv.*, 107 F.3d 750, 752 (9th Cir. 1997); *Dixon v. Ylst*, 990 F.2d 478,  
18 480 (9th Cir. 1993); *Tedder v. Odel*, 890 F.2d 210, 211-12 (9th Cir.1989) (per  
curiam). Plaintiff is thus financially responsible for procuring a deposition  
19 officer to transcribe the witnesses’ testimony, for notice and delivery of the  
questions, and for filing of the deposition. *See* Rule 31. ...

20 Because Plaintiff does not require leave of court to depose the individuals  
21 in his motion who are not confined in prison, the Court DENIES his motion as  
MOOT. Plaintiff’s request that the Court order Defendants to pay the costs  
22 associated with conducting the depositions is also DENIED.

(Doc. # 20 at 2 (footnote omitted)).

23 On March 24, 2010, Plaintiff filed the Motion for Review of the Magistrate Judge’s  
24 Order. (Doc. # 22). Plaintiff contends that he “has no other alternative ... to tak[ing] written  
25 depositions from prison employees based on current prison regulations.” (Doc. # 22 at 2).  
26 Plaintiff “request[s] that his fundamental right to be able to prepare and present an adequate  
27 and meaningful case for trial be restored and allow Plaintiff leave to take written depositions  
28 of the five prison employees ... [listed] in Document No. 18 and Document No. 19.” (Doc. #

1 22 at 3).

2 On April 6, 2010, Defendants filed an opposition to the Motion for Review, contending  
3 that Defendants “should not be ordered to pay the costs associated with the written depositions  
4 of the [California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation] employees.” (Doc. # 27 at  
5 4).

6 On May 10, 2010, Plaintiff filed a reply brief in support of the Motion for Review.  
7 (Doc. # 32).

## 8 **II. Discussion**

9 Objections to non-dispositive orders by a magistrate judge are governed by Federal Rule  
10 of Civil Procedure 72(a), which states:

11 When a pretrial matter not dispositive of a party’s claim or defense is referred  
12 to a magistrate judge to hear and decide, the magistrate judge must promptly  
13 conduct the required proceedings and, when appropriate, issue a written order  
14 stating the decision. A party may serve and file objections to the order within 14  
15 days after being served with a copy. A party may not assign as error a defect in  
16 the order not timely objected to. The district judge in the case must consider  
17 timely objections and modify or set aside any part of the order that is clearly  
18 erroneous or is contrary to law.

19 Fed. R. Civ. P 72(a).

20 The Magistrate Judge correctly ruled that, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure  
21 31(a), Plaintiff does not require leave of Court to depose the named individuals by written  
22 questions. (Doc. # 20 at 2). As the Magistrate Judge stated, Plaintiff “is permitted to conduct  
23 discovery while incarcerated, without leave of the Court, as long as he complies with the  
24 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the local rules and applicable prison regulations.” (*Id.*)


25 The Magistrate Judge also correctly ruled that “28 U.S.C. § 1915, the *in forma pauperis*  
26 statute, does not waive payment of fees or expenses for witnesses.” *Dixon v. Ylst*, 990 F.2d  
27 478, 480 (9th Cir. 1993) (citation omitted). “[T]he expenditure of public funds on behalf of  
28 an indigent litigant is proper only when authorized by Congress,” and the Ninth Circuit has  
found “no such authorization in section 1915” for the payment of witness fees. *Tedder v. Odel*,  
890 F.2d 210, 211-12 (9th Cir. 1989) (quoting *U.S. v. MacCollom*, 426 U.S. 317, 321 (1976)).

After review of the record, the Court concludes that the Magistrate Judge’s March 8,  
2010 Order is neither clearly erroneous nor contrary to law.

1 **III. Conclusion**

2 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Motion for Review of Honorable Magistrate  
3 Judge's Order Denying Request for Leave to Take Written Deposition of Prison Employees  
4 Under Abuse of Discretion is **DENIED**. (Doc. # 22).

5 DATED: May 12, 2010

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7 **WILLIAM Q. HAYES**  
8 United States District Judge

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