1

Doc. 4

federal actors. <u>C.f.</u>, <u>Badea v. Cox</u>, 931 F.2d 573, 574 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1991) (challenges to conditions of confinement by state prisoners should be presented in a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 civil rights action rather than a habeas corpus petition).

In this instance, Petitioner does not challenge the fact or duration of his confinement; rather, he challenges the conditions of his confinement. A civil rights complaint, not a habeas corpus petition, is the proper mechanism for a prisoner challenging the conditions of his confinement. See Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of Federal Bureau of Narcotics, 403 U.S. 388 (1971). Accordingly, Petitioner is not entitled to relief under § 2241, and the instant petition should be dismissed.

## RECOMMENDATION

Based on the foregoing, it is HEREBY RECOMMENDED that the instant petition for writ of habeas corpus be DISMISSED.

This Findings and Recommendation is submitted to the assigned United States District Court Judge, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. section 636 (b)(1)(B) and Rule 304 of the Local Rules of Practice for the United States District Court, Eastern District of California. Within thirty (30) days after being served with a copy, any party may file written objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be captioned "Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendation." Replies to the objections shall be served and filed within fourteen (14) days after service of the objections. The Court will then review the Magistrate Judge's ruling pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636 (b)(1)(C). The parties are advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the District Court's order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: March 2, 2010 /s/ Dennis L. Beck
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE