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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SEDRIC EUGENE JOHNSON,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONAL  
INSTITUTION, et al.,  
Defendants.

**Case No. 1:17-cv-01126-SKO (PC)**  
**ORDER FOR PLAINTIFF TO SHOW CAUSE  
WHY THIS ACTION SHOULD NOT BE  
DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE FOR  
FAILING TO EXHAUST ADMINISTRATIVE  
REMEDIES PRIOR TO FILING SUIT**  
**(Doc. 1)**  
**TWENTY-ONE (21) DAY DEADLINE**  
**CLERK OF THE COURT TO ASSIGN A  
DISTRICT JUDGE**

Plaintiff, Sedric Eugene Johnson, a state prisoner is proceeding *pro se* and *in forma pauperis* in this action under to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Pursuant to the Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995, “[n]o action shall be brought with respect to prison conditions under [42 U.S.C. § 1983], or any other Federal law, by a prisoner confined in any jail, prison, or other correctional facility until such administrative remedies as are available are exhausted.” 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a). Prisoners are required to exhaust the available administrative remedies prior to filing suit. *Jones v. Bock*, 549 U.S. 199, 211 (2007); *McKinney v. Carey*, 311 F.3d 1198, 1199-1201 (9th Cir. 2002). Exhaustion is required regardless of the relief sought by the prisoner and regardless of the relief offered by the process. *Booth v. Churner*, 532 U.S. 731, 741 (2001). The exhaustion requirement applies to all suits relating to prison life. *Porter v. Nussle*, 435 U.S. 516 (2002).

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