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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

MATEO HERNANDEZ DELUNA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

WARDEN VARE, *et al.*

Defendants.

2:09-cv-01228-JCM-PAL

ORDER

Presently before the court is defendant Lenard Vare’s motion for summary judgment. (Doc. #23). *Pro se* plaintiff Mateo H. Deluna failed to file an opposition.

This 42 U.S.C. § 1983 case arises out of disciplinary charges filed against plaintiff on July 19, 2004. Plaintiff was provided a copy of the notice of charges on July 26, 2004, and plaintiff attended a disciplinary hearing on these charges on August 6, 2004. Plaintiff was found guilty of the charges, and disciplinary sanctions were imposed as a result. Plaintiff filed an administrative appeal of the guilty findings, which was denied on September 9, 2004.

On July 8, 2009, plaintiff filed his first application for leave to proceed in forma pauperis. (Doc. #1). The court denied plaintiff’s original application to proceed in forma pauperis because the application did not conform to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2) and Local Rule 1-2. (Doc. #2). Plaintiff filed an amended application (doc. #3), which the court granted (doc. #4). The court then issued a screening order ordering the clerk to file the complaint, dismissing various claims for failure to state a claim, and granting plaintiff leave to file an amended complaint. (Doc. #6). The clerk filed the complaint on June 15, 2010. (Doc. #7). Plaintiff filed a signed amended complaint on January 3, 2011. (Doc. #10).

1 On May 9, 2011, the court dismissed several claims in plaintiff’s amended complaint for failure
2 to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. (Doc. #12). The order stated that “the court expresses
3 no opinion as to whether the claims are subject to affirmative defenses such as untimeliness”
4 (Doc. #12).

5 Legal Standard

6 Summary judgment is appropriate when, viewing the facts in the light most favorable to the
7 nonmoving party, there is no genuine issue of material fact which would preclude summary judgment
8 as a matter of law. *Bagdadi v. Nazar*, 84 F.3d 1194, 1197 (9th Cir. 1996); FED. R. CIV. P. 56(c);
9 *Matsushita Elec. Indus. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 587 (1986); *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc. v.*
10 *Pacific Elec. Contractors Assn.*, 809 F.2d 626, 630 (9th Cir.1987). The purpose of summary judgment
11 is to “pierce the pleadings and assess the proof in order to see whether there is a genuine need for trial.”
12 *Matsushita Elec.*, 475 U.S. at 586; *International Union of Bricklayers v. Martin Jaska, Inc.*, 752 F.2d
13 1401, 1405 (9th Cir. 1985).

14 The moving party bears the burden of informing the court of the basis for its motion, together
15 with evidence demonstrating the absence of any genuine issue of material fact. *Celotex Corp.v. Catrett*,
16 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986); *see also Orr v. Bank of America*, 285 F.3d 764 (9th Cir. 2002) (expressing
17 the standard for authentication of evidence on a motion for summary judgment). Once the moving party
18 has satisfied its burden, it is entitled to summary judgment if the non-moving party fails to present, by
19 affidavits, depositions, answer to interrogatories, or admissions on file, "specific facts showing that
20 there is a genuine issue for trial." *Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. 317, 324; FED. R. CIV. P. 56(c).

21 Pursuant to Nevada Local Rule 7-2(d), “the failure of an opposing party to file points and
22 authorities in response to any motion shall constitute a consent to the granting of the motion.”
23 However, the court will not automatically grant every unopposed motion. As the Ninth Circuit stated
24 in *Martinez v. Stanford*, 323 F.3d 1178, 1182-83 (9th Cir. 2003), a district court cannot grant a motion
25 for summary judgment merely based on the fact that the opposing party failed to file an opposition. The
26 court in *Martinez* held that the failure to oppose the motion does “not excuse the moving party’s
27 affirmative duty under Rule 56 to demonstrate its entitlement to judgment as a matter of law.” *Id.*
28

1 **Discussion**

2 “The applicable statute of limitations for 42 U.S.C. § 1983 claims is the limitations period for
3 personal injury claims.” *Chachas v. City of Ely, Nev.*, 615 F. Supp. 2d 1193, 1202 (D. Nev. 2009)
4 (citing *Perez v. Seevers*, 869 F.2d 425, 426 (9th Cir. 1989)). Thus, the statute of limitations for claims
5 brought pursuant to § 1983 in Nevada is two years. *Id.*; NRS 11.190(4). “Under federal law, a claim
6 accrues when the plaintiff knows or has reason to know of the injury which is the basis of the action.”
7 *Knox v. Davis*, 260 F.3d 1009, 1013 (9th Cir. 2001) (internal quotations omitted).

8 Here, defendant argues that plaintiff’s claims are barred by the statute of limitations even if the
9 court uses the earliest possible filing date. (Doc. #23). Plaintiff filed his first application to proceed
10 in forma pauperis on June 8, 2009. (Doc. #1). Therefore, applying the two-year statute of limitations,
11 plaintiff “would have had to know, or have had reason to know, of the injury which is the basis for this
12 action no later than July 8, 2007.” (Doc. #23). Defendant further argues that plaintiff had knowledge
13 of his claimed injuries on August 6, 2004, when he was found guilty of the disciplinary charges and
14 suffered disciplinary sanctions. (Doc. #23). Accordingly, plaintiff filed his motion to proceed in forma
15 pauperis approximately 2 years and 11 months after the statute of limitations had expired. (Doc. #23).

16 Defendant has met the burden of informing the court of the basis for the motion, together with
17 evidence demonstrating the absence of any genuine issue of material fact. *Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at
18 323. Plaintiff knew or should have known of the alleged injury underlying this action after his August
19 6, 2004, disciplinary hearing. Nevertheless, plaintiff did not initiate any court proceedings on these
20 claims until June 8, 2009. (Doc. #1). This is well-outside of the applicable two-year statute of
21 limitations. *Chachas*, 615 F. Supp. 2d at 1202; NRS 11.190(4).

22 Plaintiff has failed to respond or oppose this motion. Therefore, he has failed to demonstrate
23 “specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial.” *Celotex Corp.*, 477 at 324; FED. R. CIV.
24 P. 56(c); *see also* Local Rule 7-2(d).

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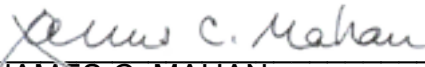
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Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that defendant Lenard Vare's motion for summary judgment (doc. #23) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the clerk of court shall close the above-captioned case and enter final judgment accordingly.

DATED May 18, 2012.



JAMES C. MAHAN
United States District Judge