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5	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
6	WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT TACOMA		
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8	ROBERT SHAWN LYNCH,	CASE NO. C13-5289 RJB-KLS	
9	Plaintiff,	ORDER	
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11	DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS et al,		
12	Defendants.		
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14	This matter has been referred to United States Magistrate Judge Karen L. Strombom		
15	pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), Local Rules MJR 3 and 4, and Rule 72 of the Federal Rules of		
16	Civil Procedure. The case is before the Court upon plaintiff's motion for an extension of time to		
17	"file" discovery. ECF No. 15. After reviewing plaintiff's motion and the balance of the record,		
18	the Court finds and ORDERS as follows:		
19	The Court has broad discretionary power to control discovery and the standard of review		
20	is abuse of discretion. <i>Little v. Seattle</i> , 863 F.2d 681, 685 (9th Cir. 1988). The Federal Rules of		
21	Civil Procedure and this Court's Local Rules provide that discovery should not be filed with the		

23 trial. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(d)(1) and Local Rule 5(b). To the extent that plaintiff may be asking

Court unless it is being used as an exhibit attached to a motion or the discovery is being used in

24 for additional time to conduct discovery the motion is unopposed. Accordingly, The Court

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grants plaintiff's motion for an extension of time to conduct discovery (ECF No. 15). *see* Local
 Rule 7(2). Granting this motion necessitates revising the scheduling order in this case.

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Discovery

All discovery shall be completed by March 14, 2014. Service of responses to
interrogatories and to requests to produce, and the taking of depositions shall be completed by
this date. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure ("Fed. R. Civ. P.") 33(b)(3) requires answers or
objections to be served within thirty (30) days after service of the interrogatories. The serving
party, therefore, must serve his/her interrogatories at least thirty (30) days before the deadline in
order to allow the other party time to answer.

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Motions

11 Any dispositive motion shall be filed and served on or before May 9, 2014. A party must 12 file with the motion a supporting memorandum. The motion shall include in its caption 13 (immediately below the title of the motion) a designation of the Friday upon which the motion is 14 to be noted upon the Court's calendar. That date shall be the fourth Friday following filing of 15 the dispositive motion. All briefs and affidavits in opposition to any motion shall be filed and 16 served pursuant to the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 7 and Local Rule CR 7. If a party fails to 17 file and serve timely opposition to a motion, the Court may deem any opposition to be without merit. The party making the motion may file a reply to the opposing party's briefs and 18 19 affidavits, which also shall be filed and served pursuant to the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 7 20and Local Rule CR 7. If a motion for summary judgment is filed, it is important for the opposing 21 party to note the following: 22 A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

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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

1 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. 2 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 3 rely on what your complaint says. Instead, you must set out specific facts in 4 declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided in Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the 5 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. 6 If summary judgment is granted, your case will be dismissed and there will 7 be no trial. 8 Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 952, 963 (9th Cir. 1998) (emphasis added); see Wyatt v. 9 Terhune, 315 F.3d 1108, 1120 n.14 (9th Cir. 2003) (extending the fair notice requirement to 10 motions to dismiss for failure to exhaust administrative remedies). 11 Defendants who file motions to dismiss (for failure to exhaust administrative remedies) 12 or motions for summary judgment MUST serve Rand and Wyatt notices concurrently with 13 their motions so that pro se prisoner plaintiff will have fair, timely and adequate notice of 14 what is required in order to oppose those motions. Woods v. Carey, 684 F.3d 934, 934 (9th 15 **Cir. 2012).** Notices may also note that "Local Rule CR 7(b)(2) states that a party's failure to file 16 necessary documents in opposition to a motion for summary judgment may be deemed by the court to be an admission that the opposition is without merit." If Defendants fail to file and 17 18 serve the *Rand* and *Wyatt* notice on the Plaintiff, in a separate document concurrent with 19 their motion, the motion may be stricken from the Court's docket with leave to refile once 20 Defendants have complied with the notice requirement. 21 Joint Status Report 22 Counsel and pro se parties are directed to confer and provide the Court with a joint status 23 report by no later than September 19, 2014. The joint status report shall contain the following 24 information by corresponding paragraph numbers:

1	1.	A short and concise statement of the case, including the remaining legal and	
2		factual issues to be determined at trial;	
3	2.	A narrative written statement from each party setting forth the facts that will be	
4		offered by oral or written documentary evidence at trial;	
5	3.	A list of all exhibits to be offered into evidence at trial;	
6	4.	A list of the names and addresses of all the witnesses each party intends to call	
7		along with a short summary of anticipated testimony of each witness;	
8	5.	Whether the parties agree to arbitration under this district's arbitration program,	
9		and if so whether the arbitration will be final and conclusive or the right to trial de	
10		novo will be preserved (see Local Rule CR 39.1(d));	
11	6.	Whether the case should be bifurcated by trying the liability issues before the	
12		damages issues, or specially managed in any other way;	
13	7.	Any other suggestions for shortening or simplifying the trial in the case;	
14	8.	The date the case will be ready for trial, considering Local Rule CR 16 deadlines;	
15	9.	The dates on which trial counsel are unavailable and any other complications to	
16		be considered in setting a trial date;	
17	10.	Whether the trial will be jury or non-jury;	
18	11.	The number of trial days required, and suggestions for shortening trial;	
19	12.	The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all trial counsel and	
20		unrepresented (pro se) parties who intend to appear at trail.	
21	If the parties are unable to agree on any part of the report, they may answer in separate		
22	paragraphs. Separate reports are not to be filed. Plaintiff's counsel (or plaintiff, if pro se) will be		
23	responsible for initiating communications for the preparation of the joint status report.		
24	4 Proof of Service & Sanctions		

All motions, pretrial statements and other filings shall be accompanied by proof that such documents have been served upon counsel for the opposing party (or upon any party acting pro se). The proof shall show the day and manner of service and may be by written acknowledgment of service, by certificate of a member of the bar of this Court, by affidavit of the person who served the papers, or by any other proof satisfactory to the Courts. Such proof of service shall accompany both the original and duplicates filed with the Clerk. Failure to comply with the provisions of the Order can result in dismissal/default judgment or other appropriate sanctions. The Clerk of Court is directed to send a copy of this Order to Plaintiff and to counsel for Defendant(s). Dated this 26 day of November, 2013. Karen L. Strombom United States Magistrate Judge