

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

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E-Filed 2/22/11

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

JAMES EARL HARVEY,
Plaintiff,

No. C 10-4891 RS (PR)
ORDER OF SERVICE

v.

R. DROWN, et al.,
Defendants.

This is a federal civil rights action filed pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 by a *pro se* state prisoner. The Court now reviews the complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a).

DISCUSSION

A. Standard of Review

A federal court must conduct a preliminary screening in any case in which a prisoner seeks redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). In its review, the court must identify any cognizable claims and dismiss any claims that are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted or seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *See id.* § 1915A(b)(1),(2). *Pro se* pleadings must be liberally construed. *See Balistreri v. Pacifica*

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1 *Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1988).

2 A “complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim
3 to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009)
4 (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). “A claim has facial
5 plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the
6 reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* (quoting
7 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556). Furthermore, a court “is not required to accept legal
8 conclusions cast in the form of factual allegations if those conclusions cannot reasonably be
9 drawn from the facts alleged.” *Clegg v. Cult Awareness Network*, 18 F.3d 752, 754–55 (9th
10 Cir. 1994). To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential
11 elements: (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was
12 violated, and (2) that the alleged violation was committed by a person acting under the color
13 of state law. *See West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

14 **B. Legal Claims**

15 Plaintiff alleges that employees of Pelican Bay State Prison violated his First and
16 Sixth Amendment rights by intercepting, inspecting, and confiscating legal and non-legal
17 mail plaintiff attempted to send. The defendants named in the fourteen claims are R. Drown,
18 Sgt. Maxwell, T. Stewart, and K. Brandon (Claim 1); D.T. Hawkes (Claim 2); J. Silveira and
19 K. Brandon (Claims 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11 & 12); D.E. Mulligan and Acting Captain Lieutenant
20 Vanderhooven (Claim 5); B. Thornton and K. Brandon (Claim 9); G. Pimental and K.
21 Brandon (Claim 10); and J. Silveira and K. McGuyer (Claim 13). In his fourteenth, and
22 final, claim, plaintiff alleges mistreatment at the hands of his jailors during a search before he
23 entered the law library. Claims 1–13, when liberally construed, appear to state claims for
24 relief under § 1983. Claim 14 is DISMISSED without leave to amend on grounds that it is
25 unrelated to the other claims, specifically, it alleges different claims against different
26 defendants. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 15 & 20*. If plaintiff seeks relief for Claim 14, he must file a
27 separate civil rights action.

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CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court orders as follows:

1. The Clerk of the Court shall issue summons and the United States Marshal shall serve, without prepayment of fees, a copy of the complaint in this matter, all attachments thereto, and a copy of this order upon the following defendants at Pelican Bay State Prison: R. Drown, Sgt. Maxwell, T. Stewart, K. Brandon, D.T. Hawkes, J. Silveira, D.E. Mulligan, Acting Captain Lieutenant Vanderhooven, B. Thornton, G. Pimental, and K. McGuyer. The Clerk shall also mail courtesy copies of the complaint and this order to the California Attorney General’s Office.

3. No later than ninety (90) days from the date of this order, defendants shall file a motion for summary judgment or other dispositive motion with respect to the claims in the amended complaint found to be cognizable above.

a. If defendants elect to file a motion to dismiss on the grounds plaintiff failed to exhaust his available administrative remedies as required by 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a), defendants shall do so in an unenumerated Rule 12(b) motion pursuant to *Wyatt v. Terhune*, 315 F.3d 1108, 1119–20 (9th Cir. 2003), cert. denied *Alameida v. Terhune*, 540 U.S. 810 (2003).

b. Any motion for summary judgment shall be supported by adequate factual documentation and shall conform in all respects to Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Defendants are advised that summary judgment cannot be granted, nor qualified immunity found, if material facts are in dispute. If any defendant is of the opinion that this case cannot be resolved by summary judgment, he shall so inform the Court prior to the date the summary judgment motion is due.

4. Plaintiff’s opposition to the dispositive motion shall be filed with the Court and served on defendants no later than forty-five (45) days from the date defendants’ motion is filed.

1 a. In the event the defendants file an unenumerated motion to dismiss
2 under Rule 12(b), plaintiff is hereby cautioned as follows:

3 The defendants have made a motion to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12(b) of the
4 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, on the ground you have not exhausted your administrative
5 remedies. The motion will, if granted, result in the dismissal of your case. When a party you
6 are suing makes a motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust, and that motion is properly
7 supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony) and/or documents, you may not simply
8 rely on what your complaint says. Instead, you must set out specific facts in declarations,
9 depositions, answers to interrogatories, or documents, that contradict the facts shown in the
10 defendant’s declarations and documents and show that you have in fact exhausted your
11 claims. If you do not submit your own evidence in opposition, the motion to dismiss, if
12 appropriate, may be granted and the case dismissed.

13 b. In the event defendants file a motion for summary judgment,
14 the Ninth Circuit has held that the following notice should be given to plaintiffs:

15 The defendants have made a motion for summary judgment by which they
16 seek to have your case dismissed. A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the
17 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure will, if granted, end your case.

18 Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to oppose a motion for summary
19 judgment. Generally, summary judgment must be granted when there is no genuine issue of
20 material fact — that is, if there is no real dispute about any fact that would affect the result
21 of your case, the party who asked for summary judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter
22 of law, which will end your case. When a party you are suing makes a motion for summary
23 judgment that is properly supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony), you cannot
24 simply rely on what your complaint says. Instead, you must set out specific facts in
25 declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories, or authenticated documents, as provided
26 in Rule 56(e), that contradict the facts shown in the defendants’ declarations and documents
27 and show that there is a genuine issue of material fact for trial. If you do not submit your
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1 own evidence in opposition, summary judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you.
2 If summary judgment is granted in favor of defendants, your case will be dismissed and there
3 will be no trial. *See Rand v. Rowland*, 154 F.3d 952, 963 (9th Cir. 1998) (en banc). Plaintiff
4 is advised to read Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and *Celotex Corp. v.*
5 *Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317 (1986) (holding party opposing summary judgment must come forward
6 with evidence showing triable issues of material fact on every essential element of his claim).
7 Plaintiff is cautioned that failure to file an opposition to defendants' motion for summary
8 judgment may be deemed to be a consent by plaintiff to the granting of the motion, and
9 granting of judgment against plaintiff without a trial. *See Ghazali v. Moran*, 46 F.3d 52,
10 53-54 (9th Cir. 1995) (per curiam); *Brydges v. Lewis*, 18 F.3d 651, 653 (9th Cir. 1994).

11 5. Defendants shall file a reply brief no later than fifteen (15) days after plaintiff's
12 opposition is filed.

13 6. The motion shall be deemed submitted as of the date the reply brief is due. No
14 hearing will be held on the motion unless the Court so orders at a later date.

15 7. All communications by the plaintiff with the Court must be served on
16 defendants, or defendants' counsel once counsel has been designated, by mailing a true copy
17 of the document to defendants or defendants' counsel.

18 8. Discovery may be taken in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil
19 Procedure. No further court order under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(a)(2) or Local
20 Rule 16-1 is required before the parties may conduct discovery.

21 9. It is plaintiff's responsibility to prosecute this case. Plaintiff must keep the
22 court informed of any change of address and must comply with the court's orders in a timely
23 fashion. Failure to do so may result in the dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute
24 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b).

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10. Extensions of time must be filed no later than the deadline sought to be extended and must be accompanied by a showing of good cause.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: February 22, 2011



RICHARD SEEBORG
United States District Judge