¹ Refers to court's docket number.

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than at Plaintiff's own expense. (Id.) They also contend that the subpoenas must seek relevant information. (Id.) Defendants have not yet responded to Plaintiff's latest motion for the issuance of subpoenas, but the court presumes their response would be the same.

In his reply brief, Plaintiff states that he is indigent and has been granted in forma pauperis status and cannot cover any expenses associated with service of the subpoenas. (Doc. # 62 at 2.) He requests that the U.S. Marshal serve the subpoenas. (Id.)

Rule 45(a)(3) provides that the "clerk must issue a subpoena, signed but otherwise blank, to a party who requests it. That party must complete it before service." Rule 45 goes on to require that "[i]f the subpoena commands the production of documents...then before it is served on the person to whom it is directed, a notice and a copy of the subpoena must be served on each party." Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(a)(4). "Any person who is at least 18 years old and not a party may serve a subpoena." Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(b)(1). "Serving a subpoena requires delivering a copy to the named person and, if the subpoena requires that person's attendance, tendering the fees for 1 day's attendance and the mileage allowed by law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(b)(1). A party is required to tender witness fees if the subpoena commands that person's personal attendance (and not just the production or inspection of documents, electronically stored information or other tangible things). Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(b)(1).

While the personal service requirement is not explicit in Rule 45, the majority of courts to consider the issue, including the Ninth Circuit in an unpublished decision, have held that personal service of a subpoena duces tecum is required. See Chima v. U.S. Dep't. of Defense, 23 Fed. Appx. 721, 2001 WL 1480640, at * 2 (9th Cir. Dec. 14, 2001); see also Newell v. County of San Diego, No. 12CV1696-GPC (BLM), 2013 WL 4774767, at * 2-3 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 5, 2013); Prescott v. County of Stanislaus, No. 1:10-cv-00592 JLT, 2012 WL 10617, at * 2-3 (E.D. Cal. Jan. 3, 2012).

Most courts have held that under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(c), the U.S. Marshal is required to serve an indigent party's subpoena duces tecum. See, e.g., Schultz v. Cal. Dep't of Corr. and Rehab., No. 1:11-cv-00988-LJO-MJS (PC), 2014 WL 2526505, at * 1 (E.D. Cal. June 4, 2014) ("Subject to certain requirements, a pro se plaintiff proceeding in forma pauperis is entitled to

issuance of subpoena to depose a nonparty, Fed. R. Civ. P. 45, and to service of the subpoena by the United States Marshal"); Heilman v. Lyons, No. 2:09-cv-2721 KJN P, 2010 WL 5168871 (E.D. Cal. Dec. 13, 2010) (citation omitted) ("Because plaintiff is proceeding in forma pauperis, he is generally entitled to obtain service of a subpoena duces tecum by the United States Marshal"); Davis v. Ramen, No. 1:06-cv-01216-AWI-SKO PC, 2010 WL 1948560 (E.D. Cal. May 11, 2010); Williams v. Calderon, No. 1:03-cv-05389-LJO DLB (PC), 2008 WL 3009872 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 1, 2008). The majority of courts, including the Ninth Circuit, however, still hold that the indigent litigant is responsible for tendering applicable witness fees. See Dixon v. Ylst, 990 F.2d 478, 480 (9th Cir. 1993) (citing Tedder v. Odel, 890 F.2d 210, 211-12 (9th Cir. 1989)).

Finally, a subpoena duces tecum is limited by the relevance standard set forth in Rule 26(b)(1) ("[p]arties may obtain discovery regarding any nonprivileged matter that is relevant to any party's claim or defense").

Plaintiff's motions for the issuance of subpoenas (Docs. # 52, # 55, # 67) are therefore GRANTED IN PART AND DENIED IN PART. Plaintiff's request in Doc. # 52 for the issuance of subpoenas to defendant Olivas and Correctional Officer Allen is DENIED AS MOOT. The Clerk is directed to ISSUE eleven blank subpoenas to Plaintiff. Plaintiff is directed to fill out the subpoenas and return them to the court within thirty days of the date of this Order. If any of the subpoenas require the attendance and testimony of a witness (for an oral deposition under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30 or deposition by written questions under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 31), Plaintiff is required to submit the applicable witness fees along with the completed subpoenas. The court will then transmit the subpoenas and accompanying witness fees to the U.S. Marshal for service. Plaintiff must likewise serve a copy of the subpoenas on Defendants. To be clear, no subpoena requiring the attendance and testimony of a witness will be served by the U.S. Marshal unless it is accompanied by the applicable witness fees. Plaintiff is also reminded that any subpoena must be relevant to a claim or defense asserted in this action.

26 Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(1).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

July 14, 2014.

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WILLIAM G. COBB UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE