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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

DYLAN JAMES DOWNEY,

Plaintiff,

v.

STUART ANDREWS M.D., et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. C17-968-JCC-JPD

ORDER DIRECTING SERVICE OF  
CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT

This is a civil rights action brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff is proceeding *pro se* and *in forma pauperis*. On July 11, 2017, the Court directed that plaintiff's complaint be served on defendants Stuart Andrews, Alta Langdon, Tony Aston, and Snohomish County, and counsel has appeared on their behalf. On August 2, 2017, plaintiff filed an amended complaint against the original defendants and added as defendants Nikki Behner, former HSA of the Snohomish County Jail; Deborah Bellinger, head nurse of the Snohomish County Jail; and Corrections Major Kane of the Snohomish County Jail. Dkt. 17.

The Court, having reviewed plaintiff's amended complaint, hereby ORDERS as follows:

ORDER DIRECTING SERVICE OF CIVIL  
RIGHTS COMPLAINT - 1

1 (1) Service by Clerk

2 The Clerk is directed to send the following to Ms. Behner, Ms. Bellinger, and Major  
3 Kane by first class mail: a copy of plaintiff's amended complaint, Dkt. 17, a copy of this Order,  
4 two copies of the notice of lawsuit and request for waiver of service of summons, a waiver of  
5 service of summons, and a return envelope, postage prepaid, addressed to the Clerk's Office.

6 (2) Response Required

7 Defendant(s) shall have **thirty (30) days** within which to return the enclosed waiver of  
8 service of summons. A defendant who timely returns the signed waiver shall have **sixty (60)**  
9 **days** after the date designated on the notice of lawsuit to file and serve an answer to the  
10 complaint or a motion permitted under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

11 A defendant who fails to timely return the signed waiver will be personally served with a  
12 summons and complaint, and may be required to pay the full costs of such service, pursuant to  
13 Rule 4(d)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. A defendant who has been personally  
14 served shall file an answer or motion permitted under Rule 12 within **thirty (30) days** after  
15 service.

16 (3) Filing and Service by Parties, Generally

17 All attorneys admitted to practice before this Court are required to file documents  
18 electronically via the Court's CM/ECF system. Counsel are directed to the Court's website,  
19 [www.wawd.uscourts.gov](http://www.wawd.uscourts.gov), for a detailed description of the requirements for filing via CM/ECF.  
20 All non-attorneys, such as *pro se* parties and/or prisoners, may continue to file a paper original  
21 with the Clerk. All filings, whether filed electronically or in traditional paper format, must  
22 indicate in the upper right hand corner the name of the magistrate judge to whom the document  
23 is directed.

1 For any party filing electronically, when the total of all pages of a filing exceeds fifty  
2 (50) pages in length, a paper copy of the document (with tabs or other organizing aids as  
3 necessary) shall be delivered to the Clerk’s Office for chambers. The chambers copy must be  
4 clearly marked with the words “Courtesy Copy of Electronic Filing for Chambers.”

5 Any document filed with the Court must be accompanied by proof that it has been served  
6 upon all parties that have entered a notice of appearance in the underlying matter.

7 (4) Motions, Generally

8 Any request for court action shall be set forth in a motion, properly filed and served.  
9 Pursuant to LCR 7(b), any argument being offered in support of a motion shall be submitted as a  
10 part of the motion itself and not in a separate document. The motion shall include in its caption  
11 (immediately below the title of the motion) a designation of the date the motion is to be noted for  
12 consideration upon the Court’s motion calendar.

13 Stipulated and agreed motions, motions to file over-length motions or briefs, motions for  
14 reconsideration, joint submissions pursuant to the option procedure established in LCR 37(a)(2),  
15 motions for default, requests for the clerk to enter default judgment, and motions for the court to  
16 enter default judgment where the opposing party has not appeared shall be noted for  
17 consideration on the day they are filed. *See* LCR 7(d)(1). All other non-dispositive motions  
18 shall be noted for consideration no earlier than the third Friday following filing and service of the  
19 motion. *See* LCR 7(d)(3). All dispositive motions shall be noted for consideration no earlier  
20 than the fourth Friday following filing and service of the motion. *Id.*

21 For electronic filers, all briefs and affidavits in opposition to either a dispositive or non-  
22 dispositive motion shall be filed and served not later than 11:59 p.m. on the Monday  
23 immediately preceding the date designated for consideration of the motion. If a party (i.e. a *pro*

1 *se* litigant and/or prisoner) files a paper original, that opposition must be received in the Clerk's  
2 office by 4:30 p.m. on the Monday preceding the date of consideration.

3 The party making the motion may file and serve, not later than 11:59 p.m. (if filing  
4 electronically) or 4:30 p.m. (if filing a paper original with the Clerk's office) on the date  
5 designated for consideration of the motion, a reply to the opposing party's briefs and affidavits.

6 (5) Motions to Dismiss and Motions for Summary Judgment

7 Parties filing motions to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil  
8 Procedure and motions for summary judgment pursuant to Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil  
9 Procedure should acquaint themselves with those rules. As noted above, these motions shall be  
10 noted for consideration no earlier than the fourth Friday following filing and service of the  
11 motion.

12 Defendants filing motions to dismiss or motions for summary judgment are advised that they  
13 MUST serve *Rand* and *Wyatt* notices concurrently with motions to dismiss and motions for  
14 summary judgment so that *pro se* prisoner plaintiffs will have fair, timely and adequate notice of  
15 what is required of them in order to oppose those motions. *Woods v. Carey*, 684 F.3d 934, 941  
16 (9th Cir. 2012). The Ninth Circuit has set forth model language for such notices:

17 A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of  
18 Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

19 Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for summary  
20 judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when there is no  
21 genuine issue of material fact – that is, if there is no real dispute about any  
22 fact that would affect the result of your case, the party who asked for  
23 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 documents, as provided in Rule 56(e),  
that contradict the facts shown in the defendant's declarations and**

