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8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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11 JOHNNY G. BRIONES,

12 Plaintiff,

13 vs.

14 PLEASANT VALLEY STATE PRISON,
15 et al.,

16 Defendants.
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1:14-cv-00750-LJO-EPG-PC

**NOTICE AND WARNING OF
REQUIREMENTS FOR OPPOSING
DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS
FOR FAILURE TO EXHAUST**

(ECF No. 45.)

19 Johnny G. Briones ("Plaintiff") is a state prisoner proceeding *pro se* and *in forma*
20 *pauperis* with this civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. On August 19, 2016,
21 Defendants filed a motion to dismiss this case under Rule 12(b)(6) for failure to exhaust
22 administrative remedies. (ECF No. 45.)

23 Defendants have not provided Plaintiff with the requisite Notice and Warning, pursuant
24 to the Ninth Circuit's requirement in Woods v. Carey, 684 F.3d 934 (9th Cir. 2012), informing
25 Plaintiff of his rights and responsibilities in opposing Defendants' motion to dismiss for failure
26 to exhaust. Therefore, the Court shall, by this order, provide Plaintiff with the requisite Notice
27 and Warning. Defendants are advised that in the future they should routinely provide a Notice
28 and Warning to a *pro se* plaintiff in a prisoner case when bringing a motion to dismiss or

1 motion for summary judgment based on failure to exhaust administrative remedies before filing
2 suit. Woods 684 F.3d at 940 (Counsel for defendants in prisoner civil rights cases should
3 include in any motion to dismiss or a motion for summary judgment in a case where the
4 plaintiff is not assisted by counsel a short and plain statement of the requirements needed to
5 defeat a defendant's dispositive motion.)

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7 **NOTICE AND WARNING OF REQUIREMENTS FOR OPPOSING
DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS FOR FAILURE TO EXHAUST**

8 Pursuant to Woods v. Carey, 684 F.3d 934 (9th Cir. 2012), the Court now hereby
9 notifies Plaintiff of the following rights and requirements for opposing Defendants' motion to
10 dismiss for failure to exhaust. Woods, 684 F.3d 934 (Fair notice of the requirements needed to
11 defeat a defendant's motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust administrative remedies must be
12 provided to a *pro se* prisoner litigant in a civil rights case.)

13 **NOTICE AND WARNING:**

14 **Defendants have filed a motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust**
15 **administrative remedies as to one or more claims in the complaint. The**
16 **failure to exhaust administrative remedies is subject to a motion for**
17 **summary judgment or, if a failure to exhaust is clear on the face of the**
18 **complaint, a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6). Albino v. Baca, 747**
19 **F.3d 1162, 1166 (9th Cir. 2014). "The motion to dismiss for failure to**
20 **exhaust administrative remedies is similar to a motion for a summary**
21 **judgment in that the district court will consider materials beyond the**
22 **pleadings; the plaintiff has a 'right to file counter-affidavits or other**
23 **responsive evidentiary materials.'" Stratton v. Buck, 697 F.3d 1004, 1008**
24 **(9th Cir. 2012), quoting Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 952, 960 (9th Cir. 1998).**

25 **If the Court determines that all of the claims are unexhausted, the**
26 **case will be dismissed, which means Plaintiff's case is over. If some of the**
27 **claims are exhausted and some are unexhausted, the unexhausted claims**
28 **will be dismissed and the case will proceed forward only on the exhausted**

1 claims. Jones v. Bock, 549 U.S. 199, 219-224, 127 S. Ct. 910, 923-26 (2007).
2 A dismissal for failure to exhaust is without prejudice. Id.

3 Unless otherwise ordered, all motions to dismiss shall be briefed
4 pursuant to Local Rule 230(I). Plaintiff is required to file an opposition or a
5 statement of non-opposition to Defendants' motion to dismiss. Local Rule
6 230(I). If Plaintiff fails to file an opposition or a statement of non-
7 opposition to the motion, this action may be dismissed, with prejudice, for
8 failure to prosecute. The opposition or statement of non-opposition must be
9 filed not more than 21 days after the date of service of the motion. Id.

10 If responding to Defendants' motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust
11 administrative remedies, Plaintiff may not simply rely on allegations in the
12 complaint. Instead, Plaintiff must oppose the motion by setting forth
13 specific facts in declaration(s) and/or by submitting other evidence
14 regarding the exhaustion of administrative remedies. See Fed. R. Civ. P.
15 43(c). Unsigned declarations will be stricken, and declarations not signed
16 under penalty of perjury have no evidentiary value. If Plaintiff does not
17 submit his own evidence in opposition, the Court may conclude that
18 Plaintiff has not exhausted the administrative remedies and the case will be
19 dismissed in whole or in part.

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21 IT IS SO ORDERED.

22 Dated: August 22, 2016

23 /s/ Eric P. Gray
24 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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