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"[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).
Compliance with the exhaustion requirement is mandatory. Porter v. Nussle, 534 U.S. 516, 524
(2002); Booth v. Churner, 532 U.S. 731, 739-40 & n.5 (2001). The administrative remedies
need not meet federal standards, nor need they be "plain, speedy and effective." Porter, 534
U.S. at 524.

In his complaint, plaintiff states that the county jail has a procedure for filing administrative grievances regarding his complaints, and he states that he has not appealed his claims to the highest level of administrative appeal available to him (Compl. at 1-2). Although nonexhaustion under § 1997e(a) is an affirmative defense, a prisoner's concession to nonexhaustion is a valid ground for dismissal. *Wyatt v. Terhune*, 315 F.3d 1108, 1119-20 (9th Cir. 2003). Accordingly, a claim may be dismissed without prejudice if it is clear from the record that the prisoner concedes that he did not exhaust administrative remedies. *Ibid*. Plaintiff states in his amended complaint that he did not receive an answer to his grievance concerning the issues of ths complaint at the first level of review (Amend. Compl. 2). He does not explain, however, why having not received an answer at the first level, he did not file his grievances at a higher level of review. Because it is clear from the amended complaint that plaintiff has conceded to not exhausting his claims, the claims must be dismissed.

CONCLUSION

This case is **DISMISSED** without prejudice to filing a new case after exhausting all available administrative remedies regarding all of his claims. The clerk shall enter judgment and close the file.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: March <u>24</u>, 2010.

WILLIAM ALSUP

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE